UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

2025

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2024

SOCIETE GENERALE

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ABBREVIATIONS USED:

Millions of euros: EURm / **Billions of euros:** EURbn / **FTE:** Headcount in Full-Time Equivalents

Rankings: the source for all references to rankings is given explicitly. Where it is not, rankings are based on internal sources.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2024

AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS

AMF

This Universal Registration Document was filed on 12 March 2025 with the AMF, as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, without prior approval pursuant to Article 9 of the said regulation.

The Universal Registration Document may be used for the purposes of an offer to the public of securities or admission of securities to trading on a regulated market if completed by a securities note and, if applicable, a summary and any amendments to the Universal Registration Document. The whole is approved by the AMF in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This document is a translation into English of the Annual Financial Report/Universal Registration Document of the Company issued in French and is available on the website of the Issuer.

The Universal Registration Document is a copy of the official version of the Universal Registration Document which has been prepared in XHTML format and is available on the Issuer's website.

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KEY FIGURES AND PRESENTATION OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP

2024 FINANCIAL RESULTS:

EXECUTION OF THE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE

REVENUES

26.8 BN€ +6.7%

GROUP NET INCOME

4.2 BN€ +69%

CAPITAL

CET 1 13.3 %(1)

(1) Including IFRS 9 phasing

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

FRENCH RETAIL, PRIVATE BANKING AND INSURANCE

REVENUES 8.7 BN€ +7.5%*

- Successful implementation of the new operating model in French networks
- Sustained high rate of client acquisition at BoursoBank

GLOBAL BANKING AND INVESTOR SOLUTIONS

REVENUES 10.1 BN€ +5.0%*

- Strong performance in Global Markets
- Successful implementation of the new asset-light model within Global Banking
- High level of revenues in Transaction Banking driven by Cash Managment

MOBILITY, INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

REVENUES 8.5 BN€ -0.6%*

- Solid commercial performance in International Retail Banking
- Increased margins in Ayvens and normalised UCS results

** vs. 2023*

AN ESTABLISHED ESG STRATEGY

REDIRECT FINANCE TOWARDS DECARBONISING ACTIVITIES

- ~70% of corporate financed emissions(1) covered by 10 targets(2)
- >50% upstream Oil & Gas exposure reduction since 2019(3)
- EUR 500BN sustainable finance target over 2024-2030, aligned with the Group's decarbonisation ambition

INVEST IN NEW PLAYERS AND TECHNOLOGIES

- New partnership with EIB, unlocking up to EUR 8BN in the wind industry supply chain
- Entered execution phase of our EUR 1BN transition investment

(1) Scopes 1&2 of our corporate clients' financed emissions, (2) Portfolio alignment targets set on 10 carbon-intensive sectors, (3) At end-December 2024, compared to target of -80% upstream exposure reduction by 2030 vs. 2019, with an intermediary step in 2025 at -50% vs. 2019.

1.1 HISTORY

Shaped by successive generations of employees and clients, Societe Generale has promoted economic growth for more than 160 years: in the past by supporting the industrial revolution, today and in the future by tackling the modern day challenges of sustainable development and responsible energy transition.

On 4 May 1864, the Societe Generale bank was established by decree. The Bank was founded by a group of industrialists and financiers driven by the ideals of progress. Its mission has always been "to promote the development of trade and industry in France".

Since its beginnings, Societe Generale has sought to modernise the economy based on the model of a diversified bank at the cutting edge of financial innovation. Its retail banking branch network grew rapidly throughout France, increasing from 46 to 1,500 branches between 1870 and 1940.

During the interwar period, the Bank became France's leading French credit institution in terms of deposits. At the same time, Societe Generale began to expand internationally by financing infrastructures essential to the economic development of a number of countries in Europe, the Americas and North Africa. This expansion was accompanied by the creation of an International Retail Banking network. In 1871, the Bank opened its London branch.

On the eve of World War I, Société Générale operated in 14 countries, either directly or through one of its subsidiaries. This network was subsequently expanded by opening branches in New York, Buenos Aires, Abidjan and Dakar, and by acquiring stakes in financial institutions in Central Europe.

The Bank was nationalised by law on 2 December 1945 and played an active role in financing the reconstruction of France.

Societe Generale thrived during the years of the post-war boom and contributed to the increased use of banking techniques by launching innovative products for businesses, including medium-term discountable credit and lease financing agreements, for which it was the market leader.

Societe Generale has demonstrated its ability to adapt to a new economic environment by taking advantage of the banking reforms that succeeded the French Debré Laws of 1966-1967. While continuing to support the businesses it partnered, the Group lost no time in focusing its business on individual clients. In this way, it supported the emergence of a consumer society by diversifying the credit and savings products it offered private households.

In June 1987, Societe Generale was privatised with a successful IPO with a dedicated offer of shares to its staff. The Group developed a global banking strategy, in particular through its Corporate and Investment Banking activities, to support the worldwide development of its clients. In France, it expanded its networks by founding Fimatex in 1995, which later became Boursorama and now BoursoBank, currently France's leading online bank, and by acquiring Crédit du Nord in 1997. Internationally, it established itself in Central and Eastern Europe through Komerčni Banka in the Czech Republic and BRD in Romania while consolidating its growth in Africa. Building on the professionalism of its teams and the relationship of confidence developed with its clients, the Bank continues its process of transformation by adopting a sustainable growth strategy driven by its core values of team spirit, innovation, responsibility and commitment.

In 2023, the Group completed two major strategic projects: the launch of its new French Retail Banking business resulting from the merger of the Societe Generale and Credit du Nord networks, and the creation of Ayvens, a leader in sustainable mobility resulting from the acquisition of LeasePlan by ALD Automotive.

As part of its new strategic plan initiated in September 2023, Societe Generale is pursuing new projects, including the development of BoursoBank; the creation of the Bernstein joint venture, which is a global leader in equity research and cash equity; the launch of the partnership with Brookfield to create a private debt fund of 10 billion euros; and the acceleration of actions in the field of ESG, in particular the contribution to the energy transition.

The Group currently has a headcount of around 119,000 employees in 62 countries.

The strength of this legacy, inherited from previous generations, enables Societe Generale to face the future with boldness, determination and confidence.

1.2 PRESENTATION OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP

119,000
MEMBERS OF STAFF

62
COUNTRIES

145
NATIONALITIES

26M
CLIENTS

3 COMPLEMENTARY BUSINESS LINES

FRENCH RETAIL, PRIVATE BANKING AND INSURANCE

GLOBAL BANKING AND INVESTOR SOLUTIONS

MOBILITY, INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

FIND OUT MORE
> A business model creating sustainable value, chapter 5

Societe Generale is a top-tier leading European Bank with around 119,000 employees serving more than 26 million clients in 62 countries across the world. The bank has supported economic growth for over 160 years, providing corporate, institutional and individual clients with a wide array of value-added advisory and financial solutions.

Our long-lasting and trusted relationships with our clients and our cutting-edge expertise, unique innovation, ESG capabilities and leading franchises are part of our DNA and serve our most essential objective - to deliver sustainable value creation for our various stakeholders.

The Group runs three complementary businesses, embedding ESG offerings for all its clients:

- French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance, with the retail bank SG and insurance franchise; private banking services; and the leading digital bank BoursoBank;
- Global Banking and Investor Solutions, a top-tier wholesale bank offering tailored-made solutions with distinctive global leadership in Equity Derivatives, Structured Finance and ESG;
- Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services, comprising well-established universal banks (in Czech Republic, Romania and several African countries); Ayvens (the new ALD – LeasePlan brandname), a global player in sustainable mobility; as well as specialised financing activities.

The Group has a clearly defined strategy to be a rock-solid bank with strong and sustainable performance that contributes to fulfilling the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Strengthening the Group's robustness is a priority with a focus on structurally improving operational efficiency and profitability and increasing capital. Based on a simplified and synergised model, the objective is also to develop sustainable and profitable activities, bolstering the value proposition for clients and in particular, contributing to energy, environmental and social transition.

The Group is listed in the main socially responsible investment indices: DJSI (Europe), FTSE4Good (Global and Europe), Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index, Refinitiv Diversity and Inclusion Index, Euronext Vigeo (Europe and eurozone), STOXX Global ESG Leaders indexes, and the MSCI Low Carbon Leaders Index (World and Europe).

KEY FIGURES

Results *(In EUR m)*	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net banking income	**26,788**	**25 104**	**27,155**	**25,798**	**22,113**
o.w. French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	*8,657*	*8,053*	*9,210*	*7,777*	*7,315*
o.w. Global Banking and Investor Solutions	*10,122*	*9,642*	*10,108*	*9,530*	*7,613*
o.w. Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	*8,458*	*8,507*	*8,139*	*8,117*	*7,524*
o.w. Corporate Centre	*(450)*	*(1,098)*	*(302)*	*374*	*(339)*
Gross operating income	8,316	6,580	9,161	8,208	5,399
Cost/income ratio	69.0%	73.8%	66.3%	68.2%	75.6%
Operating income	6,786	5,555	7,514	7,508	2,093
Group net income	**4,200**	**2,493**	**1,825**	**5,641**	**(258)**
Equity *(In EUR bn)*					
Group shareholders' equity	70.3	66.0	67.0	65.1	61.7
Total consolidated equity	79.6	76.2	73.3	70.9	67.0
ROTE	**6.9%**	**4.2%**	**2.5%**	**11.7%**	**-0.4%**
Common Equity Tier 1(1)	**13.3%**	**13.1%**	**13.5%**	**13.7%**	**13.4%**
Risk Weighted assets *(In EUR bn)*	**389.5**	**388.8**	**362.4**	**363.4**	**351.9**

(1) Figures based on CRR2/CRD5 rules, including IFRS 9 phasing.

Note: 2022 figures restated in compliance with IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 for insurance entities.

1.3 A CLEAR STRATEGY FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The Group is driven by a clear strategy and roadmap to secure its long-term future: to become a rock-solid bank that achieves sound and sustainable performances that contribute to the achievement of sustainable development objectives.

To further strengthen the Bank's financial profile is a core priority for the Group. This will mainly be achieved by maintaining a high CET1 ratio, with a CET1 ratio target set above 13% under Basel IV throughout 2025. To achieve this target, the Group will allocate and use its capital effectively, improve operational efficiency and simplify its portfolio based on a consistent, integrated and synergy-centric business model leveraging its core franchises, while maintaining best-in-class risk management.

The Group intends to leverage its high-performance, sustainable businesses based on a robust diversified banking model tailored to the needs of more than 26 million corporate, institutional and individual clients, structured around three core businesses:

- French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance;
- Global Banking and Investor Solutions;
- Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services.

Under its French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance business line, the Group plans to leverage the new operating model of its new SG network to boost synergies with the Insurance and Private Banking activities while improving operating efficiency, and accelerate BoursoBank's development with the aim of reaching more than 8 million clients by 2025 and enhancing long-term value creation. Leveraging a high-impact value offer, the Group intends to be the partner of choice for businesses, professionals and high net worth clients, as well as for digital clients, and at the same time be a responsible bank for its various counterparties.

For the Global Banking and Investor Solutions business line, the Group is pursuing the strategy it initiated in 2021 to further enhance the sustainability and profitability of its model. Building on its positioning as a top-tier European player and trusted partner for its global banking clients, the Group intends to unlock greater value from its leading franchises, notably through innovative action, while continuing to improve operating efficiency and optimising its resources, particularly capital. Recent partnerships with AllianceBernstein and Brookfield as well as the acquisition of a 75% stake in Reed Management are examples of the Group's ability to create innovative solutions with a view to broadening its offerings and value proposition for its clients.

Within the Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services business line, the main aim of International Retail Banking businesses is to deliver sustainable performances that exceed the cost of capital, notably by implementing a more compact and efficient model that also offers first-rate customer experience. The Group is aiming to become a world leader in the mobility ecosystem through its mobility and leasing activities, chiefly through Ayvens, following the completion of ALD's acquisition of LeasePlan.

The Group intends to press ahead with its commercial development by providing its clients with responsible and innovative financial solutions through quality services, value-added and innovation, including digital, to improve client satisfaction. To this end, the Group is pursuing various digital transformation and operational efficiency initiatives.

Another of the Group's priorities is to instill a performance and accountability culture. To this end, it has set targets to increase its employee engagement score, reduce the gender pay gap and promote diversity in senior leadership roles. The Group has also adjusted its financial reporting principles to embed a culture of greater accountability.

Fully committed to the strategic initiatives it announced in September 2023, the SG Group has set the following main financial targets:

- a robust CET1 ratio at 13% in 2026, under the Basel IV regulation;
- average annual revenue growth between 0% and 2% over 2022-2026;
- increased operational efficiency, with a cost-to-income ratio below 60% in 2026;
- cost of risk within the 25-30 basis-point range over 2024-2026;
- return on tangible equity (ROTE) between 9 and 10% in 2026;
- a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of at least 130% and a Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) of at least 112% throughout the cycle;
- a non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio target of 2.5-3% in 2026;
- a leverage ratio of 4-4.5% throughout the cycle;
- a MREL (Minium Required Eligible Liabilities) ratio equal to at least 30% of risk-weighted assets (RWA) throughout the cycle;
- implementation of a sustainable distribution policy based on a payout ratio of 50% of net income[(1)] with a balanced distribution mix between cash dividends and share buybacks from 2024 onwards.

In a world faced with climate change and environmental challenges, Societe Generale has a vital role to play. As part of its ambition to become a leading, rock-solid and sustainable European bank, ESG is central to its strategic roadmap.

The Group's ESG strategy is based on **four pillars**: (1) supporting clients in the environmental transition, (2) contributing to positive local impact, (3) the desire to be a responsible employer and (4) promoting a culture of responsibility in all its business sectors.

(1) After deduction of interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes, restated from non-cash items that have no impact on the CET1 ratio.

Societe Generale has reasserted its aim to support environmental transition by:

- setting a **new target for contributing to sustainable finance of EUR 500 billion in 2024-2030**;
- **aligning its credit portfolios** with trajectories in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
- developing **innovative solutions and partnerships** to **prepare for the future**.

Having achieved its aim of contributing EUR 300 billion to sustainable finance by 2024, the Group has set **a new target of EUR 500 billion between 2024 and 2030**. This target, which covers a broader scope, will notably help to increase focus on decarbonization in the highest carbon intensive emission sectors for which the Bank has set objectives.

After reaching significant milestones in reducing its exposure to fossil fuels this year, **the Group reaffirms its target of reducing its exposure to upstream oil and gas by 80% by 2030**[(1)] versus 2019. This objective is accompanied by a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the oil and gas sector by 70% across the entire activity chain by 2030 versus 2019.

Work has been completed on **aligning corporate credit portfolios** in the most carbon intensive sectors, setting targets compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement in accordance with the timetable set by the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), of which the Group is a founding member. Alignment is underway with targets set for 10 sectors, focusing each sector on the part of the value chain most responsible for its emissions.

Societe Generale is **preparing for the future** by supporting new market players. This year, the Group initiated the EUR 1 billion envelope announced for the energy transition to support emerging leaders, nature-based and impact solutions (including up to EUR 700 million in equity). An initial investment was made through the acquisition of a majority stake in Reed Management, to form REED, a leader in alternative investment in new actors in the energy transition, water and waste sector. To complete this equity investment offer, Societe Generale has set up a debt envelope of EUR 300 million, now well underway, devoted to financing the new leaders of the transition.

As a **responsible employer**, Societe Generale's ambition is to enable each employee, current or future, to achieve his or her full potential within the Group, to offer a fulfilling, adapted and efficient working environment and to promote employee engagement and impact. The Group is deploying its ambitions in terms of diversity, fairness and inclusion with the following objectives: (i) to increase the representation of women in the Group's management bodies with at least 35% of women leaders in the "Group Leaders Circle" (Top 250) by 2026 and (ii) to reduce the potential pay gap between women and men within the Group by 2026 through the mobilisation of EUR 100 million envelope by the end of 2026.

Another priority for the Group is to **further embed a culture of performance and accountability**. The Group supports its clients in their transition and integrates ESG issues into the management of its activities. Its ESG roadmap also includes an objective of rigorous management of its impact and risks in line with a strongly rooted culture of responsibility.

The **Sustainability Statement** published this year in the format provided under the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("CSRD"), presents detailed information on the assessment of the impacts, risks and opportunities related to material ESG issues (see Chapter 5 "Sustainability statement").

Outlook

In 2024, still marked by a complex and uncertain geopolitical, economic and financial context, the Group delivered strong commercial performances in most of its businesses. The Group's performance was driven by the recovery in the net interest margin in France and by another year of good results in Global Banking and Investor Solutions. At the same time, the Group maintained disciplined cost management.

The Group also successfully passed key milestones in a number of other strategic projects, notably:

- the completion of the merger of the Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale networks with the implementation of a new relationship model, improving the quality of the service provided to individual, business and corporate clients. The savings made as part of the merger are also in line with the objectives;
- the accelerated development of the Group's online bank BoursoBank by consolidating its leading position on the French market with over 7.2 million clients;
- the continued integration of LeasePlan into Ayvens, creating a global leader in mobility solutions. 2024 marked significant milestones in the operational integration, which is taking place in line with the initial schedule. From 2025 onwards, the new entity will make the transition to the target business model, including the implementation and stabilisation of IT and operational processes;
- the official launch of Bernstein, a joint venture that will create a global leader in equity research and cash equity. With Bernstein, the Societe Generale Group significantly increases its value proposition to offer its clients a full range of global services across the entire equity chain;
- the acquisition of 75% of Reed Management, an alternative management company founded by energy investment specialists, which marks the first step in the Group's one billion-euro investment strategy in the energy transition;
- the announcement of planned asset disposals to develop a simplified, more synergistic and efficient model, which generated more than 60 basis points of CET1 gains for the Group.

For the Group, the focus in 2025 will be on fulfilling the strategy laid down and on boosting performance. To this end, the following priorities have been set:

- **increase in the commercial performance**, in particular relying on the successful deployment of the new operating model in SG network and the continued operational integration of LeasePlan into Ayvens;
- **management of the business portfolio**, including the completion of announced asset disposals;
- across the board improvement of **operational efficiency**, with around EUR 350 million of transformation charges remaining out of the EUR 1 billion announced at Capital Markets Day and for which most will be accounted for in 2025;

(1) With an intermediary step in 2025 at -50% vs. 2019

- **consolidation of a solid liquidity profile and a high capital ratio** with limited organic growth in RWA;
- **optimisation of the Group's use of scarce resources and balance-sheet by continuing to develop our asset-light model** notably in Global Banking;
- **maintain disciplined risk management**;
- continue momentum when **rolling out our ESG initiatives and strategies**.

From a financial perspective, the Group has set the following targets for 2025:

- in 2025, the Group is expected to benefit from increased revenues (excluding impact of disposals) that are above 3% relative to 2024;
- costs are expected to decrease in 2025 by more thant -1% *vs*. 2024, excluding disposal effects;
- the cost-to-income ratio is also expected to improve in 2025 to a level of less than 66%;
- the net cost of risk is anticipated between 25 and 30 basis points in 2025;
- the Group aims to maintain a CET1 ratio above 13% post Basel IV throughout 2025;
- finally, ROTE for the Group is expected to improve in 2025 to more than 8%.

The Board of Directors approved the distribution policy for the 2024 tax year, aiming to distribute EUR 2.18 per share(1), equivalent to EUR 1.7 billion, of which EUR 872 million in share buy-backs. A cash dividend of EUR 1.09 will be proposed at the General Meeting of Shareholders as at 20 May 2025. The dividend will be detached on 26 May 2025 and paid out on 28 May 2025.

French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance

With its SG network and its online bank, BoursoBank, the Group offers a unique approach based on two channels in the French market and plans to capitalise on the cross-convergence of these two models to consolidate its differentiating position on the French market.

The Retail Banking activities in France have undergone a major transformation in recent years in order to respond to the rapid evolution of customer behaviour and expectations, which has resulted in two strategic initiatives: the merger of the Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale networks with the implementation of a new relational model on the one hand and a strengthened development of BoursoBank on the other.

The aims of the French Retail Banking business by 2026 are to achieve a client base of 17 million, with a cost-to-income ratio below 60%. Achieving this objective will require higher commercial intensity, increased synergies with the Insurance and Private Banking activities and above all greater efficiency of the retail network in France combined with a greater contribution from BoursoBank.

It has drawn up a roadmap containing high-impact strategic goals to build a more streamlined banking model:

- be the partner of choice for corporates, businesses, high net worth clients, and digital clients, and to be a responsible bank for all clients;
- improve our value proposition for clients with a quality of service at the highest standard;
- adopt a more efficient banking model;
- develop a comprehensive range of ESG solutions (savings, financing and advisory services).

THE SG NETWORK, PRIVATE BANKING AND INSURANCE

In 2024, the Group successfully completed the merger of Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale networks, with SG now being the new brandname of the Group's Retail Banking in France.

The merger has been complemented by the implementation of a new relationship model, designed to improve the quality of service provided to individual, business and corporate clients and establish it as a leading player in the French market for savings, insurance and first-rate solutions for corporates and businesses alike. The implementation of a new relationship model will strengthen the commercial performance in 2025.

Closer integration with the Insurance and Private Banking activities has allowed the SG network to fully leverage the commercial synergies available.

SG promises its clients convenience, responsiveness, expertise and responsibility. In line with its strategic positioning, SG will be:

- a bank operating in 11 regions, with the vast majority of decisions taken at regional level, and increasingly directly in branches and business centres;
- an expertise-centric bank, offering services even more tailored to the specific needs of its different types of customer with, for example, a private banking entity, the generalisation of a dedicated client relationship manager for business clients to handle both their personal and professional banking needs, and availability of specialists throughout France to assist on savings and insurance matters and to offer its business and corporate clients financing and advisory services;
- an accessible and responsive bank, with streamlined processes to speed up decision-making and reduce response times to customer queries, state-of-the-art digital services enabling clients to perform their day-to-day banking transactions remotely and securely, and a mobile app through which clients can subscribe to a wide range of products and services;
- a responsible bank where CSR is central to its new model, with a view to strengthening the positive impact for its clients and local communities, through new choices in terms of offering and organisation, notably with the implementation of dedicated CSR consultancy teams in each region to help SG step up its financing of the environmental transition and become a major player in the economic and social development of local regions and their ecosystems.

(1) The share buyback programme and the subsequent capital reduction, aim also, and in priority, at fully offsetting the dilutive impact of the future capital increase as part of the next Group Employee Share Ownership Plan, the principle of which was adopted by the Board of Directors on February 5, 2025.

The strategy adopted aims to achieve greater integration, with a more efficient operating and relationship banking model, optimised processes and more judicious use of digital tools and AI, all while ensuring strict management of scarce resources.

Clients will be offered a stronger value proposition tailored to their needs.

In Wealth Management, Private Banking in France is moving forward with its strategy of operating in open architecture, distributing savings solutions to all clients. By offering investment and asset management solutions through partnerships with external asset managers, Societe Generale network gives its savers access to the best investment expertise in France and internationally, while at the same time responding to their growing demand for socially responsible investments.

In the international private banking sector, Societe Generale announced the sale of SG Kleinwort Hambros and Societe Generale Private Banking Switzerland, operating from London and Geneva respectively, to Union Bancaire Privée, UBP SA. The sale of Societe Generale Private Banking Switzerland was finalised in January 2025. Societe Generale Private Banking intends to pursue its development strategy by relying on its leading entities in France and abroad, in Luxembourg and Monaco, to support its wealthy clients with its expertise and recognised services.

In its Insurance business, the Group intends firstly to continue and accelerate the deployment of the bank-insurance model in all retail banking markets and in all segments (life insurance, life protection and property and casualty) in which it operates and secondly to implement its digital strategy, in particular by continuing to develop digital sales tools, to enrich the offer within a complete omnichannel system and by accelerating the personalisation of journeys by optimising the use of data and the knowledge of customer behaviours, while diversifying its business models and growth drivers through a strategy of innovation and partnerships. This growth strategy goes hand in hand with increased commitments to responsible finance at SG Assurances.

BOURSOBANK

The Group continues to support the development of its online bank. BoursoBank offers its clients a broad, diversified and innovative range of online banking services, an efficient model and an unbroken 17-year record as the cheapest bank on the market[1], resulting in excellent client satisfaction and recommendation scores.

Over 2024, BoursoBank consolidated its leading position in France, acquiring more than 1.5 million new clients, bringing its total client base to 7.2 million at the end of the year. BoursoBank will continue to accelerate the acquisition of new clients, aiming to attain more than 8 million clients by end of 2025. This larger client base, together with greater take-up of services and products, plus an efficient operating model, will create long-term value.

The Group is aiming for substantial results with a positive net income of more than EUR 300 million by 2026.

Global Banking and Investor Solutions

The Global Banking and Investor Solutions are based on strong fundamentals: it has built up (i) a solid and stable diversified client base, (ii) high value-added product franchises and recognised sector expertise backed by a global network. It serves the financing and investment needs of a broad and diversified client base spanning corporates, financial institutions and public-sector entities. Having undergone considerable transformation in recent years – reducing its breakeven point, de-risking the Global Markets activities and adjusting the balance between its businesses – it is now focused on consolidating its foundations and profitability, while maintaining stable organic RWA.

Societe Generale is targeting a cost-to-income ratio under 65% in 2026, based on an average annual growth of 1-2% in revenue for Financing and Advisory over 2022-2026 and annual revenues in the EUR 4.9-5.5 billion range for Global Markets activities. The long-term strategic goals are to:

- continue improving operational efficiency;
- reduce RWA intensity by developing an advisory-oriented, less capital-intensive model;
- unlock more value from leading integrated franchises;
- remain the most innovative bank notably for ESG solutions;
- be at the cutting-edge of digital innovation (digital assets and AI).

Building on its positioning as a top-tier European corporate and investment bank and trusted partner for its clients, the recent partnerships with AllianceBernstein and Brookfield as well as the acquisition of 75% of Reed Management illustrate the Group's ability to develop innovative ways to further expand its client offering and explore new avenues for growth.

Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services

Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services is a profitable growth driver for the Group thanks to its leading positions in high-potential markets, its operational efficiency and digital transformation initiatives, and its ability to unlock synergies with other Group activities. These businesses have undergone a major transformation over the last few years with the creation of Ayvens, a global leader in sustainable mobility, a fully refocused portfolio, a more optimised model and an improved underlying risk profile. This last point is illustrated by the announcement in 2024 to withdraw from a number of African countries. The divestments of the subsidiaries in Chad, Mozambique, Morocco and Madagascar were finalised in 2024.

International Retail Banking activities are located in regions outside the eurozone and benefit from positive long-term growth fundamentals and a higher interest-rate environment than in the eurozone, despite the prevailing economic uncertainty, although the levels of inflation started to normalise in 2024 in these regions. Notwithstanding, the Group's plans to streamline its model and make it more efficient by consolidating leadership positions and pursuing responsible growth while upholding stringent risk management and compliance standards throughout its international banking networks.

(1) Le Monde/Panorabanques.com for 2024, 9 December 2024.

All the above core businesses are innovating and transforming their operational models with a view to improving operating efficiency and forging new synergies to achieve a cost-to-income ratio of less than 55% in 2026.

In Mobility activities, following the acquisition of LeasePlan, Ayvens is world No. 1 in multi-brand and multi-channel vehicle leasing (excluding captives and financial leasing companies). It has a foothold in over 40 countries, with leadership positions in most of its markets. With the integration of LeasePlan within Ayvens and the PowerUp 2026 plan, the Group is well positioned to achieve its goal of becoming a world leader in the mobility ecosystem. The sector should benefit from strong structural growth prospects, in particular with the structural transition from ownership to usership, the shift to sustainable mobility solutions, and notably increasing digitalisation of the sector.

In the consumer credit activities, the Group strengthened its fourth place in Europe with a dominant position in mobility financing, complementary to Ayvens' activities. Its leading positions in buoyant markets should enable it to pursue growth, while restoring its margins after the sharp increases in the cost of financing, will have a positive impact on its profitability. The Group also intends to consolidate its leading position in terms of operational efficiency by continuing to improve productivity and by streamlining and pooling its operational platforms.

Finally, in the financing of capital goods activities in the business sector, Societe Generale completed on 28 February 2025 the sale of SG Equipment Finance, with the exception of the activities in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, to Groupe BPCE. This sale marks an important step in the execution of Société Generale's strategic roadmap, presented in September 2023, aimed at shaping a simplified, more synergistic and efficient model, while strengthening the Group's capital. This sale has a positive impact of around 30 basis points on the Group's CET1 ratio at the closing date.

Societe Generale also plans to continue moving forward with its strategy to unlock synergies between the activities of the various businesses in this division and elsewhere within the Group, with Private Banking and the regional Corporate and Investment Banking platforms, by developing commercial banking services such as international trade finance, cash management, payment services and factoring.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND REGULATORY OUTLOOK

From a regulatory perspective, governments continue to adapt to the new global geopolitical and economic paradigm.

- The deteriorating geopolitical environment marked by conflicts and protectionist policies in different parts of the world have forced governments to respond and take measures to shore up the resilience of their economic and financial systems. The EU continued its financial sanctions policy while looking further into strategic autonomy considerations, coming up with two initiatives in particular, the EU Net Zero Industry Act and the EU Critical Raw Materials Act, in response to the measures introduced by the US, notably under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act. The EU also encouraged investment in infrastructure (Next Generation EU), energy (REPowerEU) and defence (European Defence Industrial Strategy). In France, in particular, the former government carried its strategic autonomy and productive investment projects by encouraging the reindustrialisation of the economy through green and innovative projects, and enhancing the economic appeal of Paris as a marketplace.

  The economic environment, still marked by high interest rates, continues to be a concern for regulators in a context of fiscal tightening. In this context, European banks have already faced new measures that weighed on their profitability, such as exceptional taxes in certain member countries and tougher ECB requirements on reserves. In France, parliamentary debates have led to consumerist legislative proposals and commitments by banks, the impacts of which remain, for the time being, under control (*e.g.* bank pricing, measures to support the economy and the real estate market). Following the results of the early general elections in France, certain measures have prompted further debate (*e.g.* taxation on market operations or savings, bank charges). Tax measures on large companies, proposed by the left-wing coalition or on share buybacks proposed by the presidential party were ratified by the National Assembly. Finally, on Friday 26 July, the European Union officially launched a series of measures to tackle excessive public deficits by targeting seven Member States, including France. In this delicate context for French public finances and after unprecedented political instability during 2024, François Bayrou's new government drafted the 2025 Finance Law which could not be approved by Parliament before 1 January 2025 following the resignation of the Barnier government. The 2025 Finance Law, published in the *Journal Officie*l on 14 February, provides for the levying of additional taxes which will impact banks in different ways. The new government budget will therefore have a two-fold effect on French high street banks: they will be subject to company tax and to tax on share buybacks. In addition, the 2025 Finance Law tightens the "anti-arbitrage" mechanism on dividends as provided under article 119 bis A of the General Tax Code by including in article 119 bis, para. 2 the notion of an "effective beneficiary" aimed at applying a withholding tax at source which in principle would apply to income distributed to non residents by a French company.
- A resetting of political priorities is therefore underway in a historic 2024 election year in which more than half the world's population went to the polls. The re-election of Donald Trump as President of the United States suggests a return to a protectionist policy that could significantly impact the competitiveness of French and European companies.
  - At the European level, following the spring elections, the renewal of the executive was completed on 27 November 2024 following the validation, by Members in the European Parliament (MEPs), of the composition of the College of European Commissioners, who took office for a 5-year term on 1 December 2024. The mission sheets of the new Commissioners confirmed the new priorities around investment and the strengthening of economic competitiveness, with the Saving Investment Union (formerly CMU) project in financial matters.

- The legislative elections in France triggered by the dissolution of the National Assembly brought to power a majority of deputies from parties opposed to the presidential party, without giving a majority to any one party, which will probably pave the way for political deadlocks preventing voting on draft legislation. On 4 December 2024, the National Assembly voted in favour of the overthrow of Michel Barnier's government following the adoption by 58% of the motion of censure, tabled by the New Popular Front in reaction to the use of Article 49-3 of the Constitution on the Social Security budget. On 13 December 2024, Emmanuel Macron appointed François Bayrou as Prime Minister, who presented his government on 23 December 2024. François Bayrou presented his general policy speech to the National Assembly on 14 January 2025. In particular, the Prime Minister reaffirmed the multi-year strategy for restoring the public finances, with the objective of returning to 3% of the deficit in 2029 maintained. However, he revised the growth forecasts for 2025 from 1% to 0.9%, with a public deficit envisaged at 5.4% for 2025. In addition, affirming that French multinationals "honour France and contribute to its wealth", the Prime Minister indicated that French companies must be protected against exponential increases in taxes and charges. In terms of ecology, François Bayrou called for the continuation and expansion of the actions already undertaken, in particular: (i) finalising the National Low-Carbon Strategy, (ii) preserving biodiversity and (iii) producing carbon-free energy, through nuclear and geothermal energy.

- successive new governments in Europe have resulted in a halt in discussions on draft legislation that was not ratified in previous legislatures. However, negotiations have resumed since December 2024, following the constitution of the new Commission. The CRR3 transposing the Basel Accords entered into force in January 2025. In view of the delay and uncertainty surrounding the transposition of the Basel Accords in the United States and the United Kingdom, the Commission has decided to use the powers granted to it and has proposed to postpone the implementation date of the capital charges on market risk, "FRTB" (Fundamental Review of the Trading Portfolio), by one year to avoid too strong distortions of international competition. The follow-up to this transitional measure will be debated in 2025.

- Discussions will resume in earnest in 2025 on the revision of the Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) banking crisis management framework, one of the major objectives of which is to extend resolution to more small and medium-sized banks. A wider debate on the finalisation of the Banking Union is expected to take place in the new legislature, but this is not expected before the CMDI project is definitively concluded.

  The regulatory framework for Sustainability, while continuing to be strengthened in 2024, is now the subject of a desire for simplification at the European level with an amending legislative project known as "omnibus" announced at the end of February, at the same time as the announcement of the contours of the Clean Industrial Deal, the programmatic framework of the new legislation for a decarbonised and competitive European economy.

  ESG risks have been an integral part of the European prudential legislative framework since 2024 and European banks will have to put in place a prudential transition plan from 2026, the content of which is specified by the European Banking Authority. The Group is preparing for the first disclosures in 2025 under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). European banks, such as the Societe Generale Group, have also published their first green asset ratio, highlighting the issues of the availability of data related to the taxonomy criteria as well as the method of calculating the Banks' alignment ratio.

  In addition, the European Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D) was published in July 2024 and requires companies to be better accountable for their human and environmental rights impacts, starting in 2027.

  At the same time, European competitiveness is now one of the new European Commission's fundamental objectives. In this context, the Commission has quickly launched a project to simplify regulations relating to sustainable finance through a legislative initiative expected in the first quarter of 2025. This would concern the CSRD, the European taxonomy and the CS3D.

- Digital transformation and innovation in financial services, which will continue in 2025 under the next EU Commission, remain a regulatory priority.

  Legislative work on open finance continues on the review of the Payment Services Directive (PSD3 – RSP), financial data sharing (Financial Data Access) and the European proposal for a central bank digital currency (digital euro). At the same time, discussions are continuing on the application of digital identity (e-IDAS) for more fluidity in the various banking processes in which banks must always be considered as highly trustworthy intermediaries for consumers.

  The European agreement of December 2023 to regulate the misuse of AI is now giving rise to a large number of delegated acts or guidelines on which the European Commission institutions are working. These aim, in particular to ensure that the industry's innovation capacities are not too affected by the strengthening of controls on use cases considered to be high-risk, including certain aspects of credit decision-making and risk management. The adaptations required will be carried out in the near future, with close attention paid to developments relating to the EU Pact on generative AI, by continuing the dialogue with the European authorities.

- Following Brexit and given the growing demand to raise finance to meet the challenges facing the EU, several institutions, both European and national, have wished to give a boost to the development of the Capital Markets Union (CMU), beyond the reforms already undertaken or finalised (review of MiFID 2/MiFIR, review of the clearing framework *via* EMIR 3.0, establishment of a centralised point of access to companies' financial and non-financial information *via* ESAP, simplification of the regimes for access to stock exchange listing with the Listing Act). This desire has been reflected in the publication of numerous reports aimed at defining the new Commission's objectives for the development of European financial markets (Donohoe Report on the future of European capital and financial markets, Letta Report calling for a revival of what he has renamed a "Savings and Investment Union", Noyer Report, Draghi Report on the Future of European Competitiveness).

In this regard, various analysts agree on the need to (i) continue to work towards aligning regulation and supervisory practices within the EU, (ii) integrate the concepts of competitiveness, attractiveness and agility in a more systematic manner into the European legislative approach, (iii) relaunch the securitisation market in Europe in a proactive manner and (iv) mobilise European savings to finance the economy, *via* pan-European long-term savings products, possibly supported by tax incentives. It should be noted that due to the reluctance of the Member States on several of these focuses, the revival of securitisation – long considered a difficult issue due to the negative consequences of the 2008 crisis and the need to review the prudential framework – now appears to be a priority issue, which should be reflected in a legislative proposal by the European Commission in the second quarter of 2025 following the public consultation launched on 9 October 2024 by the Commission to assess the effectiveness of the European regulatory framework.

At the same time, the legislators are still trying to finalise an Investment Strategy for Individual Investors (Retail Investment Stragy, RIS), which aims to facilitate access by investors to equity markets. However, this proposal has attracted strong criticism from producers and distributors of financial products, as some of its measures are likely, in practice, to have many counterproductive effects on European household investment and the future of the file remains uncertain.

The global environment is characterised by the beginning of a slowdown in the United States, and a sustained regime of slower growth in Europe, China and the rest of the world. This is due to tighter fiscal policies and the end of the temporary disinflationary brightening in developed countries and the weak ability of emerging market economies to rebound.

The pace of disinflation and signs of less stress on labour markets have led the initial cuts in interest rates in the second half of 2024 in the United States and further rate cuts in the euro area. However, the level of interest rates will remain above what could be considered expansionary. On the fiscal front, tightening is looming in the eurozone with the reactivation of fiscal rules, although the pace remains uncertain, particularly in France. In the United States, the implementation of the new administration’s growth support programme could prompt the Fed to pause its easing cycle.

Corporate and emerging market spreads have generally tightened and nearly returned to levels seen before the start of the monetary tightening cycle. In the eurozone, France’s sovereign spread widened after the parliamentary elections.

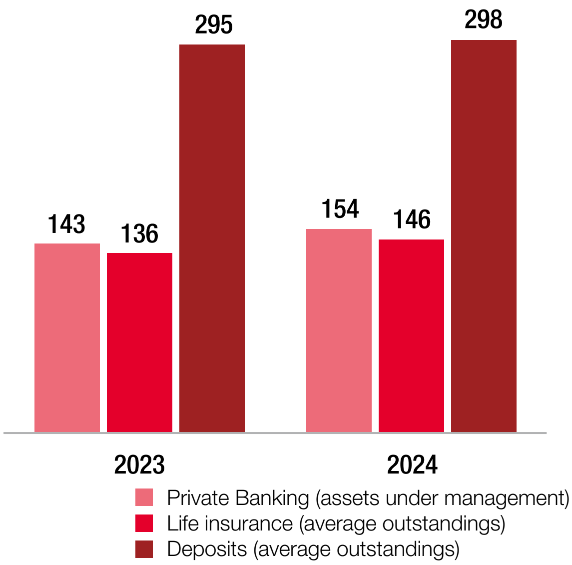
Company foreclosures are on the rise in the United States and Europe, while solvency issues in the weakest emerging markets remain. Bond spreads could therefore be tested for both credit and eurozone sovereign bonds. Credit spreads will come under pressure from corporate bankruptcies, while eurozone spreads could suffer from the slowdown and political uncertainty, particularly in France regarding fiscal policy after the start of the excessive deficit procedure. Greater market volatility cannot be ruled out.

Geopolitical risks remain high. Protectionist measures and industrial policies are gaining ground. US foreign policy could harden towards China, NATO and the Middle East. Environmental issues, both physical and transitional, could increase the volatility of the inflation and growth outlook and weigh on already stretched public finances.

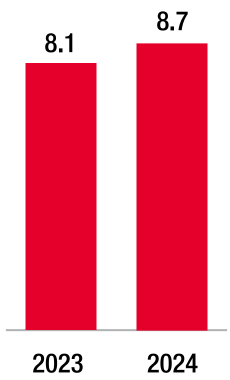
1.4 SG'S CORE BUSINESSES

1.4.1 FRENCH RETAIL, PRIVATE BANKING AND INSURANCE

CLIENTS' DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS (IN EURBN)

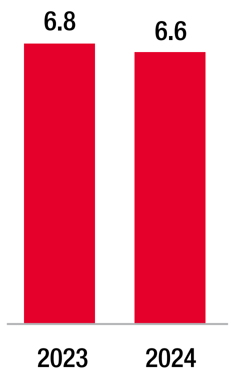


NET BANKING INCOME (IN EURBN)



€8.7bn

OPERATING EXPENSES (IN EURBN)



35,000 members of staff

€226bn in loan outstandings

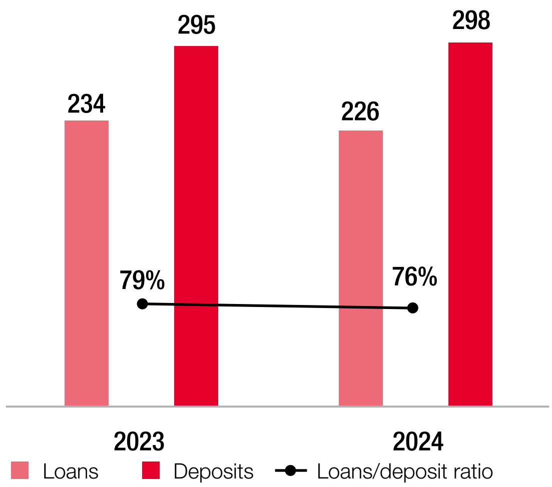
€1.0bn contribution to Group net income (€0.6bn in 2023)

The French Retail Banking (SG Network and BoursoBank), Private Banking and Insurance businesses fall **within the same pillar to optimise synergies between these business lines** so as to offer a wide range of products and services tailored to the needs of a diversified client base – Individual, Business and Corporate clients, as well as non-profit organisations and Municipal Councils – who seek varied expertise.

2024 was marked by:

- **the large-scale deployment of the new operating and relational model** of our Retail Banking activities in France under the **SG brand name** following the successful merger of the Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale networks;
- **pursuing BoursoBank's development strategy, exceeding the 7 million customer mark in 2024 and leader in France in its three businesses**: online banking, online brokerage and online financial information;
- **solid commercial and financial performances from the Private Banking and Insurance businesses** that provide further continuum in our offers with clients in the Retail Banking networks.

Our networks continue to support the economy and our clients in financing of their projects despite a decrease in average outstanding loans, down from EUR 234 billion in 2023 to EUR 226 billion in 2024, in a context of elevated interest rates. At the same time and in the face of keen competition particularly in the corporate segment, deposit outstandings increased by +1% to EUR 298 billion at the end of December 2024.



SG's network in France

The Societe Generale network in France develops Retail Banking activities under the SG brandname.

A global bank focused on three domestic market segments: Individual, Business and Corporate clients & NGOs, the SG network offers solutions adapted to the needs of nearly 9 million clients, thanks to:

- a comprehensive and diversified range of products and services (day-to-day banking, savings management, financing, methods of payment, etc.);
- a comprehensive and innovative omnichannel system (Internet, mobile, landline);
- around 1,400 branches for its Individual and Business clients.

As the leader of non-mutual players, SG Bank is **ranked** among the top players on the market in the **"high-end"** and **"corporate"** segments.

In 2024, the Group successfully **completed the merger of the Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale** networks.

The year was marked **by the large-scale deployment** of our new operational and relational model:

- a **bank with local roots** in 11 regions, including a national brandname - "SG" - with 10 regional brandnames;
- a **responsive**, accessible and efficient bank thanks to more decisions made at the regional level to increase speed of action and customer satisfaction;
- a **bank that adapts to the specific needs** of each client profile, offering differentiated expertise and services according to each customer segment;
- a **responsible bank**: sustainable development is central to the strategy of the SG network.

At end of 2024, with 28,000 employees, average outstandings amounted to EUR 194 billion for loans and EUR 232 billion for deposits.

BoursoBank

Boursorama, a fully-owned subsidiary of Societe Generale, **is a pioneer and leader in France in its three main businesses: online banking, online brokerage and online financial information** (boursorama.com is ranked No. 1 for economic and financial news).

Accessible to all, regardless of income levels and financial assets, BoursoBank's purpose is to **simplify banking, give its users purchasing power and enable them to manage their finances**.

BoursoBank had more than 7 million clients at the end of 2024, a further increase of more than 20% over the year. **The business has therefore grown ten-fold in 10 years.** This growth is accompanied by an increase in the bank's overall assets under management of +EUR 9.1 billion over the year, for a total of more than **EUR 82 billion at the end of December 2024.**

2024 was marked by:

- the reach of 7.2 million clients by the end of the year with a new target set at more than 8 million clients by end of 2025;
- **profitability achieved for the second consecutive year**;
- the launch of a new BoursoBank brandname platform: "The bank we want to recommend (for ourselves)".

In addition, BoursoBank continued to enhance its product and service offering in 2024:

- launch of two new offers devoted to meeting two customer targets: BoursoBusiness for Businesses (solely owned and one-person businesses) and BoursoFirst for wealthy clients;
- gradual transition from a Web and mobile based bank to a fully mobile bank;
- entry into the Artificial Intelligence era with the deployment of several use cases that strengthen BoursoBank's specific operating model.

Ranked the lowest-cost bank for the 17th consecutive year (source Le Monde/Panorabanque – December 2024), BoursoBank continues to obtain the best **Net Promoter Score in the sector at +46** (Source Bain et Cie, 2024). Its online portal, *www.boursorama.com*, is consistently ranked the No. 1 national website for online financial and economic information with ~100 million visits each month (Source ACPM – 2024).

In general, BoursoBank continues to attract a young, urban, active and financially stable client base.

SG Private Banking

Societe Generale Private Banking offers **global financial engineering and wealth management solutions**, in addition to global expertise in **structured products**, hedge funds, mutual funds, private equity funds and real estate investment solutions. It also offers clients access to capital markets.

Societe Generale Private Banking's offer is available from three main geographical centres: SGPB France, SGPB Europe (Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland) and Kleinwort Hambros (London, Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar). At the end of 2024, Private Banking held **EUR 154 billion** in assets under management.

As part of its strategic roadmap, **Societe Generale has signed agreements with UBP (a Swiss bank specialising in wealth and asset management), with a view to the sale of SG Kleinwort Hambros and Societe Generale Private Banking Switzerland** based in London and Geneva. The disposal of Societe Generale Private Banking Switzerland was completed in January 2025. The sale of SG Kleinwort Hambros will be finalised in 2025.

Societe Generale Private Banking intends to pursue its development strategy **by relying on its leading entities in France and abroad, in Luxembourg and Monaco** to support its wealthy clients thanks to its expertise and recognised services.

SGPB Private Banking will also be able to rely on ***Societe Generale Investment Solutions*** (formerly *Weath Investment Solutions*) to position itself as a recognised architect of financial savings solutions and become a key market player. This true One-Stop-Shop offering consolidates the management and structuring skills offered by Investment Management Services, the Market Solutions teams in charge of market solutions and the management entities (located in France[1] and Luxembourg[2]).

(1) SG 29 Haussmann, a management company approved and regulated by the AMF (French Financial Services authority), provides portfolio management services as funds or by way of discretionary asset management, mainly for the benefit of Private Banking clients and clients of the Societe Generale network. It has multi-management expertise in structured management, equities, fixed income and alternative management. Since 1 November 2021, SG 29 also operates an integrated structured Global Markets' fund management business (SIS).

(2) SGPWM is a Luxembourg-based management company in charge of (i) managing asset management mandates for the portfolios of SG Private Banking clients in Luxembourg, and (ii) managing the UCITS MOOREA sub-funds.

Societe Generale Assurances

The Societe Generale Assurances business is a lynchpin in the Societe Generale Group's development strategy, **in synergy with its retail banking, private banking and financial services businesses**. Societe Generale Assurances is also pursuing the expansion of its distribution model through the development of external partnerships.

Societe Generale Assurances offers a full range of products and services to meet the needs of Individual, Business and Corporate clients in life insurance savings, retirement savings, personal protection and non-life insurance businesses.

Leveraging the expertise of its 3,000 employees, Societe Generale Assurances combines **financial strength with dynamic innovation and a sustainable development strategy so as to be a trusted partner for its clients.** Gross premiums stood at EUR 18.3 billion in 2024, with the share of unit-linked (UL) funds totalling 32%. Outstandings in life insurance investment savings reached a record level of EUR 146 billion at end-2024, up by 7%, of which UL funds accounted for 40%. In protection (personal and non-life insurance), the activity grew by +4% compared to 2023.

In 2024, Societe Generale Assurances continued to diversify its distribution model, which is a proven high-potential growth driver in life insurance savings and personal protection, in synergy **with the Group's other businesses, such as BoursoBank, CGI and with external partners.**

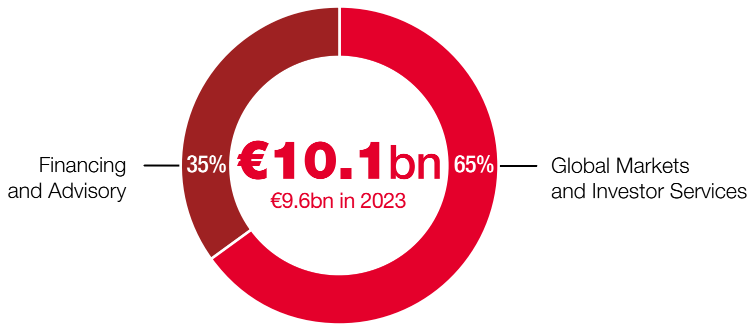
As a prominent player on the retirement savings market in France, Societe Generale Assurances offers cross-business products to meet the needs of individual clients, corporate clients and their employees through customised solutions, simple and easy-to-use digital pathways, innovative and tailor-made services and bespoke assistance.

Societe Generale Assurances' financial solidity was confirmed by the success of a second external financing operation by Sogécap totalling EUR 600 million, which was significantly oversubscribed and strengthened the quality of Societe Generale Assurances' long-term prudential capital.

Societe Generale Assurances actively endorses a policy to strengthen its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) commitments, vowing to make it a differentiating factor in its strategy. It has divided its policy into three areas: Being a Responsible Insurer, Being a Responsible Investor and Being a Responsible Employer.

1.4.2 GLOBAL BANKING AND INVESTOR SOLUTIONS

BREAKDOWN OF NET BANKING INCOME IN 2024



15,000
members of staff

€178bn
in loan outstandings

€2.8bn
contribution to Group Net income (€2.3bn in 2023)

€4,921bn
in assets under custody (global leader in derivatives, No. 2 custodian in Europe)

Global Banking and Investor Solutions (GBIS) is tasked with providing its Global Markets and Investor Services and Financing and Advisory offering to a global client base of businesses, financial institutions, investors and sovereign funds.

GBIS has a headcount of around 15,000 employees located in 33 countries and operates in around 50 countries. It boasts extensive European coverage and has representative offices in Europe, the Middle East, Africa (EMEA), the Americas and the Asia-Pacific regions.

Acting as a linchpin in financial flows between issuers and investors, GBIS supports its clients over the long term, offering them a variety of services and integrated solutions tailored to their specific needs. The Group has forged strong and long-lasting ties with a large base of loyal clients thanks to the added value of its franchises and the globally recognised broad range of expertise of its businesses.

GBIS' experts provide their issuer clients – large corporates, financial institutions, sovereign funds and the public sector – with strategic advice on their development, as well as access to capital markets to address their funding requirements and hedge their risks. They also provide services to investors who manage savings according to defined risk/return targets.

A pioneer in sustainable and positive-impact finance, the Group offers advice to its clients and provides concrete financing and investment solutions aimed at transitioning towards a more sustainable economy. The Group places social and environmental responsibility at the core of GBIS businesses.

In September 2023, the Group confirmed the medium-term strategy for its Global Banking and Investor Solutions core business and underscored the key feature of these activities under its diversified banking model. Societe Generale's goal is to consolidate its position as a top-tier European corporate and investment bank.

SG is ideally positioned to benefit from the major trends for the coming years, such as sharp growth in infrastructure and energy transition financing.

The strategy is based on five priorities:

- continue to improve operational efficiency;
- reduce RWA intensity by developing an advisory-oriented, less capital-intensive model;
- unlock more value from leading integrated franchises;
- remain the most innovative bank notably for ESG solutions;
- be at the cutting-edge of digital innovation (digital assets and AI).

While leveraging its position as a leading European corporate bank and trusted partner for its clients, the recent partnership between AllianceBernstein and Brookfield illustrates the Bank's capacity to develop innovative resources to broaden its client offering and develop alternative sources of revenue.

Finally, innovation is at the heart of the strategy of Global Banking and Investor Solutions. For example, Societe Generale is a pioneer in the issuance and management of digital assets with its subsidiary SG Forge.

Global Markets & Investor Services

The Global Markets and Investor Services Division includes Global Markets' activities formed by the "Fixed Income and Currencies" and "Equities" Divisions and the "Securities" businesses. As such, the division combines the strength of a leading financial institution offering global access to markets with the customer-oriented approach of a broker positioned as a market leader in its activities, delivering value-added services and innovative solutions.

The teams, which comprise financial engineers, salespeople, traders and specialist advisors, use SG Markets, a unique and unparalleled digital platform, to provide tailored solutions designed to address each customer's needs and specific risks, and to assist them to navigate on increasingly interconnected financial markets.

In addition, work performed by Societe Generale's Cross Asset Research Department provides insight into the impact of major events on the various asset categories and analyses the relationships between asset categories. This key information is included in strategic fact sheets. Since January 2020, the Bank has systematically included Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) analyses in its equities publications – now produced by the "Bernstein – Societe Generale Group" joint venture – alongside its fundamental financial analysis. The Institutional Investor 2024 Europe Research Survey ranked Societe Generale as the best *Index Research* and in the Top 5 in *Quantitative Research* and Multi-Asset Research, confirming the quality of its Equity and Cross-Asset Quant research. In addition, for ESG themes, Societe Generale received the award for the Best Global and European Institution from SRP in 2024.

The launch of Bernstein in early 2024 created a global leader in equity research and cash equity that covers more than 1,000 companies. Bernstein is ranked 8th and 11th respectively in research in Europe and the United States (*Institutional Investor Survey* 2024 *Europe Research Survey* and Extel 2024 *All-America Research Survey).*

FIXED INCOME AND CURRENCIES

Fixed Income and Currencies activities cover a comprehensive range of products and services ensuring the liquidity, pricing and hedging of risks related to the fixed income, credit, foreign exchange and emerging market activities of Societe Generale clients.

Teams operate in London, Paris, Madrid and Milan, as well as in the US and the Asia-Pacific region, and offer a wide range of flow and derivative products. Underpinned by in-depth research, engineering and trading, they provide strategic advice, flow data and competitive prices.

The teams assist corporate clients and financial institutions with investments and risk management, providing advice on the most appropriate opportunities depending on each client's protection and return of capital objectives. Leveraging 15 years' experience in structured finance hedging, FIC teams are able to provide customised solutions for each financing transaction, including risk hedging where required. Drawing on solid expertise underpinned by cutting-edge technology and algorithmic trading, clients also have access to a wide range of instruments, technologies and liquidities in fixed-income and credit markets *via* single and multi broker platforms to execute spot trading and derivatives transactions.

EQUITY

Historically present on the world's major primary and secondary equity markets and its long-standing tradition of calculated innovation, Societe Generale is a leader in a comprehensive suite of varied solutions covering the full spectrum of cash equity and derivative-based services, equity finance, equity structured products, strategic equity transactions and Prime Services activities.

Drawing on more than 30 years' experience in this field, the Group occupies a leading position in derivatives and investment solution products and continues to constantly innovate by offering tailored advisory and innovative solutions tailored to the needs of its clients. The Group has succeeded in maintaining this global leadership position, including the strategic post-review since 2020 of the most complex products, while developing the next generation of investment solution products and by remaining a pioneer in innovation, notably for CSR. The Bank has been recognised by IFR and The Banker, Equity Derivatives House of the Year and Investment Bank of the Year for Equity Derivatives respectively.

This innovative approach is applied to the full array of equities-related activities, spanning equity research, trading, equity financing and listed products.

SECURITIES SERVICES

Societe Generale Securities Services (SGSS) offers a comprehensive range of customised services, including:

- market-leading clearing services;
- custody and depository bank activities, covering all asset classes;
- fund administration services for managers of complex financial products;
- issuer services, including administration of stock option plans and employee shareholdings;
- liquidity management services (cash and securities);
- transfer agent activities, providing a comprehensive suite of services ranging from support to fund distribution.

With EUR 4,921 billion in assets under custody at the end of December 2024 (*versus* EUR 4,931 billion at the end of December 2023), SGSS ranks second among European custodians. It offers custodian services to more than 3,475 mutual funds and provides valuation services to more than 2,498 mutual funds, with total assets under administration of EUR 623 billion.

Financing and Advisory

The Financing and Advisory business line is responsible for covering and developing global relationships with the Bank's strategic clients. The Department houses:

- the **Global Banking & Advisory** platform which combines, in a single business unit, the Coverage teams dedicated to Global Banking clients and the business teams: mergers and acquisitions, advisory and other corporate finance advisory, ESG advisory, corporate banking and investment banking, namely capital raising solutions for debt or equity, financial engineering and hedging for issuers;
- **Global Transaction and Payment Services**.

The **Global Banking & Advisory** platform operates worldwide and is supported by expert teams located in France and Europe, the United Kingdom, the Americas and in Asia. The teams' knowledge of clients and local regulations are key to conducting domestic, international and cross-border activities. Based on this global expertise and strong sector knowledge, the Group was recognised as Global Financial Adviser of the Year by Project Finance International in 2024 and ranks among the top 3 market players worldwide in project finance (source: LSEG, 2024) and top 4 in Acquisition Financing, as A Mandated Lead Arranger, in Europe, Middle East and Africa (source: Dealogic, 2024). The Group was also named Best World Bank for its transition strategy by Euromoney and Best Investment Bank in Sustainable Finance by Global Finance.

The **Global Banking & Advisory** platform teams provide issuer clients with a comprehensive suite of products and integrated solutions, financing and advisory. They are housed in four core businesses:

- the **Investment Bank** offers a full range of services to support its clients, thanks to in-depth knowledge of sectors and products and proven capabilities in local and cross-border execution. IBD's business consists of supporting major clients on all their investment banking needs, whether in strategic advisory services, M&A, equity and debt capital markets or leveraged acquisitions;
- the **Origination platform, *via* the Financing and Advisory Sectors**, specialises in lending and advice and ensures that the banking solutions offered are in line with the specificities of the sectors of activity covered. The sectors are focused on origination and build on their strengths in Financial Advisory and ESG. They define and deliver a strategic sector roadmap, in collaboration with the Coverage and Industry Groups of the Investment Banking Division in order to share their knowledge and services. The eight Financing and Advisory sectors include: Batteries, Mining & Industries, Energy, Infrastructure, Real Estate, Sustainable Transportation, Telecom Media Technology, Sustainable Commodity Trading, Development & Export Finance;
- the **Distribution & Credit Division** is a team dedicated to providing comprehensive credit solutions to its clients. Its mission is to connect capital seekers with capital providers on public or private markets, leveraging a global sales force. In addition to the syndication of loans and bonds, the division is developing new distribution channels for private debt, in particular through partnerships. The team also offers a full market-making, trading and secondary market financing service to support the Group's business and that of its clients. Finally, the division offers leading securitized investment solutions and fund financing offers;
- the **Sustainability & Transition Advisory team** is dedicated to providing ESG advisory services to help our clients make a positive impact on sustainable development and improve access to financial markets. The division is notably responsible for developing ESG advisory solutions for clients and assets, supporting origination in the structuring of sustainable finance products and introducing advisory practice on impact investing. Finally, STA is responsible for supporting the deployment of a transition fund that includes debt and capital solutions to support emerging market leaders, nature-based solutions and impact business models.

In addition to organising teams in direct commercial contact with the Group's clients, the **Credit Portfolio Management Division** manages loan portfolios with the aim of improving capital management through its optimisation and accelerating balance-sheet turnover. The monitoring of ESG commitments and trajectories, the enhancement of data used and the optimisation of the Front-to-Risk and Front-to-Investor chains are equally essential ambitions for this division.

The **Global Transaction & Payment Services** teams focus on economic and financial operators and domestic and international financial institutions, medium and large companies with international and multinational activities that require flow management assistance for their banking, commercial, corporate flows and/or payment flow assistance.

These teams also provide expertise to the retail Business Units on their businesses and manage the Group's euro payment platform.

Operating in more than 40 countries, the business line delivers a comprehensive and integrated range of solutions and services, leveraging the expertise of the Transaction Banking businesses. It houses five transactional banking activities:

- cash management;
- trade finance;
- cash clearing and correspondent banking;
- receivables and supply chain finance;
- Forex services associated with the payments of our activities, in partnership with Global Markets.

The know-how of the Global Transaction Banking's teams is regularly acknowledged: it has been voted Best Bank for Transaction Banking in Western Europe (Global Finance), Best Bank for Cash Management in France, Romania, Cameroon and Senegal (Global Finance), #2 Share Leader in Cash Management and Trade Finance in France (Greenwich), Best Trade Finance Provider in Western Europe, France, Romania, Senegal & Algeria (Global Finance), ESG invoice financier of the year (BCR Publishing).

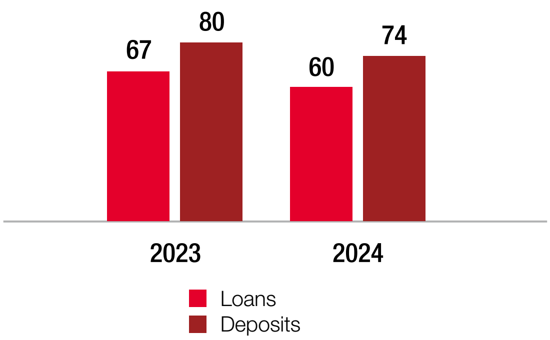
1.4.3 MOBILITY, INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

43,000
members of staff

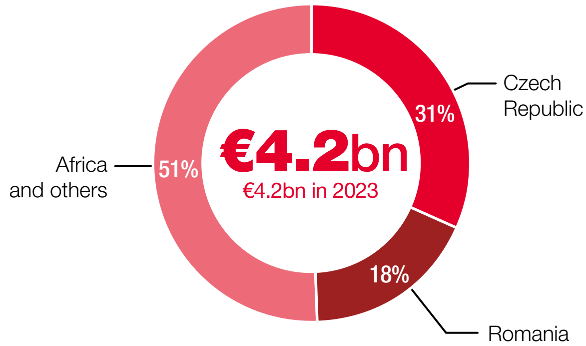
€143bn
in loan outstandings

€1.3bn
contribution to Group Net income (€1.6bn in 2023)

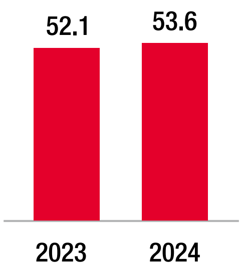
INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING
(IN EURBN)



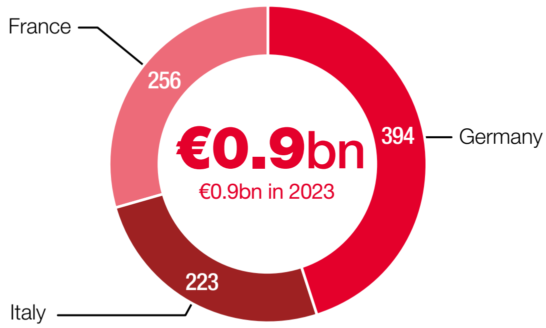
BREAKDOWN OF NET BANKING INCOME IN 2024
(IN EURBN)



AYVENS' EARNING ASSETS
(IN EURBN)



BREAKDOWN OF NBI OF CONSUMER FINANCE BY COUNTRY
(IN EURM)



The Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services business lines bring together:

- International Retail Banking activities spanning our banking networks in Europe, Africa and abroad;
- Mobility and Financial Services which houses the consumer finance, operational vehicle leasing and fleet management, and equipment and vendor finance activities.

The Group aims to strengthen these activities to better serve its clients by adapting to changes in the economic and social environments, in addition to supporting the international growth of Group clients by drawing on the strength of its network in fast-growing regions where the Group has leading market franchises. Its strategy is based on the diversified bank's relationship model as well as distribution and pooling of expertise aimed at improving revenues with a constant focus on developing intra-group synergies, while continually seeking to optimise the allocation of scarce resources and manage risks. With around 43,000 employees and commercial operations in 52 countries, the Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services' business lines are dedicated to providing a wide range of products and services to Individual, Business and Corporate clients.

International Retail Banking

International Retail Banking activities currently hold leading positions in the various regions where they operate, such as Europe, the Mediterranean Basin and sub-Saharan Africa.

EUROPE

Komerčni Banka (KB) is the Czech Republic's third-ranked bank in terms of balance-sheet size, with outstanding loans of EUR 33.5 billion and outstanding deposits of EUR 40.9 billion at the end December 2024. KB serves 2.2 million individual, business and corporate clients, through a total of around 200 branches and 7,000 employees[(1)]. KB, which was founded in 1990 and became a subsidiary of Societe Generale in 2001, has developed its universal banking activities for individual and professional clients and expanded its traditionally significant presence among corporate clients and municipalities. KB is also present in Slovakia under KB Slovakia, which is exclusively devoted to corporate clients.

Since 2020, KB has embarked on major organisational transformation projects, with the introduction of flexible working methods at scale and on a technical level, by stepping up investment in the digitisation of its services and its customer pathways. After reaching the figure of more than one million users on its new digital bank dedicated to individual clients at the end of 2024, the year 2025 will see the continuation of customer migrations and IT developments in the other segments. In addition to its universal banking activities, the KB Group also offers a dedicated range of products for individual clients with ESSOX (consumer loans and car financing), Modra Pyramida (mortgage facilities), as well as a range developed in collaboration with Insurance and Private Banking.

In 2024, KB was voted the Mastercard "Bank of the Year 2024" coming first in the "Responsible Bank of the Year" category and second in the "Corporate Bank of the Year" category.

In Romania, **BRD** is the third largest bank by balance-sheet size, with outstanding loans of EUR 9.8 billion and outstanding deposits of EUR 13.7 billion at the end of December 2024. BRD serves around 2 million individual, business and corporate clients, through a total of c.400 branches and 5,700 employees[(1)]. Societe Generale Group became BRD's main shareholder in 1999. The BRD Group's activity is divided into two major business lines: Retail Banking (individual and business clients, and SMEs) and Corporate and Investment Banking.

In 2024, BRD was awarded the "Bank of the Year 2024 in Romania" by The Banker magazine and the "Best Trade Finance Provider[(2)]" award by Global Finance.

AFRICA, MEDITERRANEAN BASIN AND FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

In the **Mediterranean** basin, the Group operates in Algeria (1999) and Tunisia (2002) and serves more than 1.2 million clients through a sales network totalling around 3,000 employees[(1)] and 250 branches. At end December 2024, outstanding loans totalled EUR 3.7 billion and outstanding deposits stood at EUR 4.8 billion. In 2024, Societe Generale completed the disposal of its activities in Morocco.

In **sub-Saharan Africa**, the Group has an historic presence in 10 countries, with solid local positions, notably in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal (both N°. 1 for loans and deposits), in Cameroon (N°. 2 for loans and deposits). The Group has 280 branches and around 4,400 employees[(1)] in the region. At end December 2024, the region registered outstanding loans of EUR 8.2 billion and deposits of EUR 10.7 billion. In 2023 and 2024, Societe Generale announced the disposals of its stakes in Congo, the Equatorial Guinea, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Guinea Conakry, Benin and Togo subsidiaries. The Group also announced the opening of a strategic review of its subsidiary in Ghana. Societe Generale remains fully committed to accompanying its large clients in Africa, notably through its worldwide Corporate and Investment Banking franchises, and its subsidiaries operating across the continent. In 2024, Societe Generale completed the disposals of its activities in Chad, in Mozambique and in Madagascar.

In **French overseas territories**, the SG Group operates in Reunion and Mayotte, French Polynesia and New Caledonia where it provides its products and services to 211,000 individual, business and corporate clients through a commercial set-up totalling 52 branches and around 950 employees[(1)].

In 2024, Societe Generale received the "Responsible Bank of the Year" award for the African continent and the "Best Trade Finance Provider" acolade awarded by Global Finance, in Algeria, Ghana, Cameroon, Senegal and Tunisia.

(1) Full time equivalent
(2) Best International Trade Finance Provider.

Mobility and Financial Services

CONSUMER FINANCE

Societe Generale Group operates in Europe *via* (i) specialised retail financial services subsidiaries in France (CGI), Germany (BDK and Hanseatic Bank) and Italy (Fiditalia) and (ii) a subsidiary attached to the Group's distribution networks in the Czech Republic (ESSOX *via* KB).

With CGI, BDK, Hanseatic Bank and Fiditalia, which total outstandings of EUR 23.1 billion at the end of December 2024, the Societe Generale Group is the 4th largest specialist player in Europe and holds leading positions locally: market leader in France, Top 3 in Germany, Top 4 in Italy. These activities gather 2,400 employees(1). These subsidiaries provide financing solutions to retail clients (chiefly loans that have been granted) through a B2B2C model (over 80% of outstandings were generated through 22,000 partners) based on a strategy mainly focused on automotive financing (62% of outstandings).

OPERATIONAL VEHICLE LEASING AND FLEET MANAGEMENT (AYVENS)

Ayvens offers mobility solutions centred on operational vehicle leasing and fleet management for businesses of all sizes in both local and international markets. It also caters to the needs of individual clients but on a smaller scale. The business combines the financial benefits of operational leasing and those of a complete range of upscale services, including maintenance, tyre management, fuel consumption, insurance and vehicle replacement.

Following the finalisation of the acquisition of LeasePlan by ALD Automotive in 2023, Ayvens has become the global leader for operational vehicle leasing and fleet management solutions and for businesses and a leading global player in sustainable mobility that is around twice the size of the second-largest player in this market. Ayvens has the widest geographical coverage in the sector (42 countries, 29 of which Ayvens holds a leading position), manages a combined fleet of around 3.3 million vehicles and employs more than 13,000 people(1) at the end of December 2024.

A pioneer in the field of mobility solutions, Ayvens is constantly innovating to offer its clients, fleet managers and drivers unrivalled support and services tailored to their needs.

Ayvens has been listed on the Euronext Paris stock exchange since June 2017. Societe Generale is Ayvens' controlling shareholder and, as such, Ayvens benefits from the Group's financing capacity, and from the Group's expertise in synergy-centric businesses with those of Ayvens (insurance, retail banking, vehicle leasing, specialised consumer credit for auto financing).

VENDOR AND EQUIPMENT FINANCE (SGEF)

Societe Generale Equipment Finance specialises in vendor and professional equipment finance. The business is conducted through partnership agreements with international vendors (professional equipment manufacturers and distributors) or directly with end clients. SGEF is developing its expertise in four main sectors: Transportation, Industrial Equipment, Technologies and the Medical & Environmental sector.

The SG Group is a market leader in this business. Drawing on SGEF and the Group's networks, it operates in over 35 countries (partnerships included) and manages a portfolio of EUR 25 billion(2) in outstandings. It has a broad and diverse client base, ranging from large international companies to SMEs, to which it offers an extensive array of products, such as financial leasing, loans, rentals, purchase of receivables, as well as insurance and marketing services. Societe Generale completed on 28 February 2025 the sale to group BPCE of SGEF's activities, with the exception of those operated in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. This sale has a positive impact of around 30 basis points on the Group's CET1 ratio at the closing date.

Societe Generale Equipment Finance has a headcount of around 1,400 employees(1). It has made sustainable development the linchpin of its strategy. In 2023, SGEF was voted European Lessor of the Year by Leasing Life and has deployed the ESR EcoVadis certification process across six entities.

(1) Full Time Equivalent
(2) As of 31 December 2023, including Franfinance, Sogelease and Starlease, and Leasing activities in Africa, the Mediterranean Basin and Overseas French territories.

2

GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

2.1 THE SG GROUP'S MAIN ACTIVITIES

Societe Generale Group

Corporate Centre		French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	
FRANCE			
Societe Generale*		Societe Generale*	
Genefinance	100%	Boursorama	100%
SG Financial SH	100%	Franfinance	100%
Sogeparticipations	100%	Sogelease France	100%
Societe Generale SFH	100%	Sogeprom	100%
Societe Generale SCF	100%	Sogessur	100%
Sogefim Holding	100%	Sogecap	100%
Galybet	100%	Antarius	100%
Genevalmy	100%	Societe Generale Capital Partenaires	100%
Valminvest	100%	Societe Generale Capital Finances	100%
Sogemarche	100%	Societe Generale Real Estate	100%
Sogecampus	100%	Starlease	100%
Genegis I	100%		
EUROPE			
		SG Kleinwort Hambros Limited *United Kingdom*	100%
		SG Private Banking *Switzerland*	100%
		SG Private Banking *Monaco*	100%
AFRICA – MEDITERRAEAN			
AMERICAS			
ASIA – AUSTRALIA			

* Parent Company.
Notes:
- the percentage given indicates the percentage of capital held by the Group in the subsidiary;
- the group are listed under the geographic region where they carry out their principal activites.

Societe Generale Group

Global Banking ans Investor Solutions	Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services

FRANCE

Global Banking ans Investor Solutions

- Societe Generale*
- Societe Generale Factoring 100%

Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services

- CGL 99,9%
- Banque Française Commerciale Ocean Indien 50%
- SGEF SA 100%
- Ayvens 52.6%

EUROPE

Global Banking ans Investor Solutions

- Societe Generale Luxembourg *Luxembourg* 100%
- SG Investments (U.K.) Ltd *United Kingdom* 100%
- Societe Generale International Ltd *United Kingdom* 100%
- Societe Generale Effekten *Germany* 100%
- Societe Generale* branch:
  London *United Kingdom*
  Milan *Italy*
  Frankfurt *Germany*
  Madrid *Spain*

Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services

- Hanseatic Bank *Germany* 75%
- Komerčni banka A.S. *Czech Republic* 61%
- BRD-Groupe SG *Roumania* 60.2%
- Fiditalia S.P.A *Italy* 100%
- Ald Finanz GMBH *Germany* 100%

AFRICA – MEDITERRAEAN

Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services

- Societe Generale *Algeria* 100%
- Societe Generale *Côte d'Ivoire* 73.2%
- Union Internationale de Banques 55.1%
- Societe Generale *Senegal* 64.9%
- Societe Generale *Cameroun* 58.1%

AMERICAS

Global Banking ans Investor Solutions

- Banco SG Brazil SA *Brazil* 100%
- SG Americas, Inc. *United States of America* 100%
- SG Americas Securities Holdings, LLC *United States of America* 100%
- Societe Generale Capital *Canada* 100%
- Societe Generale* branch:
  New York *United States of America*
  Montreal *Canada*

ASIA – AUSTRALIA

Global Banking ans Investor Solutions

- Societe Generale (China) Ltd *China* 100%
- SG Securities Asia International Holdings Ltd *Hong Kong* 100%
- SG Securities Korea Co, Ltd *South Korea* 100%
- SG Securities Japan Limited *Japan* 100%
- Societe Generale Global Solution Center *India* 100%
- Societe Generale* branch:
  Seoul *South Korea*
  Taipei *Taiwan*
  Singapore
  Mumbaï
  Sydney

2.2 GROUP ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

Definitions and details of methods used are provided on page 38 and on subsequent pages.

Information marked by an asterisk (*) indicates adjustments made for changes in Group structure and at constant exchange rates.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(In EUR m)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**26,788**	**25,104**	**+6.7%**	**+5.7%***
Operating expenses	(18,472)	(18,524)	-0.3%	-1.6%*
Gross operating income	**8,316**	**6,580**	**+26.4%**	**+26.6%***
Net cost of risk	(1,530)	(1,025)	+49.3%	+48.6%*
Operating income	**6,786**	**5,555**	**+22.2%**	**+22.5%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	21	24	-10.7%	-19.6%*
Net profits or losses from other assets	(77)	(113)	+31.4%	+26.3%*
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	(338)	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(1,601)	(1,679)	-4.7%	-4.9%*
Net income	5,129	3,449	+48.7%	+49.6%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*929*	*956*	*-3.0%*	*-9.3%**
Group net income	**4,200**	**2,493**	**+68.6%**	**+73.2%***
Cost-to-income ratio	69.0%	73.8%		
Average allocated capital	57,223	56,396		
ROTE	**6.9%**	**4.2%**		

Net banking income

Over 2024, net banking income for the Group increased by +6.7% *vs.* 2023.

Revenues in French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance rose by +7.5% relative to 2023, mainly due to a rebound of net interest income (+20.9% *vs.* 2023).

In Global Banking and Investor Solutions, revenues reached a record(1) level of EUR 10,122 million in 2024, up +5.0% *vs.* 2023, driven by a strong momentum across businesses. Global Markets and Investor Services expanded by +4.5% *vs.* 2023 owing to strong market activities, mainly on equities. The Financing and Advisory business posted high revenues of EUR 3,566 million in 2024, up by +5.8% *vs.* 2023.

Over the year, revenues in Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services were stable at -0.6% *vs.* 2023 on the back of stable activity levels both in International Retail Banking (-0.7%) despite various disposals closed in 2024, mainly subsidiaries in Morocco and Madagascar, and in Mobility and Financial Services activities (-0.4%) including non-recurring items in 2023.

Over 2024, revenues for the Corporate Centre totalled EUR -450 million in 2024 compared with EUR -1,098 million in 2023.

Operating expenses

In 2024, operating expenses totalled EUR 18,472 million, slightly down by -0.3% *vs.* 2023, thanks from rigorous cost management of the Group. The cost-to-income ratio stood at 69.0% (*vs.* 73.8% in 2023), a level below the target <71% for 2024.

(1) At comparable business model in the post Global Financial Crisis (GFC) regulatory regime.

Cost of risk

Over 2024, the cost of risk totalled 26 basis points, at the lower end of 2024 guidance set between 25 and 30 basis points.

The Group's provisions on performing loans amounted to EUR 3,119[(1)] million, down EUR -453 million relative to 31 December 2023, notably linked to application of IFRS 5 accounting norms on assets held for sale.

The non-performing loan ratio was 2.81%[(2)] as of 31 December 2024. The net coverage ratio on the Group's non-performing loans stood at 81%[(3)] as of 31 December 2024 (after taking into account guarantees and collateral).

As of 31 December 2024, the Group sharply reduced its offshore exposure to Russia to around EUR 0.5 billion of EAD (Exposure at Default) compared with EUR 0.9 billion as at 31 December 2023 (~-45%). The maximum risk exposure on this portfolio is estimated below EUR 0.1 billion before provision.

Operating income

Operating income totalled EUR 6,786 million in 2024 compared with EUR 5,555 million in 2023, strongly up (+22.2%) driven by high positive jaws with revenues up by 6.7% and stable costs.

Net income

The Group net income for 2024 totalled EUR 4.2 billion, representing ROTE of 6.9%, above 2024 guidance >6%.

CET1 ratio

As at end of December 2024, the Group's capital position is solid with a CET1 ratio of 13.3%, above 2024 guidance >13%.

Shareholder distribution

The Board of Directors approved the distribution policy for the 2024 fiscal year, aiming to distribute EUR 2.18 per share, equivalent to EUR 1,740 million, of which EUR 872 million in share buyback[(4)]. A cash dividend of EUR 1.09 per share will be proposed at the General Meeting of Shareholders on 20 May 2025. The dividend will be detached on 26 May 2025 and paid out on 28 May 2025.

(1) Excluding disposed assets as per IFRS 5 application (in particular Societe Generale Equipment Finance).

(2) Ratio calculated according to EBA methodology published on 16 July 2019.

(3) Ratio of S3 provisions and guarantees/colllateral on the gross book value of non-performing loans.

(4) The share buyback scheme and the subsequent capital reduction, aim also, and in priority, at fully offsetting the dilutive impact of the future capital increase as part of the next Group Employee Share Ownership Plan, the principle of which was adopted by the Board of Directors on February 5, 2025.

2.3 ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE OF CORE BUSINESSES

2.3.1 FINANCIAL RESULTS BY CORE BUSINESSES

	French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance		Global Banking and Investor Solutions		Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services		Corporate Centre		Group	
(In EURm)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net banking income	**8,657**	**8,053**	**10,122**	**9,642**	**8,458**	**8,507**	**(450)**	**(1,098)**	**26,788**	**25,104**
Operating expenses	(6,634)	(6,756)	(6,542)	(6,788)	(5,072)	(4,760)	(224)	(220)	(18,472)	(18,524)
Gross operating income	**2,024**	**1,297**	**3,580**	**2,854**	**3,386**	**3,747**	**(674)**	**(1,318)**	**8,316**	**6,580**
Net cost of risk	(712)	(505)	(126)	(30)	(705)	(486)	12	(4)	(1,530)	(1,025)
Operating income	**1,312**	**792**	**3,455**	**2,824**	**2,681**	**3,261**	**(661)**	**(1 323)**	**6,786**	**5,555**
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	7	7	(0)	7	15	10	(0)	0	21	24
Net profits or losses from other assets	6	9	(0)	1	96	(11)	(179)	(111)	(77)	(113)
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	(338)	0	(338)
Income tax	(329)	(208)	(656)	(517)	(697)	(824)	81	(130)	(1,601)	(1,679)
Net income	995	600	2,797	2 314	2,096	2,436	(759)	(1 901)	5,129	3 449
o.w. non-controlling interests	*4*	*4*	*10*	*34*	*826*	*826*	*89*	*93*	*929*	*957*
Group net income	**991**	**596**	**2,788**	**2,280**	**1,270**	**1,609**	**(848)**	**(1,994)**	**4,200**	**2,493**
Cost-to-income ratio	76.6%	83.9%	64.6%	70.4%	60.0%	56.0%			69.0%	73.8%
Average allocated capital	**15,634**	**15,454**	**15,147**	**15,426**	**10,433**	**9,707**	**16,009**	**15,809**	**57,223**	**56,396**
RONE (businesses)/ROTE (Group)	**6.3%**	**3.9%**	**18.4%**	**14.8%**	**12.2%**	**16.6%**			**6.9%**	**4.2%**

2.3.2 FRENCH RETAIL, PRIVATE BANKING AND INSURANCE

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change
Net banking income	**8,657**	**8,053**	**+7.5%**
Of which net interest income	*3,868*	*3,199*	*+20.9%*
Of which fees	*4,108*	*3,975*	*+3.3%*
Operating expenses	(6,634)	(6,756)	-1.8%
Gross operating income	**2,024**	**1,297**	**+56.0%**
Net cost of risk	(712)	(505)	+41.0%
Operating income	**1,312**	**792**	**+65.6%**
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	7	7	+3.6%
Net profits or losses from other assets	6	9	-35.1%
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	(0)	n/s
Income tax	(329)	(208)	+58.3%
Net income	*995*	*600*	*65.9%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*4*	*4*	*19.6%*
Group net income	**991**	**596**	**+66.2%**
Cost-to-income ratio	76.6%	83.9%	
Average allocated capital	15,634	15,454	
RONE	**6.3%**	**3.9%**	

Activities and net banking income

In 2024, revenues totalled EUR 8,657 million, up +7.5% *vs.* 2023 (including PEL/CEL provision). Net interest income rebounded by +21% *vs.* 2023. Fee income was up +3% *vs.* 2023.

The SG Network's average loan outstandings contracted by -4% *vs.* Q4 23 to EUR 194 billion, but -2.5% excluding PGE (state guaranteed loans). Outstanding loans to corporate and professional clients grew *vs.* Q3 24 excluding state guaranteed PGE loans, and individual clients lending experienced an increased commercial momentum. The SG Network's average outstanding deposits amounted to EUR 232 billion in Q4 24, down by -1% on Q4 23, with strong shift of inflows into investment products and savings life insurance.

The average loan to deposit ratio totalled 83.6% in Q4 24, down by 2.6 percentage points versus end of 2023.

The growth momentum of BoursoBank continued with 1.5 million new clients in 2024. BoursoBank reached 7.2 million clients at end December 2024, above 2024 target set at 7 million clients at end December 2024. Thanks notably to its comprehensive banking offer and recognized among the "Digital Leaders"[1], the Bank has a low attrition rate (~3% in 2024), down *vs.* 2023. BoursoBank continued its profitable growth trajectory in 2024 with a cost per client down by -17.0% *vs.* 2023 with an expanding client base, more than 1.3 million net clients over 12 months (+22.4% *vs.* 2023). Loans outstanding improved by +5.4% relative to Q4 23, at EUR 16 billion in Q4 24.

Average outstanding in savings including deposits and financial savings were +15.5% higher *vs.* Q4 23 at EUR 64 billion. Deposits outstanding totalled EUR 39 billion in Q4 24, posting another strong increase of +15.4% *vs.* Q4 23, driven by interest-bearing savings. Average life insurance outstandings, at EUR 13 billion in Q4 24, rose by +10.2% *vs.* Q4 23 (o/w 48% in unit-linked products, +3.8 percentage points *vs.* Q4 23). The activity continued to register strong gross inflows over the quarter (+50.4% *vs.* Q4 23, 65% unit-linked products).

For the second year in a row, BoursoBank recorded a positive contribution to Group net income in 2024.

At end of 2025, BoursoBank aims to exceed 8 million clients.

Private Banking activities saw their assets under management[2] reached a record level of EUR 154 billion in Q4 24, up by +7% *vs.* Q4 23. Net collections totalled EUR 6.3 billion in 2024, the annual net asset gathering pace (annual net new money divided by AuM) being at +4% in 2024. Net banking income totalled EUR 1,469 million for 2024, unchanged from 2023.

Operating expenses

Over the year, operating expenses decreased by -1.8% *vs.* 2023 to EUR 6,634 million. They comprised EUR 132m transformation charges. The cost-to-income ratio stood at 76.6%, improving by 7.3 percentage points *vs.* 2023.

Cost of risk

In 2024, the cost of risk totalled EUR 712 million or 30 basis points.

Group net income

Over 2024, Group net income totalled EUR 991 million, up 66.2% *vs.* 2023. RONE stood at 6.3% in 2024 *vs.* 3.9% in 2023.

(1) Banking App #1 in France and #2 worldwide based on Sia Partners International Mobile Banking Benchmark in October 2024.
(2) France and International (including Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Insurance

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**674**	**620**	**+8.7%**	**+8.9%***
Operating expenses	(148)	(131)	+13.3%	+13.4%*
Gross operating income	**526**	**489**	**+7.5%**	**+7.7%***
Net cost of risk	(0)	(0)	-44.3%	-44.3%*
Operating income	**526**	**489**	**+7.5%**	**+7.7%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	0	0	n/s	n/s
Net profits or losses from other assets	2	(0)	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(132)	(127)	+3.8%	+4.0%
Net income	*396*	*362*	*+9.5%*	*+9.6%**
o.w. non-controlling interests	*4*	*4*	*-9.1%*	*-17.9%**
Group net income	**393**	**358**	**+9.7%**	**+9.9%***
Cost-to-income ratio	22.0%	21.1%		
Average allocated capital	1,812	1,897		

Insurance, which covers activities inside and outside France, posted a very strong commercial performance. Life insurance outstandings increased sharply by +7% *vs.* Q4 23 to reach a record EUR 146 billion at the end of December 2024. The share of unit-linked products remained high at 40%, a 2 percentage point increase *vs.* 2023. Savings Life insurance gross inflows amounted to EUR 18.3 billion for 2024, up by +42% *vs.* 2023.

2.3.3 GLOBAL BANKING AND INVESTOR SOLUTIONS

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**10,122**	**9,642**	**+5.0%**	**+4.8%***
Operating expenses	(6,542)	(6,788)	-3.6%	-3.7%*
Gross operating income	**3,580**	**2,854**	**+25.4%**	**+25.0%***
Net cost of risk	(126)	(30)	x 4.2	x 4.3*
Operating income	**3,455**	**2,824**	**+22.3%**	**+21.9%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	(0)	7	n/s	n/s
Net profits or losses from other assets	(0)	1	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(656)	(517)	+26.9%	+26.4%*
Net income	2,797	2,314	+20.9%	+20.5%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*10*	*34*	*-71.0%*	*-67.6%**
Group net income	**2,788**	**2,280**	**+22.2%**	**+21.7%***
Cost-to-income ratio	64.6%	70.4%		
Average allocated capital	15,147	15,426		
RONE	**18.4%**	**14.8%**		

Over 2024, revenues reached a record[(1)] level of EUR 10,122 million, up by +5.0% *vs.* 2023, owing to excellent momentum across all business lines.

Over 2024, operating expenses fell by -3.6% *vs.* 2023. They comprised EUR 236m transformation charges. This results in positive jaws with a cost-to-income ratio decreasing strongly to 64.6% *vs.* 70.4% in 2023.

The cost of risk stood at 8 basis points *vs.* 2 basis points in 2023.

Over 2024, reported RONE totalled 18.4% *vs.* 14.8% in 2023.

(1) At comparable business model in the post Global Financial Crisis (GFC) regulatory regime.

Global Markets & Investor Services

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**6,557**	**6,273**	**+4.5%**	**+4.5%***
Operating expenses	(4,492)	(4,698)	-4.4%	-4.4%*
Gross operating income	**2,065**	**1,575**	**+31.1%**	**+30.7%***
Net cost of risk	8	20	+60.7%	+61.1%*
Operating income	**2,073**	**1,596**	**+29.9%**	**+29.5%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	(0)	7	n/s	n/s
Net profits or losses from other assets	1	0	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(495)	(379)	+30.7%	+30.3%*
Net income	1,579	1,224	+29.0%	+28.5%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*9*	*33*	*-71.9%*	*-71.3%**
Group net income	**1,569**	**1,191**	**+31.8%**	**+31.3%***
Cost-to-income ratio	68.5%	74.9%		
Average allocated capital	7,582	7,823		

Global Markets and Investor Services posted a rise in revenues over 2024 of +4.5% to EUR 6,557 million, notably driven by a strong performance in Equities business.

Global Markets posted a record[1] year with revenues of EUR 5,884 million, up +5.6% *vs.* 2023, in a market environment that remains conducive.

The Equities business posted strong revenues, up by +12.2% versus 2023, a record level of EUR 3,569 million.

During 2024, Fixed Income and Currencies' revenues decreased slightly by -3.2% to EUR 2,315 million.

During 2024, revenues from Securities Services were down by -4.0%, but up by +2.8% excluding the impacts related to various equity participations.

Assets under Custody and Assets under Administration amounted to EUR 4,921 billion and EUR 623 billion respectively.

Financing and Advisory Services

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**3,566**	**3,369**	**+5.8%**	**+5.6%***
Operating expenses	(2,050)	(2,091)	-1.9%	-2.2%*
Gross operating income	**1,516**	**1,279**	**+18.5%**	**+18.1%***
Net cost of risk	(133)	(50)	x2.6	x2.7*
Operating income	**1,382**	**1,228**	**+12.5%**	**+12.1%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	(0)	0	n/s	n/s
Net profits or losses from other assets	(1)	1	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(162)	(139)	+16.7%	+15.8%
Net income	1,219	1,090	+11.8%	+11.5%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*0*	*1*	*-22.0%*	*n/s*
Group net income	**1,219**	**1,090**	**+11.9%**	**+11.2%***
Cost-to-income ratio	57.5%	62.0%		
Average allocated capital	7,553	7,594		

The Financing and Advisory business generated record revenues of EUR 3,566 million in 2024, up by +5.8% *vs.* 2023.

The Global Banking & Advisory business grew by +3.2% *vs.* 2023.

The Global Transaction & Payment Services business delivered an excellent performance compared with 2023. Over 2024, revenues saw a steady increase of +13.9% which represents a record year.

(1) At comparable business model in the post Global Financial Crisis (GFC) regulatory regime.

2.3.4 MOBILITY, INTERNATIONAL RETAIL AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**8,458**	**8,507**	**-0.6%**	**-3.8%***
Operating expenses	(5,072)	(4,760)	+6.6%	+1.7%*
Gross operating income	**3,386**	**3,747**	**-9.6%**	**-10.9%***
Net cost of risk	(705)	(486)	+45.1%	+43.5%*
Operating income	**2,681**	**3,261**	**-17.8%**	**-19.1%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	15	10	+51.9%	+30.3%*
Net profits or losses from other assets	96	(11)	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(697)	(824)	-15.5%	-16.6%*
Net income	2,096	2,436	-13.9%	-15.5%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*826*	*826*	*-0.1%*	*-7.1%**
Group net income	**1,270**	**1,609**	**-21.1%**	**-20.0%***
Cost-to-income ratio	60.0%	56.0%		
Average allocated capital	10,433	9,707		
RONE	**12.2%**	**16.6%**		

Over the year 2024, revenues were stable compared with 2023 at EUR 8,458 million.

Over the year, operating expenses totalled EUR 5,072 million, up by +6.6% *vs.* 2023. They include transformation costs of EUR 199 million.

Over 2024, the cost of risk stood at 42 basis points *vs.* 32 basis points in 2023.

In 2024, Group net income totalled EUR 1,270 million, down -21.1% *vs.* 2023, while RONE stood at 12.2%. RONE was 16.4% in International Retail Banking, and 9.4% in Mobility and Financial Services in 2024.

International Retail Banking

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**4,161**	**4,192**	**-0.7%**	**+3.8%***
Operating expenses	(2,388)	(2,370)	+0.8%	+5.7%*
Gross operating income	**1,773**	**1,822**	**-2.7%**	**+1.4%***
Net cost of risk	(341)	(184)	+85.2%	+95.2%*
Operating income	**1,432**	**1,638**	**-12.6%**	**-9.0%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	0	0	n/s	n/s
Net profits or losses from other assets	93	(8)	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(379)	(431)	-11.9%	-8.4%*
Net income	1,146	1 ,199	-4.5%	-0.6%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*461*	*466*	*-1.1%*	*+2.7%**
Group net income	**685**	**733**	**-6.6%**	**-2.7%***
Cost-to-income ratio	57.4%	56.5%		
Average allocated capital	4,185	4,169		

International Retail Banking activity remained strong[(1)] in Q4 24 with outstanding loans at EUR 59 billion, up by +3.4%* *vs.* Q4 23 and deposits at EUR 74 billion, up by +3.9%* *vs.* Q4 23.

Europe continues to post good commercial performance for both entities in individual and corporate client segments. With EUR 43 billion in Q4 24, outstanding loans increased by 4.9%* *vs.* Q4 23, across segments in Romania and more particularly in home loans in the Czech Republic. Outstanding deposits totalled EUR 55 billion in Q4 24, up by +3.8%* *vs.* Q4 23, mostly driven by Romania.

In the Africa, the Mediterranean Basin and French Overseas Territories network, outstanding loans were stable* *vs*. Q4 23, with EUR 16 billion in Q4 24, notably on the back of the good performance in retail. Outstanding deposits of EUR 20 billion in Q4 24 increased by 4.0%* *vs.* Q4 23, mainly driven by sight deposits in retail.

International Retail Banking revenues reached EUR 4,161 million, up by 3.8%* *vs.* 2023.

Revenues in Europe improved by +2.8%* *vs.* 2023 at EUR 2,028 million.

The Africa, Mediterranean Basin and French Overseas network improved its revenues by +4.8%* *vs*. 2023 at EUR 2,133 million.

International Retail's operating expenses were slightly up by 0.8% over the year at EUR 2,388 million.

(1) Including entities reported under IFRS 5, excluding entities sold in Morocco and Madagascar in December 2024.

Mobility and Financial Services

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change	
Net banking income	**4,298**	**4,315**	**-0.4%**	**-11.1%***
Operating expenses	(2,684)	(2,391)	+12.3%	-2.2%*
Gross operating income	**1,613**	**1,925**	**-16.2%**	**-22.4%***
Net cost of risk	(364)	(302)	+20.7%	+13.4%*
Operating income	**1,249**	**1,623**	**-23.0%**	**-29.3%***
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	15	10	+51.9%	+30.3%*
Net profits or losses from other assets	3	(3)	n/s	n/s
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	0	n/s	n/s
Income tax	(317)	(394)	-19.4%	-25.5%*
Net income	950	1,236	-23.1%	-29.9%*
o.w. non-controlling interests	*365*	*361*	*+1.3%*	*-18.9%**
Group net income	**585**	**876**	**-33.2%**	**-35.0%**
Cost-to-income ratio	62.5%	55.4%		
Average allocated capital	6,224	5,499		

Overall, Mobility and Financial Services maintained a good commercial performance.

Ayvens' earning assets totalled EUR 53.6 billion at end-December 2024, a +2.9% increase *vs.* end-December 2023.

Consumer Finance posted outstandings of EUR 23 billion in Q4 24, down by -4.0% *vs.* Q4 23.

With EUR 15 billion in Q4 24, Equipment Finance outstandings slightly decreased by -1.4% *vs.* Q4 23.

Overall, revenues from Mobility and Financial Services were stable *vs.* 2023, at EUR 4,298 million in 2024.

In 2024, Ayvens posted an increase in revenues of +1.2% *vs.* 2023 (at EUR 3,015 million), notably with an increase in underlying margins.

The Consumer Finance entities posted revenues of EUR 875 million in 2024, down by -4.4% *vs.* 2023. Revenues from the Equipment Finance business was down in 2024 by -3.2% *vs.* 2023 at EUR 407 million. In 2024, overall revenues for both businesses decreased by -4.0% *vs.* 2023.

Operating expenses for Mobility and Financial Services rose by +12.3% over the year to EUR 2,684 million (-2.2% *vs.* 2023 at constant perimeter and exchange rates), comprising LeasePlan costs and transformation charges related to the integration.

2.3.5 CORPORATE CENTRE

(In EURm)	2024	2023	Change
Net banking income	**(450)**	**(1,098)**	**+59.0%**
Operating expenses	(224)	(220)	+1.6%
Gross operating income	**(674)**	**(1,318)**	**+48.9%**
Net cost of risk	12	(4)	n/s
Operating income	**(661)**	**(1,323)**	**+50.0%**
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	(0)	0	n/s
Net profits or losses from other assets	(179)	(111)	-61.3%
Impairment losses on goodwill	0	(338)	n/s
Income tax	81	(130)	n/s
Net income	(759)	(1,901)	+60.1%
o.w. non-controlling interests	*89*	*93*	*-4.6%*
Group net income	**(848)**	**(1,994)**	**+57.5%**

The Corporate Centre includes:

- management of the Group's head office;
- the Group's equity portfolio;
- the Group's Treasury function;
- certain costs related to cross-functional projects as well as certain costs incurred by the Group and not re-invoiced to the businesses.

Over the year, the Corporate Centre's net banking income totalled EUR -450 million, *vs.* EUR -1,098 million in 2023. It includes the booking in Q3 24 of exceptional proceeds received of approximately EUR 0.3 billion at the end of July 2024 closing out its remaining exposures in Russia linked to its past local presence through Rosbank. Those exposures which were either valued at zero or provisioned in the Group accounts, have been recovered in accordance with applicable regulations and after approvals of regulatory authorities. These financial elements generate a positive contribution to the Group net income comprised between EUR 200 and EUR 250 million after tax..

Over the year, operating expenses totalled EUR -224 million *vs.* EUR -220 million in 2023.

Over the year, the Corporate Centre's Group net income totalled EUR -848 million, *vs.* EUR -1,994 million in 2023.

To be noted that starting from 2025, normative return to businesses will be based on a 13% capital allocation.

2.3.6 DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY, ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Framework

The financial information presented in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2024 was examined by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025 and was prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union and applicable at that date.

Capital allocation

In 2024, the allocation of normative capital to the businesses on the basis of their capital consumption was determined in accordance with CRR rules, *i.e.* 12% of their risk-weighted assets, supplemented by the consumption of Common Equity Tier 1 capital chargeable to each business after taking into account non-controlling interests and the adjustment of capital consumption in insurance activities. Accordingly, the capital allocation rule applies to the Group's three business lines - French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance, Global Banking & Investor Solutions, and Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services - and enables each activity's capital consumption and profitability to be calculated by activity on a standalone and uniform basis, taking into account the Group's regulatory constraints.

To be noted that starting from 2025, normative return to businesses will be based on a 13% capital allocation.

Net banking income

Net banking income (NBI) for each business division includes:

- revenues generated by its activity;
- the yield on normative capital allocated to the business division, which is calculated using a long-term rate by currency. In return, in order to compare performances between the Group's different business lines, shareholders' equity is reassigned to the Corporate Centre at the same rate.

Moreover, capital gains and losses generated by the business divisions on the disposal of shares in non-consolidated entities, and income from management of the Group's industrial and bank equity portfolios, are booked under NBI as these securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses correspond to the following items in the financial statements: Personnel expenses + Other operating expenses + Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

Operating expenses for the business divisions include their direct expenses, their management overheads, and a share of the head-office expenses, which are in principle almost fully redistributed between the business lines. The Corporate Centre only books costs related to its own activity, along with certain technical adjustments.

Cost-to-income ratio

The cost-to-income ratio indicates the operating expenses of a business in relation to its net banking income. This indicator provides a measure of a system's effectiveness (see glossary).

Main exceptional items

The following table sets out the main one-off financial items in the income statement that were exceptional to 2023 and 2022. They relate to operations that are not ordinary Societe Generale activities. It should be noted that the list of these operations is not exhaustive and should not be used by the Group as a guide of its financial performance. The Group's performance remains in accordance with the announcements on the Group's reported results made during the Capital Markets Day event.

In EURm	2024	2023
Net Banking Income - Total exceptional items	**287**	**(199)**
One-off legacy items - Corporate Centre	-	(199)
Exceptional proceeds received - Corporate Centre	287	-
Operating expenses - Total one-off items and transformation charges	**(613)**	**(765)**
Transformation charges	**(613)**	**(730)**
Of which French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	*(132)*	*(312)*
Of which Global Banking and Investor Solutions	*(236)*	*(167)*
Of which Mobility, International Retail and Financial Services	*(199)*	*(251)*
Of which Corporate Centre	*(47)*	-
One-off items	**-**	**(35)**
Of which French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	-	*60*
Of which Global Banking and Investor Solutions	-	*(95)*
Other one-off items - Total	**(74)**	**(820)**
Net profits or losses from other assets	(74)	(112)
Of which Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	*86*	-
Of which Corporate Centre	*(160)*	*(112)*
Goodwill impairment - Corporate Centre(1)	-	(338)
Provision of Deferred Tax Assets - Corporate Centre(1)	-	(370)

(1) Items restated from reported net income for the 2023 distribution.

Cost of risk

Net cost of risk is charged to each business lines to reflect the cost of risk inherent in their activity during each financial year. Impairment losses and provisions concerning the whole Group are booked by the Corporate Centre.

Societe Generale's commercial net cost of risk is expressed in basis points. It is calculated by dividing the net annual allocation to provisions for commercial risks by average loan outstandings at the end of the four quarters preceding the closing date. This indicator reveals the level of risk borne by each of the business lines as a percentage of balance-sheet loan commitments, including operating leases. The key items used in this calculation are indicated in the table below.

In EURm		2024	2023
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	Net cost of risk *(In EURm)*	712	505
	Gross loan outstandings *(In EURm)*	235,539	246,701
	Cost of risk in bp	**30**	**20**
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	Net cost of risk *(In EURm)*	126	30
	Gross loan outstandings *(In EURm)*	162,749	169,823
	Cost of risk in bp	**8**	**2**
Mobility, International Retail and Financial Services	Net cost of risk *(In EURm)*	705	486
	Gross loan outstandings *(In EURm)*	167,738	150,161
	Cost of risk in bp	**42**	**32**
Corporate Centre	Net cost of risk *(In EURm)*	(12)	4
	Gross loan outstandings *(In EURm)*	24,700	20,291
	Cost of risk in bp	**(5)**	**2**
Societe Generale Group	Net cost of risk *(In EURm)*	1,530	1,025
	Gross loan outstandings *(In EURm)*	590,725	586,977
	Cost of risk in bp	**26**	**17**

Gross coverage ratio for non-performing loans

"Non-performing loan outstandings" are outstandings that are in default in respect of the regulations in force.

The gross non-performing loan outstandings ratio measures the non-performing outstandings recognised in the balance sheet compared with gross loan outstandings.

The gross coverage ratio for non-performing loan outstandings is calculated as the ratio of provisions recognised in respect of the credit risk to gross outstandings identified as being in default pursuant to the regulations, without taking into account any guarantees provided. The coverage ratio measures the maximum residual risk associated with outstandings in default, otherwise referred to as "non-performing".

Net income/expense from other assets

Net income or expense from other assets essentially comprises capital gains and losses on operating fixed assets, or when the Group ceases to control a consolidated subsidiary, as well as goodwill immediately written down when the Group takes control of an entity and recalculates the stake previously held by the Group in entities that have been fully consolidated during the year.

Income tax

The Group's tax position is managed centrally.

Income tax is charged to each Business lines on the basis of a normative tax rate which takes into account the local tax rate of the countries in which it conducts its activities and the nature of its revenues. The difference between the income tax charged to the Group's consolidated companies and the sum of normative taxes of the business lines is assigned to the Corporate Centre.

ROE, ROTE

Group ROE and ROTE is calculated on the basis of average Group shareholders' equity under IFRS.

It excludes:

- unrealised or deferred capital gains or losses booked directly under shareholders' equity, excluding conversion reserves;
- deeply subordinated notes;
- undated subordinated notes adjusted as shareholders' equity.

It deducts:

- interest payable to holders of deeply subordinated notes and of adjusted, undated subordinated notes;
- the provision in respect of the dividends to be paid to shareholders.

For the ROTE, the following items are also excluded:

- average net goodwill in the assets, and underlying average goodwill relating to shareholdings in companies accounted for by the equity method;
- average net intangible assets.

Net income used to calculate ROE is based on Group net income adjusted for interest to be paid to holders of deeply subordinated and undated subordinated notes.

Net income used to calculate ROTE is based on Group net income excluding the goodwill impairment loss but reinstating interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes for the period (including issuance fees paid, for the period, to external parties and the discount charge related to the issue premium for deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes).

The key items used in this calculation are indicated in the tables below.

RONE

RONE (Return on Normative Equity) determines the return on average normative equity allocated to the Group's businesses (see "Capital allocation" above). The allocation principle consists of allocating to each business normative equity corresponding to 12% of its risk-weighted assets.

(In EURm, end of period)	2024	2023
Shareholders' equity Group share	**70,256**	**65,975**
Deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes	(10,526)	(9,095)
Interest of deeply & undated subordinated notes, issue premium amortisations[1]	(25)	(21)
OCI excluding conversion reserves	757	636
Dividend provision[2]	(1,740)	(995)
ROE equity end-of-period	**58,722**	**56,500**
Average ROE equity	**57,223**	**56,396**
Average Goodwill[3]	(4,108)	(4,011)
Average Intangible Assets	(2,921)	(3,143)
Average ROTE equity	**50,194**	**49,242**
Group net Income	**4,200**	**2,493**
Interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes	(720)	(759)
Cancellation of goodwill impairment	-	338
Adjusted Group net Income	**3,480**	**2,073**
ROTE	**6.9%**	**4.2%**

(1) Interest net of tax.
(2) Based on the proposed 2024 distribution subject to usual approvals from the General meeting.
(3) Excluding goodwill arising from non-controlling interests.

RONE CALCULATION: AVERAGE CAPITAL ALLOCATED TO CORE BUSINESSES

(In EURm)	2024	2023
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	15,634	15,454
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	15,147	15,426
Mobility, International Retail and Financial Services	10,433	9,707

Earnings per share

In accordance with IAS 33, to calculate earnings per share, "Group net income" for the period is adjusted by the amount (net of tax, capital gains/losses on partial buybacks of securities issued and classified as equity) of costs pertaining to these equity instruments and the interest paid on them.

Earnings per share is therefore calculated as the ratio of corrected Group net income for the period to the average number of ordinary outstanding shares, excluding own shares and treasury shares, but including:

a) trading shares held by the Group; and

b) shares held under the liquidity contract.

Average number, in thousands of shares	2024	2023
Existing shares	**801,915**	**818,008**
Deductions		
Shares allocated to cover stock option plans and free shares awarded to staff	4,402	6,802
Other own shares and treasury shares	2,344	11,891
Number of shares used to calculate EPS[1]	**795,169**	**799,315**
Group net Income *(In EURm)*	**4,200**	**2,493**
Interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes *(In EURm)*	(720)	(759)
Adjusted Group net income *(In EURm)*	**3,480**	**1,735**
EPS *(In EUR)*	**4.38**	**2.17**

(1) The number of shares considered is the average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the period, excluding treasury shares and buybacks, but including the trading shares held by the Group.

Net Asset Value, Net Tangible Asset Value

Net assets comprise Group shareholders' equity, excluding:

- deeply subordinated notes, undated subordinated notes previously recognised as debt; and
- interest payable to holders of deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes, but reinstating the book value of trading shares held by the Group and shares held under the liquidity contract.

Tangible net asset value is corrected for net goodwill in the assets, goodwill under the equity method and intangible assets.

In order to calculate Net Asset Value Per Share or Net Tangible Asset Value Per Share, the number of shares used to calculate book value per share is the number of shares issued at the end of the period, excluding own shares and treasury shares, but including:

- trading shares held by the Group; and
- shares held under SG's liquidity contract.

(In EURm, end of period)	2024	2023
Shareholders' equity Group share	**70,256**	**65,975**
Deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes	(10,526)	(9,095)
Interest of deeply & undated subodinated notes, issue premium amortisations[1]	(25)	(21)
Book value of own shares in trading portfolio	8	36
Net Asset Value	**59,713**	**56,895**
Goodwill	(4,207)	(4,008)
Intangible Assets	(2,871)	(2,954)
Net Tangible Asset Value	**52,635**	**49,933**
Number of shares used to calculate NAPS[2]	**796,498**	**796,244**
Net Asset Value per Share	**75.0**	**71.5**
Net Tangible Asset Value per Share	**66.1**	**62.7**

(1) Interest net of tax.
(2) The number of shares considered is the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of end of period, excluding treasury shares and buybacks, but including the trading shares held by the Group (expressed in thousands of shares).

Prudential capital and solvency ratios

The Societe Generale Group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital is calculated in accordance with applicable CRR2/CRD5 rules.

The fully-loaded solvency ratios are presented *pro forma* for current earnings, net of dividends, for the current financial year, unless specified otherwise.

Where reference is made to phased-in ratios, the latter include the earnings for the current financial year, unless otherwise specified.

The leverage ratio is calculated according to applicable CRR2/CRD5 rules.

2.4 MAJOR NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

2.4.1 SOCIETE GENERALE AND IFC SEAL A NEW AGREEMENT TO STEP UP SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Press release dated 19 January 2024

Societe Generale and IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, have signed a Collaboration Framework Agreement to accelerate on sustainable finance in developing countries, as part of both institutions' shared ambition to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and strong commitment to the environmental transition and Sustainability.

As part of this agreement, the two institutions aim to further develop wide-ranging financing solutions such as project co-financings or risk sharing agreements, contributing to private sector mobilization in support of the climate transition. In particular, the agreement will support sustainable finance projects to facilitate access to clean energy, water and other infrastructure and to foster sustainable agribusiness, as well as the financing of projects empowering women entrepreneurs in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Societe Generale and IFC will also share approaches and expertise on methodologies and frameworks aimed at measuring and monitoring impact.

This new Collaboration Framework Agreement builds on a longstanding partnership, solid cooperation track record, as well as a joint commitment towards the SDGs and rigorous environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards. Over the last 10 years, the two institutions have co-financed about 60 transactions with other partners, representing more than US$20 billion in new investment flows into developing countries. IFC has also provided approximately US$ 1.3 billion in financing to Societe Generale, *e.g.* to enable the scaling up of green vehicle fleets.

This partnership will draw on the complementary strengths of the two institutions. Societe Generale will bring its leading expertise in structured finance and ESG, its ability to distribute assets to investors and its global reach. IFC will leverage its experience as the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries, including its balance sheet strength and in-depth knowledge of developing economies.

Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer of Societe Generale, comments:

"I am delighted to strengthen our cooperation with IFC with the signing of this Partnership Framework Agreement, building on solid relationships between our institutions established over time. By joining forces, our ambition is to increase our contribution to sustainable projects in developing countries, in relation with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. As part of our strategic plan and ESG commitments, developing partnerships with the most relevant stakeholders helps us design the best solutions to address the challenges of the environmental transition and the need for sustainable infrastructures in developing countries."

Makhtar Diop, Managing Director, IFC, says:

"This agreement will deepen the long-standing relationship between IFC and Societe Generale, allowing us to work together to deploy scalable private sector investments in emerging markets. We look forward to an enhanced partnership to provide the critical financing needed for projects with a transformative impact on people and local economies."

2.4.2 SOCIETE GENERALE AND KYRIBA JOIN FORCES TO SIMPLIFY THE EXECUTION AND MONITORING OF CURRENCY HEDGING TRANSACTIONS FOR THEIR MID-CAP CLIENTS IN FRANCE

Press release dated 20 February 2024

Societe Generale and Kyriba announce the launch of connectivity between Kyriba's financial transaction management module and SG Markets, Societe Generale's BtoB platform.

This API[1] connectivity between the Kyriba and SG Markets platforms offers their mid-cap corporate clients in France the opportunity to execute their currency hedging transactions with a single click. Hedges initiated by Kyriba are communicated to the SG Markets platform, which is therefore automatically pre-filled with hedges to be executed. Societe Generale's clients only have to validate the execution. Also, this connectivity eliminates the need for reconciliation. SG Markets updates FX positions in Kyriba, automatically and in real-time.

Single entry offers two significant advantages to Finance Departments:

- on the one hand, it reduces execution and reconciliation risks;
- on the other hand, it allows them to optimize the execution of their hedging policies and to implement new and more effective organizational perspectives.

"The API connectivity between our SG Markets platform and Kyriba's platform benefits our joint clients who see their journey simplified: it helps them to better control their financial risks and optimize their own processes", said Claude Piana, Head of Digital and Data Solutions for Corporates within Societe Generale's Markets activities.

"Volatility in the currency market continues to impact the financial performance of European companies. The partnership set up with Societe Generale allows us to expand our solutions for optimising foreign exchange risk management. Together we are creating even more value for our mutual customers", said Edi Poloniato, Global Head of Banking Solutions at Kyriba.

2.4.3 BANQUE FRANÇAISE MUTUALISTE, SG AND SOCIETE GENERALE ASSURANCES LAUNCH A NEW CREDITOR INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR REAL ESTATE LOANS

Press release dated 15 April 2024

After launching creditor insurance to cover consumer loans in 2022, Banque Française Mutualiste, the SG network and Societe Generale Assurances are strengthening their partnership with a new range of creditor insurance offers for home loans.

This new comprehensive and tailor-made mortgage loan insurance offer for public sector employees is distributed by the SG network. It is adapted to the financing needs of customers, their situation and their profession with three dedicated contracts: one for the acquisition of a primary or secondary residence, another for rental investment and a last one for people over 65 years old at the time of subscription.

Banque Française Mutualiste customers can carry out their procedures in a branch or online through a seamless digital journey.

Banque Française Mutualiste relies on the strength of the SG network, of which it is the historical partner, and the expertise of Societe Generale Assurances to offer banking and insurance products adapted to the needs of its customers.

(1) An API is a solution that builds connections between different information systems by streamlining data exchanges. It enables simplified, standardized, and secure interoperability.

2.4.4 SG PARTNERS WITH ENVISION TO ACCELERATE THE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION PROCESS

Press release dated 28 May 2024

Societe Generale and Envision have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to advance the development of green technologies, and optimise the carbon footprint of businesses, as part of the global energy transition.

Under the MOU, Societe Generale will support the green technology developments of Envision, such as smart wind farms, green hydrogen, battery gigafactories and net-zero industrial parks projects, through a wide range of sustainable finance and investment banking offerings. This collaboration already has a solid track record as Societe Generale played a lead role in the advisory and financing of a battery gigafactory project, contributing to accelerating the energy transition and decarbonisation efforts in France and the rest of the world.

On a non-exclusive basis, Societe Generale will also explore the application of Envision's Net Zero technologies and decarbonisation solutions, to support the carbon footprint reduction of the Bank and its clients.

Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Societe Generale, stated:

"This partnership is further testimony of our commitment towards supporting a sustainable future, reflected through providing the advisory and financing solutions that will help to create long-term clean energy. It also reinforces one of our core strategic priorities towards supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals."

Lei Zhang, Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Envision, commented:

"Reaching Net Zero will require collective action. Our partnership with Societe Generale will allow us to scale the development of our suite of innovative green technologies, accelerating the deployment of renewable energy system as well as reducing the carbon emissions of the Bank itself."

2.4.5 SOCIETE GENERALE LAUNCHES A SUSTAINABLE GTB FRAMEWORK

Press release dated 30 May 2024

Societe Generale paves the way for responsible global transaction banking (GTB), supporting its clients in their move toward a more sustainable and inclusive economy.

In the face of changing market expectations and the absence of established market standards for sustainable GTB solutions, corporates have increasingly been looking to quantify the impact of their transactions and fulfil corresponding reporting requirements. Societe Generale has thus developed a Sustainable GTB Framework to help its clients assess and monitor the environmental and social impacts of their day-to-day working capital, trade, and liquidity management.

Societe Generale's Framework, one of the first dedicated to asset based GTB solutions, helps corporate treasurers to support their company's transition by identifying:

- activities considered to have positive environmental and/or social impact;
- approaches for reporting the impact of these transactions;
- methods through which transaction banking can support these activities.

This Framework is based on an efficient and transparent ESG(1) qualification process. This methodology has been established in the spirit of best market practices, such as the Green or Social Loan Principles(2), while considering the specificities of global transaction banking. To ensure a robust framework, Societe Generale enlisted ISS-Corporate as an independent reviewer, to evaluate the qualification system's core elements for identifying sustainable GTB solutions and assessing the eligibility criteria.

David Abitbol, Head of Global Transaction and Payment Services at Societe Generale, says:

"The Sustainable GTB Framework is a key milestone in Societe Generale's ambition to be a leading bank in ESG and a trusted partner for its clients. We are building on the Bank's expertise in the environmental transition and its capacity to develop innovative pathways."

"The Sustainable GTB Framework adopted by Societe Generale represents an important innovation in the finance sector and it is consistent with the Bank's Sustainability strategy," says Federico Pezzolato, executive Director, Global Sustainable Finance Manager at ISS-Corporate. "The Framework provides a structured approach to classifying transaction banking products based on their Sustainability impact. It supports the advancement of services with clear environmental and social features and offers a detailed explanation of the process for identifying qualifying transactions."

The Framework focuses on sustainable GTB solutions offered by Societe Generale to large corporates. This includes cash management (such as working capital loans), trade finance (such as trade facilities, guarantees, letters of credit, stand-by letters of credit), and factoring services (such as receivable finance and forfaiting).

Societe Generale is a member of several international alliances working on benchmark economic and financial standards. The Group has been at the forefront of the UNEP-FI's Positive Impact Initiative, which brings together financial institutions to work on laying down the principles and methods to augment the positive impacts and mitigate the negative impacts, thus contributing to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

By using this work and its solid ESG expertise, Societe Generale helps clients get a deeper understanding of the issues and the associated tools and methodologies to accelerate their transition.

(1) ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance criteria.

(2) This also includes (but does not limit to) the "Technical Screening Criteria" (TSC) defined by the European Union's taxonomy on green activities, the guidelines for the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Green and Social Bond Principles.

2.4.6 EPI LAUNCHES WERO, ITS EUROPEAN DIGITAL PAYMENT WALLET, IN FRANCE

Press release dated 30 September 2024

European Payments Initiative (EPI), a European player committed to offering a sovereign payment alternative to all consumers in the region, today announced the launch of Wero. The European instant account-to-account payment solution will be available to French customers of BNP Paribas, Groupe BPCE, Crédit Agricole, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, Crédit Mutuel Arkéa, La Banque Postale and Societe Generale, as well as many of their subsidiaries. While most banks will initially offer Wero *via* their applications, La Banque Postale customers will be able to make payments using the Wero application, developed by EPI. It will be available in all smartphone application shops from the second half of October 2024. The first Wero brand campaign will be launched in France on October 14th.

The deployment calendar is as follows:

- BNP Paribas: starting 24 October 2024;
- Groupe BPCE: from 2 September to 2 October 2024;
- Crédit Agricole: 26 September 2024[(1)];
- Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale: from 25 September to 6 November 2024;
- Crédit Mutuel Arkéa: January 2025;
- La Banque Postale: 28 October 2024;
- Societe Generale: starting 24 October 2024[(2)].

The launch of the person-to-person (P2P) service will enable users with a French bank account to send and receive money simply and instantly, using just a telephone number or email address. Wero will take over from Paylib, whose 35 million registered users will be offered a simple switch to the European payment service before Paylib is discontinued in early 2025. The plan is to integrate new functionalities[(3)] later, such as the "Money Request" function and the generation of individual QR codes so that users do not have to give their phone number when making a person-to-person payment.

Following the start of the solution in Germany in July 2024, users from both countries will now be able to make cross-border payments between the already rolled-out participating banks and their customers. In Belgium, all member banks will have deployed the solution by the end of the year[(4)]. Luxemburg and the Netherlands will follow in a subsequent step.

The promise of the Wero service is simple: to offer a single, secure mobile payment wallet that will eventually encompass all the payment functionalities required by a user in Europe. Thanks to its integration with member banks, consumers can use Wero *via* their usual banking application or the standalone application developed by EPI. Wero will give users a complete overview of their spending in real-time, enabling them to centralize all their payments simply and securely.

Beyond the P2P use case, EPI's ambition with Wero is to integrate new functionalities from 2025, as it is rolled out to merchants. This will include payment at small retailers using the Wero wallet, before online payment on merchant sites and recurring payments management (such as subscriptions). Point-of-sale payments at major retailers are also included in the wallet's development plans, with tests scheduled for 2026. Other value-added services, such as Buy Now-Pay Later (staggered payments), the integration of merchant loyalty programs, and shared spending, are also in the pipeline.

In three to four years, Wero will be a single European payment wallet offering everyone the opportunity to take greater control of their finances, simply and securely, while respecting their needs on data confidentiality and compliance with European regulations.

"We're delighted to announce the launch of Wero in France. We aim to simplify life and payments. Wero is unique. It's a cutting-edge, sovereign solution, designed by and for Europeans, that enables all types of payment to be featured in one single payment solution, starting with person-to-person payments, while incorporating the promise of immediacy and banking security. We have arrived at the right moment in the era of digital payments, offering the solution that Europeans expect for their payments", says Martina Weimert, CEO of EPI.

"Wero meets the strategic challenge of creating a European payment platform in a highly competitive global environment. It will offer customers more value and simplicity for their day-to-day payments in France and partner countries. Already launched in Germany and now in France, we are delighted that Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands will soon be joining us, and we look forward to welcoming any other countries wishing to take part in this European initiative", adds Thierry Laborde, Chief Operating Officer of BNP Paribas.

"With Wero, Groupe BPCE is now offering all Banque Populaire and Caisse d'Epargne customers a new instant account-to-account payment solution that perfectly meets new expectations. Lastly December, Groupe BPCE was a pioneer when it successfully carried out the first cross-border instant payment transactions. On this occasion, we've been able to showcase our expertise in payments and, with the European banks grouped within EPI, our determination to transform the European payments landscape by developing sovereign solutions", says Yves Tyrode, General Manager Digital & Payments of Groupe BPCE.

"With European sovereignty at stake, Wero enables us to provide our customers with a simple, secure, and easy-to-use solution. Wero will offer users complete coverage of new payment uses. With Paylib, we paved the way for the use of Instant Payment, and with Wero we're going to take it to the next level", comments Philippe Marquetty, General Manager of Crédit Agricole Payment Services.

"The launch of Wero in France represents a key step towards strengthening European sovereignty in the financial sector. This initiative not only strengthens consumer confidence by offering standardized and secure payment solutions but also contributes to the growth of the European economy by facilitating faster and more reliable transactions, while promoting innovation and competitiveness on our continent", adds Éric Petitgand, General Manager, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

(1) Except for LCL.
(2) For the bank SG.
(3) Some banks, such as SG (Groupe Societe Generale), will be integrating these two functions from the initial roll-out.
(4) KBC-CBC and Belfius have already made the Wero service available to their customers.

"The launch of Wero marks a decisive step for the European payments ecosystem. As a player committed to innovation, Crédit Mutuel Arkéa fully supports this initiative, which embodies the ambition to offer a sovereign and secure instant payment solution. Wero is part of our vision of an inclusive digital future at the forefront of technological developments. It reflects not only our ability to meet the changing needs of our customers but also our role as a forerunner in banking innovation", says Laurent Jurrius, Pôle Innovation et Opérations, Comex Groupe Crédit Mutuel Arkéa.

"I'm delighted that Wero is coming to France, as a true payment hub, bringing a universal approach to Europe, opening the door to Peer 2 Peer, digital commerce, and local commerce. This universality of payment across every use case experienced by our customers will be facilitated by its simple and intuitive application, guaranteeing a fluid, unique, and consistent user experience. For several years, La Banque Postale has been pursuing a proactive policy to support the digitization of payments, aiming to develop useful, inclusive innovations, committed to our customers' purchasing power. The democratization of free Instant Payment from 2022 and our pioneering role in the Paylib and EPI projects reflect LBP's strategic interest in the development of payments", comments Zakaria Moursli, Delegate General Manager at La Banque Postale, in charge of operational performance, payments and digital.

"The Societe Generale Group is proud to be part of this fantastic collective initiative, which will provide our customers with a new European, instant and innovative payment solution. We are convinced that the Banks' long-standing expertise in security, customer protection and transformation support are essential assets to ensure Wero's success", adds Philippe Aymerich, Delegate General Manager, Groupe Societe Generale.

2.4.7 SOCIETE GENERALE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A FIRST REPO TRANSACTION ON A PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN WITH BANQUE DE FRANCE

Press release dated 13 December 2024

Societe Generale announces the successful completion of a collateralized market transaction fully executed on blockchain through its subsidiary Societe Generale – FORGE. This is the first repo transaction (Sale and Repurchase Agreement) in digital securities (Security Tokens) with an Eurosystem's central bank.

Societe Generale deposited as collateral with the Banque de France some bonds issued in 2020 on the public Ethereum blockchain in exchange of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) issued by the Banque de France on its DL3S blockchain.

This transaction demonstrates the technical feasibility of interbank refinancing operations directly on blockchain. It illustrates the potential of a Central Bank Digital Currency to improve the liquidity of digital financial securities.

This pioneering deal demonstrates Societe Generale's commitment to leveraging its financial structuring expertise and SG-FORGE's technological capabilities to contribute building innovative financial markets.

2.5 ANALYSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

(in EURm)	12.2024	12.2023
Cash, due from central banks	201,680	223,048
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	526,048	495,882
Hedging derivatives	9,233	10,585
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	96,024	90,894
Securities at amortised cost	32,655	28,147
Due from banks at amortised cost	84,051	77,879
Customer loans at amortised cost	454,622	485,449
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(292)	(433)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts assets	615	459
Tax assets	4,687	4,717
Other assets	70,903	69,765
Non-current assets held for sale	26,426	1,763
Investments accounted for using the equity method	398	227
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	61,409	60,714
Goodwill	5,086	4,949
TOTAL	**1,573,545**	**1,554,045**

LIABILITIES

(in EURm)	12.2024	12.2023
Due to central banks	11,364	9,718
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	396,614	375,584
Hedging derivatives	15,750	18,708
Debt securities issued	162,200	160,506
Due to banks	99,744	117,847
Customer deposits	531,675	541,677
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(5,277)	(5,857)
Tax liabilities	2,237	2,402
Other liabilities	90,786	93,658
Non-current liabilities held for sale	17,079	1,703
Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	150,691	141,723
Provisions	4,085	4,235
Subordinated debts	17,009	15,894
Sub-total equity, Group share	70,256	65,975
Non-controlling interests	9,332	10,272
TOTAL	**1,573,545**	**1,554,045**

As of 31 December 2024, the Group's consolidated balance sheet totalled EUR 1,573.5 billion, *i.e.* an increase of EUR 19.5 billion (+1.3%) compared to 31 December 2023 (EUR 1,554.0 billion).

2.5.1 MAIN CHANGES IN THE CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

Are included in the consolidation scope the subsidiaries and structured entities under the Group's exclusive control, joint arrangements (joint ventures and joint operations) and associates whose financial statements are significant relative to the Group's consolidated financial statements, notably regarding Group consolidated total assets and gross operating income.

The main changes to the consolidation scope as of 31 December 2024, compared with the scope applicable at the closing date of 31 December 2023, are as follow in chronological order:

Sale of Societe Generale Tchad

On 31 January 2024, the Group sold its entire shareholding in SG Tchad, its Chadian subsidiary. This sale led to a reduction of EUR 0.3 billion in the total Group's balance sheet compared to 31 December 2023.

Creation of a partnership between Societe Generale and AllianceBernstein

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale and AllianceBernstein launched Bernstein, a partnership combining their cash equities and equity research businesses.

The partnership is organised under two separate legal vehicles: Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited, covering Europe and Asia activities, with a head office in London, and Bernstein North America Holdings LLC, covering North America activities, with a head office in New York, complemented by major hubs in Paris and Hong Kong, and multiple regional offices.

Since 1 April 2024, the entity Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited, fully controlled by the Group (stake of 51%) is fully consolidated, and the entity Bernstein North America Holdings LLC, over which the Group has significant influence (stake of 33.33%) is consolidated by using equity method.

Options may allow Societe Generale, subject to regulatory approvals, to own 100% of both entities within five years.

Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited (entity fully consolidated)

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale acquired 51% of the holding company Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited for a purchase price of EUR 108 million.

As of 31 December 2024, the purchase price allocation exercise is still ongoing: pending this, the Group has recorded the assets and liabilities of its new subsidiary at their carrying amounts in its annual consolidated accounts as of 31 December 2024.

The purchase price allocation will be finalised within one year from the acquisition date: as of 31 December 2024, the Group recognised a goodwill of EUR 26 million.

The put option negotiated to redeem non-controlling interests (49%) is recognised as a liability representing the present value of the discounted strike price for an amount of EUR 61 million with an impact in equity, Group share, of EUR 17 million as of acquisition date.

(In EURm)	Allocation as of 31 December 2024
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	4
Due from banks	246
Net tax assets	5
Customer deposits	(80)
Net other assets and liabilities	(14)
FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ACQUIRED (C)	**161**
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS[1] (B)	**79**
PURCHASE PRICE (A)	**108**
GOODWILL (A) + (B) - (C)	**26**

(1) Non-controlling interests are measured based on the proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the revalued identifiable net assets.

Bernstein North America Holdings LLC (entity consolidated by equity method)

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale acquired 33.33% of the holding company Bernstein North America Holdings LLC for a purchase price of EUR 180 million. Optional instruments were negotiated with the counterparty, leading to the recognition of a derivative financial liability of EUR 37 million as of 31 December 2024.

Sale of Shine

On 28 November 2024, the Societe Generale group sold Shine to the Danish group Ageras, which took over all the entity's activities and employees. This sale resulted in a reduction of other liabilities by EUR 0.6 billion compared to 31 December 2023.

Sale of Societe Generale Marocaine de Banques and its subsidiaries, and of La Marocaine Vie

On 3 December 2024, the Societe Generale group finalised the sale of SG Marocaine de Banques and its subsidiaries and the entity La Marocaine Vie to Saham group.

The sale resulted in a reduction of the Group's total balance sheet by EUR 12 billion compared to 31 December 2023, mainly including a decrease in Customer loans at amortised cost of EUR 9 billion and a decrease in Customers deposits of EUR 7 billion.

At the same time of the sale, the Group signed put and call agreements on its stake in ALD Automotive SA in Morocco. The signing of these agreements led the Group to remove the subsidiary from the consolidation scope, resulting in a reduction of the Group's total balance sheet by EUR 0.2 billion compared to 31 December 2023.

Sale of Societe Generale Madagascar

On 20 December 2024, the Group sold its entire participation in BFV – Societe Generale, its Malagasy subsidiary. This sale resulted in a reduction of the Group's balance sheet total of EUR 0.8 billion compared to 31 December 2023.

2.5.2 CHANGES IN KEY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Cash, due from central banks decreased by EUR 21.4 billion (-9.6%) and **Due to central banks** increased by EUR 1.6 billion (+16.9%) compared to 31 December 2023. The decrease in assets is mainly due to reduction in overnight loans to the *Banque de France* further to the repayment of TLTRO III and to the increase in cash consumption of business units. This is partly offset by an increase in cash held at the US Federal Reserve Bank and the Central Bank of Japan.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss increased by EUR 30.2 billion (+6.1%) compared to 31 December 2023. This increase is related to an upward trend over the period of EUR +25.3 billion on trading portfolio. Indeed, the performance in equity markets mainly during the first quarter combined with lower central bank rates led to an increase in debt and equity securities of respectively EUR +8.8 billion and EUR +18.3 billion and to trading derivatives of EUR +13.2 billion, partly offset by a decrease in securities purchased under resale agreements of EUR -10.9 billion.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss increased by EUR 21.0 billion (+5.6%) compared to 31 December 2023. Indeed, there were an increase in trading derivatives for EUR +15.6 billion mainly explained by the MTMs of option sales. Liabilities at fair value on option increase of EUR +6.4 billion concerning securities issued.

Hedging derivatives decreased by EUR 1.4 billion on the asset side (-12.8%) and by EUR 3.0 billion on the liability side (-15.8%) compared to 31 December 2023. This variation is mainly linked to a decrease in MtM of fair value hedging instruments, of which interest rate swaps.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income increased by EUR 5.1 billion (+5.6%) compared to 31 December 2023, mainly for bonds and other debt securities, in relation to the evolution of interest rates.

Securities at amortised cost increased by EUR 4.5 billion mainly due to the increase in investments in bonds.

Due from banks at amortised cost increased by EUR 6.2 billion (+7.9%) compared to 31 December 2023, due to the growth in current accounts and in deposits and loans, respectively of EUR +4.7 billion and EUR +7.5 billion, offset by a decrease in securities purchased under resale agreements of EUR -6.1 billion.

Due to banks decreased by EUR 18.1 billion (-15.4%) compared to 31 December 2023. This decrease is mainly explained by the decrease in term deposits for EUR -26.8 billion, including a TLTRO III repayment of EUR -24 billion. This trend is offset by an increase of EUR +4.6 billion in demand deposits and an increase of +4.5 billion in securities sold under repurchase agreements.

Customer loans at amortised cost decreased by EUR 30.8 billion (-6.4%) compared to 31 December 2023, mainly explained by a EUR -9 billion impact further to the sale of Moroccan entities in December and by a EUR -19.2 billion impact related to the assets reclassified as non-current assets held for sale. There was also a decrease by EUR -3.8 billion mainly explained by the impact of high interest rates on housing loans, an unfavourable environment for credit production and repayments of PGE in France.

Customer deposits decreased by EUR 10.0 billion (-1.8%) compared to 31 December 2023, mainly related to the sale of Moroccan entities for EUR -6.7 billion, and to EUR -10.6 billion reclassified as non-current liabilities held for sale.

Other assets increased by EUR 1.1 billion (+1.6%) and **other liabilities** decreased by EUR 2.9 billion (-3.1%) compared to 31 December 2023, mainly due to adjustment accounts payable in foreign currency and other accruals.

Non-current assets held for sale increased by EUR 24.7 billion and **Non-current liabilities held for sale** increased by EUR 15.4 billion due to the signing of memorandum of understanding or agreements for the sale of several entities, of which SGEF entities, Societe Generale Private Banking (Suisse) SA, and SG Kleinwort Hambros Limited.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities increased by EUR 9.0 billion (+6.3%) compared to 31 December 2023, related to the increase in the valuation of financial assets underlying the insurance contracts with direct participations features.

The Group shareholders' equity amounted to EUR 70.3 billion as of 31 December 2024 versus 66.0 billion as of 31 December 2023. This variation was primarily due to the following factors:

- net income group share for 2024: EUR +4.2 billion;
- distribution of dividends: EUR -0.7 billion;
- remuneration, issuance and redemption of equity instruments: EUR +0.9 billion;
- unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses: EUR +1.0 billion.

After taking into account the non-controlling interests (EUR 9.3 billion), the Group shareholders' equity totalled EUR 79.6 billion as of 31 December 2024.

2.5.3 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The gross book value of the Societe Generale group's tangible operating fixed assets amounts to EUR 83.9 billion as of 31 December 2024. This includes land and buildings (EUR 5.1 billion), right of use (EUR 3.7 billion), assets under operating leases (EUR 69.2 billion), investment property (EUR 0.7 billion mainly related to insurance activities) and other tangible assets (EUR 5.2 billion).

The net book value of the tangible operating assets and investment property amounts to EUR 58.0 billion, representing only 3.7% of the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2024.

In fact, owing to the nature of the businesses of Societe Generale, property and equipment are not material at Group level.

2.6 FINANCIAL POLICY

The objective of the Group's financial policy is to optimise the use of shareholders' equity in order to maximise short- and long-term return for shareholders, while maintaining a level of capital ratios (Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios) consistent with the market status of Societe Generale and the Group's target rating.

Since 2010, the Group has launched a major realignment programme, strengthening capital and focusing on the rigorous management of scarce resources (capital and liquidity) and proactive risk management in order to apply the regulatory changes related to the implementation of Basel 3 regulations.

2.6.1 GROUP SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Group shareholders' equity totalled EUR 70.3 billion at 31 December 2024. Net asset value per share was EUR 75.0 and net tangible asset value per share was EUR 66.1 using the new methodology disclosed in Chapter 2 of this Universal Registration Document, on page 38.

Total equity includes EUR 10.5 billion in deeply subordinated notes.

As at 31 December 2024, Societe Generale held, directly or indirectly, 3.8 millions of Societe Generale shares, representing 0.48% of the capital (excluding shares held for trading purposes).

Under the liquidity contract implemented on 22 August 2011 with an external investment services provider, Societe Generale acquired 3,652,102 shares in 2024, with a value of EUR 87.8 million and sold 3,652,102 shares with a value of EUR 87.9 million. The liquidity contract was temporarily suspended from 27 May to 25 June 2024 when during the share buyback period.

The information concerning the Group's capital and shareholding structure is available in Chapter 7 of this Universal Registration Document (p 655).

2.6.2 SOLVENCY RATIOS

As part of its capital management, the Group ensures that its solvency level is consistently compatible with its strategic targets and regulatory obligations.

The Group also ensures that its Total Capital Ratio (Common Equity Tier 1 + hybrid securities recognised in additional Tier 1 and Tier 2) provides a sufficient safety buffer for unsecured senior lenders.

The phased-in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio stood at 13.3% as at 31 December 2024, compared to 13.1% as at 31 December 2023.

The leverage ratio, calculated according to the CRR2 rules in force since June 2021, stood at 4.34% as at 31 December 2024.

At end-2024, the Tier 1 ratio was 16.1% and the Total Capital Ratio stood at 18.9%, *i.e.*, above the regulatory requirements.

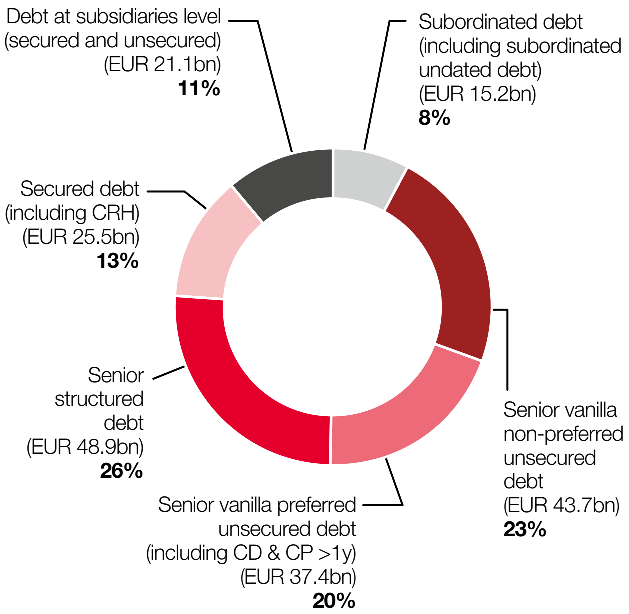
The TLAC (Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity) ratio of RWA was 29.7% without the option of senior preferred debts. Furthermore, the TLAC of the leverage ratio stood at 8.0% at end-2024. At 31 December 2024 the MREL (Minimum Requirement of own funds and Eligible Liabilities) ratio of RWA was 34.2%, and 9.2% of the leverage ratio.

2.6.3 GROUP DEBT POLICY

Group's debt policy is based on two principles:

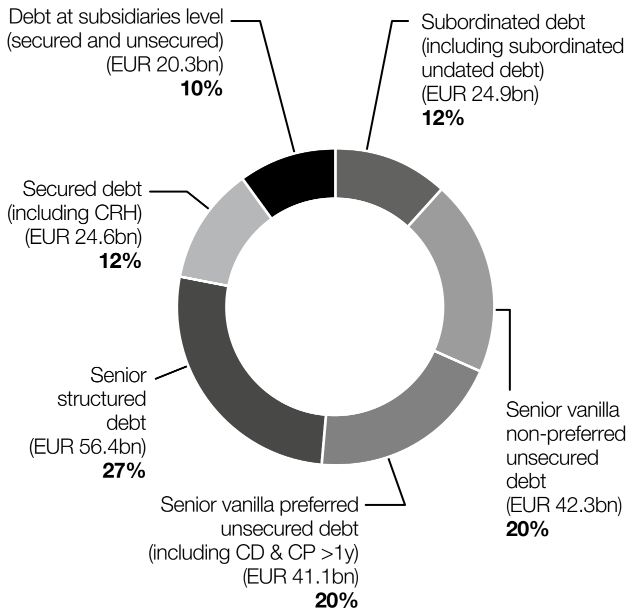
- maintaining an active policy of diversifying Societe Generale Group's sources of refinancing to guarantee its stability;
- and adopting a Group refinancing structure to ensure consistency in the maturities of its assets and liabilities.

GROUP LONG-TERM DEBT AT 31 DECEMBER 2024: EUR 191.8 BILLION*



* *Group short-term and long-term debt totalled EUR 269.4 billion as at 31 December 2024, of which EUR 12.9 billion issued by conduits (short term), and EUR 63.3 billion related to senior structured issues of small denomination (below EUR 100,000), predominantly distributed to retail clients.*

GROUP LONG-TERM DEBT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023: EUR 209.6 BILLION*



* *Group short-term and long-term debt totalled EUR 257.9 billion as at 31 December 2023, of which EUR 12.9 billion issued by conduits (short term), and EUR 54.8 billion related to senior structured issues of small denomination (below EUR 100,000), predominantly distributed to retail clients.*

At end-December 2024, liquidity raised under the Group 2024 financing programme amounted to EUR 48.2 billion in secured, senior and subordinated debt. Liquidity raised at parent company level amounted to EUR 43.5 billion on 31 December 2024.

At parent company level, the breakdown of refinancing sources under the 2024 financing programme is as follows:

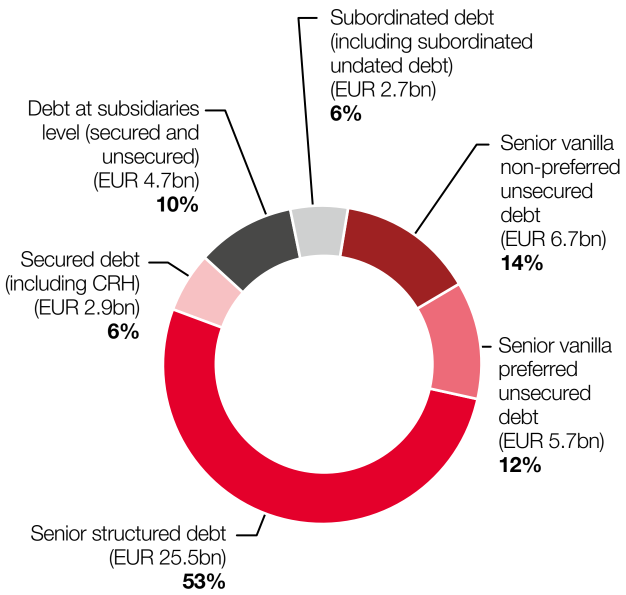
- EUR 1.5 billion in subordinated undated debt Additional Tier 1,
- EUR 1.2 billion in subordinated Tier 2 debt,
- EUR 6.7 billion in vanilla senior non-preferred unsecured issues,
- EUR 5.7 billion in vanilla senior preferred unsecured issues,
- EUR 25.5 billion in senior structured issues and
- EUR 2.9 billion in secured issues.

At subsidiary level, a total of EUR 4.7 billion was raised as at 31 December 2024.

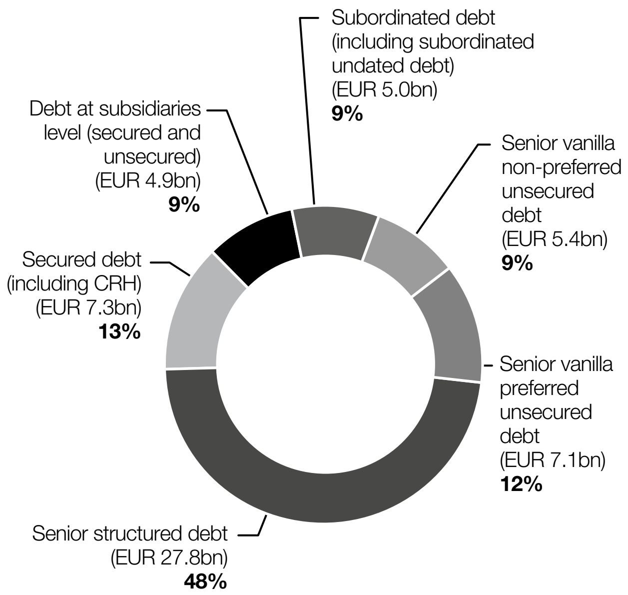
These resources were complemented by:

- funding *via* securities lending and borrowing transactions and securities sold under repurchase agreements measured at fair value through P&L totalling EUR 182.9 billion at 31 December 2024, compared with EUR 181.6 billion at 31 December 2023 (see Note 3.1 to the consolidated financial statements), which are not included in this graph. Societe Generale Group's debt policy is designed not only to ensure financing for the growth of the businesses' commercial activities and renew debt, but also to maintain repayment schedules that are compatible with the Group's ability to access the market and ensure its future growth;
- securitisations and other securitised issues (EUR 8.3 billion at end-2024 *vs.* EUR 8.8 billion at end-2023).

2024 FINANCING PROGRAMME: EUR 48.2 BILLION



2023 FINANCING PROGRAMME: EUR 57.5 BILLION



2.6.4 LONG-TERM RATINGS, SHORT-TERM RATINGS, COUNTERPARTY RATINGS AND CHANGES DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Below is a summary of Societe Generale's counterparty ratings and senior long-term and short-term ratings at 31 December 2024:

	FitchRatings	Moody's	R&I	Standard & Poor's
Long-term/short-term counterparty assessment	A(dcr)/F1	A1(CR)/P-1(CR)	n/a	A/A-1
Long-term senior preferred rating	A (Stable)	A1 (Negative)	A (Stable)	A (Stable)
Short-term senior rating	F1	P-1	n/a	A-1

Moody's revised the outlook on the Group's long-term rating from 'stable' to 'negative' on 31 May 2024.

Fitch revised the outlook on the Group's long-term rating from 'positive' to 'stable' on 16 October 2024.

2.7 MAJOR INVESTMENTS AND DISPOSALS

The group maintained a targeted acquisition and disposal policy, in line with its strategy focused on its core businesses and the management of scarce resources.

Business division	Description of investments
2024	
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	Creation with AllianceBernstein of the Bernstein joint venture, the world leader in equity research and cash
Corporate Centre	Acquisition of a majority stake (75%) in Reed Management SAS, an alternative asset management company in the energy transition, and subsequent investment in the inaugural fund
2023	
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Acquisition of LP Group B.V., holding company of LeasePlan Corporation N.V., one of the world's leading leasing companies.
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	Acquisition of a minority stake in EIT InnoEnergy, an investment company which is the main driver of innovation in Europe in sustainable energy.
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	Acquisition of a majority stake in PayXpert, a fintech specialised in payment service.
2022	
	No major investment finalised in 2022.
2021	
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Acquisition of Fleetpool, a leading German car subscription company.
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Acquisition of Banco Sabadell's subsidiary (Bansabadell Renting) specialised in long-term renting and the signing of an exclusive white label distribution agreement with Banco Sabadell.
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Servicess	Acquisition by ALD of a 17% stake in Skipr, a start-up specialised in mobility as a service.

Business division	Description of disposals
2024	
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Sale of SG's stake in Societe Generale Marocaine de Banques and La Marocaine Vie to Saham Group
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of Societe Generale Group's entire stake in BFV - Société Générale (Madagascar), Société Générale Tchad and Banco Société Générale Moçambique
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Sale by Komercni Banka to the city of Prague of VN 42, owner of the registered office of Komercni Banka
Corporate Centre	Sale of SG's stake in Systra (2%), following the exit of the majority shareholders
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance	Disposal of Société Générale's entire stake in Shine to Ageras
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of the Group's entire stake in LeasePlan Russia

Business division	Description of disposals
2023	
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of three ALD subsidiaries (Ireland, Norway and Portugal) and three subsidiaries of LeasePlan Corporation N.V. (Czech Republic, Finland and Luxembourg) in connection with the acquisition of LP Group B.V.
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of SG's stake in Société Générale Congo.
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of Société Générale's stake in ALD Automotive in Russia.
2022	
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of Societe Generale Group's and Sogecap's entire stakes in Rosbank and two joint ventures co-held with Rosbank (Societe Generale Strakhovanie LLC and Societe Generale Strakhovanie Zhizni LLC).
Corporate Centre	Sale of a 5% stake in Treezor to MasterCard, reinforcing an industrial partnership.
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	Disposal of a minority stake in Schufa, a credit rating agency in Germany.
2021	
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	Disposal of Lyxor, a European asset management specialist.

2.8 PENDING ACQUISITIONS AND MAJOR CONTRACTS

2.8.1 FINANCING OF MAIN ONGOING INVESTMENTS

Ongoing investments will be financed using the Group's usual sources of funding.

2.8.2 PENDING ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

Societe Generale plans for a total divestment of Societe Generale group's shares in its local African subsidiaries: Société Générale de Banques en Guinée Équatoriale, Société Générale Burkina Faso, Société Générale Bénin, Société Générale Guinée, Société Générale Mauritanie currently owned at 57.2%, 52.6%, 93.43%, 57.93% and 100% respectively.

Societe Generale also plans to fully sell its shares in SG Kleinwort, Hambros Bank Limited.

The completion of these transactions, which could take place in 2025, is subject to the approval of the entities' governance bodies, the usual conditions precedent and the validation of the relevant financial and regulatory authorities.

2.9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The gross book value of the Societe Generale group's tangible operating fixed assets amounts to EUR 83.9 billion as of 31 December 2024. This comprises land and buildings (EUR 5.1 billion), right of use (EUR 3.7 billion), assets leased by specialised financing companies (EUR 69.2 billion), investment property (EUR 0.7 billion) mainly related to insurance activities) and other tangible assets (EUR 5.2 billion).

The net book value of the tangible operating assets and investment property amounts to EUR 58.0 billion, representing only 3.7% of the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2024.

Owing to the nature of the businesses of Societe Generale, property and equipment are not material at Group level.

2.10 POST-CLOSING EVENTS

None.

2.11 STATEMENT ON POST-CLOSING EVENTS

Since the end of the last financial period, no significant change in the financial performance of the Group occurred other than those described in the present Universal Registration Document filed with the AMF on 12 March 2025.

2.12 INFORMATION ON GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS AND ACTIVITIES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

The article L. 511-45 of the Monetary and Financial Code modified by Order No. 2014-158 of 20 February 2014, require credit institutions to communicate information about the locations and activities of their entities included in their consolidation scope, in each State or territory

Societe Generale publishes below the information relative to staff and the financial information by countries or territories.

The list of locations is published in the Note 8.4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Country(1)	Staff*	NBI*	Earnings before corporate tax*	Corporate tax*	Deferred corporate tax*	Other taxes*	Subventions*
South Africa	-	0	-	-	-	(0)	-
Algeria	1,863	232	114	(34)	1	(9)	-
Germany	3,011	1,294	478	(212)	34	(19)	-
Saudi Arabia	6	0	0	(0)	0	(0)	-
Australia	69	50	9	(5)	(0)	(1)	-
Austria	237	66	38	(5)	0	(1)	-
Belgium	607	263	123	(44)	13	(1)	-
Benin	123	20	5	(1)	(0)	(1)	-
Bermuda(2)	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
Brazil	455	111	52	(16)	(8)	(7)	-
Bulgaria	36	8	6	(1)	0	-	-
Burkina Faso	266	44	(5)	(7)	3	(2)	-
Cameroon	727	149	45	(22)	6	(4)	-
Canada	596	44	18	(6)	(1)	(4)	-
Chile	42	3	(0)	-	0	(0)	-
China	235	61	19	4	(7)	(0)	-
Colombia	38	4	2	(1)	(0)	(0)	-
South Korea	100	94	27	(11)	4	(3)	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,467	393	203	(48)	(1)	(9)	-
Croatia	68	15	11	(2)	(0)	(0)	-
Denmark	266	97	43	5	(14)	-	-
United Arab Emirates	66	34	10	(1)	-	(0)	-
Spain	1,111	532	286	(79)	5	(5)	-
Estonia	15	2	1	(0)	-	(0)	-
United States	1,893	2,263	959	(140)	(193)	(9)	-
Finland	129	43	24	(5)	0	-	-
France	53,129	11,019	(130)	148	24	(809)	-
Ghana	536	77	32	(23)	4	(0)	-
Gibraltar	38	13	(2)	-	0	(1)	-
Greece	246	77	49	-	(12)	(0)	-
Guinea	282	110	84	(24)	(2)	(4)	-
Equatorial Guinea	235	22	6	(1)	-	(0)	-
Hong Kong	1,032	621	195	(38)	(5)	(1)	-
Hungary	226	58	35	(3)	(4)	(1)	-
Îles Caïmans(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Man(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey	54	26	7	(1)	0	(1)	-
India(5)	11,465	151	167	(45)	(11)	(3)	-
Ireland	423	157	114	(16)	(2)	(2)	-
Italy	2,448	1,049	474	(89)	(44)	(11)	-

Country[(1)]	Staff*	NBI*	Earnings before corporate tax*	Corporate tax*	Deferred corporate tax*	Other taxes*	Subventions*
Japan	234	181	37	(8)	(1)	(4)	-
Jersey	159	26	5	(0)	0	(4)	-
Latvia	23	4	2	(0)	-	-	-
Lithuania	15	5	3	(0)	(0)	-	-
Luxembourg	1,450	1,085	765	(65)	(5)	(3)	-
Madagascar	-	87	40	(9)	0	(4)	-
Malaysia	17	1	(0)	-	0	-	-
Morocco	423	521	223	(91)	(2)	(24)	-
Mauritius	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	170	33	14	(3)	(0)	(2)	-
Mexico	263	74	51	(19)	(4)	(0)	-
Monaco	295	156	79	(19)	-	(0)	-
Norway	163	88	55	(0)	(12)	-	-
New Caledonia	332	71	(21)	(7)	13	(0)	-
Netherlands	1,730	(112)	(313)	(70)	101	(4)	-
Peru	31	4	2	(1)	0	-	-
Poland	831	152	69	(16)	1	(2)	-
French Polynesia	258	66	34	(16)	(2)	(1)	-
Portugal	424	81	33	(9)	(0)	(0)	-
Czech Republic	7,618	1,501	842	(125)	(2)	(32)	-
Romania	9,029	842	410	(70)	(3)	(39)	-
United Kingdom	3,287	1,700	570	(103)	(0)	(12)	-
Senegal	909	160	60	(19)	2	(4)	-
Serbia	35	13	10	(2)	0	(0)	-
Singapore	229	150	17	(1)	7	(0)	-
Slovakia	180	53	30	(10)	(2)	(0)	-
Slovenia	15	5	4	(1)	(0)	(0)	-
Sweden	322	118	53	(8)	(1)	(0)	-
Switzerland	563	230	20	(9)	1	(0)	-
Taiwan	47	25	12	(2)	2	(2)	-
Togo	33	6	0	(0)	-	-	-
Tunisia	1,342	164	63	(30)	10	(7)	-
Turkey	314	71	43	(21)	(36)	(0)	-
Ukraine	42	19	17	(3)	0	(0)	-
TOTAL	**114,324**	**26,788**	**6,730**	**(1,458)**	**(143)**	**(1,054)**	**-**

* ***Staff:*** *full-time equivalent (FTE) as of closing date. Staff members of entities accounted for by the equity method and entities removed during the year are excluded.*

NBI: *net banking income by territorial contribution to the consolidated statement, in millions of euros, before elimination of intra-group reciprocal transactions. Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method is directly recorded in the earnings before tax, there is no contribution from them.*

Earning before tax: *earning before tax by territorial contribution to the consolidation statement, in millions of euros, before elimination of intra-group reciprocal transactions.*

Corporate taxes: *such as presented in the consolidated statement in accordance with the IFRS standards and by distinguishing the current taxes of the deferred taxes, in millions of euros.*

Other taxes: *other taxes include among others payroll taxes, the C3S, the contribution to the SRF, CET taxes and local taxes. The data arise from the consolidated reporting and from Management Report, in millions of euros.*

Public subsidies received: *non-matching or non-refundable subsidies granted by a public entity on a one-off or renewable basis to complete a clearly defined project.*

(1) *Russia, Chad and Thailand are no longer included due to the sale of LeasePlan Rus LLC, the sale of Société Générale Tchad and the wind up of Société Générale (Thailand) Limited, respectively.*
(2) *Income from the entity located in Bermuda is taxed in France.*
(3) *Income from entity located in Cayman Islands is taxed in the United States.*
(4) *The remaining entity is dormant and in the process of being dissolved.*
(5) *Most of the staff located in India is assigned to a shared services center, the re-invoicing income of which is recorded in general and administrative expenses and not in NBI.*

The list of geographic locations is published in Note 8.4 of consolidated financial statements.

3

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

3.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

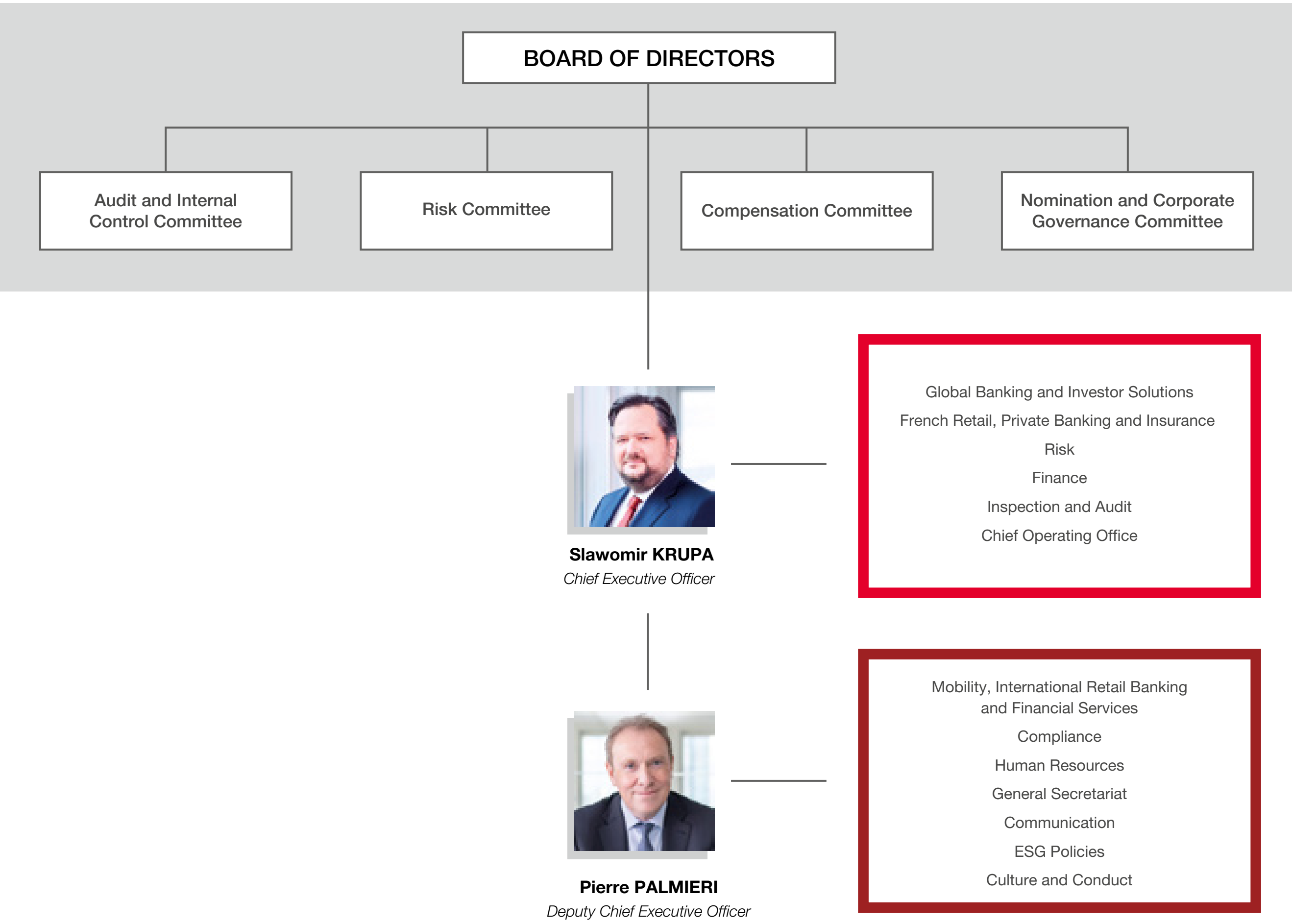
3.1.1 GOVERNANCE

Purpose

The Board of Directors discussed the Bank's purpose in 2019 following the introduction of French Act No. 2019-486 on 22 May 2019, referred to as the Pacte Law and defined it with the following wording "Building together, with our clients, a better and sustainable future through responsible and innovative financial solutions". From a formal standpoint, it was decided not to include the purpose in the By-laws. However, at its Extraordinary General Meeting of 2020, Societe Generale modified its By-laws to specify that the Board determines the Company's strategy and supervises its implementation in accordance with its corporate interests, taking into account the social and environmental stakes of its activity (see Chapter 5). In May 2021, the first sentence of the preamble of the Board of Directors' internal rules was also modified to take account of this change.

Presentation of the organisation

(As of 1 January 2025)



The composition of the Board of Directors is presented on page 66 of the present document. The internal rules of the Board of Directors, which define the Board of Directors' powers, are provided in this Universal Registration Document, on pages 142 - 162. The Board of Directors' work is presented on pages 81 - 82.

The composition of General Management and of the Executive Committee is presented in the relevant sections of this report (see pages 90 -91 and 92).

The Group's Cross-functional and Risk Committees and the main Business Committees are indicated in section 3.1.4 on page 92.

The powers of the Board of Directors and of its various Committees, along with the report on their work, are presented on pages 81 and subsequent pages, and notably cover:

- Role of the Chairman and report on his activities, p.81;
- Audit and Internal Control Committee, p.84;
- Risk Committee, p.85;
- Compensation Committee, p.86;
- Nomination and Corportate Government Committees p.87.

In addition, the non-voting Director's role and a report on his activities appear on p.88.

Organisation of the governance

On 15 January 2015, the Board of Directors decided, in accordance with Article L. 511-58 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*), that the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer would be separated following the Shareholders' Meeting of 19 May 2015. As of that date, Mr Lorenzo Bini Smaghi became Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr Frédéric Oudéa remained Chief Executive Officer until the General Meeting of 23 May 2023. Mr Lorenzo Bini Smaghi was reappointed Chairman of the Board of Directors, following the renewal of his term of office as a Director at the Annual General Meeting held on 17 May 2022, for a term equal to that of his term of office as a Director, *i.e.*, until the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the 2025 financial year.

On 23 May 2023, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Slawomir Krupa as Chief Executive Officer, following his appointment as a Director by the General Meeting of 23 May 2023.

Mr Slawomir Krupa was assisted until 1 November 2024 by two Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Mr Pierre Palmieri and Mr Philippe Aymerich: On the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors met on 30 October 2024 approved the reduction of the number of corporate officers of the General Management to two members (Mr Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer and Mr Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer) as of 1 November 2024, with Mr Philippe Aymerich's term of office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer having thus ended on 31 October 2024.

Statement on the corporate governance regime

Societe Generale refers to the AFEP-MEDEF Corporate Governance Code for listed companies (hereinafter the "AFEP-MEDEF Code"). The document is available on the *https://hcge.fr* website. In accordance with the "comply or explain" principle, Societe Generale states that it applies all recommendations from the AFEP-MEDEF Code, with the exception of recommendation 23.1 governing the termination of a Chief Executive Officer's employment contract due to this exceptional length of service with the Company (24 years) and the related benefits (described on page 101)

A set of internal rules and procedures amended on 5 February 2025 (hereinafter referred to as the "internal rules and procedures") governs the functioning of the Board of Directors and its Committees. The Company's internal rules are in the Universal Registration Document on pages 142 - 162 and the Company's By-laws appear in Chapter 7.4 "Rules" of the Universal Registration Document.

3.1.2 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Presentation of the Board of Directors

(As of 1 January 2025)

14
Number of Directors
(including 3 Directors elected by the employees)(1)

91%
Proportion of independent Directors

45%
Representation by women(2)

8
Number of nationalities(3)

57
Average age

6 years
Average time on the Board

13
Number of meetings in 2024

98%
Average attendance in 2024

(1) Two represent employees and one reprents employee shareholders.
(2) In accordance with legislation and the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the three directors representing the employees are excluded from the calculation.
(3) Taking into account Directors with several nationalities.

Following the resignation of Lubomira Rochet in September 2024 for personal reasons, the Board of Directors comprises 14 members: twelve Directors appointed at the General Meeting (including the Director representing the employee shareholders appointed at the General Meeting on the proposal of the employee shareholders) and two Directors representing the employees and elected directly by the latter.

It is specified, under paragraph 21.a of the ESRS2, that the three employee Directors are not considered as executives unlike the CEO who is an executive and that consequently the Board is composed of 13 non-executives and one executive.

The Board of Directors appointed Mr. Jean-Bernard Lévy as Non-voting Director from 18 May 2021 for a period of two years. One of his tasks is to assist the Board of Directors in relation to its energy transition remit. As of the recommendation of the Chairman and as approved unanimously by the Nomination and Corportate Government Committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 13 April 2023, decided, in accordance with Article 7 of the Company's By-laws to renew his term as non-voting Director for two years until 18 May 2025 and to extend his remit to include the full scope of corporate social responsibility topics, in addition to the energy transition. The Board of Directors has already decided to extend Mr Jean-Bernard Lévy's term of office for a period of two years until the Annual General Shareholders Meeting of May, 2027. For details of the non-voting Director's remit and for a report on the execution his remit see p. 88.

A representative of the Social and Economic Committee attends the Board of Directors' meetings, but does not have voting rights.

The term of office of Directors appointed by the General Meeting is four years. These offices expire at staggered intervals. The term of office of the two Directors elected directly by the employees is also four years.

In 2025, four directorships expire and there is one vacant female director's seat. The Board of Directors therefore invites the Annual General Meeting of 20 May 2025 to vote to renew the mandates of three male directors and to replace two female directors.

In 2025, the terms of office of Mr William Connelly and Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge expire and the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, proposes their renewal.

Mr William Connelly, an independent Board member since 2017, Chairman of the Risk Committee since 2020 and member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee since 2017, will be proposed for a third term. Aged 67 and of French nationality, Mr William Connelly brings to the Board his recognised financial experience, particularly in investment banking, insurance and asset management, an international vision and his experience in the management of large groups. His attendance rate at Board and Committees meetings is 100%.

Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge, independent Director since 2021 and Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee since 2023, will be proposed for a second term as a Director. Aged 55 and of French nationality, Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge has had a long career at Alstom, of which he has been Chief Executive Officer since June 2024, after having been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 2016 to June 2024. He brings to the Board exceptional experience in the management of a large international group and the vision of corporate clients. His attendance rate at Board meetings has averaged 89% since the beginning of his term of office, and 93% on average for the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committees.

The term of office of Mr Sébastien Wetter, Director representing employee shareholders, expires in 2025 and the employee shareholders, solicited during the second half of 2024 by means of a single election, propose to renew him, together with Mrs Emmanuelle Pételle as a replacement. Mrs Emmanuelle Pételle is President of ASSACT, association of employee shareholders of Societe Generale. The candidacy of Mr Sébastien Wetter was the only one to meet the conditions set out in the By-laws to stand for this election. He received 4,668,255 votes in the election. The Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committee, has decided to approve this renewal proposal.

Mr. Sébastien Wetter has been working for 27 years as an employee at Societe Generale. This experience covers several functions in retail and investment banking related to business development and client satisfaction. He also held the position of Secretary General of the Group's General Inspection and Audit Division. He was Global Chief Operating Officer in the Financial Institutions Sales Department and banker of major international accounts. He was appointed for the first time as a Director representing Societe Generale's employee shareholders at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting of 18 May 2021. Since 2023, he has been a member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

Mrs Alexandra Schaapveld, independent director for twelve years (date of first appointment: 2013) to the date of the General Meeting of 20 May 2025, has her term of office as director expiring. If her mandate were to be renewed, she would no longer meet the independence criteria set out in the AFEP-MEDEF Code. As a result, Mrs. Alexandra Schaapveld did not wish to have her mandate renewed.

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committees, proposes to appoint Mr Olivier Klein as an independent Director for a period of four years. Aged 67 and of French nationality, Mr Olivier Klein will bring to the Board renowned expertise in retail banking and an understanding of macroeconomic issues. He is currently Chief Executive Officer and Managing Partner of Lazard Frères Banque, an entity which covers the support functions for investment banking (Lazard Frères) and for asset management (Lazard Frères Gestion). The Board of Directors, acting on a proposal from the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, has examined his independence. It has considered firstly that the entity in which he performs his duties is not significant for Societe Generale and that Societe Generale is not significant for Lazard Frères Banque. The Committee also ensured that there were no conflicts of interest due to the links between Lazard Frères Banque and Lazard's investment banking business and that the Lazard Group and the Societe Generale Group have strict rules for managing conflicts of interest. He is therefore considered to be independent.

Mr Olivier Klein was Chief Executive Officer of BRED for 10 years and a member of the management board of BPCE in charge of commercial banking (supervision of the Banques Populaires and Caisses d'Epargne networks). From 2019 to 2023, he was a member of the supervisory board and risk committee of group BPCE. Finally, he has been teaching financial macroeconomics and monetary policy at HEC for many years.

If he is appointed, the Board of Directors has decided that Mr Olivier Klein will take part in the work of the Risk Committee.

Regarding the appointment procedure, the candidate search process was launched at the end of 2023, with the help of a consulting firm, based on the profile defined by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board, namely a candidate with very strong banking and financial expertise. The pre-selection took into account all the conditions set by the EBA and the ECB in the context of its so-called "fit and proper" reviews.

As of its meeting on 19 September 2024, the Board of Directors noted the resignation of Mrs Lubomira Rochet from her position as independent Director of Societe Generale as of 12 September. The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee immediately initiated a mandate to find a Director with recognised expertise in information systems, digital and data.

On the recommendation of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committees, the Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting of 20 May 2025 to appoint Mrs Ingrid-Helen Arnold as an independent Director for a period of four years.

Aged 56 and of German nationality, Mrs. Ingrid-Helen Arnold will bring to the Board sound expertise in information systems and digital transformations. Mrs. Ingrid-Helen Arnold had a long career at SAP SE, from 1996 to 2021, where she was Chief Information Officer and member of the Global Management Committee. She was also Head of Digital Transformation (Chief Digital Officer) and member of the Executive Committee of Südzucker between 2021 and 2024 and then interim CEO of KAKO-Elektro since June 2024.

Mrs Ingrid-Helen Arnold is a Director of TUI and was a Director of Heineken.

If she is appointed, the Board of Directors has decided that Ingrid-Helen Arnold will participate in the work of the Risk Committee.

Regarding the appointment procedure, the candidate search process was launched on 17 September 2024, with the help of a consulting firm, with the mandate to diversify the choices proposed, on the basis of a profile defined by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board, namely, the profile of a specialist in technology and digital. The pre-selection took into account all the conditions set by the EBA and the ECB in the context of its so-called "fit and proper" examinations.

The Board of Directors has verified that the candidates proposed for renewal or appointment meet these conditions and have the time required to perform their duties. The Board of Directors defined the expertise profiles sought in view of its existing composition, considering that such a profile would provide it with all the skills required to carry out its remit.

It noted that if these appointments are approved, they would both strengthen its skills in the field of industry, banking as well as in the technological and digital fields and also strengthen its skills in CSR (including Sustainability). It also assessed participation by the Board members to be renewed, apart from their attendance.

The Board of Directors also ensured that the balance of the Board's composition was maintained in terms of parity and international experience. All the candidates pre-selected on the basis of the work of the external firms were interviewed by each of the members of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

If the General Meeting approves this proposals, the Board of Directors will comprise 42% women (5/12), 92% independent Directors (11/12) excluding the three Directors representing employees, and 40% Directors who are foreign nationals (out of the 15 Directors sitting on the Board of Directors, seven nationalities are represented, including Directors with several nationalities).

In view of the fact that Mrs Alexandra Schaapveld will not be reappointed, the Board of Directors has already decided that Mr Jérôme Contamine will become Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee. He will be replaced as Chairman of the Compensation Committee by Mrs Annette Messemer. In addition, Mrs Diane Côté will replace Mrs Lubomira Rochet in the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee until the 2026 AGM.

Composition of the Board of Directors, changes in 2024

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN 2024

In May 2024, the General Meeting renewed the term of office of Mrs. Annette Messemer as a Director.

Directors	Gender	Age[(1)]	Nationality	Initial year of appoint-ment	End of term of office (GM)	Number of years on the Board[(2)]	Inde-pendent Director	Member of a Board Committee	Number of Director-ships in listed companies	Number of shares
Lorenzo BINI SMAGHI Chairman of the Board of Directors Director	M	68	Italian	2014	2026	11	Yes	-	1	2,174
Slawomir KRUPA Chief Executive Officer Director	M	50	French/ Polish/ American	2023	2027	2	No	-	1	120,000 295[(7)]
William CONNELLY Director	M	66	French	2017	2025	8	Yes	Chairman of the CR[(3)] CONOM[(4)]	3	2,173
Jérôme CONTAMINE Director	M	67	French	2018	2026	7	Yes	Chairman of the COREM[(6)] CACI[(5)]	2	1,569
Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER Director	F	51	French	2023	2027	2	Yes	CR[(3)]	2	1,000
Diane CÔTÉ Director	F	61	Canadian	2018	2026	7	Yes	CACI[(5)] CR[(3)]	1	1,000
Ulrika EKMAN Director	F	62	Swedish/ American	2023	2027	2	Yes	CR[(3)] CACI[(5)]	1	1,000
France HOUSSAYE[(8)] Director	F	57	French	2009	2028	16	No	COREM[(6)]	1	-
Annette MESSEMER Director	F	60	German	2020	2028	5	Yes	CR[(3)] COREM[(6)]	4	2,000
Henri POUPART-LAFARGE Director	M	55	French	2021	2025	4	Yes	Chairman of the CONOM[(4)]	2	2,000
Johan PRAUD[(8)] Director	M	39	French	2021	2028	4	No	-	1	-
Benoît de RUFFRAY Director	M	58	French	2023	2027	2	Yes	CONOM[(4)] COREM[(6)]	3	1,500
Alexandra SCHAAPVELD Director	F	66	Dutch	2013	2025	12	Yes	Chairwoman of the CACI[(5)] CR[(3)]	2	3,069
Sébastien WETTER[(8)] Director	M	53	French	2021	2025	4	No	CACI[(5)]	1	3,572 8,658[(7)]
Jean-Bernard LÉVY Non-voting Director	M	69	French	2021	2025					Not applicable

(1) Age at 1 January 2025.
(2) As of the date of the next General Meeting, to be held on 20 May 2025.
(3) Risk Committee.
(4) Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.
(5) Audit and Internal Control Committee.
(6) Compensation Committee.
(7) Via Societe Generale Shareholding (Fund E).
(8) Directors representing employees.

EXPIRATION OF THE TERMS OF OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS APPOINTED AT THE GENERAL MEETING[(1)]

Directors	GM 2025	GM 2026	GM 2027	GM 2028
Lorenzo BINI SMAGHI		x		
Slawomir KRUPA			x	
William CONNELLY	x			
Jérôme CONTAMINE		x		
Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER			x	
Diane CÔTÉ		x		
Ulrika EKMAN			x	
Annette MESSEMER				x
Henri POUPART-LAFARGE	x			
Benoît de RUFFRAY			x	
Alexandra SCHAAPVELD	x			
Sébastien WETTER	x			

(1) The terms of office of the Directors elected by the employees expire at the end of the General Meeting to be held in 2028.

CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS COMMITTEES IN 2024

Board of Directors

Directors	Departure	Appointment	Reappointment
Annette MESSEMER			22 May 2024
Lubomira ROCHET	12 September 2024		
Committees			
Risk Committee			
Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER		22 May 2024	
Compensation Committee			
France HOUSSAYE			22 May 2024
Annette MESSEMER			22 May 2024
Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee			
Lubomira ROCHET	12 September 2024		

As of 1 January 2025, eleven directors were members of one or more Committees of the Board of Directors.

DIVERSITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY AMONG THE BOARD MEMBERS

The composition of the Board of Directors seeks to achieve a balance between experience, expertise and independance while respecting gender balance and diversity. As such, the Board observes the following benchmarks:

- compliance with the 40% gender parity rate;
- minimum 30% target of non-French Directors on the Board;
- skills matrix.

The Board of Directors ensures that its composition is balanced in terms of age as well as professional and international qualifications and experience. The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee reviews these objectives each year through an annual assessment, the results of which are on page 88. The Board of Directors also ensures the regular renewal of its members and strictly applies the recommendations of the AFEP-MEDEF Code regarding the independence of its members. In accordance with Article L. 22-10-10 of the French Commercial Code, the Board of Directors conducts its search and selection processes of candidates for the position of director in complete neutrality with regard to criteria such as disability or ethnic origin.

In addition to specific appraisals, the composition of the Board is reviewed each year is one of the areas reviewed each year during the assessment of the Board.

Experienced and complementary group of Directors

Expertise and experience in finance, and the management of large international companies form the criteria underpinning the selection of the Directors. Furthermore, the Board of Directors ensures that some of its members have technological and digital transformation expertise. Each year, the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board of Directors review the existing balance in the Board of Directors' composition. A review of the Directors' expertise underscores the complementary nature of their profiles, particularly in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR – see the skills matrix below). Their profiles cover the entire spectrum of the Bank's businesses and the risks associated with its business.

In its recruitment processes, the Board of Directors ensures that directors are competent, active, present and involved, through the trainings they receive and the assessments they undertake.

Directors' fields of expertise

The matrix below illustrates the Directors' main areas of expertise and experience. Their biographies can be found on pages 73 - 80.

As of 2024, mobility-related skills are appraised to make a better consideration of the new weight of mobility in the Group's businesses. AI and data skills are also taken into account.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	GOVERNANCE, CORPORATE MANAGEMENT, SHAREHOLDER RELATIONS, STRATEGY	CSR*	FINANCE, ACCOUNTING	REGULATORY, LEGAL, COMPLIANCE	INTERNATIONAL	IT, INNOVATION, DATA MANAGEMENT, DIGITAL (included AI)	CYBERSECURITY	BANK	INSURANCE	RISK	NON FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	INTERNAL CONTROL, AUDIT	MARKETING, CUSTOMER SERVICES	MOBILITY ACTIVITIES
Lorenzo BINI SMAGHI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slawomir KRUPA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
William CONNELLY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jérôme CONTAMINE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diane CÔTÉ	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ulrika EKMAN	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	
France HOUSSAYE	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Annette MESSEMER	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Henri POUPART-LAFARGE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Johan PRAUD	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Benoît DE RUFFRAY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Alexandra SCHAAPVELD	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sébastien WETTER	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	

* *CSR includes environmental issues, human rights and impact assessment, sustainability risks and opportunities (CSR) and business conduct matters (ESRS G1 GOV-1 -5 b).*

Balanced representation of women and men on the Board of Directors

At 1 January 2025, the Board of Directors comprised six women and eight men, *i.e.* 42.8% women or 45.5% if, the Director representing employee shareholders and the two Directors representing employees are excluded from the calculation, in accordance with the provisions of Articles L. 225-23 and L. 225-27 of the French Commercial Code.

If the resolutions relating to the composition of the Board of Directors, submitted to the vote of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 20 May 2025, are approved, the Board of Directors will comprise 40% women (6/15) based on the total number of members of the Board of Directors or 41.7% women (5/12) if, as laid down by the current law and by the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the three employee Directors are excluded from the calculations.

The Board of Directors also ensures that there is a balance between men and women represented on its Committees. As of 1 January 2025, each Committee comprised different genders.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee is chaired by a woman.

Sound balance in the ages and length of tenure of the Directors

As of 1 January 2025, the average age of the Directors was 57:

- one Director is under 50;
- six Directors are between 50 and 59;
- three Directors are between 60 and 65;
- four Directors are between 66 and 70.

This balanced breakdown ensures that members have both the experience and the time available to devote to the work of the Board. The aim is to maintain a balance in terms of the different age brackets of Board of Directors members.

By the next General Meeting, the average length of tenure on the Board of Directors will be six years. This should be weighed up against the four-year term of office rule and the practice by the Board of Directors of factoring in the independence aspect, *i.e.* an independent Director cannot be reappointed if he has been a Director for more than twelve years. If the proposals for the renewal and appointment of Directors are adopted by the General Meeting, the average age will be 58.

Composition adapted to the Group's international reach

Eight different nationalities are represented on the Board of Directors, considering Directors with several nationalities.

All Board members apart from the Directors representing employees possess international experience, either because they have occupied a position outside France during their career, or because they have held one or more Directorships in non-French companies.

The aim of the Board of Directors is to ensure that at least one-third of its members appointed at the General Meeting are non-French citizens and, furthermore, to include persons whose nationalities embody the Group's European dimension. As of 1 January 2025, six out of 11 Directors (55%) were non-French nationals, excluding employee Directors.

MORE THAN 91.9% OF DIRECTORS WERE INDEPENDENT AS OF 1 JANUARY 2025

In accordance with the AFEP-MEDEF Code and based on the report of its Nomination and Corportate Government Committees, the Board of Directors reviewed the situation of each of its members as of 1 January 2025 in respect of the independence criteria defined in the aforementioned Code.

It reviewed the statuts of the business relationships existing between the Directors or the companies they manage with Societe Generale or its subsidiaries. The relationship may be as a client or a supplier.

The Board specifically focused on the banking and advisory relationships between the Group and the companies in which its Directors are also executive officers to assess whether the nature and extent of these relationships could possibly affect the independance of Directors' decision-making. The assessment is based on a multi-criteria review integrating several parameters, such as the Company's overall debt and liquidity, the ratio of bank debt to overall debt, the amount of Societe Generale's commitments and the extent of these commitments compared to total bank debt, advisory mandates held and other commercial relationships.

It concentrated primarily on Mr William Connelly, who is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Aegon Ltd. and Chairman of Amadeus IT Group SA, on Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge, who is Chairman and CEO of Alstom, on Mr Benoît de Ruffray, who is Chairman and CEO of Eiffage and on Mrs Béatrice Cossa-Dumurgier, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Believe.

In the four cases, the Committee ascertained that the nature of the economic, financial and other relationships between the Directors, the groups they manage or chair and Societe Generale did not impact the findings of their independence review conducted in 2023 and 2024. Societe Generale's role in financing the debt of their groups appeared to be compatible with the Committee's assessment criteria, *i.e.* less than 5% of the banking and non-banking debt. They are therefore deemed to be independent.

In light of these assessments, only four Directors are not independent: Mr Slawomir Krupa, the Director representing employee shareholders and the two Directors representing employees.

As of 1 January 2025, the number of independent Directors was therefore 10[(1)], *i.e.* 91.9% of the Board's members, based on the AFEP-MEDEF Code's calculation rule that excludes the two employee representatives and the employee shareholder representative.

The percentage is well above the Board of Directors' requirement to observe the minimum target of 50% independent Directors recommended in the AFEP-MEDEF Code.

The Board of Directors, acting on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committees Xreviewed the situation of the independent Directors whose terms of office will be proposed for renewal at the General Meeting of 20 May 2025 (Mr. William Connelly and Mr. Henri Poupart-Lafarge). The latter still comply with the independence criteria within the meaning of the AFEP-MEDEF Code.

The Board of Directors proposes, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committees, to appoint, for a period of four years, Mr. Olivier Klein as an independent Director. Aged 67 and of French nationality, Mr Olivier Klein brings to the Board a renowned expertise in retail banking and an understanding of macroeconomic issues. He is currently Chief Executive Officer and Managing Partner of Lazard Frères Banque, an entity that brings together the support functions of investment banking (Lazard Frères) and asset management (Lazard Frères Gestion). The Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committees, reviewed its independence. It firstly considered that the entity in which he performs his duties is not material for Societe Generale and that Societe Generale is not material for Lazard Frères Banque. The committee also ensured that there was no conflict of interest due to the links between Lazard Frères Banque and Lazard's investment banking activity and the existence within the Lazard Group and the Societe Generale Group of strict rules for managing conflicts of interest. He is therefore considered independent.

(1) A Director position has been vacant since the resignation of Mrs. Lubomira Rochet on 12 September 2024.

Mr Olivier Klein was Chief Executive Officer of BRED for 10 years and a member of the Management Board (*"Directoire"*) of BPCE in charge of commercial banking (supervision of the Banques Populaires and Caisses d'Epargne networks). From 2019 to 2023, he was a member of the Supervisory Board ("*Conseil de surveillance*") and the Risk Committee of Groupe BPCE. He is teaching macroeconomics and monetary policy at HEC.

The Board of Directors has decided that, if he is appointed, Mr Olivier Klein will be asked to take part in the work of the Risk Committee.

Mrs Lubomira Rochet ended her mandate on 12 September 2024. The Board proposes, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committee, to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 20 May 2025 to appoint Mrs Ingrid-Helen Arnold as an independent Director for a period of four years. Aged 56 and of German nationality, Ms Ingrid-Helen Arnold will bring to the Board strong expertise in information systems and digital transformation. Ms Ingrid-Helen Arnold had a long career at SAP SE, from 1996 to 2021, where she was Chief Information Officer and a member of the Global Management Committee. She was also Chief Digital Officer and a member of the Executive Board of Südzucker between 2021 and 2024, before being appointed interim Chief Executive Officer of KAKO-Elektro in June 2024. Ms Ingrid-Helen Arnold is a director of TUI and a former director of Heineken.

Mrs Ingrid-Helen Arnold has no financial or commercial relationship with Societe Generale. The committee ascertained the absence of a commercial relationship between Kako Elektro and Societe Generale.

The Board of Directors has decided that, if she is appointed, Mrs Ingrid-Helen Arnold will be asked to take part in the work of the Risk Committee.

If the General Meeting approves these proposals, the Board of Directors will comprise:

- 40% women (6/15) based on the total number of members of the Board of Directors or 41.7% women (5/12) if, in accordance with the legislation and the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the three employee Directors are excluded from the calculations;
- 92% (11 out of 12) on independant Directors if, in accordance with the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the three employee Directors are excluded from the calculation;
- six out of 15 Directors will be foreign nationals, *i.e.* the percentage of non-French Board of Director members will be 40%, and six out of 12 will be foreign nationals, *i.e.* the percentage of international members will be 50% if the three employee Directors are excluded from the calculation.

The Board of Directors has therefore ensured that, as composed, it possesses the necessary skills to function properly and to carry out its brief of defining the strategy of Societe Generale Group and ensuring that it is implemented.

STATUS OF DIRECTORS' IN RESPECT TO AFEP-MEDEF CODE'S INDEPENDENCE CRITERIA

	Employee/ Executive Officer/ Director[2] status over the past five years	Existence or otherwise of cross -directorships	Existence or otherwise of significant business relationships	Existence or otherwise of close family ties with a corporate officer	Not a Statutory Auditor for the Company during the past five years	Not a Director for the Company for more than twelve years	Representative or otherwise of major shareholders
Lorenzo BINI SMAGHI[1]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slawomir KRUPA	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
William CONNELLY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jérôme CONTAMINE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diane CÔTÉ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ulrika EKMAN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France HOUSSAYE	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
Annette MESSEMER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Henri POUPART-LAFARGE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Johan PRAUD	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Benoît de RUFFRAY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alexandra SCHAAPVELD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sébastien WETTER	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NB: ✓ means the independence criterion has been met and × denotes that the independence criteria has not been met.

(1) The Chairman receives neither variable compensation nor attendance fees/compensation for his term as Director, nor securities, nor any compensation contingent on the performance of Societe Generale or the Group.

(2) In a company that the Company consolidates, the parent company of the Company or a company consolidated by the said parent company.

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee ensured that Mr Jean-Bernard Lévy, the non-voting Director, also met the independence criteria.

FULLY COMMITTED DIRECTORS

In 2024, Mr Lorenzo Bini Smaghi chaired all 13 of the Board of Directors' meetings.

The Directors' attendance rates at Board of Directors' and Committee Meetings are very high. The average attendance rate per meeting is:

- 98% for the Board of Directors (CA) (98% in 2023);
- 100% for the Audit and Internal Control Committee (CACI) (100% in 2023);
- 100% for the Risk Committee (CR) (97% in 2023);
- 96% for the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee (CONOM) (92% in 2023);
- 100% for the Compensation Committee (COREM) (94% in 2023).

	CA		CACI		CR		CONOM		COREM	
Attendance in 2024	**Number of meetings**	**Attendancerate**	**Number of meetings**	**Attendancerate**	**Number of meetings**	**Attendancerate**	**Number of meetings**	**Attendancerate**	**Number of meetings**	**Attendancerate**
Lorenzo BINI SMAGHI	13	100%								
Slawomir KRUPA	13	100%								
William CONNELLY	13	100%			11	100%	8	100%		
Jérôme CONTAMINE	13	100%	11	100%					8	100%
Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER	12	92%			4[2]	100%				
Diane CÔTÉ	13	100%	11	100%	11	100%				
Ulrika EKMAN	13	100%	11	100%	11	100%				
France HOUSSAYE	13	100%							8	100%
Annette MESSEMER	13	100%			11	100%			8	100%
Henri POUPART-LAFARGE	11	85%					8	100%		
Johan PRAUD	13	100%								
Lubomira ROCHET[1]	9	100%					3	75%		
Benoît de RUFFRAY	13	100%					8	100%	8	100%
Alexandra SCHAAPVELD	13	100%	11	100%	11	100%				
Sébastien WETTER	13	100%	11	100%						
Number of meetings held in 2024	13		11		11		8		8	
Average attendance rate *(%)*	**98%**		**100%**		**100%**		**96%**		**100%**	

(1) Resignation on 12 September 2024.
(2) Participation from May 2024.

AVAILABILITY OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors ensured the availability of Directors by applying the rules set out in the AFEP-MEDEF Code and the rules of the ECB:

- any Director who is an executive officer of the Company may not hold more than three directorships;
- any Director who is not an executive officer of the Company may not hold more than four directorships.

DIRECTORS AND A NON-VOTING DIRECTOR BOUND BY STRINGENT ETHICS RULES

Each Director is required to comply with the ethics rules laid down in the Internal Rules and procedures, in particular with respect to:

Regulations relating to insider trading

see articles 5.5 to 5.7 of the internal rules on page 146.

Management of conflicts of interest

see articles 8.1 to 8.5 of the internal rules on page 146 and article 21 of the internal rules on page 152.

In 2024, no conflict of interest existed which resulted in a Director being barred from attending a meeting.

However, it is specified that the Chairman neither participated in the debate nor in the vote on the decision by the Bank to sell shares in an entity where he is a member of an Advisory Board with no executive powers.

DIRECTORS REQUIRED TO HOLD A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF SOCIETE GENERALE SHARES

The Board of Directors meeting of 13 April 2023, acting on the proposal of the Nomination and Corportate Government Committee, amended Article 19 of the Internal Rules to increase from 1,000 to 2,000 the number of Societe Generale shares to be acquired by each Director appointed by the General Meeting (excluding the Director representing the employee shareholders appointed pursuant to Article L. 225-23 of the French Commercial Code), which corresponds to an investment in the Societe Generale's shares. The obligation to acquire 1,000 shares during the first 12 months of appointment was maintained. Directors appointed by the General Meeting must therefore hold a minimum of 600 shares after six months in office and at least 1,000 shares after one year in office. Later, the number of shares held by each Director must rise to 2,000 before the end of the month of February of the year his/her mandate expires. As of 1 March 2025, all Directors complied with these rules. The Chairman of the Board of Directors holds 2,174 Societe Generale shares.

Each Director is prohibited from hedging his/her shares. The Directors representing the employees and the Director representing the employee shareholders are not subject to any obligation to hold shares pursuant to Article L. 225-25 of the French Commercial Code.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers are subject to specific obligations (see p. 136 - Societe Generale share ownership and shareholding obligations).

Presentation of members of the Board of Directors and of the Non-voting Director

Date of birth:
29 November 1956

Nationality: Italian

Year of first appointment:
2014

Term of office expires: 2026

Holds 2,174 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Lorenzo BINI SMAGHI

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Independent Director

Biography

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi holds a degree in Economic Sciences from the Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium) and a Ph.D in Economic Sciences from the University of Chicago. He began his career in 1983 as an economist in the Research Department of the Bank of Italy. In 1994, he was appointed Head of the Policy Division of the European Monetary Institute. In October 1998, he took up the position of Director-General of International Financial Relations in the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance. He was Chairman of SACE from 2001 to 2005. From June 2005 to December 2011, he was a member of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank. From 2012 to 2016, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of SNAM (Italy). From 2016 to April 2019, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Italgas (Italy). He has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Societe Generale since 2015.

Other offices currently held

None

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

None

Date of birth:
18 June 1974

Nationality: French /Polish/ American

Year of first appointment:
2023

Term of office expires: 2027

He holds 120,000 shares directly and 295 shares *via* Societe Generale Actionnariat (Fonds E)

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Slawomir KRUPA

Chief Executive Officer

Biography

Slawomir Krupa is a graduate of the Paris Institut d'Études Politiques. He joined the Societe Generale Group in 1996 and began his career as an inspector at the General Inspection. In 1999, he left the Group to found and manage an e-finance start-up in eastern Europe. He returned to the Group in 2002 in the General Inspection Department where he was made a member of its management team in 2005. In 2007, he joined the Corporate and Investment Banking Division. He was named Director of Strategy and Development, then Head of Central and Eastern Europe, Middle-East and Africa in 2009, and Deputy Director of Financing in 2012 for which he supervised in particular the primary bond markets business, securitisation and leveraged financing, while maintaining his regional responsibilities, which were extended in 2013 to include Private Banking, Asset Management, and Securities.

He was named CEO of SG Americas Inc. in January 2016, as well as Head of the America region. In January 2021, he was appointed Head of Global Banking and Investor Solutions. He was appointed Chief Executive Officer in May 2023.

Other offices currently held

In French unlisted companies:

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:* Boursorama* (since November 2024)

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  SG Americas Inc.* (United States) (from 2019 to 2021), SG Americas Securities Holdings LLC (United States)* (from 2016 to 2021).
- *Director:*
  SG Americas Inc.* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), SG Americas Securities Holdings LLC* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), SG Equipment Finance* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), Lyxor Asset Management Inc. **(United States) (from 2016 to 2021), Lyxor Asset Management Holding Corp.** (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), SG Forge (from 2022 to 2023)*.

* *Societe Generale Group.*

** *Societe Generale Group until December 2021.*

Date of birth:
3 February 1958

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2017

Term of office expires: 2025

Holds 2,173 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

William CONNELLY

Company Director

Independent Director

Chairman of the Risk Committee and member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

Biography

William Connelly is a graduate of Georgetown University in Washington (US). From 1980 to 1990, he worked as a banker at Chase Manhattan Bank in the US, Spain and the United Kingdom. From 1990 to 1999, he worked at Barings and later at ING Barings as Head of Mergers and Acquisitions in Spain, following which he was appointed Head of Corporate Finance for Western Europe. From 1999 to 2016, he was responsible for various positions in the Investment Banking Division at ING Bank NV (Netherlands). His last positions were Global Head of Corporate and Investment Banking and member of the Executive Committee, as well as Chief Executive Officer of ING Real Estate BV (ING Bank subsidiary).

Other offices currently held

In non-French listed companies:

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  Aegon Ltd. (Bermuda) (member since 2017 and Chairman since 2018).
- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  Amadeus IT Group (Spain) (Director since 2019) and Chairman (since 2021).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Director:*
  Singular Bank (formerly Self Trade Bank SA) (Spain) (from 2019 to 2023).

Date of birth:
23 November 1957

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2018

Term of office expires: 2026

Holds 1,569 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Jérôme CONTAMINE

Company Director

Independent Director

Chairman of the Compensation Committee and member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee

Biography

Jérôme Contamine is a graduate of France's *École Polytechnique*, ENSAE and *École Nationale d'Administration*. After spending four years as an auditor at the *Cour des Comptes* (the head body for auditing the use of public funds in France), he held various operating positions at Total. He was Chief Financial Officer of Veolia Environnement from 2000 to 2009, Director of Valeo from 2006 to 2017 and Director of Total Energies from 2020 to May 2023. He served as Chief Financial Officer of Sanofi from 2009 until 2018.

Other offices currently held

In French unlisted companies:

- *Chairman:*
  Sigatéo (since 2018).

In non-French listed companies:

- *Director:*
  Galapagos NV (Belgium) (since 2022).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Director and Member of the Audit Committee:*
  TotalEnergies (from 2020 to 2023).

Date of birth:
14 November 1973

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2023

Term of office expires: 2027

Holds 1,000 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Béatrice COSSA-DUMURGIER

Independent Director

Member of the Risk Committee

Biography

Béatrice Cossa-Dumurgier is a graduate of France's *École Polytechnique* (1997) and *Corps des Ponts et Chaussées* (2000), and also holds a Master of Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston, 2000). She began her career at McKinsey in France and the US, before joining the French Ministry of Finance in 2000, first in the Treasury Department and later in the *Agence des Participations de l'État* (French State Investment Agency). She joined the BNP Paribas group in 2004 and held various strategic, operational and executive positions until 2019, the last being Chief Executive Officer of the online brokerage subsidiary and member of the Domestic Markets Executive Committee. In 2019, she joined BlaBlaCar as Chief Operating Officer, CEO of BlaBlaBus and as a member of the Executive Committee. She has been Chief Operating Officer of Believe since September 2022. She was an independent member of the Board of Directors of the Casino Group and a member of the Audit Committee from 2021 to March 2024. She has been an independent Director of Peugeot Invest, a member of the Audit Committee and the Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee since May 2022.

Other offices currently held

In French listed companies:

- *Director:*
  Peugeot Invest (since 2022).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Director:*
  SPAC Transition (2021 to 2023),
  Casino Group (from 2021 to March 2024).
- *Chief Executive Officer and Director:*
  Upbeat BidCo (from September 2024 to December 2024)

Date of birth:
28 December 1963

Nationality: Canadian

Year of first appointment:
2018

Term of office expires: 2026

Holds 1,000 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Diane CÔTÉ

Independent Director

Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and of the Risk Committee

Biography

Diane Côté is a graduate of Ottawa University, where she majored in Finance and Accounting. She is a Chartered Professional Accountant, a member of the Order of Professional Accountants of Quebec (CPA in Canada) and practiced at EY as a senior auditor from 1990 to 1992. From 1992 to 2012, she performed key functions in the Audit, Risk and Finance Divisions of diverse insurance companies (Prudential, Standard Life and Aviva) in Canada and the United Kingdom. From 2012 until 1 February 2021, she was Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and member of the Executive Committee of the London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG).

Other offices currently held

In non-French unlisted companies:

- *Director:*
  X-Forces Enterprises (United Kingdom) (since 2021),
  Pay UK Ltd. (United Kingdom) (since 2022),
  ACT Commodities (Netherlands) (since 2022).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Director:*
  LCH SA (from 2019 to 2021).

Date of birth:
6 October 1962

Nationality:
Swedish/American

Year of first appointment:
2023

Term of office expires: 2027

Holds 1,000 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Ulrika EKMAN

Independent Director

Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and of the Risk Committee

Biography

Mrs Ulrika Ekman holds a J.D. From the New York University School of Law, an M.A. in History from New York University and a B.S. in Foreign Service from Georgetown University. She was a partner in the US and international law firm Davis Polk LLP, where she represented clients in complex domestic and cross-border transactions across a wide range of sectors, including mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, disposals and restructurings (1990-2004). Mrs. Ulrika Ekman was a member of the Management Committee of Greenhill & Co, a leading independent investment bank that provides financial advisory services for mergers, acquisitions, restructurings, financing and fundraising to companies, institutions and governments from its multiple offices across five continents (2004-2012). Independent member of the Board of Directors of Greenhill & Co., where she chairs the Nomination and Governance Committee and sat on the Compensation Committee from 2021 to 2023.

Other offices currently held

In non-French unlisted companies:

- *Manager:*
  Riga Properties LLC (United States) (since 2019).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Director:*
  Greenhill & Co. (United States) (2021 to 2023).

Date of birth:
27 July 1967

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2009

Term of office expires: 2028

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

France HOUSSAYE

Director elected by the employees

Head of External Business Opportunities, Regional Commercial Department, Rouen (Normandy)

Member of the Compensation Committee

Biography

Societe Generale employee since 1989.

Other offices currently held

None

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

None

Date of birth:
14 August 1964

Nationality: German

Year of first appointment:
2020

Term of office expires: 2028

Holds 2,000 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Annette MESSEMER

Independent Director

Member of the Risk Committee and of the Compensation Committee

Biography

Annette Messemer holds a Ph.D in Political Science from the University of Bonn (Germany), a Master in International Economics from the Fletcher School at Tufts University (US) and a degree from SciencesPo Paris. She began her career in investment banking at JP Morgan in New York in 1994 and subsequently worked in Frankfurt and London. She left JP Morgan as Senior Banker in 2006 to join Merrill Lynch as member of the German subsidiary's Executive Committee. In 2010, she was appointed to the Supervisory Board of WestLB by the German Ministry of Finance before joining Commerzbank in 2013, where she was a member of the Group's Executive Committee and Head of the Corporate and Institutional Clients Department until June 2018.

Other offices currently held

In French listed companies:

- *Director:*
  Savencia SA (since 2020), Imerys SA (since 2020), Vinci SA (since 2023).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Director:*
  Essilor International SAS (from 2018 to 2020), Essilorluxottica SA (from 2018 to 2021).
- **Member of the Supervisory Board:**
  Babbel AG (Germany) (2021 to September 2024).

Date of birth:
10 April 1969

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2021

Term of office expires: 2025

Holds 2,000 shares

Professional address:
48, rue Albert-Dhalenne
93400 Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine

Henri POUPART-LAFARGE

Chief Executive Officer of Alstom

Independent Director

Chairman of the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee

Biography

Henri Poupart-Lafarge is a graduate of France's *École Polytechnique*, *École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées* and of Massachussetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He began his career in 1992 at the World Bank in Washington D.C. before moving to the French Ministry of the Economy and Finance in 1994. He joined Alstom in 1998 as Head of Investor Relations and was in charge of Management Control. In 2000, he was appointed Chief Financial Officer of Transmission and Distribution at Alstom, a position he held until 2004. He was Chief Financial Officer of Alstom from 2004 until 2010, and became President of Alstom Grid from 2010 to 2011. On 4 July 2011, he became Chairman of Alstom Transport, before being appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in February 2016, a position he held until June 2024. Since then, he has been Chief Executive Officer and Director of Alstom.

Other offices currently held

In French listed companies:

- *Chief Executive Officer:*
  Alstom (since June 2024).
- *Director:*
  Alstom (since 2015).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer:*
  Alstom (2016 to June 2024).

Date of birth:
9 November 1985

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2021

Term of office expires: 2028

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Johan PRAUD

Logistics manager

Biography

Societe Generale employee since 2005.

Other offices currently held

None

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

None

Born 4 June 1966

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2023

Term of office expires: 2027

Holds 1,500 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Benoît de RUFFRAY

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Eiffage

Independent Director

Member of the Compensation Committee and of the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee

Biography

Benoît de Ruffray is a graduate of *École Polytechnique* and *École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées* and also holds a Master's degree from Imperial College London. He began his career in 1990 upon joining the Bouygues group. After leading major international projects, he became Head of Latin America in 2001. From 2003 to 2007, he was Chief Executive Officer of Dragages Hong Kong, and later, in 2008, Deputy CEO of Bouygues Bâtiment International. He became CEO of Soletanche Freyssinet (Vinci Group) in 2015. Benoît de Ruffray was appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Eiffage on 18 January 2016.

Other offices currently held

In French listed companies:

- *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer:*
  Eiffage* (since 2016).
- *Director:*
  Eiffage* (since 2015), Getlink* (since 2023).

In French unlisted companies:

- *Chairman:*
  Financière Eiffarie (SAS)* (member since 2015 and Chairman since 2018), Goyer* (since 2019).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Chairman:*
  Eiffage Infrastructures* (from 2019 to 2022), Eiffage Énergie Systèmes-Régions France* (from 2017 to 2023), Eiffage Énergie Systèmes-Télécom* (from 2017 to 2023), Eiffarie (SAS)* (from 2018 to 2023), Eiffage Énergie Systèmes-Participations* (from 2017 to March 2024)
- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  Eiffage Énergie Systèmes-Clemessy* (from 2017 to 2023).
- *Director:*
  APRR* (2015 to 2023), AREA* (2015 to 2023).
- *Non-voting member of the Supervisory Board:*
  Aéroport de Toulouse-Blagnac* (from 2020 to 2023).

* *Eiffage group.*

Born on 5 September 1958

Nationality: Dutch

Year of first appointment: 2013

Term of office expires: 2025

Holds 3,069 shares

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Alexandra SCHAAPVELD

Independent Director

Chairwoman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and member of the Risk Committee

Biography

Alexandra Schaapveld holds a degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics from the University of Oxford (UK) and has a Master in Development Economics from Erasmus University Rotterdam (Netherlands). She began her career with the ABN AMRO Group in the Netherlands, where she held various positions in the Investment Banking Division from 1984 to 2007. In particular, she was in charge of covering the bank's major corporate clients. In 2008, she moved to the Royal Bank of Scotland Group where she was appointed Head of Investment Banking for Western Europe.

Other offices currently held

In non-French listed companies:

- *Director:*
  3I PLC (United Kingdom) (since 2020).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Member of the Supervisory Board:*
  Vallourec SA (from 2010 to 2020), FMO (Netherlands) (from 2012 to 2020), Bumi Armada Berhad (Malaysia) (from 2011 to 2023).

Born 10 July 1971

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment: 2021

Term of office expires: 2025

Holds 3,572 shares

8,658 shares *via* Societe Generale Actionnariat (Fonds E)

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Sébastien WETTER

Director elected by employee shareholders

Global Chief Operating Officer for the Financial Institutions Sales Division

Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee

Member of the Supervisory Board of the *Fonds Commun de Placement d'Entreprise* (FCPE)

Biography

Sébastien Wetter holds a Master degree in Fundamental Physics and graduated from the Lyons Business School (EM Lyon). He began his career at Societe Generale in 1997 in the Strategy and Marketing Division of Societe Generale's retail bank. Working in the Group's Organisation Consulting Department from 2002, he performed a range of roles in the Corporate & Investment Banking arm and helped roll out the Group-wide participatory Innovation programme. As of the end of 2005, he joined the Commodities Market Department as Chief Operating Officer holding a global remit, before becoming Head of Business Development in 2008. From 2010 until 2014, he served as General Secretary in the Group's General Inspection and Audit Division. In 2014, he joined the Sales Division of the Corporate & Investment Bank arm where he held a number of positions: Head of marketing for major French and international clients, then in 2016, Global Chief Operating Officer responsible for the sales teams covering financial institutions. From 2020 to December 2022, he has been a banker managing Societe Generale's relationship with international financial institutions.

Other appointments currently held

None

Other appointments and positions held in other companies in the past five years

None

Born 18 March 1955

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment: 2021

Term of office expires: 2025

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Jean-Bernard LÉVY (Non-voting Director)

Non-voting Director

Biography

Jean-Bernard Lévy is a graduate of France's *École Polytechnique* and Télécom Paris Tech. From 1978 to 1986, he worked as an engineer at France Télécom. From 1986 to 1988, he was technical advisor to the Cabinet of Gérard Longuet, who was at the time Deputy Minister for the Postal and Telecommunications Service. In 1988, he joined Matra Marconi Space as Head of Telecommunication Satellites, a position he held until 1993. From 1993 to 1994, he was appointed Director of the Cabinet of Gérard Longuet, then French Minister for Industry, Postal and Telecommunications Service and Foreign Trade. He subsequently held the positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Matra Communication from 1995 to 1998. From 1998 to 2002, he was Chief Executive Officer and later Managing Partner responsible for Corporate Finance at Oddo et Cie. He joined Vivendi in August 2002 as Chief Executive Officer. He chaired Vivendi's Management Board from 2005 to 2012. He was both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Thalès from December 2012 until November 2014. He was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EDF from November 2014 until November 2022.

Other offices currently held

In French listed companies:

- *Director:*
  Forvia (formerly Faurecia SA) (since 2021).

In French unlisted companies:

- *Chairman:*
  JBL Consulting & Investment (since 2023).
- *Director:*
  Tehtris (since 2023).
- *Director:*
  Provenrun (since June 2024)

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer:*
  EDF* (from 2014 to 2022).
- *Chairman of the Supervisory Board:*
  Framatome* (from 2018 to 2022).
- *Director:*
  Dalkia* (from 2014 to 2022), EDF Renouvelables* (from 2015 to 2022), Edison S.p.A* (Italy) (from 2019 to 2022), EDF Energy Holdings* (United Kingdom) (from 2017 to 2022).

* *EDF Group.*

The Chairman of the Board of Directors

ROLE OF CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors appointed Mr Lorenzo Bini Smaghi as Chairman of the Board of Directors following the separation on 19 May 2015 of the offices of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. Following the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2022 when Mr Lorenzo Bini Smaghi's appointment as Director was renewed, the Board of Directors unanimously voted to reappoint him as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The duties of the Chairman are set out in Article 9 of the Internal Rules (see page 147).

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE ROLE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE POWERS OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The specific missions assigned to the Chairman are limited and their performance may not encroach on the Chief Executive Officer's legal powers. To this end, the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer consult each other pursuant to Article 9.8 of the Internal Rules.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2024

In 2024, the Chairman of the Board devoted at least three days a week to Group's business. He chaired all Board meetings and executive sessions. He also attended every Committee meeting. Alongside the Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, he oversaw collective and individual assessments of Board members. He met Directors individually. The Chairman held several meetings with the ECB. He also took part in keynote speeches on finance and the macro-economy in Europe and the United States. The Chairman made statements to the media on several occasions. Finally, he met with clients, investors and shareholders. In order to prepare for the General Meeting, he organised meetings with the main shareholders and proxies. The Chairman participated in a roadshow to present the Group's governance system to investors. He performed part of his work using videoconference facilities. The Chairman also made several visits to Group sites, notably in the France network, the United States and Asia. Finally, the Chairman participated in the recruitment of new Directors.

The Board of Directors' expertise

The Internal Rules of Societe Generale's Board of Directors define its organisation and operating procedures. It was updated on 5 February 2025.

The Board of Directors deliberates on any matter falling within its legal or regulatory powers and shall devote sufficient time to perform its missions.

The Board of Directors has the power to act in the areas mentioned in Article 1.2 of the Internal Rules in article 1.2 of the Internal Rules on page 142 which provides a non-exhaustive guide to the Board of Directors' brief.

Functioning of the Board of Directors

The Internal Rules govern the functioning of the Board of Directors.

Each Director receives the information required to carry out their duties and in particular to prepare each Board of Directors meeting. The Directors are also given useful information, including critical information, on significant events for the Company. Each Director attends training sessions to enable them to perform their duties.

The Board of Directors' work

In 2024, the Board held 14 meetings (14 in 2023), the average length of which was three hours. The average attendance rate of Directors per meeting was 98%, (98% in 2023). In addition to these meetings, the Board of Directors also held several conference calls to discuss topical issues. It met in the form of a strategy seminar.

Two Directors' meetings without the presence of Chief Executive Officers (executive sessions) were also held. These concerned assessment of the General Management, succession plans, in particular relating to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman, the organisation of the Company, the compensation of Executives and strategic directions.

Developments relating to the Board's CSR work are now contained in the sustainability report (Chapter 5 of this document and in particular paragraphs 5.1.2.1 to 5.1.2.4).

As of its meeting on 30 October 2024, it approved the reorganisation of the General Management and the reduction in the number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers. It also decided on the conditions of departure of Mr. Philippe Aymerich, after consulting the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee as well as the Compensation Committee.

As it is the case every year, the Board of Directors closed the annual, interim and quarterly financial statements and examined the budget.

During 2024, the Board continued to monitor the Group's liquidity profile and its capital trajectory in light of regulatory requirements.

IThe Board of Directors devoted time to several follow-up points on ECB recommendations, particularly in respect of the SREP. It has reviewed its Internal Rules.

The Board of Directors will work to continue strengthening its compliance plan and to promote compliance with the rules and the upholding of integrity as fundamental components of the corporate culture.

At its meeting of 16 January 2025, the Board of Directors ensured that the implementation of the diversity targets laid down for governance at the Board meeting of 4 November 2020. It has also confirmed the gender diversity target for management bodies by 2026 (35%) (see 3.1.5 on page 93 - Diversity, equity and inclusion policy at Societe Generale).

In 2024, the Board of Directors prepared the sustainability statement under the CSRD presented in Chapter 5. In addition, the Board of Directors monitored the implementation of the strategy presented by Slawomir Krupa at the Capital Market Day and which the Board of Directors had previously validated. In this context, the Board of Directors monitored and approved the measures taken to strengthen capital, improve profitability and restructure the business portfolio. It also oversaw the continuation of various strategic initiatives, such as the development of BoursoBank, the integration of LeasePlan into Ayvens and the acceleration of the contribution to the energy transition.

The Board addressed the following main topics in 2024:

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy Climate risks	Capital Markets Day Budget and financial trajectory Savings plan	AllianceBernstein
Resilience Policy	SREP	French Networks - BoursoBank Private banking
Information systems and IT security, particularly cybersecurity	ICAAP/ILAAP	AYVENS
Innovation	Resolution and recovery plans	
Africa	Risk appetite	Brookfield
Human Resources	Universal Registration Document and Extra-Financial Performance Statement	SGSS
Culture & Conduct		SGEF
Compliance	General Meeting	Morocco
Remediation plans, in particular anti-corruption initiatives, sanctions and embargoes	Outsourcing policy	Client satisfaction

The Board of Directors was informed of regulatory changes and their consequences for the Group's organisation and its business. The Board of Directors regularly reviewed the Group's risk status. It approved the Group's risk appetite. It approved the ICAAP and the ILAAP, as well as the Group's overall market risk limits. It also reviewed the Annual Reports on internal control communicated to the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority (ACPR), as well as the responses to follow-up letters following ACPR and ECB inspections.

It also assessed the performances of the Chief and Deputy Chief Executive Officers and determined their compensation, as well as that of the Chairman. It established performance share plans.

The members discussed the policy in place with respect to gender equality in the workplace and equal pay.

Finally, it decided on the allocation of compensation to Directors (see p.89) as well as the fees paid to of the Non-voting Director.

The Board of Directors prepared and approved the resolutions to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting. In this context, and in accordance with the proposals of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, it prepared and approved the appointments and reappointments of Directors.

It also discussed the development of corporate governance over the next few years, and in particular the succession of the Chairman of the Board. It decided on the principle of announcing its decision by no later than the Annual General Meeting to be held in May 2025.

Each year, the Board of Directors carries out an assessment to review its own functioning process and composition. The assessment is carried out every three years by an external consulting firm and, for the other years, is based on interviews and surveys conducted by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. In 2024, as was the case in 2023, the assessment was carried out internally. In 2022, it was carried out by an external firm, and the process will be repeated in 2025. The conclusions of the 2024 review are set out in the assessment section of this report (see p.88).

Similarly, and as is the case every year, the Board of Directors discussed the succession plans for General Management. These plans distinguish between successions occurring at the end of a term of office and unexpected successions. They are prepared by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. It was also informed of the existence of succession plans for the Executive Committee members and the heads of the BU/SU.

At its meeting held on 5 February 2025, the Board of Directors approved the proposals submitted by the Compensation Committee regarding the Chief Executive Officers' quantitative and qualitative targets. Overall, the general principles governing the global compensation structure have not changed (see Chapter 3.1.6).

In 2024, the Board continued to apply the working method adopted in 2020 involving systematically calling on one of the Directors to table strategic or cross-business discussions after a presentation from General Management, where necessary. This process enhanced the substantive nature of the work performed and gives added weight to each individual Director's involvement. Since 18 May 2021, the Board of Directors has also had the benefit of Jean-Bernard Lévy's insight in his capacity as Non-voting Director. As of the Board of Directors' meeting of 13 April 2023, his term of office was renewed for a further two years until 18 May 2025. As of the Board of Directors' meeting of 13 April 2023, his term of office was renewed for a further two years until 18 May 2025. One of his tasks is to assist the Board of Directors in relation to its CSR role, for which his compensation was adjusted accordingly. The Board of Directors has decided to extend Mr Jean-Bernard Lévy's term of office as Non-voting Director for a period of 2 years until the Annual General Meeting of 2027.

The Board of Directors noted that no new agreement had been signed during the year ended 31 December 2024, directly or by any other intermediary, between, on the one hand, any of the corporate officers or any of the shareholders holding a fraction of voting rights exceeding 10% of Societe Generale and, on the other hand, between Societe Generale or another company it controls in accordance with Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code (see the relevant Statutory Auditors' report in section 3.2). Excluded from this assessment were agreements on ordinary operations and concluded under normal conditions.

The Board of Directors' Committees

The Board of Directors was assisted by four Committees in 2024:

- the Audit and Internal Control Committee;
- the Risk Committee (and its corollary, the US Risk Committee);
- the Compensation Committee;
- the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

If required, the Board of Directors may also create one or more *ad hoc* Committees in addition to these four Committees. Several committees may jointly meet to deal with a topic of common interest. This is systematically the case between the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Risk Committee, at least in respect of a list of topics set out in the Board's Internal Rules.

AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

5 Number of Directors

80% Proportion of independent Directors(1)

60% Representation by women

11 Number of meetings in 2024

100% Average attendance in 2024

RISK COMMITTEE

5 Number of Directors

100% Proportion of independent Directors

83% Representation by women

11 Number of meetings in 2024

100% Average attendance in 2024

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

4 Number of Directors

75% Proportion of independent Directors(1)

50% Representation by women

8 Number of meetings in 2024

100% Average attendance in 2024

NOMINATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

4* Number of Directors

100% Proportion of independent Directors

25%* Representation by women

8 Number of meetings in 2024

96% Average attendance in 2024

(1) The Committee comprises one employee Director, who is not an independent Director pursuant to the AFEP-MEDEF Code.
** Ms Rochet was a member of the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee until 12 September 2024.*

Each Committee comprises at least four members. None of the Directors are members of more than two Committees. Each Committee comprises at least one male and one female member.

One employee Director participates in the Compensation Committee and the other participates in the Audit and Internal Control Committee. One Director sits on both the Risk Committee and the Compensation Committee.

In 2018, it was decided to extend the Risk Committee to include the members of the Audit and Internal Control Committee when it sits as the US Risk Committee. On 13 April 2023, the US Risk Committee Charter was amended to restrict its membership solely to the members of the Risk Committee and the Chair of the Audit and Internal Control Committee. The members of the US Risk Committee are as follows: Mr William Connelly (Chairman), Mrs Diane Côté, Mrs Ulrika Ekman, Mrs Annette Messemer and Mrs Alexandra Schaapveld.

Mrs Béatrice Cossa Dumurgier has been a member of the Risk Committee since April 2024 and was invited to attend as a guest during the intervening period. She has been excused from participating in the US Risk Committee for availability reasons.

The Chairpersons of the Risk Committee and the Audit and Internal Control Committee meet with the ECB and the US Federal Reserve at least once a year to provide an overview of these Committees' activities.

The Chairman of the Compensation Committee met the ECB once.

The US Risk Committee met in New York in January 2024 and again in January 2025.

The duties of the Board of Directors' four Committees are set out in the corresponding charters which comprise the appendices of the Internal Rules (see page 153 and subsequent pages).

AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

At 1 January 2025, the Audit and Internal Control Committee comprised five Directors, four of whom are independent Directors (Mrs Diane Côté, Mrs Ulrika Ekman, Mrs Alexandra Schaapveld and Mr Jérôme Contamine) and one employee (Mr Sébastien Wetter). The Committee is chaired by Mrs Alexandra Schaapveld.

All members hold or have held positions as a banker, Chief Financial Officer, auditor, M&A lawyer or member of a bank's Management Committee. Accordingly, they are highly qualified in the financial and accounting fields, and in evaluating the statutory audit of financial statements.

Article 2 of the Audit and Internal Control Committee Charter: Role

Without prejudice to the detailed list of missions referred to in Article 5, the Audit and Internal Control Committee's mission is to monitor questions concerning the preparation and control of accounting, financial and sustainability information, as well as the monitoring of the effectiveness of internal control, measurement, monitoring and risk control systems. It conducts the procedure for selecting the Statutory Auditors for the certification of the accounts and the selection of the Statutory Auditors and/or an independent third-party body for the certification of sustainability information. It approves the services provided by the Statutory Auditors other than the certification of the accounts and the services provided by the Statutory Auditors and/or independent third-party bodies other than the certification of sustainability information.

The Charter of the Audit and Internal Control Committee can be found on page 154 of the present document.

In accordance with Article L. 22-10-10, 7 of the French Commercial Code, the main features of the Company's internal control and risk management systems in the context of the financial reporting process are described in paragraph [4.3] Internal control of this Universal Registration Document on pages 184 - 189.

Activity report of the Audit and Internal Control Committee for 2024

The Committee met 11 times in 2024 (11 times in 2023). The attendance rate was 100% (100% in 2023).

The Committee examined the draft annual, interim and quarterly accounts prior to their presentation to the Board and submitted its opinion on them to the Board. It approved the corresponding financial communication. The Committee also examined the Sustainability and the Duty of Care plan.

At each account closing period, the Committee interviewed the Statutory Auditors without the presence of management before attending a presentation of the accounts by the Finance Division. Early in the year, the Statutory Auditors gave a detailed presentation of Key Audit Matters. The Chief Executive Officer attended the meetings dedicated to each account closing and discussed the quarter's significant events with the Committee.

The heads of the internal control functions (audit, risk, compliance) and the Chief Financial Officer reported to the Committee at each meeting. It reviewed the Annual Report on internal control.

Each quarter, it holds meetings with the Head of the General Inspection and Audit Division at which members of management are not in attendance.

It devoted several agenda items to internal control issues and to monitoring remediation plans following inspections by supervisors, including the US Federal Reserve, the Financial Conduct Authority, the European Central Bank and the French Banking and Insurance Supervisory Authority (ACPR in French). The Committee conducted a quarterly review of work dedicated to bringing permanent control to the required level and regularly assessed the work performed by the General Inspection and Audit Department. It was briefed on significant compliance-related incidents. It holds quarterly meetings with the Head of the General Inspection and Audit Division without members of management being present.

It reviewed the work schedule for the General Inspection and Audit Department, and followed up audit procedure recommendations.

It examined the Group's draft replies to follow-up letters from the ACPR, as well as replies to the ECB.

The Committee dealt with the following main issues throughout the year:

- review of disposals and acquisitions carried out in 2024;
- GDPR risks;
- provisioning policy;
- control of outsourced activities;
- overview of services provided by the Statutory Auditors other than the certification of the financial statements;
- 2024 budget provided by the joint Statutory Auditors;
- Universal Registration Document;
- governance and internal monitoring of money laundering/ prevention of financing of terrorism (AML-CFT);
- controls of Market Activities (MARK) and of swap dealer activity;
- presentation of the CSRD;
- monitoring the integration of LeasePlan;
- supervision of the savings plan;
- supervision of the implementation of the SREP;
- supervision of recommendations on data quality;
- appointment/appraisal/compensation of the Head of the General Inspection and Audit Division;
- presentation of the results of the Internal Control Certification (I2C) process;
- presentation of the Company and consolidated reports on the Group's financial security system;
- market integrity (separation of proprietary banking activities, US and European Rules and Procedures on derivatives, market abuse, indices and benchmarks, best execution and transactions by staff);
- customer protection.

The Committee travelled to New York in January 2024 and met the heads of control functions and the heads of the various businesses.

It discussed the audit programme and the budget for Statutory Auditors' fees for 2024.

It reviewed the Board's Internal Rules on topics that concern it and in particular its charter, including the update in February 2024 of its tasks in the context of the transposition of the CSRD.

RISK COMMITTEE

At 1 January 2025, the Risk Committee comprised five independent Directors: Mrs Diane Côté, Mrs Ulrika Ekman, Mrs Annette Messemer, Mrs Alexandra Schaapveld and Mr William Connelly. The Committee is chaired by Mr William Connelly. Mrs Béatrice Cossa Dumurgier is member of this Committee since April 2024. During the intervening period, since her appointment as Director, she had been invited to attend the Committee Meetings.

All members hold or have held positions as a banker, Chief Financial Officer, auditor, M&A lawyer or member of a bank's management Committee. Accordingly, they are highly qualified in the financial and accounting fields, and in risk assessment.

Article 2 of the Risk Committee Charter: Role

The Risk Committee prepares the Board of Directors' work on the Group's global strategy and appetite for risks(1) of all kinds, both current and future, and assists it when the controls reveal difficulties in their implementation.

The Risk Committee Charter can be found on page 156 of the present document.

Activity report of the Risk Committee for 2024

The Risk Committee met 11 times during the year (11 times in 2023). The members' attendance rate was 100% (97% in 2023).

At each meeting the Committee performed an in-depth review of the risks and their consequences from both a prudential and an accounting perspective.

At each meeting, the Chief Risk Officer reports to the Risk Committee on changes in the risk environment and on key events. The Committee reviews documents relating to risk appetite (the risk appetite statement and the risk appetite framework) and prepares the ground for ICAAP and ILAAP decisions. It regularly receives risk dashboards of all kinds, including for reputational and compliance risks. It also receives operational dashboards. It carries out regular follow up of the implementation of SREP recommendations. It specifically reviewed the following:

- risk limits (including market risk limits);
- Group recovery plan;
- Group resolution plan;
- Group cost recovery mechanism;
- climate and environmental risks;
- liquidity risk;
- interest rate risk;
- exchange rate risk;
- credit risk;
- market risk;
- operational risk;
- dispute management;
- incorporation of risk into the pricing of products and services;
- incorporation of risk into the compensation policy;
- new products;
- cyber resilience;
- data quality;
- transformation of the France networks (BDDF, Crédit du Nord);
- correspondent banking within the Group;
- MARK activities;
- performance and assessment of compliance, audit and risk functions.

In 2024, it devoted several points to climate and environmental risks. It was briefed on the main disputes, including tax disputes. It reviewed the Risk Department's organisation. It also conducted a review of the Compliance Department. It examined risk areas specific to regulatory projects. It also prepared the Board's work on the recovery and resolution plans. It issued an opinion to the Compensation Committee on the risks involved in the compensation of regulated employees, namely market professionals and others.

The Committee travelled to New York in January 2024 and met the heads of control functions and the heads of the various business lines.

The Committee held six meetings acting in its capacity as the US Risk Committee. It approved the risk appetite of the US operations. It also performed other tasks required under US law such as the supervision of liquidity risk and the approval of risk policies. It carried out the remediation work requested by the US Federal Reserve in respect of risk management. The Committee received training on business developments in the US and on regulatory changes impacting the US Risk Committee's activity. The US Risk Committee Charter is appended to the Board of Directors' Internal Rules (see page 160 - Appendix 5).

The Committee reviewed the parts aspects of the Internal Rules that concern it, in particular the composition of the US Risk Committee and the method for assessing risks related to the Group's CSR strategies following the new CSR recommendations of the AFEP-MEDEF Code published on 20 December 2022.

(1) The typology of risks is mentioned in the Group Risk Appetite Statement.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

As of 1 January 2025, the Compensation Committee comprised four Directors, including three independent Directors (Jérôme Contamine, Benoît de Ruffray and Annette Messemer) and one Director representing employees (France Houssaye). The Committee is chaired by Jérôme Contamine, who is an independent Director.

Its members possess the skills needed to assess compensation policies and practices, including those relating to the Group's risk management.

Article 2 of the Compensation Committee Charter: Role

The Compensation Committee prepares the decisions of the Board of Directors concerning compensation, especially those related to the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers, as well as of persons that have an impact on the risk and the management of risks in the Company.

The Compensation Committee Charter can be found on page 158 of the present document.

Activity report of the Compensation Committee for 2024

The Compensation Committee met eight times during the year. The members' attendance rate was 100%, compared with 94% in 2023.

The Chief Executive Officer was involved in the Compensation Committee's work, but was excluded from deliberations when they directly concerned his own remuneration. The Chairman also took part in the Committee's deliberations.

The Committee dealt with the following main issues throughout the year:

- guidance on the compensation policy;
- compensation of corporate officers, including Directors;
- gender equality at the workplace;
- compensation policy of GBIS (Global Banking and Investor Solutions);
- compensation policy applied to the regulated employee population;
- public report on the compensation policies and practices applicable to regulated employees;
- impact of the introduction of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD V);
- supplementary incentive payments;
- compliance with the 2024 compensation policy;
- quantitative and qualitative objectives for 2024 of the executive officers;
- the compensation section of this chapter on corporate governance and the annual report on compensation policies;
- review of the compensation of the Group's Chief Risk Officer, Head of Compliance and Head of Inspection and Audit;
- allocation of performance shares;
- monitoring of share ownership and holding obligations of executive officers.

It approved the resolutions submitted to the General Meeting concerning compensation.

The Committee analysed and reviewed the equity ratio and benchmarked corporate officers' compensation in relation to CAC 40 groups and a panel of eleven European banks with comparable characteristics to Societe Generale, *i.e.* Barclays, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole SA, Deutsche Bank, ING, Intesa, Nordea, Santander, UBS and UniCredit.

The Committee prepared the executive officers' assessment reports. It submitted recommendations to the Board on the annual targets of the executive officers.

In accordance with CRD V and its transposition into French law, the Compensation Committee ensured that the Group's compensation policies comply with the regulations and are aligned with the Group's risk management strategy and shareholders' equity targets.

The Committee reviewed the principles of the compensation policy applicable in the Group, in particular concerning employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Group's risk profile, in accordance with the regulations in force. It devoted several meetings to this issue and to ensuring that the structure submitted for regulated employees complies with the new rules in force. It took particular care to ensure that the compensation policy effectively took into account the risks generated by the businesses and that employees complied with risk management policies and professional standards. The Risk Committee issued an opinion on this matter and on the two Committees which share a member (Annette Messemer). The Committee also relied on work performed by external and internal control bodies. The Risk Committee and the heads of the Risk and Compliance Departments gave presentations to the Committee so it could fully appreciate the risk and compliance issues. Last, it reviewed the Annual Report on Compensation. The compensation policy is described in detail on pages 94 "Group policy on compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers, subject to shareholders' approval". In this regard, the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors were amended on 2 August 2023 to clarify the fact that when the Compensation Committee prepares decisions for the Board on the compensation policy applicable to regulated employees, it consults with the Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Compliance and the Head of Inspection and Audit, and furthermore takes into account the opinion of the Risk Committee, all of which is included in the opinion it provides to the Board of Directors. Where necessary, it also consults the Chairman of the Risk Committee.

The Committee submitted the share allocation plans to the Board.

At its meeting of 11 January 2024, the Compensation Committee issued a favourable opinion on the proposal by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee to recommend to the Board of Directors that it submit for the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders of 22 May 2024 an increase in the overall annual amount of the Directors' compensation from EUR 1.7 million to EUR 1.835 million for the year beginning 1 January 2024 and for subsequent years until decided otherwise.

Finally, the Committee examined the conditions whereby Philippe Aymerich's vacated his position as Deputy Chief Executive Officer and ensured the proper application of the rules defined in the ex-ante compensation policy.

NOMINATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

At 1 January 2025, the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee comprised three independent Directors:

Mr William Connelly, Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge and Mr Benoît de Ruffray. It is chaired by Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge.

Its members possess the skills needed to assess nomination and corporate governance policies and practices. The identification, selection and succession of the members of the Board of Directors are subject to a procedure.

Article 2 of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee Charter: Role

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee prepares the decisions of the Board of Directors regarding the selection of Directors, the appointment of Chief Executive Officers, succession plans, the composition of management bodies and the proper functioning of the Board of Directors, in particular the application of the governance rules described in the Internal Rules and Procedures.

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee Charter can be found on page 159 of the present document.

Activity report of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee for 2024

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee met eight times in 2024. The members' attendance rate was 96% (92% in 2023).

During 2024, the Chairman of the Board of Directors participated in all of those meetings. The Chief Executive Officer was invited to certain meetings.

As part of its appointment mandate, the Committee:

- reviewed the composition of the Board and the developments planned over the next three years;
- ensured the collective and individual level of skills of the Directors including new skills (data, Sustainability);
- prepared the successions envisaged by 2026, including that of the Chairman;
- launched the recruitment procedures to replace Alexandra Schaapveld (2025), Lorenzo Bini Smaghi (2026), as well as Lubomira Rochet, following her resignation (2025);
- used an independent external consulting firm for each recruitment.

Having obtained the opinion of the Compensation Committee, it recommended to the Board of Directors that it submit for the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders of 22 May 2024 an increase (+8%) in the overall annual amount of the Directors' compensation from EUR 1.7 million to EUR 1.835 million for the year beginning 1 January 2024 and following years, until decided otherwise.

It observed that the last increase had been implemented in 2018, with no subsequent change since, even though the number of Directors receiving compensation had increased from 12 to 13 since the Annual Meeting of 18 May 2021. The proposed increase also aims to take into account the increase in the average annual number of meetings by the Board of Directors and its Committees during the three-year periods from 2015 to 2017 (45), 2018 to 2020 (52) and 2021 to 2023 (53). This increase is in line with the policy adopted by the Board of Directors following its evaluation for the 2023 financial year, which requires that each Director (with the exception of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer) be a member of at least one Board of Directors Committee. Last, the increase is lower than the increase (+10%) in the average basic salary at Societe Generale in France since 2018.

Before issuing its opinion, the Compensation Committee verified that the proposed new overall annual compensation amount payable to the Directors was in line with levels observed in other French and European financial companies of comparable size and complexity.

The Committee reviewed the compensation of the Non-voting Director as amended on 13 April 2023 by the Board of Directors at the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

Last, the Committee prepared the Board of Directors' work on workplace gender equality in the Company.

The Committee discussed the organisation of the General Management and the structure of the Group. In particular, it recommended that the Board of Directors validate the new organisation of the General Management, as of 1 November 2024.

The Committee prepared the resolutions for the General Meeting. It examined the draft amendments to the Board of Directors' Internal Rules. In light ofIn light of the renewal of mandates and appointments in 2025, it ensured that the Board's composition would remain balanced. As is the case each year, it ensured that the AFEP-MEDEF Code in relation to Director independence was being complied with.

It reviewed the composition of the Committees, including that of the US Risk Committee.

When preparing the succession plans for General Management, the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee relies on work carried out internally by the Chief Executive Officer and, where necessary, by external consultants. These succession plans make a distinction between unexpected successions and those that have been prepared ahead over the medium and long term.

The Chairman of the Committee, liaising with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, managed the internal appraisal procedure of the Board (see below), which was implemented internally.

In addition, the Committee examined:

- the matrix of skills;
- succession plans prepared by the General Management for the Executive Committee members and heads of BU/SU;
- the procedure for managing current agreements;
- the management of standard documentation within the Group;
- the legal structures within the Group;
- the governance of subsidiaries;
- the plans to update the Group's statutes planned for 2025.

The Committee proposed to the Board the conditions for the application of the ex-ante compensation policy on the occasion of the departure of Mr Philippe Aymerich from his position as Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The Committee approved the electoral protocol to be followed for the election of the candidate for the seat of Director representing employee shareholders.

Finally, the Committee reviewed its rules of organisation in the event of a crisis.

Non-voting Director

In 2024, the Board of Directors was assisted by a non-voting Director whose remit was to assist it with the implementation of its CSR policy, including the energy transition.

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NON-VOTING DIRECTOR

In 2024, the non-voting Director took an active role in discussions on items on the agenda of the Board of Directors and of the Risk Committee on CSR and the energy transition. He helped prepare these meetings with the General Management, the Risk Department and the CSR Department. He gave a presentation to the Board, with his observations on the climate transition, the progress made by the Bank in this respect and the Board of Directors' role. He also reviewed the discussions with the ECB on climate stress tests. As part of the preparation of the Sustainability report required under the CSRD, he actively participated in the work of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Board of Directors.

Appraisal of the Board of Directors and its members

Each year, the Board of Directors devotes part of a meeting to discussing its composition and functioning, either based on an appraisal performed by a specialised external consultant every three years, or, for the other years, based on interviews and surveys conducted by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. This appraisal analyses whether the skills and expertise available within the Board of Directors are appropriate and whether additional training is considered desirable.

In both cases, the anonymous responses are summarised in a document that serves as a basis for the Board of Directors' discussions.

For 2024, the appraisal was conducted internally based on a questionnaire and interviews. It covered the composition and collective functioning of the Board and included an individual appraisal of each Director. It was conducted on the basis of interview guidelines approved by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and individual and separate interviews with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. For the individual appraisals, each Director was invited to give their opinion on the contribution of each of the other Directors. The individual appraisal procedure also applies to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the interaction between the Chairman and the Directors.

The results of the appraisal were prepared by the chairpersons and then discussed by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board of Directors. The individual appraisals are not discussed by the Board of Directors. Each member was informed of the results of their appraisal by the Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

This process took place between July 2024 and January 2025.

The assessment of the functioning and organisation of the Board of Directors was positive.

The assessment of the composition of the Board of Directors was also positive but with a need to strengthen banking experience and technological skills.

The holding of meetings and interaction with the general management were considered positive. The Directors wanted the part of the meetings devoted to regulatory topics to be lightened in favour of more detailed discussions on business strategy and client satisfaction. Similarly, the efforts made must be continued on the following themes:

- sales activities;
- IT/data/cybersecurity;
- Human resources and the Group's organisation.

Progress was made on the following areas in relation to previous years, namely:

- strategy and its execution;
- CSR;
- compensation.

The Committees were highly appreciated.

The pace of training is rated very positively, although members expect changes regarding content.

The seminar format was appreciated when discussing strategy. The Board also wishes to continue to keep a close watch on certain strategic decisions made in 2024.

Last, Board members again expressed their appreciation of a lead speaker, selected by the Directors, giving presentations on matters being tabled by the Board.

Training

Nine training sessions were held in 2024. A customised integration programme is systematically organised for each incoming Director.

Board members received training on the following subjects in 2024:

- counterparty risks;
- ICAAP/ILAAP;
- protection of the individual client base (MIFID, etc.);
- consumer lending;
- MARK products;
- internal organisation of the Bank and legal structure of the Group;
- CSR (two training sessions);
- management of credit risk.

This cycle will be continued in 2025, particularly in retail banking, cybersecurity and artificial intelligence.

The annual seminar and certain themes developed during Board Meetings also aim to provide additional training, particularly on the regulatory and competitive environment.

Compensation of Company Directors

The rules governing the breakdown of the compensation between the Directors are defined in Article 18 of the Internal Rules and Procedures of the Board of Directors (see page 151).

The General Meeting of 22 May 2024 allocated a total of EUR 1,835,000 for the annual compenation of directors. The full amount was paid to the Directors in respect of the 2024 financial year.

In 2023, the amount of allocated compensation is reduced by a sum equal to EUR 160,000 earmarked for distribution between the members of the Risk Committee and the Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee for their work as the US Risk Committee. This amount is distributed in equal portions between the members of the US Risk Committee, except for the Chairman of the Risk Committee, who receives two portions. The balance is then reduced by a lump sum of EUR 130,000 which is distributed between the Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Chairman of the Risk Committee.

The balance is divided into 50% fixed, 50% variable. The number of fixed portions per Director is six.

Additional fixed portions are awarded as follows:

- Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee or the Risk Committee: four portions;
- Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee or the Compensation Committee: three portions;
- member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee or the Compensation Committee: a half portion;
- member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee or the Risk Committee: one portion.

Fixed portions may be reduced in proportion to actual attendance when the attendance rate over the year falls below 80%.

The variable portion of the compensation is divided at the end of the year in proportion to the number of meetings or working meetings of the Board of Directors and of each of the Committees attended by each Director.

Neither the Chairman of the Board of Directors nor the Chief Executive Officer receives any compensation as Director.

The compensation of the two Directors elected by the employees is paid to their union.

The compenation of Directors does not provide for any mechanism linked to the Company's performance.

The compensation awarded to the non-voting Director falls under another category and is paid from a separate budget. The rules governing this type of compensation are contained in Article 21 of the Internal Rules and Procedures of the Board of Directors (see page 152). It is equal to the average remuneration paid to Directors, after deduction of the amount allocated in respect of the US Risk Committee and with the exception of compensation paid to Committee Chairpersons. Said compensation takes into account his attendance. It is determined following a review by the Compensation Committee.

The Committee reviewed the compensation of the non-voting Director as amended on 13 April 2023 by the Board of Directors at the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

Finally, the Committee prepared the Board of Directors' work on workplace gender equality in the Company.

3.1.3 GENERAL MANAGEMENT

(As of 1 January 2025)

Organisation of General Management

General Management manages the Company and acts as its representative with respect to third parties. It comprises the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Slawomir Krupa, who is assisted by a Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

- Mr Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer following his appointment as a Director by the Shareholders' Meeting of 23 May 2023, directly supervises the Risk control function, in addition to Inspection and Audit, the Finance function and the Global Banking and Investor Solutions activities, the Retail Banking activities in France (SG network, BoursoBank), Private Banking and Insurance as well as the Chief Operating Office;
- Mr Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, who has been in office since 23 May 2023, supervises the Compliance Control function, Human Resources, the General Secretariat, Communication, Mobility, International Retail Banking and Services businesses, Corporate Social Responsibility and the Culture & Conduct.

On the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors met on 30 October 2024 under the chairmanship of Mr. Lorenzo Bini Smaghi and approved the reduction of the number of corporate officers of General Management to two members. Mr. Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer in office since 14 May 2018, renewed on 23 May 2023, ceased his functions on 31 October 2024.

Whenever the Board decides on the appointment of new members of the General Management, it ensures that the Sustainability expertise within General Management are appropriate or will be developed.

Limitations imposed on the powers of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers

The Company By-laws and the Board of Directors do not impose any special restrictions on the powers of the Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officers, who exercise these powers in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, By-laws, Internal Rules and guidelines decided by the Board of Directors.

Article 1 of the Internal Rules (see page 142) defines the cases in which prior approval by the Board of Directors is required; for example, in the case of strategic investment projects exceeding a specific amount).

Presentation of General Management officers

Date of birth:
18 June 1974

Nationality: French/Polish/American

Year of first appointment:
2023

Term of office expires: 2027

Holds[1] 120,000 shares directly and 295 shares *via* Societe Generale Actionnariat (Fonds E)

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Slawomir KRUPA

Chief Executive Officer

Biography

See his biography under the Presentation of members of the Board of Directors and the Non-voting Director on page 73.

Other offices currently held

In French unlisted companies:

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  Boursorama* (since November 2024)

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  SG Americas Inc.* (United States) (2019 to 2021), SG Americas Securities Holdings LLC* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021).
- *Director:*
  SG Americas Inc.* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), SG Americas Securities Holdings LLC* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), SG Equipment Finance* (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), Lyxor Asset Management Inc.**. (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), Lyxor Asset Management Holding Corp.** (United States) (from 2016 to 2021), SG Forge* (from 2022 to 2023).

* *Societe Generale Group.*

** *Societe Generale Group until December 2021.*

Date of birth:
11 November 1962

Nationality: French

Year of first appointment:
2023

Term of office expires: 2027

Holds[1] 88,477 shares directly and 3,916 shares *via* Societe Generale Actionnariat (Fonds E)

Professional address:
Tours Societe Generale
17, cours Valmy
CS 50318
92972 La Défense cedex

Pierre PALMIERI

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Biography

Pierre Palmieri is a graduate of the *École Supérieure de Commerce* in Tours. He began his career at Societe Generale Corporate and Investment Banking in 1987 in the Export Finance Department before heading the Finance Engineering team from 1989. He joined the Agence Internationale team in 1994, where he created the global Commodity Finance business line. He was appointed Global Head of Structured Commodity Finance in 2001. In 2006, he created and co-headed the Natural Resources and Energy Financing global business line. He was appointed Deputy Head of Global Finance in 2008 and was Head of Global Finance from 2012 to 2019. In 2019, he became responsible for all Global Banking and Advisory activities, a role he held until May 2023.

Other offices currently held

In French listed companies:

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  Ayvens* (since 2023).

French unlisted companies:

- *Chairman of the Board of Directors:*
  Reed Management SAS (since November 2024).

Other offices and positions held in other companies in the past five years

- *Member of the Supervisory Board:*
  Societe Generale Marocaine de Banques* (Morocco) (from 2022 to 2023).

* *Societe Generale Group.*

(1) In respect of the Societe Generale share ownership and holding obligations, the Board of Directors at its meeting of 23 May 2023 decided to maintain the minimum shareholding thresholds of each of the Chief Executive Officers, which it had previously increased at its meeting of 13 March 2019. These numbers are indicated in the paragraph "Societe Generale share ownership and holding obligations".

3.1.4 GOVERNANCE BODIES

Group Executive Committee

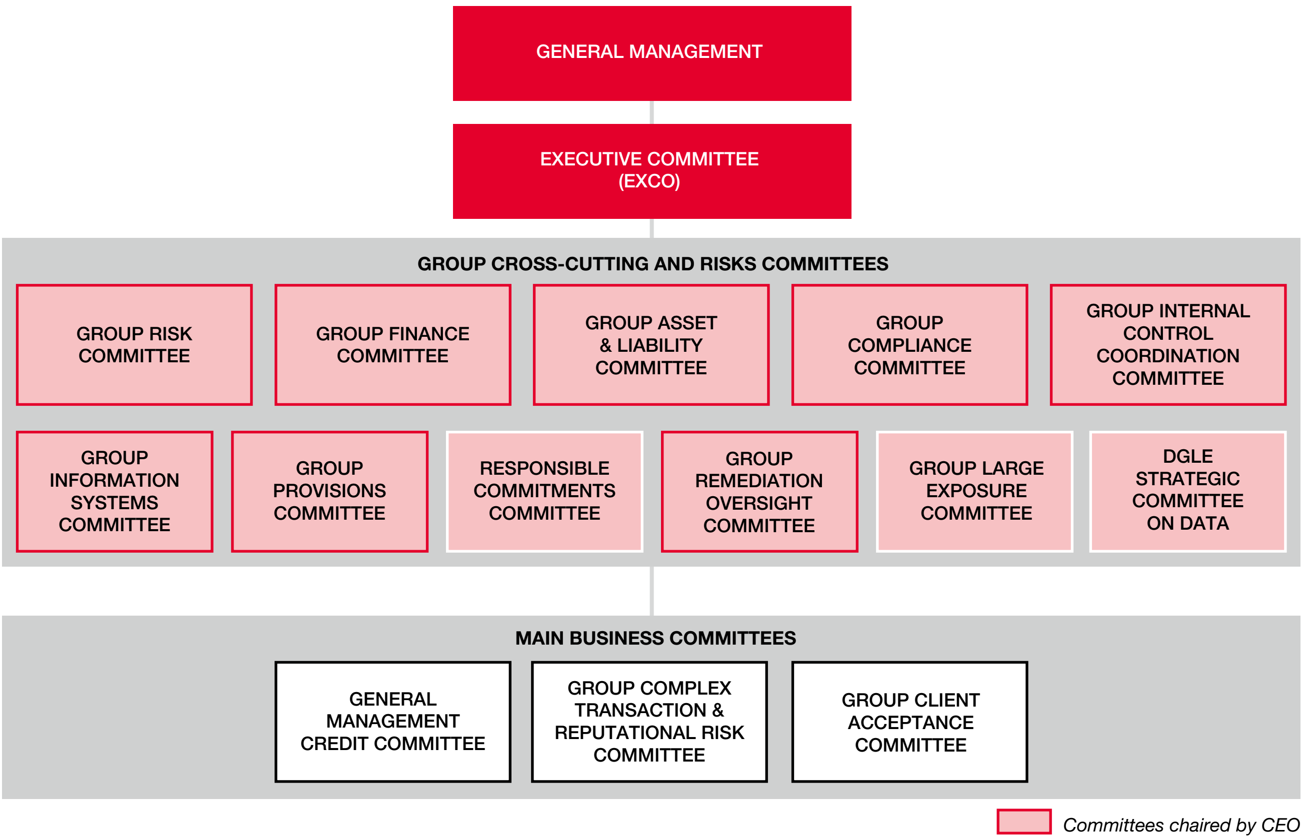
The Executive Committee ("Exco") is Societe Generale's senior management governance body which was set up on 24 May 2023. It assists General Management in the oversight and management of the Group's business, operations, functions, and affairs.

The Group Executive Committee has the following members:

- Slawomir KRUPA, Chief Executive Officer;
- Pierre PALMIERI, Deputy Chief Executive Officer;
- Leopoldo ALVEAR, Group Chief Financial Officer;
- Anne-Christine CHAMPION, Co-Head of Global Banking and Investor Solutions;
- Anne-Sophie CHAUVEAU-GALAS, Group Chief Human Resources Officer;
- Alexandre FLEURY, Co-Head of Global Banking and Investor Solutions;
- Delphine GARCIN-MEUNIER, Head of Mobility and International Retail Banking & Financial Services;
- Stéphane LANDON, Group Chief Risk Officer;
- Laura MATHER, Group Chief Operating Officer;
- Laetitia MAUREL, Group Chief Communication Officer;
- Grégoire SIMON-BARBOUX, Group Chief Compliance Officer.

The Group Executive Committee is composed of members nearly all with at least 20 years of experience in the Bank's businesses, and who are all proven in their area of expertise. The Executive Committee has a gender balance of five women and six men.

Main Committees



In addition to the Group-level Committees chaired by General Management, there are also other Committees chaired by the Group heads of Service Units that review Group-level topics and complement the risk management framework established by General Management.

3.1.5 DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION POLICY AT SOCIETE GENERALE

The Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) policy reflects Societe Generale Group's determination to recognise and develop the full range of talent within its departmentsranks rexgardless of the person's beliefs, age, disability, parenthood status, ethnic origin, nationality, gender identity, sexual orientation, affiliation with a political, religious, trade union or minority organisation or any other factor that may give rise to discrimination.

With regard to the Board of Directors, Societe Generale is committed to respecting the 40% gender diversity rate. In addition, the Board of Directors ensures that each Committee includes men and women and that their chairs are divided between the genders.

In France, the Rixain[(1)] Act requires French companies to have 30% of members of the management bodies and senior executives to be female by 1 March 2026, and 40% by 1 March 2029. As of the end of 2024, Societe Generale had already met both targets for 2026:

- 37% female and 63% male for senior executives[(2)];
- 55% female and 45% male for members of the governing bodies[(3)].

In 2023, in order to promote more Diversity, Equity and Inclusion within the Group, new targets for 2026 were announced during the Investosr Day event, *i.e.*

- to reach at least 35% women in the Top 250[(4)];
- reducing the pay gap: a budget of €100 million has been allocated for this purpose by 2026.

A robust system of governance has been put in place with a sponsor at the level of the Group's General Management and a DE&I Steering Committee composed of members of the Group's Management Committee and a DE&I expert who supports it in its reflections and proposals for orientations.

At 31 December 2024, 29.9% of the Top 250 are women.

To achieve the 35% ambition, the main focus in 2025-2026 will be on gender diversity. Actions will focus on the appointment of women to the Top 250 as well as the creation and development of a more robust pool of women successors at all levels of the organisation. Close management with the Executive Committee will facilitate the achievement of the 2026 ambitions. In terms of reducing the pay gap, the transposition of the European Transparency Directive into national law is expected in 2025 (June 2026 at the latest). We will adapt our methodologies according to local transpositions and will use the significant residual part of the EUR 100 million budget in this context.

In addition, multi-year DE&I actions will continue in 2025-2026:

- the DE&I dynamic launched in 2024 around five strategic areas (gender, disability and neurodiversity, diversity of origin, intergenerational and inclusion of LGBT+ people) will continue. Initiated at the first International Summit on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion – bringing together DE&I stakeholders from all regions – recommendations on each of the five areas will make it possible to align practices within the Group around a common ambition: to accelerate progress, while taking into account local legislation;
- awareness-raising campaigns are continuing and a mandatory e-learning on "Understanding and preventing discrimination in the recruitment process" for HR teams and managers in charge of recruitment has been deployed throughout the Group since 2023;
- qualitative management with additional questions added to the annual employee survey makes it possible to better identify specific DE&I issues to be addressed in different areas of diversity. In the 2023 survey, 85% of the Group's employees said they felt included and accepted as they are, including 82% of employees who declared themselves to be part of a diversity; these two indicators are a solid result demonstrating Societe Generale's inclusiveness;
- as a follow-up to the update of the DE&I policy in 2024, a DE&I Charter recalling the Group's commitments and explaining the behaviours expected of employees and managers for a more inclusive culture will be published.

Every year, General Management submits a progress report to the Board of Directors on the full range of these DE&I issues in and outside France. This monitoring includes the representation of women in key positions (Top 250), as well as the associated action plans to achieve the targets set.

(1) Reminder of the RIXAIN law: The law of 24 December 2021 applies to French companies with more than 1,000 employees over three consecutive years. It aims to achieve diversity among the members of the governing body on the one hand and among senior executives on the other, particularly those working in France and/or on behalf of French entities. It establishes a minimum threshold to be reached for each of the two subsets: 30% female by 1 March 2026, then 40% by 1 March 2029. The law provides for financial penalties. It also stipulates the obligation to publish these two indicators from 31 December 2021 onwards.

(2) Under the terms of the Rixain Law, executives make up the Top 250 of Societe Generale S.A.

(3) Under the terms of the Rixain law, executives are members of the Executive Committee of the Société Générale Group..

(4) The Top 250 or Group Leader Circle is made up of the members of the Executive Committee, the Management Committee and executives who hold key positions in the Group.

3.1.6 REMUNERATION OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Group policy on remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers, subject to shareholders' approval

The Group's policy on the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers, presented below, was approved by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025 and 6 March 2025 as recommended by the Compensation Committee.

The principles defined in the ex ante policy approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of 22 May 2024 have been maintained.

The main adjustment to the policy concerns the evolution on the Core Tier 1 ratio (CET 1) for the assessment of the financial performance of the annual variable remuneration. The CET1 criterion will now be used as a threshold criterion, since, in line with the communicated distribution policy, the Group targets a proactive management of sustainable excess capital above 13% CET1 proforma post Basel IV in the best interest of shareholders.

Pursuant to article L. 22-10-8 of the French Commercial Code, the remuneration policy detailed below is subject to the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders . If it is rejected, the remuneration policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 will remain in effect.

The General Meeting of Shareholders must give its approval prior to payment of the variable components of remuneration paid to the Chief Executive Officers (annual variable remuneration and long-term incentives) or any exceptional components.

In accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph III of Article L. 22-10-8 (III) of the French Commercial Code, the Board of Directors reserves the right to deviate from the approved remuneration policy in certain exceptional circumstances, provided that such action is temporary, that it is in the Company's best interests and that it is necessary to ensure its viability or long-term survival. The latter could in particular be made necessary by a major event affecting either the activity of the Group or one of its areas of activity, or the economic environment of the Bank. The Board of Directors will decide on the adjustments that should be made to the remuneration policy in light of any such exceptional circumstances based on the Compensation Committee's recommendations and, where appropriate, the advice of an independent consultancy firm. For example, the Board could adjust or modify the criteria or conditions governing the calculation or payment of variable remuneration. Any such adjustments will be temporary.

GOVERNANCE OF REMUNERATION PAID TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The governance framework concerning remuneration of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officers and the decision-making process is designed to ensure that their remuneration is in line with the interests of shareholders' and the Group's strategy.

The process for defining, reviewing and implementing the remuneration policy of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officers is designed to avoid any conflict of interests and to ensure compliance with the regulations and risk strategy in force:

- **composition and functioning of the Compensation Committee:** the Committee comprises at least three Directors, including one elected by the employees. At least two-thirds of the Committee's members are independent within the meaning of the AFEP-MEDEF Code[1]. Its composition ensures that it is both independent and competent to judge whether the remuneration policies and practices are appropriate in view of the Company's risk, equity and liquidity management. The **Risk and Compliance Divisions** are involved in the development of remuneration policies; the Risk Committee provides an opinion on the remuneration policy's alignment with the Company's risk management strategy. The financial indicators used for the Chief Executive Officers' variable remuneration targets are determined and assessed using information provided by the Group Finance Department. The Chief Executive Officer is excluded from the Compensation Committee's deliberations when they directly concern his own remuneration;
- **independent evaluation:** the Compensation Committee bases its work on audits conducted by the independent firm Willis Towers Watson. These audits focus on companies listed on the CAC 40 index as well as a panel of comparable benchmark European banks (Barclays, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole SA, Deutsche Bank, ING, Intesa, Nordea, Santander, UBS and UniCredit)[2]. They assess:
  - the competitiveness of the overall remuneration of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officers compared with a panel of peers,
  - Societe Generale's results compared to the criteria defined by the Group to assess the Chief Executive Officers' performance,
  - and the correlation between the Chief Executive Officers' performance and their remuneration;
- **internal and external audit:** the compliance of the decisions and information serving as the basis for decisions on the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers is regularly audited by the Internal Audit Division or by external auditors;
- **multi-stage approval:** the Compensation Committee submits its proposals to the Board of Directors for approval once the Risk Committee has checked that the remuneration policy is aligned with a sound and efficient risk management strategy. The Board's decisions then form the subject of a binding annual vote at the Shareholders' General Meeting.

The remuneration and conditions of employment for the Group's employees are also taken into account as part of the decision-making process when defining and implementing the policy applicable to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers.

(1) The AFEP-MEDEF Code does not take employees into account for the calculation of the percentage of independent Directors in the Committees.

(2) The sample of comparable benchmark European banks, as adjusted by the Board of Directors of 2 August 2023, applicable following the merger of UBS and Credit Suisse in June 2023.

The Compensation Committee reviews the Company remuneration policy as well as the remuneration policy for regulated employees (as defined under banking regulations) on an annual basis.

It monitors the remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Compliance Officer and the Head of the Inspection and Audit Division. It receives all information necessary for such purposes, in particular the Annual Report sent to the European Central Bank. It submits a policy proposal to the Board of Directors for performance share awards and prepares the Board's decisions on the employee savings plan.

Accordingly, any change in the policy and terms of employee remuneration is flagged to the Board of Directors which validates the principles set out therein at the same time as any change in the remuneration policy governing corporate officers so that it may make decisions affecting the officers by taking into account the remuneration conditions of the Group's employees.

Details of the Compensation Committee's work in 2024 appear on page 86.

POSITION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors on 19 May 2015. His appointment was renewed on 17 May 2022 for the same duration as his term of office as Director (*i.e.* four years). He does not have an employment contract.

Slawomir Krupa was appointed Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023, succeeding Frédéric Oudéa, whose term as Chief Executive Officer ended on the same day. The functions of the Chairman and of the Chief Executive Officer remain separate in accordance with Article L. 511-58 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

Given Slawomir Krupa's seniority in the Bank at the time of his appointment, the Board of Directors decided to suspend his employment contract for the duration of his term of office, considering that said suspension would not impede the ability to dismiss him as Chief Executive Officer at any time. It should be noted that under no circumstances may the combination of severance pay and any non-competition clause due in respect of the termination of corporate office, as well as any other severance pay linked to the employment contract (notably severance pay) exceed the threshold recommended by the AFEP-MEDEF Code of two years' annual fixed and variable remuneration. This cap is calculated on the basis of the fixed and annual variable remuneration awarded over the two years preceding severance. The collective bargaining agreement for the French banking sector governs any termination of employment contracts, and in particular the requisite notice periods. A summary of the rights associated with Slawomir Krupa's suspended employment contract is shown on page 101.

Pierre Palmieri was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023. His employment contract has been suspended for the duration of his term of office. The collective bargaining agreement for the French banking sector governs any termination of employment contract, and in particular the requisite notice periods.

As for Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 14 May 2018, following the Board of Directors' decision of 30 October 2024, his term of office ended on 31 October 2024, the date on which his Societe Generale employment contract suspended for the duration of his term of office took full effect.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers are appointed for a term of four years and may be removed from office at any time.

They are not bound to the Group under a service agreement.

Specific information on the positions of the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officers can be found in the table on page 135. The benefits and conditions applicable to the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officers once they leave the Group are described on page 100.

REMUNERATION PRINCIPLES

The purpose of the remuneration policy for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers is to ensure that the Group's top-level positions attract the most promising candidates and to cultivate motivation and loyalty on a lasting basis, while also ensuring appropriate compliance and risk management, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Group's Code of Conduct.

The policy takes into account all remuneration components as well as any other benefits granted so as to cover the entirety of the Chief Executive Officers' remuneration. It ensures an appropriate balance between these various elements in the general interests of the Group.

Variable remuneration, which is based on certain performance criteria, is designed to recognise the existence of the Group's strategy and promote its Sustainability in the interests of shareholders, clients and staff alike.

Performance is assessed on an annual and multi-annual basis, taking into account both Societe Generale's intrinsic performance as well as its performance compared to the market and its competitors.

In accordance with the pay for performance principle, non-financial aspects are taken into account in addition to financial performance criteria when calculating variable remuneration and long-term incentives; such non-financial aspects include in particular issues of corporate social responsibility and compliance with the Group's leadership model.

Moreover, remuneration paid to the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officers complies with:

- the French Commercial Code; and
- AFEP-MEDEF Code recommendations.

Lastlyly, when remuneration is received in the form of shares or share equivalents, Chief Executive Officers are forbidden from using any hedging or insurance strategies, whether over the vesting or holding periods.

REMUNERATION OF THE NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi's annual gross remuneration was set at EUR 925,000 in May 2018 for his term of office. This remuneration remained unchanged when his term as Director and Chairman was renewed at the General Meeting of 17 May 2022.

He does not receive remuneration in his capacity as Director.

To ensure his total independence when fulfilling his duties, he does not receive variable remuneration, securities or any remuneration contingent on the performance of Societe Generale or the Group.

He receives company accommodation in connection with the performance of his duties in Paris.

REMUNERATION OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Balanced remuneration in keeping with stakeholders' expectations

The remuneration of the Chief Executive Officers breaks down into the following two components:

- **fixed remuneration** rewards experience and responsibility, taking into account market practices. It accounts for a significant proportion of overall remuneration and serves as the basis for calculating annual variable remuneration and long-term incentives;
- **variable remuneration comprises two components:**
  - **annual variable remuneration** rewards both financial and non-financial performance over the year; its payment is partially deferred over time and subject to presence and performance conditions, and;
  - **long-term incentives (LTI)** aim to align the Chief Executive Officers' focus with shareholders' interests, and to provide the former with an incentive to deliver long-term performance. Vesting of LTIs is subject to a condition of continued presence and is based on the Group's financial and non-financial performance as measured against both internal and external criteria.

Pursuant to CRD5, and as approved by the General Meeting in May 2014, the total variable remuneration component (*i.e.* annual variable remuneration plus long-term incentives) is capped at 200% of fixed remuneration(1).

Fixed remuneration

SLAWOMIR KRUPA

Annual fixed remuneration for Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer, decided by the Board of Directors on 8 March 2023 and approved by the General Meeting of 23 May 2023, was EUR 1,650,000 as of his appointment by the Board of Directors of 23 May 2023. This remuneration remains unchanged.

PIERRE PALMIERI

Annual fixed remuneration for Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, decided by the Board of Directors on 8 March 2023 and approved by the General Meeting of 23 May 2023, was set at EUR 900,000. This fixed remuneration was approved by the General Meeting of 23 May 2023.

The Board of Directors on 5 February 2025, following the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, decided to increase the fixed remuneration of Pierre Palmieri to EUR 1,200,000. This change is justified by his growing role since the reorganisation of the General Management as of 1 November 2024 and the reduction in the number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers. This change applies from 1 January 2025.

This fixed remuneration would position him 4% below the 3rd quartile of CAC 40 Deputy Chief Executive Officers and 17% below the median of the European panel (stated pg. 94).

Annual variable remuneration

MAIN PRINCIPLES

At the beginning of each year, the Board of Directors defines the evaluation criteria used to calculate the Chief Executive Officers' annual variable remuneration in respect of the financial year.

The target annual variable remuneration is set at 120% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and at 100% of annual fixed remuneration for the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The target annual variable remuneration is 65% based on financial criteria and 35% on non-financial criteria.

Financial criteria: 65%	Non-financial criteria: 35%
Financial criteria based on annual financial performance. Indicators and target achievement levels are set in advance by the Board of Directors and are primarily based on the respective budget targets for the Group.	**Non-financial criteria** based essentially on the achievement of key targets in relation to the Group's CSR targets, its strategy, operational efficiency, risk management and regulatory compliance.

Financial portion

At its meeting of 6 March 2025 and at the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors decided to adjust the financial indicators' composition as follows:

- The financial performance measured on the Group's scope will be based on two indicators with an equal weighting, Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE) and Cost-to-income ratio (C/I), instead of three indicators under previous policy (ROTE, Cost-to-income ratio and Core Tier 1 ratio);
- Regarding Core Tier 1, this indicator will be used as a threshold criterion for financial portion of annual variable remuneration and the overall rate of achievement of financial targets will be determined as follows:
  - If a minimum level of the Core Tier 1 ratio defined ex ante by the Board of Directors is not achieved, the achievement rate of the financial criteria will be deemed zero;
  - Beyond a certain level of the Core Tier 1 ratio defined ex ante by the Board of Directors, the rate achieved for two other indicators will be taken into account with an equal weighting;
  - If the Core Tier 1 ratio falls between these two limits, the financial criteria overall achievement rate will be determined considering the three indicators (ROTE, C/I and CET 1 ratio) taken into account with an equal weighting. The observed achievement rate will be considered for the ROTE and C/I and the achievement rate of CET 1 will be deemed zero.

Covering both financial and operational aspects, these indicators are directly linked to the Group's strategy and reflect compliance with the predefined budgets. The Board of Directors excludes from its calculations any components it deems exceptional.

For ROTE and Cost-to-income ratio the achievement rates will be calculated as follows:

- compliance with the budgetary target equates to an achievement rate of 100% of the target variable;

(1) After applying the discount rate for variable compensation awarded as instruments deferred for five years or more, pursuant to Article L. 511-79 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, where applicable.

- the budgetary target is guided by the three points pre-defined by the Board of Directors and allowing for an achievement rate of 125% (a high point), an achievement rate of 90% (an intermediate point) and an achievement rate of 50% (a low point), below which the achievement rate is deemed null.

The achievement rate of each target is defined on a straight-line basis between these limits.

At the end of the year, for the evaluation of these criteria, the Board of Directors may decide to apply some restatements after consultation of the Compensation Committee to allow a fair evaluation of the performance of the Chief Executive Officers, in particular, in case of strategic acquisitions or disposals.

Each of the financial performance criteria is capped at 125% of its target weighting. As such, the maximum financial portion is capped at 81.25% of the target annual variable remuneration, with the latter corresponding to 120% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and 100% of annual fixed remuneration for the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Non-financial portion

Each year, the Board of Directors sets non-financial targets for the following financial year, as recommended by the Compensation Committee. The non-financial targets include quantifiable targets defined ex ante by the Board of Directors and more qualitative targets involving reaching milestones in the execution of certain strategic projects.

The Board of Directors decided to lay down non-financial criteria for remuneration of the Chief Executive Officers with a weight of criteria unchanged from 2024, *i.e.* CSR criteria for a weight of 20%, objectives common to the General Management for a weight of 7.5% and specific targets for the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer for a weight of 7.5%.

The **CSR targets** will apply to both Chief Executive Officers. They are divided into three themes, all of which include quantifiable targets:

- improving the client experience: measured based on the change in NPS for the main activities;
- developing the Group's priorities as a responsible employer, measured through compliance with commitments to promote women to and ensure international profiles for senior management positions, with commitments for an improved employee engagement rate;
- rolling out the CSR strategy of the Group and compliance with alignment targets compatible with commitments made by the Group regarding the energy and environmental transition.

Weighted at 7.5%, the **other common non-financial targets** for General Management will concern:

- Regulatory compliance: the quality of the relationships with supervisory bodies and implementation of ECB recommendations;
- Transformation: launch and management of the Group's Performance and Efficiency Program.

The specific targets weighted at 7.5% of the annual variable remuneration, will be as follows in 2025:

For Slawomir Krupa, the Chief Executive Officer:

- continued implementation of the strategy presented at the Capital Markets Day event;
- preparation of the strategic plan;
- quality of the relationships with investors and the market's perception;

For Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer:

- continued deployment of the post-acquisition strategy for the Ayvens activities;
- compliance with the 2025 milestones for the Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas France perimeter and for European entities;
- continued work on the implementation, management and good governance of the Group's ESG programs.

Attainment of the non-financial targets is assessed based on key indicators that may be quantified based on the achievement of set milestones or on a qualitative evaluation by the Board of Directors. These indicators are defined in advance by the Board of Directors. The achievement rate can be anywhere between 0 and 100%. In the event of exceptional performance, the achievement rate of some non-financial targets can be increased to 120% by the Board of Directors, but on the condition that it is quantifiable, and the overall non-financial target achievement rate may not exceed 100%.

The maximum non-financial portion is capped at 35% of the target annual variable remuneration, with the latter corresponding to 120% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and 100% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors reviews the financial and non-financial performance criteria each year.

SUMMARY OF CRITERIA USED TO AWARD FOR ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION

		General management
		Weight
Financial targets: 65%	**Indicators[1]**	
For the Group	Group ROTE, C/I ratio and CET 1 ratio (threshold criterion)	
TOTAL FINANCIAL TARGETS		**65.0%**
Non-financial targets: 35%		
CSR		20.0%
Regulatory compliance & Transformation		7.5%
Specific scope of responsibility		7.5%
TOTAL NON-FINANCIAL TARGETS		**35.0%**

(1) See details above

VESTING AND PAYMENT OF ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION

With a view to strengthening the correlation between remuneration and the Group's risk appetite targets and aligning them with shareholders' interests, the vesting of at least 60% of the annual variable remuneration is deferred for five years, *pro rata*. This concerns both cash payments and awards of shares or share equivalents subject to the achievement of long-term Group profitability and equity targets; the amounts awarded are reduced if targets are not met. The Board of Directors reviews the target achievement rates ahead of the definitive vesting of deferred variable remuneration. A one-year holding period applies after each definitive vesting date of payments in shares or share equivalents.

The value of the variable portion granted in shares or share equivalents is calculated on the basis of a share price set by the Board of Directors in March of each year and corresponding to the trade-weighted average of the twenty trading days prior to the Board Meeting. The portion of annual variable remuneration granted as share equivalents entitles the beneficiary to payment of a sum equivalent to any dividend payments made over the compulsory holding period. No dividends are paid during the vesting period.

If the Board deems that a decision taken by the Chief Executive Officers has particularly significant consequences for the Company's results or image, it may decide not only to reconsider payment of the deferred annual variable remuneration in full or in part (malus clause), but also to recover, for each award, all or part of the sums already distributed over a six-year period (clawback clause).

Lastly, the vesting of the deferred annual variable remuneration is also subject to a condition of presence throughout the Chief Executive Officer's current term of office. The only exceptions to this condition are as follows: retirement, death, disability, incapacity to carry out duties or removal from office due to a strategic divergence with the Board of Directors. Once the Chief Executive Officer's current term of office comes to an end, this condition of presence no longer applies. However, if the Board of Directors concludes that a decision a Chief Executive Officer took during their term of office has had particularly significant consequences for the Company's results or image, it may decide to apply either the malus or the clawback clause.

CAP

Annual variable remuneration is capped at 140% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and at 116% of annual fixed remuneration for the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Long-term incentives

MAIN PRINCIPLES

The Chief Executive Officers are awarded long-term incentives consisting of shares or share equivalents to involve them in the Company's long-term progress and align their interests with those of the shareholders. The main features of the annual long-term incentive plan applicable to Group employees (including the Chief Executive Officers) appear on page 130 and following.

In order to comply with the AFEP-MEDEF Code's recommendations, at its meeting held each year to approve the financial statements for the previous year, the Board of Directors decides whether to award any Societe Generale shares or share equivalents to each of the Chief Executive Officers. The fair value of the award upon granting is proportional to the other components of their remuneration and is set in line with practices from previous years. Said fair value is based on the share's closing price on the day before the Board Meeting. The Board of Directors cannot award Chief Executive Officers long-term incentives when they leave office.

VESTING AND PAYMENT OF LONG-TERM INCENTIVES

The long-term incentive plan applicable to each of the Chief Executive Officers would have the following features:

- shares or share equivalents with vesting periods of five years, followed by a one-year holding period, thus increasing the total indexing period to six years;
- definitive vesting subject to a condition of presence throughout the vesting period, as well as performance conditions.

The performance conditions governing vesting of LTIs are as follows:

- for 33.33% of the LTI award, the relative performance of the Societe Generale share, as measured by the increase in Total Shareholder Return (TSR) compared with that for 11 comparable European banks[1] over the full vesting period. Consequently, the full number of shares or share equivalents will only vest if Societe Generale's TSR falls in the first quartile of the sample panel. If it falls slightly above the median value, the vesting rate will be 50% of the total number of shares or share equivalents granted. No shares or share equivalents will vest if the TSR performance is below the median value (the complete vesting chart is shown below);
- for 33.33% of the LTI award, the Group's future profitability;
- for 33.33% of the LTI award, the CSR performance;
- if the Group is not profitable in the year preceding the definitive vesting of long-term incentives, no payment will be made, regardless of the Societe Generale share performance, the Group's CSR performance, and achievement of the Group's future profitability target;
- the Board of Directors reviews the satisfaction of the performance conditions ahead of the vesting of any long-term incentives.

Definitive vesting is subject to a condition of presence in the Group as an employee or in an executive position throughout the vesting period. However, and subject to the faculty for the Board of Directors to decide to make an exception under special circumstances:

- in the event of death, disability or incapacity, the shares or share equivalents will be retained and full payments made;
- if a beneficiary retires or leaves due to a change of control, the shares or share equivalents will be retained and full payments made, provided the Board of Directors is satisfied that the performance conditions have been met;

(1) The panel is selected on the date of the Board of Directors' meeting at which the award is decided. For illustrative purposes, the peer sample of the 2024 long-term incentive plan awarded in 2025 is composed of: Barclays, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole SA, Deutsche Bank, ING, Intesa, Nordea, Santander, UBS and UniCredit.

- if a beneficiary leaves the Group due to restructuring or because their term of office is not renewed (except where the Board deemed their performance to be inadequate), payments will be made on a *pro rata* basis according to the time spent in office compared to the overall vesting period, provided the Board of Directors is satisfied that the performance conditions have been met.

Lastly, a malus clause also applies to the beneficiaries' long-term incentives. Accordingly, if the Board deems that a decision made by the Chief Executive Officers has had particularly significant consequences on the Company's results or image, it may decide to reconsider payment of the long-term incentives in full or in part.

The complete vesting chart based on the relative performance of the Societe Generale share is shown below:

SG Rank	Ranks 1*-3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Ranks 7-12
As a % of the maximum number awarded	100%	83.3%	66.7%	50%	0%

**The highest rank in the panel.*

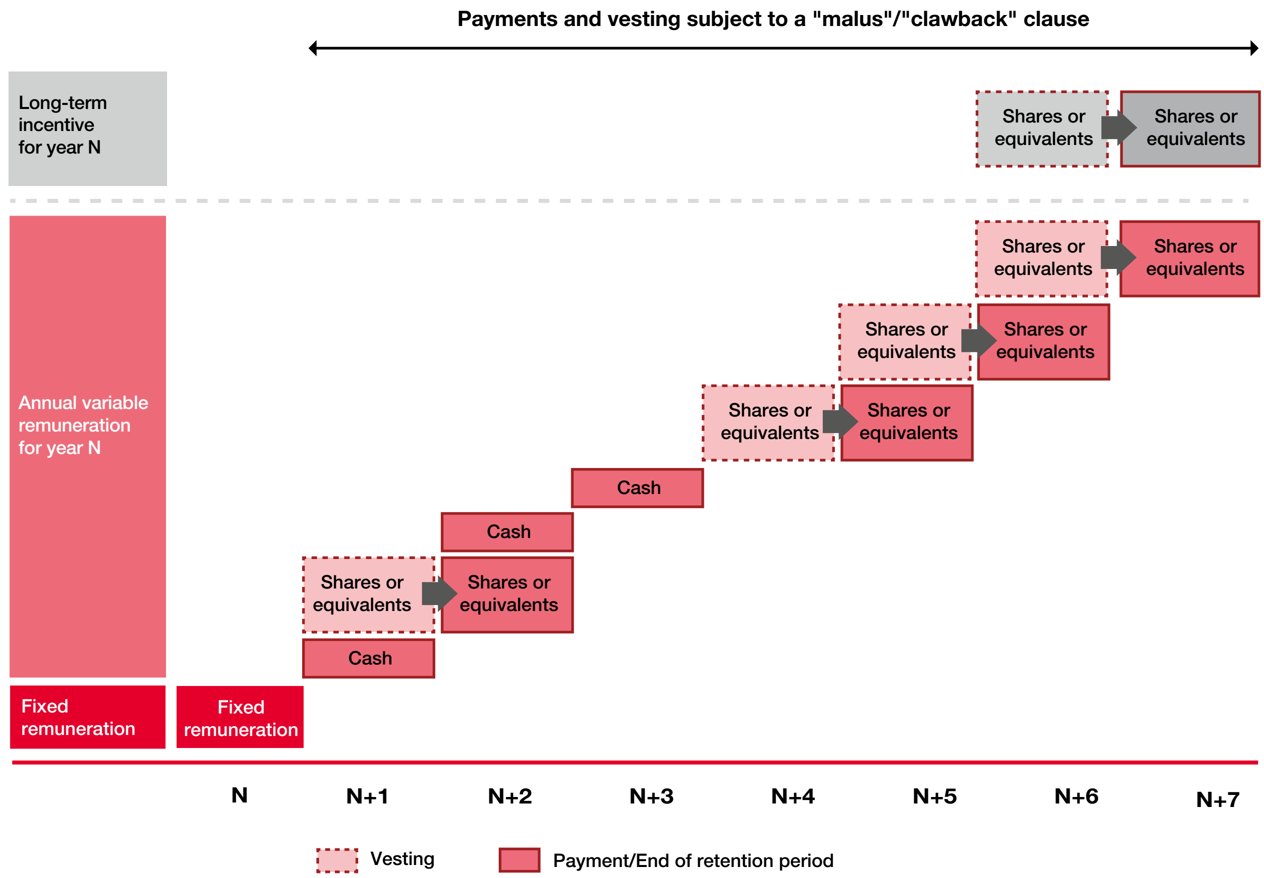
CAP

The total amount of long-term incentives awarded (as valued under IFRS) is capped at 100% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

This cap applies in addition to the cap on the definitive vesting value of shares or payment value of share equivalents. Said value is capped at an amount corresponding to a multiple of the net asset value per Societe Generale Group share at 31 December of the year in respect of which the LTIs were awarded.

In compliance with current regulations, the total variable component (*i.e.* annual variable remuneration plus long-term incentives) is in all events capped at 200% of the fixed component.

TOTAL REMUNERATION – TIMING OF PAYMENTS



POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: PENSION, SEVERANCE PAY, NON-COMPETE CONSIDERATION

Pension

SUPPLEMENTARY "ARTICLE 82" PENSION SCHEME

The Company set up a supplementary defined contribution "Article 82" pension scheme for Management Committee members that took effect on 1 January 2019. Slawomir Krupa and Pierre Palmieri are eligible for this pension scheme.

Under the scheme, the Company pays a yearly contribution into an individual Article 82 pension account opened in the name of the eligible beneficiary, calculated on the portion of their fixed remuneration exceeding four annual French Social Security ceilings. The accumulated rights will be paid at the earliest on the date on which the beneficiary draws their French state pension.

The rate set for the Company's contribution is 8%.

As required by law, the yearly contributions are subject to a performance condition, *i.e.* they will only be paid in full if the achievement rate of the variable remuneration performance conditions for that same year allow for payment of at least 80% of the target annual variable remuneration. No contribution will be paid for performance awarded less than 50% of the target annual variable remuneration. For performance awarded between 80% and 50% of the target annual variable remuneration, the contribution paid for the year is calculated on a straight-line basis.

VALMY PENSION SAVINGS SCHEME

The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer are still entitled to the defined contribution supplementary pension scheme to which they contributed as employees prior to becoming Chief Executive Officers.

This defined contribution scheme (the Épargne Retraite Valmy, *i.e.* Valmy pension savings scheme) was set up in 1995 in line with Article 83 of the French General Tax Code and amended on 1 January 2018. The scheme is compulsory for all employees with more than six months' seniority in the Company and allows them to save for their retirement. Upon retirement, their savings are converted into life annuities. Total contributions correspond to 2.25% of the employee's remuneration, capped at four annual French Social Security ceilings, of which the Company pays 1.75% (*i.e.* EUR 3,245 based on the 2024 annual French Social Security ceiling). This scheme is insured with Sogécap.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION

No further rights were awarded after 31 December 2019.

Until 31 December 2019, Slawomir Krupa and Pierre Palmieri were entitled to the senior management supplementary pension scheme from which they had benefited as employees.

As required by law, the annual increase in supplementary pension benefits was subject to a performance condition applicable to Chief Executive Officers.

This supplementary scheme, which was introduced in 1991 and satisfied the requirements of Article L. 137-11 of the French Social Security Code, applied to top-level executives appointed after this date.

The scheme, which was revised on 17 January 2019, was permanently closed on 4 July 2019 and no further rights were awarded after 31 December 2019, pursuant to Order No. 2019-697 of 3 July 2019 in respect of corporate supplementary pension schemes. The Order prohibited the affiliation of any new beneficiaries to schemes under which pension rights are conditional upon the beneficiary still working for the Company when they reach retirement, as well as the award of such conditional pension rights to any existing beneficiaries for periods worked after 2019.

The total rights accumulated when existing beneficiaries draw their pension will therefore consist of the sum of their rights frozen at 31 December 2018 and the minimum rights constituted between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019. These rights will be reassessed according to the change in value of the AGIRC point between 31 December 2019 and the date on which the beneficiary draws their pension. Such rights are conditional upon the beneficiary still working at Societe Generale when they reach retirement. They are pre-financed with an insurance company.

Sums payable upon leaving the Group

The terms and conditions governing the departure of the Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer from the Group comply with market practices and with the AFEP-MEDEF Code

NON-COMPETE CLAUSE

As is standard practice for financial institutions, the Chief Executive Officers have signed a non-compete clause for the benefit of Societe Generale for a period of twelve months from the date on which they leave office. This clause prohibits them from accepting a General Management position in or sitting on the Executive Committee of a credit institution, in France or abroad, whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, or a General Management position in a credit institution in France. In exchange, they may continue to receive their gross fixed monthly salary over said twelve-month period.

The Board of Directors alone can waive said clause within fifteen days of the date on which the Chief Executive Officer concerned leaves office. In such a case, no sum will be payable to the Chief Executive Officer in this respect.

If the departing officer breaches their non-compete clause, they will be required to pay forthwith a sum equal to twelve months' fixed remuneration. Societe Generale will in such circumstances be released from its obligation to pay any financial consideration and may furthermore claim back any consideration that may have already been paid since the breach.

In accordance with Article 25.4 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, no payments will be made under the non-compete to any Chief Executive Officer leaving the Company within six months of drawing their pension or beyond the age of 65.

SEVERANCE PAY

The Chief Executive Officers are entitled to severance pay in respect of their positions.

The conditions governing their severance pay are as follows:

- severance pay will only be owed in the event of non-voluntary departure from the Group, confirmed by the Board of Directors. No severance pay will be owed in the event of serious misconduct, resignation or non-renewal of a Chief Executive Officer's appointment for any reason;
- severance pay will be contingent upon an overall achievement rate for the annual variable remuneration targets of at least an average of 60% over the three years prior to the Chief Executive Officer leaving office (or over the duration of their term of office if less than three years);

- the sum paid will represent two years' fixed remuneration, in line with the AFEP-MEDEF Code's recommendation, *i.e.* two years' fixed remuneration plus variable remuneration;
- no severance pay will be owed to the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer if they leave office within six months of drawing their French state pension, or if they are entitled to a full state pension upon their departure (in accordance with Article 26.5.1 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code);
- in accordance with Article 26.5.1 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the Board of Directors reviews the Company's situation and the performance of each Chief Executive Officer ahead of any decisions on severance pay, in order to confirm that neither the Company nor the Chief Executive Officer is failing to perform.

Under no circumstances may the severance pay and non-compete clause combined exceed the cap recommended in the AFEP-MEDEF Code (*i.e.* two years' fixed plus annual variable remuneration including, where applicable, any other severance payments provided for under an employment contract – in particular any contractual redundancy pay). This cap is calculated on the basis of the fixed and annual variable remuneration awarded over the two years preceding severance.

OTHER BENEFITS AWARDED TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Chief Executive Officers entitled to a company car, which is available for private as well as professional use, and collective death/disability and health insurance plans under the same terms as those applicable to employees.

Exceptional variable remuneration

Societe Generale does not generally award exceptional variable remuneration to its Chief Executive Officers. However, in light of legislation requiring prior approval of all aspects of the remuneration policy, the Board of Directors reserves the right to pay additional variable remuneration if warranted in certain highly specific situations, for example, due to the corresponding impact on the Company, or the level of commitment and challenges involved. Grounds for such remuneration would need to be given and said remuneration would be set in accordance with the general principles of the AFEP-MEDEF Code on remuneration, as well as with the recommendations of the French Financial Markets Authority (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers* – AMF).

It would be paid on the same terms as the annual variable remuneration, *i.e.* partially deferred over a period of three years, and subject to the same vesting conditions.

In compliance with current regulations, the total variable component (annual variable remuneration, long-term incentives and any exceptional variable remuneration) is in any event capped at 200% of the fixed component.

SUSPENSION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT AND RELATED RIGHTS

The Chief Executive Officer holds a permanent employment contract with Societe Generale SA. In light of Slawomir Krupa's seniority in the Bank at the time of his appointment as Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023, the Board of Directors decided to suspend his employment contract for the duration of his term of office, considering that said suspension would not lead to concurrent benefits under his term of office and his suspended employment contract.

Slawomir Krupa does not receive any remuneration under his suspended employment contract.

Moreover, throughout the suspension of his employment contract, Slawomir Krupa will not acquire seniority and will no longer benefit from collective profit-sharing and incentive schemes or from the employee savings plans applicable in the Company.

At the end of his term as Chief Executive Officer, Slawomir Krupa will once again be eligible for the rights attached to his employment contract, arising in particular from the public policy rules of labour law and those set out in the Bank's Collective Bargaining Agreement, and more particularly:

- should Slawomir Krupa complete his career within the Company, he would receive retirement benefits under the scheme applicable to all employees;
- depending on the reason for termination, Slawomir Krupa would be eligible for any severance pay due on termination of the employment contract, in accordance with the legislation and agreements in force and applicable to all the Company's employees.

In accordance with the remuneration policy, the combined severance pay and non-compete consideration due at the end of the term of office, together with any other remuneration provided for under the employment contract (in particular any contractual redundancy pay), may not exceed the cap recommended in the AFEP-MEDEF Code, *i.e.* two years' fixed plus annual variable remuneration. This cap is calculated on the basis of the fixed and annual variable remuneration awarded over the two years preceding severance.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

As a rule, the remuneration components and structure described in this remuneration policy also apply to any new Chairman of the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer appointed whilst said policy remains in effect, according to their remit and experience. The same principle will also apply to all other benefits granted to the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officers (*e.g.* supplementary pension, health and disability insurance, etc.).

The Board of Directors is therefore responsible for setting the fixed remuneration of the incoming Chairman of the Board or that of the Chief Executive Officers in light of these conditions, and in line with the remuneration awarded to the existing Chairman and Chief Executive Officers and in accordance with the practices of comparable European financial institutions.

Lastly, if the incoming Chairman of the Board or Chief Executive Officer has been appointed from outside the the Societe Generale Group, they may be awarded a hiring bonus designed to act as remuneration for any remuneration they may have forfeited upon leaving their previous employer. This bonus would vest on a deferred basis and would be conditional upon the satisfaction of performance conditions similar to those applicable to the officers' deferred variable remuneration.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The total amount remuneration paid to Directors totalled EUR 1,835,000 as of 1 January 2024 financial year and to be paid in subsequent financial years. This amount was approved by the Annual General Meeting on 20 May 2024.

The rules governing this remuneration and its breakdown between the Directors are defined under Article 18 of the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors (page 151) and are cited on page 89.

The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer do not receive any remuneration as Director.

Total remuneration paid and benefits awarded to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers in 2024

Information submitted to the approval of the shareholders pursuant to Article L. 22-10-34(I) of the French Commercial Code.

The Chairman of the Board's and Chief Executive Officers' remuneration for 2024 complies with the remuneration policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024.

The remuneration policy, the performance criteria used to establish the annual variable remuneration and the terms governing the awarding of long-term incentives are defined in accordance with the principles set out at the beginning of this chapter.

CSR issues are taken into account in the allocation of the annual variable remuneration for a weight of 20% and in the acquisition of the long-term incentives for 33.33%. The CSR objectives include sustainability, social and climate criteria. Regarding the annual variable remuneration, climate issues are taken into account both through the criterion of implementation of the CSR strategy announced at Capital Markets Day and including the respect of trajectories compatible with the commitments made by the Group for the Energy and Environmental Transition (5% of the variable). With regard to the acquisition of the long-term incentives, the objectives are linked to the commitments made by the Group for the Energy and Environmental Transition, including compliance with the trajectories compatible with the commitments to align landing portfolios with the Paris Agreement, they include a target to reduce exposure to the oil and gas production sector and a target in connection with the Group's commitment to contribute EUR 500 billion to sustainable finance at the end of 2030.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF 22 MAY 2024

At the General Meeting of 22 May 2024, Resolutions 10 to 15 regarding the Chairman of the Board's and Chief Executive Officers' remuneration paid in or awarded in respect of 2023 were adopted by majorities of 90.76% (for the resolution regarding the Chairman of the Board) and between 91.71% and 93.02% (for the resolution regarding the Chief Executive Officers). Resolution 9 regarding the application of the remuneration policy for 2023, including in particular the regulatory pay ratios, was approved by a majority of 93.49%.

Resolutions 5 and 6 concerning the remuneration policy applicable to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers over the coming years, were adopted by majorities of 92.32% (for the resolution regarding the Chairman of the Board) and 89.55% (for the resolution regarding the Chief Executive Officers).

REMUNERATION OF THE NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi's annual remuneration was set at EUR 925,000 in May 2018 and will remain unchanged for the duration of his term of office. This remuneration remained unchanged when his term of office as Director and as Chairman was renewed at the General Meeting of 17 May 2022.

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi receives neither remuneration in his capacity as Director, nor variable remuneration, nor long-term incentives.

He is provided with company accommodation for the performance of his duties in Paris.

The amounts paid during 2024 are shown in the table on page 112.

REMUNERATION OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Fixed remuneration for 2024

The annual fixed remuneration of the Chief Executive Officers remained unchanged during the 2024 financial year. It amounted to EUR 1,650,000 for the Chief Executive Officer and EUR 900,000 for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

Philippe Aymerich's fixed remuneration as Deputy Chief Executive Officer was paid *pro rata temporis* until 31 October 2024 inclusive, when his term of office ended.

Annual variable remuneration for 2024

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND ASSESSMENT FOR 2024

In accordance with the rules set by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024, the annual variable remuneration granted for 2024 is based on the achievement of financial and non-financial objectives, respectively accounting for 65% and 35% of annual variable remuneration.

Financial portion

The financial portion corresponds to 65% of the target annual variable remuneration, which is equal to 120% of fixed annual remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and 100% of fixed annual remuneration for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

The financial criteria based on the Group's performance are the Return On Tangible Equity (ROTE), the cost-to-income ratio and the Core Tier 1 Ratio weighted in equal parts.

Covering both financial and operational aspects, these indicators are directly tied to the Group's strategy. These reflect compliance with the predefined budgets. The Board of Directors excludes from its calculations any components it deems exceptional:

- compliance with the budgetary target equates to an achievement rate of 100% of the target variable;
- the budgetary target is guided by the three points pre-defined by the Board of Directors and allowing for an achievement rate of 125% (a high point), an achievement rate of 90% (an intermediate point) and an achievement rate of 50% (a low point), below which the achievement rate is deemed null.

The achievement rate of each objective is defined on a straight-line basis between these limits.

Each of the financial performance criteria is capped at 125% of its target weighting. As such, the maximum financial portion is capped at 81.25% of the target annual variable remuneration, with the latter corresponding to 120% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and 100% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

Non-financial portion

The non-financial targets are divided between CSR targets (20% weighting), common targets for General Management relating to regulatory compliance (7.5% weighting), and specific targets for the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers (7.5% weighting).

Attainment of the non-financial targets is assessed based on key indicators that may be quantified either based on meeting milestones or based on a qualitative evaluation by the Board of Directors. These indicators are defined in advance by the Board of Directors. The achievement rate can be anywhere between 0 and 100% of the maximum non-financial portion. In the event of exceptional performance, the achievement rate of some non-financial targets can be increased to 120% by the Board of Directors, but on the condition that it is quantifiable and the overall non-financial target achievement rate may not exceed 100%.

The maximum non-financial portion is capped at 35% of the target annual variable remuneration, the latter corresponding to 120% of annual fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and 100% annual fixed remuneration for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

2024 ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION TARGETS ACHIEVEMENT

The achievement rates for each target, as approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 5 February 2025, are set out in the table below.

	S. Krupa		P. Palmieri		P. Aymerich	
	Weight	Achievement rate	Weight	Achievement rate	Weight	Achievement rate
Financial targets: 65%						
Group ROTE	21.7%	26.5%	21.7%	26.5%	21.7%	26.5%
Group cost-to-income ratio	21.7%	27.1%	21.7%	27.1%	21.7%	27.1%
Group CET1 Ratio	21.7%	26.9%	21.7%	26.9%	21.7%	26.9%
TOTAL FINANCIAL TARGETS	**65.0%**	**80.5%**	**65.0%**	**80.5%**	**65.0%**	**80.5%**
% achievement of financial targets	123.8%		123.8%		123.8%	
Non-financial targets: 35%						
CSR	20.0%	17.7%	20.0%	17.7%	20.0%	17.7%
Regulatory Compliance	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Specific scope of responsibility	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.9%
TOTAL NON-FINANCIAL TARGETS	**35.0%**	**32.7%**	**35.0%**	**32.7%**	**35.0%**	**32.1%**
% achievement of non-financial targets	93.3%		93.3%		91.7%	
OVERALL 2024 TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE	**113.1%**		**113.1%**		**112.6%**	

Note: In this table, rates have been rounded for presentation purposes.

ROTE: Return on tangible equity.

The scope of responsibility of the Executive Officers is specified in the Governance section on page 62.

As a result, the annual variable remuneration awarded for 2024 was as follows:

- EUR 2,239,875 for Slawomir Krupa, corresponding to a financial performance of 123.8% and a non-financial performance estimated by the Board of Directors at 93.3%;
- EUR 1,018,125 for Pierre Palmieri, corresponding to a financial performance of 123.8% and a non-financial performance estimated by the Board of Directors at 93.3%.

The amount of the annual variable remuneration for each Chief Executive Officer corresponds to the target permitted annual variable remuneration (120% of fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and 100% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers), adjusted on a *pro rata* basis where applicable, multiplied by the overall target achievement rate.

Note that Philippe Aymerich, whose term of office ended on 31 October 2024, is not eligible for annual variable remuneration for the period of his term of office in 2024. The 2024 performance assessment is necessary in order to determine the 2024 supplementary pension contribution calculated according to the rate of achievement of the objectives.

Achievement of financial targets in 2024

The Group exceeded the objectives disclosed to the market in terms of revenues, cost to income, ROTE and CET1 ratio for 2024.

Group reported net income reached EUR 4,200 million increasing by 68.6% *vs.* 2023. Reported ROTE stood at 6.9% (*vs.* 4.2% in 2023).

Revenues are increasing by 6.7% on a reported basis, mostly supported by good performance in Global Banking and Investor Solutions, progressive recovery of French retail activities versus a 2023 year impacted by the negative impact from short-term hedges on Net interest margin, while Mobility and International Retail Banking pilar is almost stable.

The Group C/I ratio stood at 69.0% (73.8% in 2023) with operating expenses slightly decreasing by -0.3% at Group level.

Cost of risk is normalizing in 2024, within the range targeted by the Group, increasing by 49.3% from a very low 2023.

Finally, at 31 December 2024, the Group's Common Equity Tier 1 ratio stood at 13.3%, or approximately 310 basis points above the regulatory requirement set on 31 December 2024.

Achievement of non-financial targets in 2024

The targets and assessment results are summarised in the table below.

Indicator	Description	Weight in the Total	Weighted achievement rate[1]
Collective CSR targets: 20%			
▪ **Client experience**	▪ Improving the client experience: measured based on the change in NPS for the main activities	5.0%	4.8%
▪ **Responsible employer**	▪ Developing our priorities as a responsible employer, measured through compliance with commitments to promote women to and ensure international profiles for senior managerial positions, and commitments for an improved employee engagement rate	5.0%	2.9%
▪ **Implementation of the CSR strategy**	▪ Rolling out the CSR strategy presented during the Capital Markets Day event of 18 September 2023 with reinforced governance and compliance with alignment targets compatible with commitments made by the Group with regard to the energy and environmental transition	5.0%	5.0%
▪ **CSRD & ECB Recommendations**	▪ Implementing the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the ECB's recommendations on CSR and climate change issues	5.0%	5.0%
		20.0%	**17.7%**
Common goal: 7.5%			
▪ **Regulatory Compliance**	▪ Quality of relationships with supervisory bodies and implementation of ECB recommendations	7.5%	7.5%
		7.5%	**7.5%**
Specific objectives for areas of responsibility: 7.5%			
S. Krupa, Chief Executive Officer			
▪ good governance and continued implementation of the strategy presented at the Capital Markets Day event		7.5%	7.5%
		7.5%	**7.5%**
P. Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer			
▪ continued deployment of the post-acquisition strategy related to Ayvens business activities		2.5%	2.5%
▪ compliance with the 2024 milestones for retail banking in Africa, Mediterranean, and French Overseas Territories and notably for disposals and the rollout of the new operating model		2.5%	2.5%
▪ continued work on the decarbonisation of activities and on financing the energy transition		2.5%	2.5%
		7.5%	**7.5%**
P. Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024[2]			
▪ achieving business and customer satisfaction targets for SG network activities		2.5%	1.9%
▪ implementation of 2024 Strategic Roadmap for Information Systems		2.5%	2.5%
▪ achievement of the 2024 objectives of BoursoBank, Private Banking and Insurance activities		2.5%	2.5%
		7.5%	**6.9%**

(1) Weighted by the respective weight of each criterion; rounded percentages for presentation purposes in this table.

(2) P. Aymerich is not eligible for annual variable remuneration for the period of his term in 2024. The 2024 performance assessment is necessary in order to determine the 2024 supplementary pension contribution calculated according to the rate of achievement of the objectives.

In order to assess the achievement of non-financial objectives and after consulting the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors took the following components into account.

- **Regarding the common objective of Regulatory Compliance of the Chief Executive Officers**

The Board of Directors considered that the **quality of relations with supervisors and the implementation of the ECB's recommendations** had improved significantly in 2024. General Management has continued to be strongly involved in the monitoring of ongoing remediation through the chairmanship of the monthly *Remediation Oversight Committee* ("ROC") and a sustained dialogue with supervisors.

In 2024, the number of recommendations closed and/or in the process of being closed was double that of 2023 and the overall rate of expired recommendations was almost halved. The main remediation programmes were monitored more closely and presented quarterly to the Executive Committee and the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

- **Concerning the assessment of the collective CSR objectives of the Chief Executive Officers**

The quality of the client experience, measured by the change in Net Promoter Score (NPS) for the Group's main activities, on average improved within the Group in 2024.

In terms of pillars, the NPS of Global Banking and Investor Solutions (GBIS), already high, continued to grow, while the Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services (MIBS) entities had contrasting results, depending on the geography and type of customer. Regarding the Retail Banking in France, Private Banking & Insurance (RPBI) pillar , while BoursoBank, the Private Banking (PRIV) and Insurance (ASSU) businesses have significantly improved their NPS, the situation for Retail Banking in France (SGRF), in a context of profound transformation, remains behind our peers.

Regarding the group's **responsible employer** objective, the Board of Directors considered it had only been partially achieved. It noted the improvement in the results of the employee survey and more specifically in the engagement index. In terms of diversity, in particular the representation of women in management bodies, the objective has been partially achieved (2 out of 5 of the objectives have been achieved) due in particular to the redesign of the Group's Key Positions circle in June 2024 with the creation of the Top 250. On that occasion, the targets were not reviewed and the set targets were deemed to apply.

The Board of Directors considered that the objective on **implementating the CSR strategy announced at the Capital Markets Day on 18 September 2023** had been achieved.

The two external commitments in terms of **ESG training for employees** through the promotion of ESG expertise and the deployment of the workshops of the Climate Fresk (participation of more than 40,000 employees) have been achieved.

The Board of Directors observed that the targets for trajectories compatible with **the Group's commitments to the energy and environmental transition** were met or surpassed.

- The bank reached, in advance, the target of EUR 300 billion in contribution to sustainable finance between 2022 and 2025 and the target of EUR 100 billion in financing.
- A new target of EUR 500 billion between 2024 and 2030, including EUR 100 billion in sustainable bonds, has been defined and publicly announced. It is more granular than the previous one and covers a wider scope.
- The bank reduced its overall exposure to the oil and gas production sector by more than 50% compared to 2019, ahead of its target at the end of 2025 (-80% by 2030 compared to 2019, with an intermediate step of -50% in 2025).
- The Groupe carbon emissions reduction on its own account at the end of 2024 (compared to 2019) is in line with the -50% target at end of 2030.

The Board of Directors noted the **successful implementation of the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** and the **ECB's recommendations on CSR and climate change.**

The Board took into account in its assessment that the subject of double materiality was presented to the Executive Committee in July 2024 and was validated by the Audit and Internal Control Committee in September 2024.

All ECB recommendations on CSR, climate and environment issues in 2022 and 2023 have been closed[2].

- **Regarding the assessment of the specific targets for each Executive Officer's remit**

- **Assessment of the specific targets of Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer**

The Board of Directors considered that the **objective of good governance and the continued deployment of the strategy presented at the Capital Markets Day** had been achieved.

In its assessment, the Board of Directors took into account the progress of the disposal, cost reduction and transformation programmes. The Group completed these disposals in good financial, legal and operational conditions. Financial guidance given to the market in 2024 has been exceeded.

The Board of Directors also noted the improvement in investor relations with the overhaul of the financial disclosure process and a determined and increased commitment by senior management on the qualitative and quantitative level in relation to investors. The improvement in the share price was also taken into account in the Board of Directors' assessment.

The on-time rollout and the savings achieved are in line with the objectives of the project to merge retail banking networks in France. The integration of LeasePlan has progressed in line with the planned schedule.

Regarding ESG aspects, a partnership with IFC and the creation of the Scientific Advisory Board should enable the UN's Sustainable Development Goals to be further included into the Group's strategic planning.

The Group initiated its EUR 1 billion investment in the energy transition by acquiring 75% of Reed Management, an alternative management company founded by seasoned energy investment specialists, to support emerging leaders in the energy transition.

The structural overhaul of information systems initiated in 2023, a key element of the Group's efforts to improve operational efficiency, was continued.

Proactive management of the performance of senior managers has been implemented and international staff have been recruited. A global plan called *People Ambition* has been launched. The plan aims to strengthen commitment and a culture of pride within the Group, build an effective organisation, develop the right skills for the future, diversify our talents and improve the employee experience while reducing costs.

- **Assessment of the objectives set by Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer**

Regarding **AYVENS**, the Board of Directors took into account the successful integration of Leaseplan in its evaluation. The new post-acquisition financial trajectory was respected or even exceeded, particularly with regard to how expected synergies were brought about. The reorientation towards a model focused more on profitability than on volume growth has been achieved while refocusing it in order to allow the consolidation of the regulatory and risk management framework.

The permanent control and internal control systems within Ayvens have been strengthened in line with the schedule. During 2024, a programme dedicated to the strategy in the electric vehicle segment was launched (the Electric Vehicles "EV" Programme) with an overhaul of governance and the EV risk management processes involving Ayvens' central functions (mainly Commerce, Remarketing, Finance, Risk & Operations) and also the countries concerned by these challenges (France, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and the United Kingdom).

Regarding the **scope of the International Banking Networks, Africa, Mediterranean, and French Overseas Territories** (AFMO), the 2024 milestones were met and the disposal plan continued. Four subsidiaries were sold (Chad, Mozambique, Morocco and Madagascar). These developments have been accompanied by the implementation of a new operating model for AFMO in the context of a reduced structure.

As part of his role as **President of the Responsible Commitments Committee**, P. Palmieri has set new targets in the area financing contributing to the ecological transition and positive local impact. A new target of EUR 500 billion in 2024-2030 including EUR 100 billion in sustainable bonds has been defined and publicly announced. It is more granular than the previous one (distinguishing between environmental and social aspects and defining the main sectors targeted) and covers a wider scope.

- **Assessment of objectives specific to Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024**

The Board of Directors considered that the objective of achieving commercial targets and targets in the area of customer satisfaction for **SG network activities** had been partially achieved.

For retail activities (Individuals and Professionals), the performance achieved at the end of 2024 are in line with the levels of achievement of the commercial objectives set at the beginning of the year. For non-retail activities (Corporates), the objectives were partially achieved. Compared to 2022, the 2024 NPS improved in the Retail customer segment (excluding High Net Worth clients).

Regarding the **execution in 2024 of the IS strategic roadmap**, the Board of Directors considered that the objectives of strengthening the security and resilience of the IS system had been achieved, with all the Group's significant entities having reached the level required by the Board of Directors.

Information systems have been reorganised. More specifically, the IT division of the France Retail Banking, Private Banking & Insurance (RBS, formerly ITIM) pillar reports to the Group Chief Operating Office (GCOO); a new Chief Data Officer has been recruited externally to manage data quality policy.

IT cost have been cut within the targets set IT cost have been cut within the targets set.

Regarding other areas of supervision, **Boursorama** was profitable for the second year in a row, while maintaining a growth in its customer base of more than 20%.

The **Private Banking** business experienced significant commercial momentum with very good commercial results (EUR 6 billion in inflows), with entities in France, Luxembourg and Monaco posting record levels of assets under management.

The divestments of SGPB Switzerland and SG Kleinwort Hambros are underway.

The **Insurance** business had a record year in terms of life insurance inflows with a significant increase in market share in France (+42% in inflows compared to 2023).

ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION FOR 2024 AND SUMMARY OF FIXED AND VARIABLE ANNUAL REMUNERATION AWARDED TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

	2022			2023			2024			
	Reminder of fixed remuneration + annual variable remuneration			Reminder of fixed remuneration + annual variable remuneration			Fixed remuneration + variable annual remuneration			
(In EUR)	Fixed rem.	Annual variable rem.	Annual fixed and variable rem.	Fixed rem.	Annual variable rem.	Annual fixed and variable rem.	Fixed rem.	Annual variable rem.	As % of fixed rem.	Annual fixed and variable rem.
S. Krupa(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	994,583	1,110,492	2,105,075	1,650,000	2,239,875	136%	3,889,875
P. Palmieri(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	542,500	504,769	1,047,269	900,000	1,018,125	113%	1,918,125
P. Aymerich(1)	800,000	848,424	1,648,424	860,278	741,738	1,602,016	750,000	N/A	N/A	750,000

(1) The term of S. Krupa as Chief Executive Officer and the term of P. Palmieri as Deputy Chief Executive Officer began on 23 May 2023. P. Aymerich's term as Deputy Chief Executive Officer ended on 31 October 2024.

Note: Gross remuneration in EUR, as calculated upon award.

VESTING AND PAYMENT OF VARIABLE REMUNERATION FOR 2024

The Board of Directors has defined the following vesting and payment conditions for annual variable remuneration:

- 40% of the total amount awarded vests in March 2025 (provided it is approved by the General Meeting of 20 May 2025); half of this, converted into share equivalents, is subject to a one-year holding period;
- 60% of the total amount awarded remains unvested and is deferred over five years on a *pro rata* basis; three-fifths of this portion is awarded as shares or share equivalents, subject to two performance conditions: Group profitability and Core Tier One levels. A one-year holding period applies after each definitive vesting date of payments in shares or share equivalents.

The amount of variable remuneration granted in shares or share equivalents is converted based on a share price determined each year by the Board of Directors in March and corresponding to the trade-weighted average over the last twenty trading days prior to the Board meeting.

If the Board deems that a decision taken by the Chief Executive Officers has particularly significant consequences for the Company's results or image, it may decide not only to reconsider payment of the deferred annual variable remuneration in full or in part (*malus clause*), but also to recover, for each award, all or part of the sums already distributed over a six-year period (clawback clause).

Vesting of the deferred annual variable remuneration is also subject to a condition of presence throughout the Chief Executive Officer's current term of office. The only exceptions to this condition are as follows: retirement, death, disability, incapacity to carry out duties or removal from office due to a strategic divergence with the Board of Directors.

Once the Chief Executive Officer's current term of office comes to an end, this condition of presence no longer applies. However, if the Board of Directors concludes that a decision a Chief Executive Officer took during their term of office has had particularly significant consequences for the Company's results or image, it may decide to apply either the malus or the clawback clause.

The portion of annual variable remuneration granted as share equivalents entitles the beneficiary to payment of a sum equivalent to any dividend payments made over the compulsory holding period. No dividends are paid during the vesting period.

Any remuneration received by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in respect of his duties as Director within Group companies is deducted from his variable remuneration. The Chief Executive Officer does not receive any remuneration for Directorships.

ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION 2024 – DEFERRED PORTION PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

Cumulative terms	Proportion of the unvested award	Trigger level/Cap 100% achievement rate
Group profitability	100%	Group profitability for the year preceding vesting > 0
Equity levels (CET1 ratio)	100%	CET1 ratio for the year preceding vesting > minimum threshold set at the time of the grant

ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION PAID IN 2024

During the 2024 financial year, S. Krupa and P. Palmieri received annual variable remuneration awarded in respect of previous financial years, entirely related to the functions held before the start of the term of office of Executive Corporate Officer.

As for P. Aymerich, in 2024, he received annual variable remuneration awarded in respect of 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the allocation of which was authorised by the Shareholders' Meetings of 18 May 2021 (the 11th resolution), 17 May 2022 (the 11th resolution), 23 May 2023 (the 11th resolution) and 22 May 2024 (the 13th resolution) respectively. For deferred payments subject to performance conditions, the Board of Directors reviewed the conditions at its meeting of 7 February 2024 and was satisfied that they had been met. Details of the sums paid, and a reminder of the applicable performance conditions and the level of their achievement are given in the tables from page 112, and in Table 2 page 125.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

In accordance with the remuneration policy for Chief Executive Officers, approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024, the Board of Directors decided, at its meeting of 5 February 2025 (subject to the approval of the General Meeting on 20 May 2025), to implement an incentives plan for financial year 2024 as follows:

- the total amount of long-term incentives awarded (as valued under IFRS) is capped at 100% of annual fixed remuneration;
- the award value is expressed according to IFRS. The corresponding number of shares or share equivalents was calculated on the basis of the Societe Generale share's book value at 4 February 2025;
- the vesting period for shares or share equivalents is five years, followed by a one-year holding period, thus increasing the total indexing period to six years;
- definitive vesting is subject to a condition of presence throughout the vesting period, as well as performance conditions;
- the performance conditions governing vesting of LTIs are as follows:
  - for 33.33% of the LTI award, the relative performance of the Societe Generale share, as measured by the increase in Total Shareholder Return (TSR) compared with that for 11 comparable European banks over the full vesting period. Consequently, the full number of shares or share equivalents will only vest if Societe Generale's TSR falls in the first quartile of the sample panel. If it falls slightly above the median value, the vesting rate will be 50% of the total number of shares or share equivalents granted. No shares or share equivalents will vest if the TSR performance is below the median value (the complete vesting chart is shown below),
  - for 33.33% of the LTI award, the Group's future profitability,
  - for 33.33% of the LTI award, CSR performance related to implementing trajectories compatible with the Group's commitments to aligning its lending portfolios with the Paris Agreement.

Regarding the Group's future profitability, the Board of Directors' meeting of 5 February 2025 decided that this condition will be measured by the level of Group ROTE over the period 2026-2028:

- the ROTE for 2026 matches the target indicated to the market at the Capital Markets Day event in September 2023, making up 50% of the condition;
- the ROTE to be achieved in 2027 and 2028 will be equal to that of 2026 or the amount set by the Board of Directors based on the new targets announced to the market before 1 January 2027. Each year counts for 25% of the condition;
- upper and lower target limits define the achievement rate, which may not exceed 100%.

Regarding the CSR condition related to compliance with trajectories compatible with the Group's commitments to align lending portfolios with the Paris Agreement, the targets set by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025 are as follows:

- half of the target is linked to the Group's commitment to reduce exposure to the oil and gas production sector;

  Under this criterion, if the target of the 70% reduction in exposure as at 31 December 2029 compared to the exposure as at 31 December 2019 is achieved, the vesting would be 100%. If the target is not reached, the vesting would be nil;
- half of the target is linked to the Group's commitment to contribute EUR 500 billion to sustainable finance by the end of 2030.

  For this criterion, if the target of the contribution of EUR 425 billion by 31 December 2029 is reached, the vesting would be 100%. If the level of EUR 350 billion is reached, the vesting would be 75%. Below EUR 350 billion, the vesting would be nil.

  If the Group is not profitable in the year preceding the definitive vesting of long-term incentives, no payment will be made, regardless of the Societe Generale share performance, the Group's CSR performance, and achievement of the Group's future profitability target;
- the Board of Directors reviews the satisfaction of the performance conditions ahead of the vesting of any long-term incentives.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVES FOR THE 2024 FINANCIAL YEAR – PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

		Trigger level		Cap	
Criteria[1]	**Proportion of the unvested award**	**Performance**	**% of vesting of the initial award**	**Performance**	**% of vesting of the initial award**
Relative performance of the Societe Generale share[2]	33.33%	Positioning Ranked 6th in Panel	50%	Positioning Ranked 1st-3rd in Panel	100%
Reduction in exposure to the oil and gas production sector	16.67%	70% reduction	100%	70% reduction	100%
Contribution to sustainable finance	16.67%	Contribution of EUR 350 billion	75%	Contribution of EUR 425 billion	100%
Group ROTE for the 2026, 2027 and 2028	33.33%	85% of the target level	0%	105% of the target level	100%

(1) Subject to Group profitability in the year preceding the definitive vesting of the long-term incentives.
(2) The complete vesting chart is shown below.

The complete vesting chart based on the relative performance of the Societe Generale share is shown below:

SG Rank	**Ranks 1*-3**	**Rank 4**	**Rank 5**	**Rank 6**	**Ranks 7-12**
% of the maximum number awarded	100%	83.3%	66.7%	50%	0%

**The highest rank in the panel.*

The 2024 reference sample is composed of the following financial institutions: Barclays, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole SA, Deutsche Bank, ING, Intesa, Nordea, Santander, UBS and UniCredit.

The final payment value for the shares or share equivalents will be capped at EUR 90 per share/share equivalent, *i.e.* approximately 1.2 times the net asset value per Societe Generale Group share at 31 December 2024.

Definitive vesting is subject to a condition of presence in the Group as an employee or in an executive position throughout the vesting period. However, and subject to the faculty for the Board of Directors to decide to make an exception under special circumstances:

- in the event of death, disability or incapacity, the shares or share equivalents will be retained and full payments made;
- if a beneficiary retires or leaves due to a change of control, the shares or share equivalents will be retained and full payments made, provided the Board of Directors is satisfied that the performance conditions have been met;
- if a beneficiary leaves the Group due to changes in its structure or organisation, or due to their term of office not being renewed (except where the Board deemed their performance to be inadequate), payments will be made on a *pro rata* basis according to the time spent in office compared to the overall vesting period, provided the Board of Directors is satisfied that the performance conditions have been met.

Lastlyly, a malus clause also applies to the beneficiaries' long-term incentives. Accordingly, if the Board deems that a decision made by the Chief Executive Officers has had particularly significant consequences on the Company's results or image, it may decide to reconsider payment of the long-term incentives in full or in part.

In compliance with current regulations, the total variable component (*i.e.* annual variable remuneration plus long-term incentives) is capped at the regulatory limit of 200% of the fixed component[1].

To the extent that the ratio between the variable component awarded and the fixed remuneration for 2024 shows that the regulatory ratio for the Chief Executive Officer was exceeded, the Board of Directors applied the rule by reducing the number of instruments allocated under the long-term incentive scheme in order to comply with this ratio.

(1) After applying the discount rate for variable compensation awarded as instruments deferred for five years or more, pursuant to Article L. 511-79 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, where applicable.

The table below indicates the book value of the long-term incentives and the maximum number of corresponding instruments for each Corporate Officer in respect of 2024, after adjustment:

	Long-term incentives awarded in respect of 2023[(1)]		Long-term incentives awarded in respect of 2024			
	Amount Awarded on a book value basis (IFRS)	**Maximum number of shares attributable**	**Attributable amount on a book value basis (IFRS)[(2)]**	**Amount Awarded on a book value basis (IFRS)[(2)]**	**Maximum number of shares or share equivalents attributable[(3)]**	**Maximum number of shares or share equivalents attributable[(3)]**
Slawomir Krupa	EUR 690,180	50,674	EUR 1,150,000	EUR 1,081,496	49,166	46,238
Pierre Palmieri	EUR 391,806	28,767	650,000		27,790	

(1) The term of S. Krupa as Chief Executive Officer and the term of P. Palmieri as Deputy Chief Executive Officer began on 23 May 2023.
(2) Based on the share price on the day preceding the Board of Directors' meeting of 5 February 2025, at which the LTIs were awarded.
(3) The number of instruments awarded corresponds to the total IFRS value of the award divided by the IFRS share value based on the share price on the day preceding the Board of Directors' meeting of 5 February 2025.

Pursuant to the applicable remuneration policy and the provisions of Article 26.5.1 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, no long-term incentives may be awarded to Philippe Aymerich for 2024 in light of the fact that his term of office ended on 31 October 2024.

The Board of Directors dIscussed the allocation of performance shares at its meeting on 6 March 2025, pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the combined AGM of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 28). The award represents less than 0.004% of the share capital.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVES PAID IN 2024

During the 2024 financial year, P. Aymerich benefited from the vesting of part of the shares allocated under the long-term incentive plan for 2019 (first instalment). For 80% of the shares, this vesting was conditional on the achievement of performance objectives by the Societe Generale share, compared with that of its peers. For 20% of the shares is was conditional on CSR conditions (for half these shares, linked to the Group's compliance with the commitments to finance the energy transition, with the other half linked to the Group's positioning within the main extra-financial ratings). On 7 February 2024, the Board of Directors noted that the CSR performance conditions had been fully met, but that the Societe Generale relative share performance condition had not been achieved, thus leading to the vesting of 20% of the shares initially allocated.

The performance conditions of the 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the levels of their achievement are summarised in the table below.

		Trigger level		Cap			
Criteria[(1)]	**Proportion of the unvested award**	**Performance**	**% of vesting of the initial award**	**Performance**	**% of vesting of the initial award**	**Achievement of the performance condition**	**Share of the allocation vested**
Relative performance of the Societe Generale share	80%	Positioning Ranked 6th in Panel	50%	Positioning Ranked 1st-3rd in Panel	100%	Rank 10	0%
Financing the energy transition[(2)]	10%	EUR 100bn raised	75%	EUR 120bn raised	100%	Target fully met	10%
Extra-financial ratings[(3)]	10%	1 criterion checked	33.3%	3 criteria checked	100%	3 criteria checked	10%
TOTAL							**20%**

(1) Subject to Group profitability in the year preceding the definitive vesting of long-term incentives.
The performance conditions are further detailed on pages 114-115 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.
(2) Relating to the Group's commitment to raise EUR 120 billion for the energy transition between 2019 and 2023.
(3) S&P Global CSA (ex RobecoSAM), Sustainalytics, MSCI.

The number of shares vested and the corresponding amount are shown in Table 7 pg. 129 and in table pg. 119.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: PENSION, SEVERANCE PAY, NON-COMPETE CLAUSE

Pension

Details of the pension schemes applicable to the Chief Executive Officers are given on page 100.

In accordance with French law, contributions to the Art. 82 supplementary defined contribution scheme are subject to a performance condition.

The table below sets out the vesting rate of pension benefits due in respect of the term of office period during 2024, based on the overall performance rate taken into account for the 2024 annual variable remuneration, as recognised by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025.

	Overall 2024 target achievement rate	% vesting of Art. 82 pension plan contributions
Slawomir Krupa	113.1%	100%
Pierre Palmieri	113.1%	100%
Philippe Aymerich	112.6%	100%

The senior management supplementary pension scheme from which Slawomir Krupa and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers previously benefited has been closed to further contributions since 1 January 2020. Pension rights acquired prior to 1 January 2020 are contingent upon the beneficiaries still working at Societe Generale when they reach retirement.

Individual information on contributions paid can be found on page 113 and following.

Sums payable upon leaving the Group

The Chief Executive Officers are entitled to severance pay and a non-compete clause in respect of their positions.

The conditions relating to these elements are described on page 100.

For Slawomir Krupa, and Pierre Palmieri, no payments were made in respect of such benefits in 2024.

Concerning the Philippe Aymerich, at its meeting on 30 October 2024, the Board of Directors, after consulting the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee and the Compensation Committee, decided on the consequences to be drawn from the end of Philippe Aymerich's term of office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 31 October 2024, following the reorganisation of the General Management. The termination of Philippe Aymerich's mandate being forced as it results from a required reorganisation of General Management, it will entail an end of mandate indemnity in accordance with the current remuneration policy. The amount of this indemnity corresponds to two years of fixed remuneration. Philippe Aymerich is subject to a non-compete clause for a period of twelve months from the date on which the Deputy Chief Executive Officer ceases to hold office. This clause will be applied from the cessation of the exercise of any function. As a result, Philippe Aymerich will receive his fixed monthly remuneration for the duration of the application of the clause. The corresponding amounts paid in 2024 are shown in the table on page 119. All the conditions of Philippe Aymerich's departure have been published on the Societe Generale website (Decisions of the Board of Directors of 30 October 2024 (Decisions of the Board of Directors on 30 October 2024).

OTHER BENEFITS FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Chief Executive Officers entitled to a company car, which is available for private as well as professional use, and collective death/disability and health insurance plans under the same terms as those applicable to employees. Details of the benefits granted to the security and paid during the financial year are presented in tables on page 113 and following.

PAY RATIOS AND CHANGES IN REMUNERATION

In accordance with Article L. 22-10-9 of the French Commercial Code, the following report provides information on changes in the ratio between the remuneration paid to the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officers and the mean and median remuneration of the Company's employees compared with the Group's performance over the past five financial years.

The parameters for these calculations were defined in accordance with the AFEP-MEDEF guidelines (updated in February 2021).

The following scope was used to calculate mean and median employee remuneration:

- "Listed company" (Article L. 22-10-9 I, 6°, of the French Commercial Code): Societe Generale SA, a scope that includes foreign branches;
- employees on permanent contracts and with at least one year's seniority at 31 December of the year in question.

This scope includes all the Bank's businesses using a balanced approach. This scope covers more than 80% of the Group's workforce in France.

The following components of gross remuneration were taken into account (excluding all employer's charges and contributions):

- for employees: base salary, bonuses and benefits for the year, annual variable remuneration and long-term incentives awarded in respect of the year (at their IFRS value when awarded, according to the method used when preparing the consolidated financial statements) and any profit-sharing awarded for the year;
- for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers: base salary, benefits in kind received over the year, annual variable remuneration and long-term incentives awarded in respect of the year (at their IFRS value when awarded, according to the method used when establishing the consolidated financial statements). The full details of their remuneration are given on pages 124 and 125.

The calculation of employee remuneration for 2023 included the basic salary, bonuses and benefits for 2023, in addition to all variable components (annual variable remuneration, long-term incentives and profit-sharing) awarded in 2024 in respect of 2023. Note that, in the Universal Registration Document 2024, these components were estimated on the basis of the total amounts awarded in the previous financial year and adjusted by an estimated change coefficient.

The calculation of employee remuneration for 2024 included basic salary, bonus payments and benefits for 2024, in addition to all variable components (annual variable remuneration, long-term incentives and profit-sharing) estimated on the basis of the total amounts awarded in the previous financial year and adjusted using an estimated change coefficient.

CHANGES TO EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

(In thousands of euros)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Estimate	Change 2020-2024
Mean employee remuneration	**76.3**	**83.7**	**88.5**	**87.7**	**90.1**	
Change	+0.4%	+9.6%	+5.7%	-0.9%	+2.8%	+18.1%
Median employee remuneration	**55.7**	**59.1**	**61.0**	**64.1**	**64.5**	
Change	+2.5%	+6.1%	+3.1%	+5.1%	+0.7%	+15.8%

CHANGES IN REMUNERATION FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND PAY RATIOS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

(In thousands of euros)	2020[3]	2021	2022	2023	2024 Estimate	Change 2020-2024
Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, Chairman of the Board of Directors						
remuneration	**979.5**	**979.5**	**972.5**	**973.8**	**980.0**	
Change	+0.0%	+0.0%	-0.7%	+0.1%	+0.6%	+0.1%
Ratio to average employee remuneration	**13:1**	**12:1**	**11:1**	**11:1**	**11:1**	
Change	-0.4%	-8.8%	-6.1%	+1.1%	-2.1%	-15.4%
Ratio to average employee remuneration	**18:1**	**17:1**	**16:1**	**15:1**	**15:1**	
Change	-2.4%	-5.8%	-3.7%	-4.7%	0.0%	-16.7%
Chief Executive Officer[1]						
remuneration	**2,635.9**	**3,757.4**	**2,878.3**	**3,874.4**	**4,994.2**	
Change	-25.6%	+42.6%	-23.4%	+34.6%	+28.9%	+89.5%
Ratio to mean employee remuneration	**35:1**	**45:1**	**33:1**	**44:1**	**55:1**	
Change	-25.9%	+30.0%	-27.5%	+35.9%	+25.3%	+57.1%
Ratio to median employee remuneration	**47:1**	**64:1**	**47:1**	**60:1**	**77:1**	
Change	-27.4%	+34.3%	-25.7%	+28.1%	+28.1%	+63.8%
Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024						
remuneration	**1,599.4**	**2,232.7**	**2,172.1**	**2,176.6**	**753.8**	
Change	-24.7%	+39.6%	-2.7%	+0.2%	-65.4%	-52.9%
Ratio to average employee remuneration	**21:1**	**27:1**	**25:1**	**25:1**	**8:1**	
Change	-25.0%	+27.3%	-8.0%	+1.2%	-66.3%	-61.9%
Ratio to average employee remuneration	**29:1**	**38:1**	**36:1**	**34:1**	**12:1**	
Change	-26.5%	+31.5%	-5.7%	-4.6%	-65.6%	-58.6%
Pierre Palmieri[2] Deputy Chief Executive Officer						
remuneration	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,387.4**	**2,568.1**	
Change	-	-	-	-	+7.6%	
Ratio to average employee remuneration	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27:1**	**28:1**	
Change				-	+4.6%	
Ratio to average employee remuneration	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37:1**	**40:1**	
Change	-	-	-	-	+3.0%	

(1) Oudéa's term of office as Chief Executive Officer ended on 23 May 2023. Slawomir Krupa was appointed Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023.
(2) Pierre Palmieri was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023. Her remuneration for 2023 has been annualised for comparability purposes.
(3) The Chief Executive Officers waived 50% of their annual variable remuneration for 2020 based on the Board of Directors' evaluation. The waivers were included in the remunerations for 2020 presented in the table.

GROUP PERFORMANCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS[1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2020-2024
Fully-loaded CET1	**13.2%**	**13.6%**	**13.5%**	**13.1%**	**13.3%**	
Change	*+0.5 pt*	*+0.4 pt*	*-0.1 pt*	*-0.4 pt*	*+0.2 pt*	*+0.1 pt*
C/I ratio	**75.6%**	**68.2%**	**66.3%**	**73.8%**	**69.0%**	
Change	*+3.7 pt*	*-7.4 pt*	*-1.9 pt*	*+7.5 pt*	*-4.8 pt*	*-6.6 pt*
ROTE	**-0.4%**	**11.7%**	**2.5%**	**4.2%**	**6.9%**	
Change	*-6.6 pt*	*+12.1 pt*	*-9.2 pt*	*+1.7 pt*	*+2.7 pt*	*+7.3 pt*
Net tangible asset value per share	**54.8 EUR**	**61.1 EUR**	**63.0 EUR**	**62.7 EUR**	**66.1 EUR**	
Change	*-1.5%*	*+11.5%*	*+3.1%*	*-0.5%*	*+5.4%*	*+20.7%*

(1) On a consolidated basis.

CET1: Core Tier 1 Ratio.

C/I ratio: Cost-to-income ratio.

ROTE: Return on tangible equity.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Procedures governing the distribution of the annual remuneration paid to Directors are laid down in Article 18 of the internal by-laws (page 151) and appear on page 89.

The annual amount of the Directors' remuneration was set by the Shareholders' Meeting of 22 May 2024 at EUR 1,835,000 as of 1 January 2024. The full amount was paid to the Directors in respect of 2024.

The breakdown of the total amount paid in respect of 2024 is shown in the table on page 127.

TOTAL REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS PAID OR AWARDED IN RESPECT OF 2024 TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SUBMITTED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS FOR APPROVAL

In accordance with Article L. 22-10-34 (II) of the French Commercial Code, no variable components (*i.e.* annual variable remuneration and long-term incentives) or exceptional components of the remuneration can be paid until they have been approved by the General Meeting to be held on 20 May 2025.

TABLE 1

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, Chairman of the Board of Directors
Remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Fixed remuneration	EUR 925,000	Gross fixed remuneration paid during the financial year. Lorenzo Bini Smaghi's remuneration has been set at EUR 925,000 gross per year since May 2018.	EUR 925,000
Annual variable remuneration	Not applicable	Lorenzo Bini Smaghi does not receive variable remuneration.	Not applicable
remuneration as a Director	Not applicable	Lorenzo Bini Smaghi does not receive any remuneration on account of his mandate as a Director.	Not applicable
Value of benefits in kind	EUR 54,978	He is provided with company accommodation for the performance of his duties in Paris.	EUR 54,978

TABLE 2

Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer
remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Fixed remuneration	EUR 1,650,000	Gross fixed remuneration paid in 2024.	EUR 1,650,000
Annual variable remuneration		Slawomir Krupa benefits from annual variable remuneration broken down into two sub-components: 65% is based on financial targets and 35% on non-financial targets. The elements are described on page 102 of this Universal Registration Document. The target annual variable remuneration represents 120% of the fixed remuneration.	
o.w. annual variable remuneration payable in 2025	EUR 447 975 (nominal amount)	**Evaluation of 2024 performance** – In light of the financial and non-financial criteria defined by the Board of Directors and the achievement rates observed in financial year 2024, annual variable remuneration of EUR 2,239,875[1] was awarded. This corresponds to an overall target achievement rate of 113.1% of the target annual variable remuneration (see page 103 of this Universal Registration Document). ■ Payment of all annual variable remuneration in respect of 2024 is subject to approval by the General Meeting to be held on 20 May 2025. ■ 40% of this annual variable remuneration will vest upon approval by the General Meeting of 20 May 2025. Half of this portion will be converted into Societe Generale share equivalents, paid after a one-year holding period. ■ 60% of this annual variable remuneration is conditional upon achievement of targets in terms of Group profitability and equity capital, as assessed over financial years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. Three-fifths of this portion will be converted into Societe Generale share equivalents payable in four, five and six years. ■ The terms and conditions for the vesting and payment of this deferred remuneration are detailed on page 106 of this Universal Registration Document.	■ Annual variable remuneration in respect of 2023, as approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 12): EUR 222,098. The criteria used to calculate and pay annual variable remuneration are detailed in the chapter on remuneration of the Chief Executive Officers. Payment of 50% of the annual variable remuneration vested is deferred.
o.w. annual variable remuneration payable in subsequent years	EUR 1 791 900 (nominal amount)		
Multi-annual variable remuneration	Not applicable	Slawomir Krupa did not receive multi-annual variable remuneration.	Not applicable
Exceptional remuneration	Not applicable	Slawomir Krupa did not receive any exceptional remuneration.	Not applicable
Value of options awarded during the financial year	Not applicable	Slawomir Krupa has not been awarded any stock options.	Not applicable

Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer
remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under the long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year	EUR 1,081,496 (value according to IFRS 2 at 4 February 2025) This amount corresponds to an award of 46,238 share equivalents	The Chief Executive Officers are eligible for a long-term incentive plan, entailing awards of shares or share equivalents, in order to involve them in the Company's long-term progress and align their interests with those of the shareholders. The details of the plan in respect of 2024 approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 5 February 2025 are as follows: ■ awards capped at 100% of annual fixed remuneration; ■ award of shares or share equivalents with vesting periods of five years, followed by a one-year holding period, thus increasing the indexing period to six years; ■ award of the long-term incentive in respect of 2024 is conditional upon approval by the General Meeting to be held on 20 May 2025; ■ definitive vesting of the long-term incentive is subject to presence and performance conditions as detailed on page 107 of this Universal Registration Document;	Not applicable
remuneration as a Director	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Value of benefits in kind	EUR 22,850	Slawomir Krupa has a company car with a driver.	EUR 22,850
Severance pay	No amount due in respect of the financial year	The features of severance pay for Chief Executive Officers are detailed on page 100 of this Universal Registration Document.	No amount paid in respect of the financial year
Non-compete consideration	No amount due in respect of the financial year	The characteristics of the non-compete clause for Chief Executive Officers are detailed on page 100 of this Universal Registration Document.	No amount paid in respect of the financial year

Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer
remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Supplementary pension scheme	Contributions into supplementary Art. 82 pension scheme: EUR 117,162	A detailed description of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers' pension schemes is given on page 100. ■ Senior management supplementary pension. (Scheme closed to further contributions since 31 December 2019; existing pension entitlements remain conditional upon the beneficiary working for Societe Generale until they retire). For example, based on a hypothetical retirement age of 62, the potential annuity rights allocated to Slawomir Krupa at 31 December 2019 represent an estimated yearly income of EUR 8k regardless of the condition of continued presence being met. ■ Supplementary "Article 82" pension scheme. In view of Slawomir Krupa's overall performance score of 113.1% for 2023, contributions in respect of 2024 amounted to EUR 117,162 (contribution vesting rate: 100%). ■ Valmy pension savings scheme. The defined contribution scheme with compulsory membership for employees with more than six months' seniority in the Company.	Contributions into the supplementary Art. 82 pension scheme in respect of 2023, as approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 12): EUR 71,081 Contributions into the Valmy pension savings scheme: EUR 3,246
Death/disability insurance		Slawomir Krupa is covered by death/disability insurance with benefits and contribution rates aligned with those for employees.	Death/disability contributions: EUR 14,492

(1) Nominal amount decided by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025.

TABLE 3

Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer
remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

remuneration components put to the vote	**Amounts awarded in respect of 2024**	**Description**	**Amounts paid in 2024**
Fixed remuneration	EUR 900,000	The gross annual fixed remuneration paid in 2024.	EUR 900,000
Annual variable remuneration		Pierre Palmieri benefits from annual variable remuneration broken down into two sub-components: 65% is based on financial targets and 35% on non-financial targets. The elements are described on page 102 of this Universal Registration Document. The target annual variable cremunerationrepresents 100% of the fixed cremuneration	
o.w. annual variable remuneration payable in 2025	EUR 203,625 (nominal amount)	**Evaluation of 2024 performance** – In light of the financial and non-financial criteria defined by the Board of Directors and the achievement rates observed in financial year 2024, annual variable remuneration of EUR 1,018,125(1) was awarded. This corresponds to an overall rate of achievement of these objectives of 113.1% of the target annual variable remuneration (see page 103 of this Universal Registration Document).	▪ Annual variable remuneration in respect of 2023, as approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 14): EUR 100,954. The criteria used to calculate and pay annual variable remuneration are detailed in the chapter on remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers. Payment of 50% of the annual variable remuneration vested is deferred.
o.w. annual variable remuneration payable in subsequent years	EUR 814,500 (nominal amount)	▪ Payment of all annual variable remuneration in respect of 2024 is subject to approval by the General Meeting to be held on 20 May 2025. ▪ 40% of this annual variable remuneration will vest upon approval by the General Meeting of 20 May 2025. Half of this portion will be converted into Societe Generale share equivalents, paid after a one-year holding period. ▪ 60% of this annual variable remuneration is conditional upon achievement of targets in terms of Group profitability and equity capital, as assessed over financial years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. Three-fifths of this portion will be converted into Societe Generale shares transferable in four, five and six years. ▪ The terms and conditions for the vesting and payment of this deferred remuneration are detailed on page 106 of this Universal Registration Document.	
Multi-annual variable remuneration	Not applicable	Pierre Palmieri did not receive multi-annual variable remuneration.	Not applicable
Exceptional remuneration	Not applicable	Pierre Palmieri did not receive any exceptional remuneration.	Not applicable
Value of options awarded during the financial year	Not applicable	Pierre Palmieri has not been awarded any stock options.	Not applicable

Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer
remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under the long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year	EUR 650,000 (value according to IFRS 2 at 4 February 2025) This amount corresponds to an award of 27,790 shares	The Chief Executive Officers are eligible for a long-term incentive plan, entailing awards of shares or share equivalents, in order to involve them in the Company's long-term progress and align their interests with those of the shareholders. The details of the plan in respect of 2024 approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 5 February 2025 are as follows: ▪ awards capped at 100% of annual fixed remuneration; ▪ award of shares or share equivalents with vesting periods of five years, followed by a one-year holding period, thus increasing the indexing period to six years; ▪ award of the long-term incentive in respect of 2024 is conditional upon approval by the General Meeting to be held on 20 May 2025; ▪ definitive vesting of the long-term incentive is subject to presence and performance conditions as detailed on page 107 of this Universal Registration Document; ▪ The award of shares was approved under Resolution 28 of the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Board of Directors' decision of 6 March 2025 on the award of performance shares); it represents less than 0.004% of the share capital.	Not applicable
remuneration as a Director	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Value of benefits in kind	0 EUR	Not applicable	0 EUR
Severance pay	No amount due in respect of the financial year	The features of severance pay for Chief Executive Officers are detailed on page 100 of this Universal Registration Document.	No amount paid in respect of the financial year
Non-compete consideration	No amount due in respect of the financial year	The characteristics of the non-compete clause for Chief Executive Officers are detailed on page 100 of this Universal Registration Document.	No amount paid in respect of the financial year

Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer
remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Supplementary pension scheme	Contributions into supplementary Art. 82 pension scheme: EUR 57,162	A detailed description of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers' pension schemes is given on page 100. ■ Senior management supplementary pension scheme. Scheme closed to further contributions since 31 December 2019; existing pension entitlements remain conditional upon the beneficiary working for Societe Generale until they retire. For example, based on a hypothetical retirement age of 62, the potential annuity rights allocated to Pierre Palmieri at 31 December 2019 represent an estimated yearly income of EUR 10k regardless of the condition of continued presence being met. ■ Supplementary "Article 82" pension scheme. In view of Pierre Palmieri's overall performance score of 113.1% for 2024, contributions to this scheme amounted to EUR 57,162 (contribution vesting rate: 100%). ■ Valmy pension savings scheme. The defined contribution scheme with compulsory membership for employees with more than six months' seniority in the Company.	Contributions into the supplementary Art. 82 pension scheme in respect of 2023, as approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 14): EUR 34,914 Contributions into the Valmy pension savings scheme: EUR 3,246
Death/disability insurance		Pierre Palmieri is covered by death/disability insurance with benefits and contribution rates aligned with those for employees.	Death/disability contributions: EUR 8,074

(1) Nominal amount decided by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025.

TABLE 4

Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024
Remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Fixed remuneration	EUR 750,000	This corresponds to the *pro rata* amount of the gross annual fixed remuneration paid in 2024 in respect of his term as Chief Executive Officer, which expired on 31 October 2024. Gross annual remuneration, set by the Board of Directors meeting on 8 March 2023 and which has remained unchanged since, was EUR 900,000.	EUR 750,000
Annual variable remuneration	Not applicable	No annual variable remuneration was awarded to Philippe Aymerich for the financial year.	■ Annual variable remuneration in respect of 2023, as approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 13): EUR 148,347. The criteria used to calculate and pay annual variable remuneration are detailed in the chapter on remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers. Payment of 50% of the annual variable remuneration vested is deferred. ■ Deferred annual variable remuneration (see Table 2 page 126 Universal Registration Document): ▪ for 2020: EUR 55,867, ▪ for 2021: EUR 149,415, ▪ for 2022: EUR 169,684 and EUR 155,227. ■ The above variable remuneration was approved by the General Meetings of: ▪ 18 May 2021 (the 11th resolution), ▪ 17 May 2022 (the 11th resolution) and ▪ 23 May 2023 (the 11th resolution). ■ For deferred payments subject to performance conditions, the Board of Directors reviewed the conditions at its meeting of 7 February 2024 and was satisfied that they had been met. A reminder of the applicable performance conditions and the level of fulfilment of these conditions can be found in Table 2 on page 126 of this Universal Registration Document.
Multi-annual variable remuneration	Not applicable	Philippe Aymerich did not receive multi-annual variable remuneration.	Not applicable
Exceptional remuneration	Not applicable	Philippe Aymerich did not receive any exceptional remuneration.	Not applicable
Value of options awarded during the financial year	Not applicable	Philippe Aymerich has not been awarded any stock options.	Not applicable

Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024
Remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under the long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year	Not applicable	No long-term incentive was granted to Philippe Aymerich for the year.	3,478 shares valued at EUR 85,559 at the date of acquisition* * As the first instalment of the long-term incentive plan awarded in 2020 in respect of 2019, the vesting of which was subject to targets relating to the Societe Generale share's performance compared to a panel of peers (80%) and CSR performance (20%). The breakdown of the performance conditions and the level of their achievement are presented on page 109 of this Universal Registration Document. The fulfilment of these conditions was examined and noted by the Board of Directors on 7 February 2024.
remuneration as a Director	Not applicable	Philippe Aymerich did not receive any remuneration as a Director over the financial year.	Not applicable
Value of benefits in kind	EUR 3,800	Philippe Aymerich is provided with a company car.	EUR 3,800

Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024
Remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Severance pay	EUR 1,800,000	**Features** Within the framework of the remuneration policy as approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the characteristics of the severance package are as follows: ▪ severance pay will only be owed in the event of non-voluntary departure from the Group, confirmed as such by the Board of Directors. No severance pay will be owed in the event of serious misconduct, resignation or non-renewal of a Chief Executive Officer's appointment for any reason; ▪ severance pay will be contingent upon an overall achievement rate for the annual variable remuneration targets of at least an average of 60% over the three years prior to the Chief Executive Officer leaving office (or over the duration of their term of office if less than three years); ▪ the sum paid will represent two years' fixed remuneration, in line with the AFEP-MEDEF Code's recommendation, *i.e.* two years' fixed remuneration plus variable remuneration; ▪ no severance pay will be owed to the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer if they leave office within six months of drawing their French state pension, or if they are entitled to a full state pension upon their departure (in accordance with Article 26.5.1 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code); ▪ in accordance with Article 26.5.1 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the Board of Directors reviews the Company's situation and the performance of each Chief Executive Officer ahead of any decisions on severance pay, in order to confirm that neither the Company nor the Chief Executive Officer is failing to perform. **Enforcement** The Board of Directors' meeting of 30 October 2024, after consulting and on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, decided on the consequences to be drawn from the end of Philippe Aymerich's term of office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 31 October 2024, following the reorganisation of General Management. The Board of Directors noted that the termination of Philippe Aymerich's term of office was forced since it was the result of a reorganisation of General Management, it will entail an end-of-term indemnity in accordance with the remuneration policy in force. The amount of this indemnity corresponds to two years of the fixed remuneration. As a result, Philippe Aymerich received EUR 1,800,000 in severance pay. The combination of the severance pay and the non-compete clause is within the limit of two years of fixed and variable annual remuneration recommended by the AFEP-MEDEF Code and chosen by Societe Generale.	EUR 1,800,000

Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024
Remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Non-compete consideration	EUR 150,000	**Features** As part of the remuneration policy as approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, Philippe Aymerich is subject to a non-compete clause. For a period of twelve months from the date of termination of the duties of the Executive Corporate Officer, in accordance with the practices observed in institutions in the financial sector, it prohibits the acceptance of a General Management position or one on an Executive Committee in a credit institution, in France or abroad, whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, or a general management position in a credit institution in France. They may however continue to receive their gross fixed monthly remuneration over the said twelve-month period. The Board of Directors alone can waive said clause within fifteen days of the date on which the Chief Executive Officer in question leaves office. In such a case, no sum will be payable to the Chief Executive Officer in this respect. If the departing officer breaches their non-compete clause, they will be required to pay forthwith a sum equal to twelve months' fixed remuneration. Societe Generale will in such circumstances be released from its obligation to pay any financial consideration and may furthermore claim back any consideration that may have already been paid since the breach. In accordance with Article 25.4 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, no payments will be made under the non-compete clause to any Chief Executive Officer leaving the Company within six months of drawing their pension or beyond the age of 65. Under no circumstances may the severance pay and non-compete clause combined exceed the cap recommended in the AFEP-MEDEF Code (*i.e.* two years' fixed plus annual variable remuneration). **Enforcement** On 30 October 2024, the Board of Directors, after consulting and on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, decided not to waive this clause. It will be applied as of the cessation of the exercise of any function by Philippe Aymerich. Accordingly, he will receive his fixed monthly salary throughout the application of this clause (12 months).	EUR 150,000

Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024
Remuneration compliant with the policy approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024

Remuneration components put to the vote	Amounts awarded in respect of 2024	Description	Amounts paid in 2024
Supplementary pension scheme	Contributions into supplementary Art. 82 pension scheme: EUR 47,633	A detailed description of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers' pension schemes is given on page 100. ■ Senior management supplementary pension scheme. Scheme closed to further contributions since 31 December 2019; existing pension entitlements remain conditional upon the beneficiary working for Societe Generale until they retire. For example, based on a hypothetical retirement age of 62, the potential annuity rights allocated to Philippe Aymerich at 31 December 2019 represent an estimated yearly income of EUR 139k regardless of the condition of continued presence being met. ■ Supplementary "Article 82" pension scheme. In view of Philippe Aymerich's overall performance score of 112.6% for 2024, contributions to this scheme amounted to EUR 47,633 (contribution vesting rate: 100%). ■ Valmy pension savings scheme. The defined contribution scheme with compulsory membership for employees with more than six months' seniority in the Company.	Contributions into the supplementary Art. 82 pension scheme in respect of 2023, as approved by the General Meeting of 22 May 2024 (Resolution 13): EUR 54,745 Contributions into the Valmy pension savings scheme: EUR 2,705 (for the term period in 2024)
Death/disability insurance		Philippe Aymerich is covered by death/disability insurance with benefits and contribution rates aligned with those for employees.	Death/disability contributions: EUR 6,463 (for the term period in 2024)

(1) Nominal amount decided by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025.

Standard tables in accordance with AMF recommendations

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF REMUNERATION AND STOCK OPTIONS, SHARES AND SHARE EQUIVALENTS AWARDED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TO EACH CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER[1]

(In EUR)	Financial year 2023	Financial year 2024
Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, Chairman of the Board of Directors		
remuneration due for the financial year (detailed in Table 2)	973,848	979,978
Value of options awarded during the financial year	0	0
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under the long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year	0	0
TOTAL	**973,848**	**979,978**
Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer		
remuneration due for the financial year (detailed in Table 2)	2,120,524	3,912,725
Value of options awarded during the financial year	0	0
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under a long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year[2]	690,180	1,081,496
TOTAL	**2,810,704**	**4,994,221**
Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer		
remuneration due for the financial year (detailed in Table 2)	1,047,269	1,918,125
Value of options awarded during the financial year	0	0
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under a long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year[2]	391,806	650,000
TOTAL	**1,439,075**	**2,568,125**
Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024		
remuneration due for the financial year (detailed in Table 2)	1,606,571	753,800
Value of options awarded during the financial year	0	0
Value of shares or share equivalents awarded under a long-term incentive plan in respect of the financial year[2]	570,000	0
TOTAL	**2,176,571**	**753,800**

(1) remuneration expressed in EUR, gross, before tax.
(2) This mechanism is detailed in the chapter on the remuneration of the Executive Officers on pages 108 - 109.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF REMUNERATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EACH OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS[1]

	Financial year 2023		Financial year 2024	
(In EUR)	Amounts paid	Amounts due in respect of the financial year	Amounts paid	Amounts due in respect of the financial year
Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, Chairman				
■ Fixed remuneration	925,000	925,000	925,000	925,000
■ Non-deferred annual variable remuneration	0	0	0	0
■ Deferred annual variable remuneration	0	0	0	0
■ Exceptional remuneration	0	0	0	0
■ remuneration as a Director	0	0	0	0
■ Benefits in kind[2]	48,848	48,848	54,978	54,978
TOTAL	**973,848**	**973,848**	**979,978**	**979,978**
Slawomir Krupa, Chief Executive Officer				
■ Fixed remuneration	994,583	994,583	1,650,000	1,650,000
■ Non-deferred annual variable remuneration[3]	0	222,098	222,098	447,975
■ Deferred annual variable remuneration[3]	0	888,394	0	1,791,900
■ Other remuneration paid[6]	560,234[7]	0	956,739[7]	0
■ Exceptional remuneration	0	0	0	0
■ remuneration as a Director	0	0	0	0
■ Benefits in kind[4]	15,449	15,449	22,850	22,850
TOTAL	**1,570,266**	**2,120,524**	**2,851,687**	**3,912,725**
Pierre Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer				
Fixed remuneration	542,500	542,500	900,000	900,000
Non-deferred annual variable remuneration[3]	0	100,954	100,954	203,625
Deferred annual variable remuneration[3]	0	403,815	0	814,500
Other remuneration paid[6]	269,668	0	805,846	0
Exceptional remuneration	0	0	0	0
remuneration as a Director	0	0	0	0
Benefits in kind	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**812,168**	**1,047,269**	**1,806,800**	**1,918,125**

(In EUR)	Financial year 2023 Amounts paid	Financial year 2023 Amounts due in respect of the financial year	Financial year 2024 Amounts paid	Financial year 2024 Amounts due in respect of the financial year
Philippe Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024				
Fixed remuneration	860,278	860,278	750,000	750,000
Non-deferred annual variable remuneration(3)	169,685	148,347	148,347	0
Deferred annual variable remuneration(3)	512,379	593,391	530,193(5)	0
Other remuneration paid(6)	10,254	0	0	0
Exceptional remuneration	0	0	0	0
remuneration as a Director	0	0	0	0
Benefits in kind	4,555	4,555	3,800	3,800
TOTAL	**1,557,151**	**1,606,571**	**1,432,340**	**753,800**

(1) *remuneration expressed in EUR, gross, before tax. The long-term incentives paid to Chief Executive Officers are detailed in Tables 1 and 7.*
(2) *Provision of company accommodation.*
(3) *The criteria used to calculate and pay annual variable remuneration are detailed in the chapter on remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers. Payment of 50% of the annual variable remuneration vested is deferred.*
(4) *Use of a company car.*
(5) *See table below for a detailed breakdown of the amounts paid.*
(6) *The amounts recorded under "Other remuneration paid" correspond to variable remuneration awarded for positions held prior to the beginning of the term of office as Chief Executive Officer and paid after the beginning of the term of office.*
(7) *The amount was paid in USD and converted into EUR. In addition, Slawomir Krupa also received in 2024 an amount of EUR 1,215 as a balance of the benefits related to his expatriation situation in the United States before he took up his term as Chief Executive Officer.*

BREAKDOWN OF DEFERRED ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION PAID IN TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN 2024

(In EUR)	2020(1)	2021(2)	2022(3)	2022(4)		
Applicable performance condition and status of the condition	**Underlying Group net income > 0 and CET1 ratio > 9.02% as of 31.12.2023 Conditions met**	**Underlying Group net income > 0 and CET1 ratio > 9.02% as of 31.12.2023 Conditions met**	**Underlying Group net income > 0 and CET1 ratio > 9.35% as of 31.12.2023 Conditions met**	**N/A**	**Other deferred annual variable remuneration(5)**	**Total paid in 2024**
S. Krupa	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	771,165(6)	771,165
P. Aymerich	55,867	149,415	169,684	155,227	-	530,193
P. Palmieri	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	664,846	664,846

(1) *Value of shares vested in March 2024 corresponding to the third instalment of the unvested portion of the annual variable remuneration for financial year 2020, the vesting of which was subject to meeting Group net income and CET1 targets for 2023.*
(2) *Value of shares vested in March 2024 corresponding to the second instalment of the unvested portion of the annual variable remuneration for financial year 2021, the vesting of which was subject to meeting Group net income and CET1 targets for 2023.*
(3) *First instalment of the unvested portion of the annual variable remuneration for financial year 2022, granted in cash and not indexed, the vesting of which was subject to meeting Group net income and CET1 targets for 2023.*
(4) *Vested portion of the annual variable remuneration for 2022 indexed to the Societe Generale share price.*
(5) *The amounts indicated in the column marked "Other deferred annual variable remuneration" correspond to the remuneration paid in 2024 in respect of positions held prior to the beginning of the term of office as Chief Executive Officer.*
(6) *The amount was paid in USD and converted into EUR.*

TABLE 3

REMUNERATION PAID TO NON-EXECUTIVE CORPORATE OFFICERS

	remuneration paid in 2023		remuneration paid in 2024		remuneration	
(In EUR) **Corporate officers (excluding Executive Officer)**	**Balance of 2022 financial year**	**Advance for the 2023 financial year**	**Balance for 2023 financial year**	**Advance for the 2024 financial year**	**For the 2023 financial year**	**For the 2024 financial year***
Lorenzo Bini Smaghi						
remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Connelly						
remuneration	155,605	99,981	153,499	105,792	253,480	271,669
Jérôme Contamine						
remuneration	93,968	60,678	83,315	58,069	143,993	149,548
Béatrice Cossa-Dumurgier						
remuneration	-	-	38,251	28,868	38,251	89,925
Diane Cote						
remuneration	86,315	58,130	91,431	65,677	149,561	167,981
Ulrika Ekman						
remuneration	-	-	77,205	65,677	77,205	167,981
Kyra Hazou						
remuneration	86,839	58,130	14,226	-	72,357	-
France Houssaye						
remuneration(1)	54,152	33,483	53,050	38,216	86,533	9,667
Societe Generale salary**					63,416	67,688
Annette Messemer						
remuneration	86,315	56,768	84,940	61,045	141,708	157,275
Gérard Mestrallet						
remuneration	82,282	43,589	8,137	-	51,726	-
Juan María Nin Génova						
remuneration	80,373	44,728	11,337	-	56,065	-
Henri Poupart-Lafarge						
remuneration	52,308	33,483	65,287	38,050	98,770	111,994
Johan Praud						
remuneration(2)	43,264	25,353	42,345	30,440	67,699	75,432
Societe Generale salary**					34,039	36,723
Lubomira Rochet						
remuneration	57,526	34,845	55,548	36,272	90,394	61,544
Benoît de Ruffray						
remuneration	-	-	55,888	45,993	55,888	119,903
Alexandra Schaapveld						
remuneration	139,706	91,505	143,392	100,005	234,897	255,708
Sébastien Wetter						
remuneration	43,264	25,353	56,121	42,849	81,474	108,373
Societe Generale salary**					254,750	252,334
TOTAL (REMUNERATION)					**1,700,000**	**1,835,000**

* *The balance of remuneration for the 2024 financial year was paid to Directors at the end of January 2025.*

** *Salary paid over the financial year.*

(1) *Paid to Societe Generale trade union SNB.*

(2) *Paid to Societe Generale trade union CGT.*

TABLE 4

SHARE PURCHASE OR SUBSCRIPTION OPTIONS AWARDED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EACH OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS BY THE ISSUER AND ANY GROUP COMPANIES

The Board of Directors did not award any options in 2024.

TABLE 5

SHARE PURCHASE OR SUBSCRIPTION OPTIONS EXERCISED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EACH OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The last option plan expired in 2017.

TABLE 6

SHARES AWARDED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EACH OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Societe Generale performance shares awarded during the financial year to the Chief Executive Officers by the issuer and by the Group's affiliated companies.

(In EUR)	Award date	Reason for Award(1)	Number of shares granted during the year	Valuation of shares according to the method used for the consolidated financial statements	Vesting date	Availability date	Performance conditions(3)
L. Bini Smaghi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S. Krupa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P. Aymerich	07.03.2024	Payment of the annual variable remuneration due in respect of financial year 2023	4,000	73,840	15.03.2027	16.03.2028	yes
			4,000	68,160	15.03.2028	16.03.2029	yes
			4,001	63,616	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	yes
		Long-term incentives due in respect of financial year 2023	41,850	579,623	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	yes
P. Palmieri	07.03.2024	Payment of the annual variable remuneration due in respect of financial year 2023	2,722	50,248	15.03.2027	16.03.2028	yes
			2,722	46,383	15.03.2028	16.03.2029	yes
			2,723	43,296	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	yes
		Long-term incentives due in respect of financial year 2023	28,767	398,423	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	yes
		Payment of the annual variable remuneration due in respect of 2023 financial year(2)	2,948	54,420	15.03.2027	16.03.2028	yes
			2,948	50,234	15.03.2028	16.03.2029	yes
		Long-term incentives due in respect of 2023 financial year(2)	2,948	40,830	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	yes

(1) The amounts of variable remuneration and long-term incentives were set at the Board meeting of 7 February 2024. The corresponding performance shares were awarded at the Board meeting of 7 March 2024.

(2) P. Palmieri was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023. The amounts carried forward correspond to the remuneration elements awarded in respect of his previous duties.

(3) Vesting of the annual variable remuneration is subject to two conditions: Group net income and the Core Tier One ratio. Vesting of the long-term incentives is subject to a TSR condition as compared to a panel of peers, as well as future Group profitability and CSR conditions. The performance conditions are further detailed on pages 129-130 of the 2024 Universal Registration Document.

TABLE 7

SHARES RECEIVED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS DURING THE 2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Award date	Number of shares received over the year
L. Bini Smaghi	N/A	N/A
S. Krupa	N/A	N/A
P. Aymerich	12.03.2020	3,478[(1)]
	11.03.2021	2,271[(2)]
	10.03.2022	6,164[(3)]
P. Palmieri	12.03.2020	1,603[(4)]
	11.03.2021	6,135[(4)]

(1) As the first instalment of the long-term incentive plan awarded in 2020 in respect of 2019, the vesting of which was subject to targets relating to the Societe Generale share's performance compared to a panel of peers (80%) and CSR performance (20%). The details of the performance conditions and the level of their achievement are presented on page 109.

(2) As deferred annual variable remuneration granted in 2021 in respect of the 20202 financial year (presented in Table 2), the vesting of which was subject to meeting Group net income and CET1 targets for 2023.

(3) As deferred annual variable remuneration granted in 2022 in respect of financial year 2021 (presented in Table 2), the vesting of which was subject to meeting Group net income and CET1 targets for 2023.

(4) The shares recorded correspond to remuneration awarded for positions held prior to the beginning of the term of office as Chief Executive Officer.

Note: shares under the buyback programme.

SHARE EQUIVALENTS RECEIVED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS (DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR)

	Award date	Number of share equivalents awarded over the year	Amount paid *(in EUR)*
L. Bini Smaghi	N/A	N/A	N/A
S. Krupa	31.03.2020	1,062	24,509[(1)(2)]
	31.03.2021	4,602	106,205[(1)(2)]
P. Aymerich	31.03.2023	6,296	155,227[(3)]
P. Palmieri	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) The share equivalents recorded correspond to remuneration awarded for positions held prior to the beginning of the term of office as Chief Executive Officer

(2) The amounts were paid in USD and converted into EUR.

(3) Share equivalents received as deferred annual variable remuneration awarded in 2023 in respect of financial year 2022 (presented in Table 2).

TABLE 8

RECORD OF SHARE SUBSCRIPTION OR PURCHASE OPTIONS AWARDED

Information on subscription or purchase options.

The last option plan expired in 2017.

TABLE 9

SHARE SUBSCRIPTION OR PURCHASE OPTIONS AWARDED TO THE TOP TEN EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN CORPORATE OFFICERS) AND OPTIONS EXERCISED BY THESE EMPLOYEES

Societe Generale did not implement any option plan during 2024.

The last option plan expired in 2017.

AUDITED I TABLE 10

Record of performance shares awarded.

INFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE SHARES AWARDED

Date of General Meeting	**17.05.2022**	**17.05.2022**	**19.05.2020**	**19.05.2020**	**23.05.2018**	**23.05.2018**	**18.05.2016**	**18.05.2016**
Date of Board meeting	07.03.2024	08.03.2023	10.03.2022	11.03.2021	12.03.2020	13.03.2019	14.03.2018	15.03.2017
Total number of shares awarded	4,015,457	3,568,945	3,095,660	3,495,064	2,545,414	2,834,045	1,677,279	1,796,759
of which the number awarded to corporate officers[(1)]	*99,629*	*50,646*	*39,417*	*61,117*	*46,035*	*37,889*	*0*	*0*
Slawomir Krupa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippe Aymerich	53,851	50,646	39,417	61,117	46,035	37,889	2,815	2,857
Pierre Palmieri	45,778	28,129	23,447	18,406	19,232	17,767	9,183	9,070
Total number of beneficiaries	5,650	5,731	5,700	6,452	4,652	5,747	6,16	6,710
Vesting date of shares	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below
Retention period end date	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below
Performance conditions	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Fair value *(EUR)*	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below	See table below
Number of shares vested at 31.12.2024	-	445	461,059	2,891,623	2,091,818	2,300,798	1,366,107	1,506,213
Cumulative number of cancelled or lapsed shares	47,800	124,780	277,330	400,390	346,850	457,136	311,172	290,546
Remaining performance shares at year-end	3,967,657	3,443,720	2,357,271	203,051	106,746	76,111	-	-

(1) For the Chief Executive Officers, see also Tables 6 and 7 above.

SUMMARY OF THE 2024 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN(1)

Date of General Meeting	**17.05.2022**
Date of Board meeting	07.03.2024
Total number of shares awarded	4,015,457

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	15.03.2027	N/A	19.46
Sub-plan 2	yes	1st tranche	15.03.2027	16.03.2028	18.46
		2nd tranche	15.03.2028	16.03.2029	17.04
Sub-plan 3	yes	1st tranche	13.03.2026	01.10.2026	20.25
		2nd tranche	15.03.2027	01.10.2027	18.83
Sub-plan 4	yes	1st tranche	15.03.2027	16.03.2028	18.46
		2nd tranche	15.03.2028	16.03.2029	17.04
Sub-plan 5	yes	N/A	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	13.85
Sub-plan 6	yes	N/A	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	13.85
Sub-plan 7	yes	1st tranche	15.03.2027	16.03.2028	18.46
		2nd tranche	15.03.2028	16.03.2029	17.04
		3rd tranche	15.03.2029	16.03.2030	15.90

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2023 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN(1)

Date of General Meeting	**17.05.2022**
Date of Board meeting	08.03.2023
Total number of shares awarded	3,568,945

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	31.03.2026	31.03.2026	23.97
Sub-plan 2	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2026	01.10.2026	23.63
		2nd tranche	31.03.2027	01.10.2027	22.83
Sub-plans 3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2025	01.10.2025	24.48
		2nd tranche	31.03.2026	01.10.2026	23.63
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	31.03.2026	01.10.2026	23.63
Sub-plan 5	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2027	01.10.2027	18.66
		2nd tranche	31.03.2028	01.10.2028	16.84
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2027	01.04.2028	11.30
		2nd tranche	29.03.2029	01.04.2030	11.09

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2022 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN(1)

Date of General Meeting	**19.05.2020**
Date of Board meeting	10.03.2022
Total number of shares awarded	3,095,660

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	31.03.2025	N/A	18.99
Sub-plan 2	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2025	01.10.2025	18.38
		2nd tranche	31.03.2026	01.10.2026	17.42
Sub-plans 3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	28.03.2024	01.10.2024	19.38
		2nd tranche	31.03.2025	01.10.2025	18.38
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	31.03.2025	01.10.2025	18.38
Sub-plan 5	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2026	01.10.2026	15.16
		2nd tranche	31.03.2027	01.10.2027	14.74
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2026	01.04.2027	9.48
		2nd tranche	31.03.2028	01.04.2029	9.14

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2021 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN(1)

Date of General Meeting	**19.05.2020**
Date of Board meeting	11.03.2021
Total number of shares awarded	3,495,064

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	28.03.2024	N/A	18.74
Sub-plans 2/3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2023	01.10.2023	19.07
		2nd tranche	28.03.2024	01.10.2024	18.07
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	28.03.2024	01.10.2024	18.07
Sub-plan 5	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2025	01.10.2025	20.14
		2nd tranche	31.03.2026	01.10.2026	19.36
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2025	01.04.2026	14.6
		2nd tranche	31.03.2027	01.04.2028	13.3

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2020 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN(1)

Date of General Meeting	23.05.2018
Date of Board meeting	12.03.2020
Total number of shares awarded	2,545,414

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	31.03.2023	N/A	11.26
Sub-plans 2/3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2022	01.10.2022	11.62
		2nd tranche	31.03.2023	01.10.2023	10.76
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	31.03.2023	01.10.2023	10.76
Sub-plan 5	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2024	01.10.2024	9.2
		2nd tranche	31.03.2025	01.10.2025	8.8
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2024	01.04.2025	6.3
		2nd tranche	31.03.2026	01.04.2027	5.9

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2019 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN(1)

Date of General Meeting	23.05.2018
Date of Board meeting	13.03.2019
Total number of shares awarded	2,834,045

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	31.03.2022	N/A	21.40
Sub-plans 2/3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2021	01.10.2021	22.32
		2nd tranche	31.03.2022	01.10.2022	20.93
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	31.03.2022	01.10.2022	20.93
Sub-plan 5	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2023	01.10.2023	10.86
		2nd tranche	29.03.2024	01.10.2024	11.35
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2023	01.04.2024	8.53
		2nd tranche	31.03.2025	01.04.2026	9.45

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2018 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN[1]

Date of General Meeting	18.05.2016
Date of Board meeting	14.03.2018
Total number of shares awarded	1,677,279

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	31.03.2021	N/A	39.18
Sub-plan 2	yes	N/A	31.03.2020	01.10.2020	40.39
Sub-plans 3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2020	01.10.2020	40.39
		2nd tranche	31.03.2021	01.10.2021	38.59
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	31.03.2021	01.10.2021	38.59
Sub-plan 5	yes	N/A	31.03.2023	01.10.2023	39.17
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2022	01.04.2023	26.40
		2nd tranche	29.03.2024	31.03.2025	24.43

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

SUMMARY OF THE 2017 PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN[1]

Date of General Meeting	18.05.2016
Date of Board meeting	15.03.2017
Total number of shares awarded	1,796,759

	Performance conditions	Instalments	Vesting date	Retention period end date	Fair value *(in EUR)*
Sub-plan 1	yes	N/A	31.03.2020	N/A	41.05
Sub-plan 2	yes	N/A	29.03.2019	30.09.2019	42.17
Sub-plans 3 and 7	yes	1st tranche	29.03.2019	30.09.2019	42.17
		2nd tranche	31.03.2020	02.10.2020	40.33
Sub-plan 4	yes	N/A	31.03.2020	02.10.2020	40.33
Sub-plan 5	yes	N/A	31.03.2022	02.10.2022	43.75
Sub-plan 6	yes	1st tranche	31.03.2021	01.04.2022	27.22
		2nd tranche	31.03.2023	01.04.2024	26.34

(1) Under the annual employee LTI plan and awards under the specific loyalty and remuneration policy applicable to regulated persons as defined in banking regulations (including corporate officers).

TABLE 11

POSITION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN 2024

	Date of terms of office		Employment contract(4)		Supplementary pension scheme(1)		remuneration or benefits due or likely to become due as a result of leaving office or changing position(2)		remuneration payable under a non-compete clause(3)	
	start	end	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
L. Bini Smaghi, Chairman of the Board of Directors	2022(5)	2026		X		X		X		X
S. Krupa, Chief Executive Officer	2023(6)	2027	X		X		X		X	
P. Palmieri, Deputy Chief Executive Officer	2023(6)	2027	X		X		X		X	
P. Aymerich, Deputy Chief Executive Officer until 31 October 2024	2018	2024(7)	X		X		X		X	

(1) Details of the supplementary pension schemes can be found in the tables on page 100.
(2) For executive corporate officers, details of the remuneration or benefits due or likely to be due as a result of leaving office or changing position are provided on page 100.
(3) Details of non-compete consideration for the Chief Executive Officers are provided on page 100.
(4) The employment contracts of S. Krupa, P. Aymerich and P. Palmieri have been suspended for the duration of their terms of office.
(5) L. Lorenzo Bini Smaghi was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors on 19 May 2015. His appointment was renewed on 17 May 2022.
(6) S. Slawomir Krupa was appointed Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023. Pierre Palmieri was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 23 May 2023.
(7) P. Aymerich was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer on 14 May 2018. His appointment was renewed on 21 May 2019 and again on 23 May 2023. His term ended on 31 October 2024, when his Societe Generale employment contract resumed. The conditions of P. Aymerich's departure are recalled on page 110 of this Universal Registration Document. Benefits from the senior management supplementary pension scheme are contingent upon her still working at Societe Generale upon reaching retirement. The Board of Directors in February 2025 set the contribution made to the defined contribution supplementary scheme in respect of financial year 2024, based on the overall individual performance over the year and according to the usual performance evaluation schedule for corporate officers (see page 109).

Societe Generale share ownership and shareholding obligations

Pursuant to the AMF's recommendations and in order to align the interests of the Chief Executive Officers with those of the Company, the Chief Executive Officers have been required since 2002 to hold a minimum number of Societe Generale shares. Accordingly, at its meeting of 23 May 2023, the Board of Directors fixed the following requirements:

- the Chief Executive Officer must hold 120,000 shares;
- the Deputy Chief Executive Officer must hold 60,000 shares.

Chief Executive Officers who were previously employees may hold shares either directly or indirectly through the Company savings plan.

This minimum level must be reached at the end of five years after Slawomir Krupa and Philippe Palmieri take office as executive corporate officers. As long as this is not the case, the Executive Corporate Officer must retain 50% of the shares acquired under the Societe Generale share allocation plans as well as all the shares resulting from the exercise of options after deduction of the cost of exercising said options and the corresponding tax and social charges. This minimum level was already reached for Slawomir Krupa and Pierre Palmieri.

The Board will review the minimum holding requirement when the Chief Executive Officers are proposed for re-election.

In addition, and in accordance with the law, the Chief Executive Officers are required to hold a certain percentage of the vested shares awarded under Societe Generale share plans or resulting from the exercise of stock options in a registered account until the end of their term of office. For shares awarded under share plans, the Board of Directors at its meeting of 15 March 2017 set this percentage at 5% of vested shares from the award in respect of 2017. This percentage was fixed in view of the regulatory requirement for a significant proportion of variable remuneration to be granted in the form of shares and the minimum holding requirements. For shares resulting from the exercise of stock options, the Board set the percentage at 40% of the capital gains realised on exercising the options, net of tax and any other compulsory deductions and less any capital gains used to finance the acquisition of the shares.

Chief Executive Officers are therefore required to hold a significant number of shares. They are prohibited from hedging their shares or options throughout the vesting and holding periods.

Each year, the Chief Executive Officers must provide the Board of Directors with all information enabling it to verify their compliance with these obligations.

In their statements to the Board, the Chief Executive Officers declared that they have not hedged their Societe Generale shares or Societe Generale Actionnariat (Fonds E) shares, and undertook not to do so in the future.

3.1.7 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Special conditions relating to shareholders at the General Meeting

The By-laws (see Chapter 7.4 on pages 667 - 672) define the conditions under which shareholders may participate in the General Meeting.

Pursuant to Article 14 of the Company Rules, General Meetings are convened and deliberate according to the legal and regulatory provisions in force. They are convened at the Company's Head Office or in any other place in mainland France indicated in the Notice to attend the General Meeting. Such meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board or, in his absence, by a Director appointed for this purpose by the Chairman of the Board.

Regardless of the number of shares held, all shareholders whose shares are registered under the terms and at a date set forth by decree have the right, upon proof of their identity and status as a shareholder, to participate in General Meetings. They may, as provided for by the legal and regulatory provisions in force, personally attend the General Meetings, vote remotely or appoint a proxy. The intermediary registered on behalf of shareholders may participate in the General Meetings, as provided for by the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

In order for the ballots to be counted, they must be received by the Company at least two days before the General Meeting is held, unless a shorter period is specified in the convening notice or required by the regulations in force.

Shareholders may participate in General Meetings by videoconference or any other means of telecommunication, when stipulated in the Notice of Meeting and subject to the conditions provided therein.

An amendment to paragraph 9 of Article 14 of the By-laws will be submitted to the vote of the General Meeting on 22 May 2025 to take into account the entry into force of the so-called "*Loi Attractivité*" law (No. 2024-537 of 13 June 2024). If it is passed, the By-laws will provide that: "*The General Meeting may be broadcast live to shareholders and, subject to the approval and under the terms set by the Board of Directors, to the puvlic. Notice will be given in the preliminary Notice of Meeting and/or Notice to attend the Meeting*"

In all General Meetings, the voting right attached to the shares with a right of beneficial ownership is exercised by the beneficial owner.

Any shareholder may participate online in the General Meeting under the conditions indicated in the Notice of Meeting published in the Bulletin des Annonces Légales Obligatoires (French Government Gazette).

Information required by Article L. 22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code

Pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code, Societe Generale must disclose and, where applicable, explain the following matters when they are likely to have an impact in case of a public tender or exchange offer.

To the best of its knowledge, Societe Generale does not have any specific measures likely to have an impact in case of a public tender or exchange offer. However, reference is made below to the elements listed in Article L. 22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code insofar as this information appears in the Universal Registration Document as part of other obligations:

1. share capital structure: this information appears in Chapter 7, "Share, share capital and legal information", section 7.2, "Information on share capital", under the heading "Breakdown of capital and voting rights over three years";
2. statutory restrictions on the exercise of voting rights and transfers of shares or the clauses of agreements brought to the Company's attention in application of Article L. 233-11; this information can be found in Chapter 7 "Shares, capital and legal information", sections 7.2.4 and "Existing agreements between Societe Generale and its shareholders" and 7.4 "By-laws", more particularly in Articles 6 and 14;
3. direct or indirect holdings in the share capital of which Societe Generale is aware pursuant to Articles L. 233-7 and L. 233-12 of the French Commercial Code: this information appears in Chapter 7 "Share, share capital and legal information", section 7.2, "Information on share capital", under the heading "Breakdown of capital and voting rights over three years";
4. the list of holders of any securities bearing special control rights and the description of these: not applicable since the cancellation of the preference shares on 23 December 2009;
5. control mechanisms provided for under a potential employee share ownership plan, when the control rights are not exercised by the latter. Under the terms of the rules governing the Group's mutual fund, the voting rights attached to the Societe Generale shares included in the Fund's assets belong individually to the holders of fund units in proportion to the respective shares they hold. The Fund's Supervisory Board, which is composed of an equal number of unit-holding employee representatives and management representatives, exercises voting rights for fractional shares. In the event of a public purchase or exchange offer, the Supervisory Board decides whether or not to tender shares to the offer, based on the relative majority of the votes cast by the regular members present or replaced by a substitute member. If there is no relative majority, the decision is put to the vote of the unit holders who decide according to the relative majority of the votes cast;
6. shareholder agreements of whichSociete Generale is aware and which may result in restrictions on the transfer of shares and the exercise of voting rights: not concerned;
7. rules applicable to the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors as well as to the amendment of the Company's By laws: this information appears in Chapter 7, "Share, share capital and legal information", section 7.4, "By-laws", and more specifically in Articles 7 and 14;
8. powers of the Board of Directors regarding share issuances or buybacks: the delegations granted by the General Meeting to the Board of Directors in this respect appear in this Chapter 3, under section 3.1, under the present heading, in the subsection "List of outstanding delegations and their use in 2023 and early 2024 (until 7 February 2024)" and theinformation about share buybacks appears in Chapter 7, "Share, share capital and legal information", section 7.2 "Information on share capital", under the heading "Share buybacks";
9. agreements entered into by Societe Generale that are amended or terminated in case of a change of control of Societe Generale, unless this disclosure would, except in cases where disclosure is a legal obligation, would seriously undermine its interests: not concerned;
10. agreements providing for remuneration for members of the Board of Directors or employees if they resign or are dismissed on no plausible or serious grounds, or if their employment is terminated due to a public tender or exchange offer: this information appears in this Chapter 3, under section 3.1, under the heading "remuneration paid to the Senior Management" for the Directors. Employees are not concerned.

LIST OF POWERS OF AUTHORITY GRANTED AND EXERCISED IN 2024 AND VALID UNTIL 5 FEBRUARY 2025

Type	Purpose of the power of authority granted to the Board of Directors	Validity of the power of authority
Share buybacks	To buy Societe Generale shares	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 22nd resolution **For a period of:** 18 months **Start date:** 22 May 2024 **Expiry date:** 22 November 2025
Capital increase	To increase the share capital, maintaining pre-emptive subscription rights through the issue of ordinary shares and/ or securities giving access to the share capital of Societe Generale and/or its subsidiaries.	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 23rd resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
	To increase the share capital, maintaining pre-emptive subscription rights through the incorporation of reserves, profits or premiums or any other item which may be incorporated in the share capital	**Granted by:** General Assembly of 22 May 2024, 23rd resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
	To increase the share capital with cancellation of pre-emptive subscription rights through the issue of ordinary shares and/ or securities giving access to the share capital	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 24th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
	To increase the share capital, with cancellation of pre-emptive subscription rights in order to remunerate contributions in kind consisting of equity securities or securities giving access to the share capital	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 25th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
Issuance of subordinated bonds	Issuance of contingent convertible bonds with cancellation of preferential subscription rights	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 26th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
Capital increase in favour of employees	To increase the share capital, with cancellation of pre-emptive subscription rights through the issuance of ordinary shares or securities giving access to the share capital reserved for members of a Societe Generale company or Group savings plan	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 27th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
Free allocation of shares	To allocate free shares, existing or to be issued, without pre-emptive subscription rights, to regulated and assimilated persons	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 28th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
	To allocate free shares, existing or to be issued, without pre-emptive subscription rights, to employees other than regulated and assimilated persons	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 29th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026
Cancellation of shares	To cancel shares purchased as part of share buyback programmes	**Granted by:** AGM of 22 May 2024, 30th resolution **For a period of:** 26 months **Expiry date:** 22 July 2026

Limit	Use in 2024	Use in 2025 (until 5 February)
10% of the total number of shares comprising the Societe Generale share capital on the date of the share buyback; the maximum number of shares held at any time may not exceed 10% of the Company's share capital.	Excluding the liquidity agreement: Societe Generale purchased 11,718,771 shares in order to cancel them. As of 31 December 2024, no (0) shares were in the liquidity agreement's account.	Excluding the liquidity agreement: Societe Generale did not buy back any shares. As of 5 February 2025, 9,000 shares were in the liquidity agreement's account.
EUR 331.2 million nominal for the shares, *i.e.*, 33% of the share capital on the date of the authorisation. *Note: this limit counts towards those set forth in Resolutions 24 to 29 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.* Nominal EUR 6 billion shares for debt securities giving access to the share capital *Note: this limit counts towards those set forth in Resolutions 24 to 26 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.*	Not used.	Not used.
Nominal EUR 550 million.	Not used.	Not used.
Nominal EUR 100,372 million for shares, *i.e.*, 10% of the share capital at the date on which the authorisation was granted, being specified that the issue price of the shares will be at least equal to the weighted average of the closing prices of the three trading sessions on the Euronext Paris regulated market preceding the opening of the public offer, decreased by 10%, in line with current legal and regulatory arrangements. *Note: this limit counts towards those issues conducted pursuant to Resolution 25 of the AGM of 22 May 2024. In addition, the issues conducted pursuant to Resolutions 24 and 25 count towards the total limit of nominal EUR 331.2 million set forth in Resolution 23 of 22 May 2024.* Nominal EUR 6 billion shares for debt securities giving access to the share capital *Note: this limit counts towards those issues conducted pursuant to Resolutions 23, 25 and 26 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.*	Not used.	Not used.
Nominal EUR 100,372 million for shares, *i.e.*, 10% of the share capital at the date on which the authorisation was granted. *Note: this limit counts towards those issues conducted pursuant to Resolution 24 of the AGM of 22 May 2024. In addition, the issues conducted pursuant to Resolutions 24 and 25 count towards the total limit of nominal EUR 331.2 million set forth in Resolution 23 of 22 May 2024.*	Not used.	Not used.
Nominal EUR 100,372 million for shares, *i.e.* 10% of the share capital at the date on which the authorisation was granted, being specified that the issue price of the shares to be issued through conversion of contingent convertible supersubordinated bonds shall not be lower than, at the Board of Directors' discretion, (i) the arithmetic average of the five volume-weighted average share prices each reported daily on the Euronext Paris regulated market at the closing of each of the last 5 (five) trading sessions preceding the setting of the contingent convertible supersubordinated bonds issue price (ii) the average price of the share on the Euronext Paris regulated market, volume-weighted during the last trading session preceding the setting of the contingent convertible super-subordinated bonds' issue price or (iii) the average price of the share on the Euronext Paris regulated market, volume-weighted set during a trading session when the contingent convertible super-subordinated bonds' issue price is set, in all three cases, possibly decreased by a maximum discount of 50%. *Note: this limit, in addition to the nominal amount of securities that may be issued,*	Not used.	Not used.
Nominal EUR 15,056 million for shares, *i.e.* 1.5% of the capital at the date on which the authorisation was granted, being specified that (i) the discount offered is 20% of the average share prices on the Euronext regulated market during the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of the decision setting the opening date for subscriptions; and that (ii) the Board of Directors will be able to convert all or part of the discount into a free allocation of shares or securities giving access to the Company's share capital. *Note: this limit, in addition to the nominal amount of securities that may be issued, count towards that set forth in Resolution 23 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.*	*Not used. Note the capital increase of 25 July 2024, of a nominal EUR 11,319,507.50 pursuant to Resolution 19 of the AGM of 23 May 2023, the limit of which was EUR 15,154,000.*	The Board approved the principle of the operation on 5 February 2025 for a nominal amount of EUR 15,056 million and for which the Chief Executive Officer received authorisation.
1.15% of the share capital on the authorisation date. *Note: this limit counts towards that set forth in Resolution 23 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.* Including a maximum of 0.05% of the share capital for the executive corporate officers. *Note: this 0.05% limit counts towards those of 1.15% and 0.5% set forth in Resolution 28 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.*	Not used. *Note: Attribution on 7 March 2024 of 2,447,479 shares, i.e., 0.30% of the market capitalisation on the attribution date, corresponding to 0.29% of the share capital on 17 May 2022, using the resolution 22 of the AGM of 17 May 2022.*	Not used.
0.5% of the share capital on the authorisation date. *Note: this limit counts towards that set forth in Resolution 23 of the AGM of 22 May 2024.*	Not used. *Note: Attribution on 7 March 2024 of 1,567,969 shares, i.e., 0.20% of the market capitalisation on the attribution date, corresponding to 0.19% of the share capital on 17 May 2022, using the resolution 23 of the AGM of 17 May 2022.*	Not used.
10% of the total number of shares per 24-month period.	Capital reduction on 23 September 2024 by cancellation of 11,718,771 shares	Not used.

Additional information on the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the members of the Board of Directors

ABSENCE OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

To the best of the Board of Directors' knowledge:

- no potential conflicts of interest exist between the duties performed by the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the members of the Board of Directors on behalf of Societe Generale and any other obligations or private interests. Where necessary, Article 14 of the Board of Directors' Internal Rules governs conflicts of interest for Directors;
- no arrangements or agreements have been entered into with a shareholder, customer, supplier or other party pursuant to which one of the aforementioned persons has been selected;
- no family affiliation exists between the aforementioned persons;
- no restriction other than statutory restrictions shall be accepted by any of the aforementioned persons with regard to the disposal of their stake in Societe Generale's share capital.

ABSENCE OF A CRIMINAL RECORD

To the best of the Board of Directors' knowledge:

- neither the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, nor any current member of the Board of Directors has been convicted of fraud over the past five years;
- neither the Chief Executive Officer, nor any Deputy Chief Executive Officer, nor any current member of the Board of Directors has been involved (as a member of the Board of Directors, Management Board or Supervisory Board, or as a manager) in any bankruptcy, receivership, liquidation proceedings or placement of a company under administration over the past five years;
- neither the Chief Executive Officer, nor any Deputy Chief Executive Officer, nor any current member of the Board of Directors, has been involved in an official public incrimination and/or sanction by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies);
- neither the Chief Executive Officer, nor any Deputy Chief Executive Officer, nor any current member of the Board of Directors has been disqualified by a court from acting as a member of an administrative, management or supervisory body of an issuer or from acting in a managerial capacity or being involved in the conduct of the business or affairs of any issuer over the past five years.

3.1.8 ORDINARY AGREEMENTS AND REGULATED AGREEMENTS

Ordinary agreements

Following its meeting on 12 December 2019, the Board of Directors implemented pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 22-10-12 of the French Commercial Code, a procedure, reviewed by the Nomination and Corportate Government Committees to conduct regular reviews to ascertain whether the agreements involving ordinary operations concluded under normal conditions genuinely comply with these conditions.

The procedure may be consulted on the Company's website under the Board of Directors tab.

As a result of implementing of this procedure, an Assessment Report is drafted based on information received from the Business Units (BU) and the Services Units (SU). Where appropriate, the report specifies the agreements for which the BU or SU sought assistance from the Secretary of the Board of Directors or from General Management regarding their legal status as ordinary agreements concluded under normal conditions. The persons having a direct or indirect interest in one of these agreements do not take part in assessing the agreements in which they have an interest. The Assessment Report for the 2024 financial year does not mention any such agreement. The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee reviewed this report on 9 January 2025. At its meeting of 16 January 2025, the Board of Directors subsequently ensured that the assessment procedure in place was followed correctly and that it was effective, based on the Assessment Report previously reviewed by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

Regulated agreements

In accordance with the provisions of the "Loi Pacte" codified in Article L. 22-10-13 of the French Commercial Code, information relating to the agreements described in Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code are available on the Company's website under the Board of Directors tab, at the latest when said agreements are signed and may be consulted in the Universal Registration Document (URD).

3.2 STATUTORY AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT ON RELATED PARTY AGREEMENTS

Annual General Meeting for the approval of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' special report on related party agreements issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Société Générale
29, Boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris, France

To the Shareholders,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors of Société Générale, we hereby report to you on related party agreements.

It is our responsibility to report to shareholders, based on the information provided to us, on the main terms and conditions of agreements that have been disclosed to us or that we may have identified as part of our engagement, as well as the reasons given as to why they are beneficial for the Company, without commenting on their relevance or substance or identifying any undisclosed agreements. Under the provisions of Article R.225-31 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*), it is the responsibility of the shareholders to determine whether the agreements are appropriate and should be approved.

Where applicable, it is also our responsibility to provide shareholders with the information required by Article R.225-31 of the French Commercial Code in relation to the implementation during the year of agreements already approved by the Annual General Meeting.

We performed the procedures that we deemed necessary in accordance with professional standards applicable in France to such engagements.

Agreements to be submitted for the approval of the annual general meeting

AGREEMENTS AUTHORISED AND ENTERED INTO DURING THE YEAR

We were not informed of any agreements authorised and entered into during the year to be submitted for the approval of the Annual General Meeting pursuant to the provisions of Article L.225-38 of the French Commercial Code.

Agreements already approved by the annual general meeting

We were not informed of any agreement already approved by the Annual General Meeting which remained in force during the year.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, 12 March 2025

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		KPMG SA
Emmanuel Benoist	Ridha Ben Chamek	Guillaume Mabille

3.3 INTERNAL RULES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOCIETE GENERALE [1]

(Amended on 5 February 2025)

This English translation is for the convenience of English-speaking readers. However, only the French text has any legal value. Consequently, the translation may not be relied upon to bring any legal claim, nor should it be used as the basis of any legal opinion. Societe Generale expressly disclaims all liability for any inaccuracy herein.

Preamble

The Board of Directors collectively represents all shareholders and acts in the corporate interest of Societe Generale (the "Company"), considering the social and environmental stakes of its activity. Each Director, regardless of the manner in which he/she was appointed, must act in the Company's corporate interest in all circumstances.

Societe Generale applies the AFEP-MEDEF corporate governance code for listed companies.

As a credit institution listed on a regulated market, Societe Generale is subject to the provisions of the regulations, directives and other European texts applicable to the banking and financial sectors, the French Commercial Code ("*code de commerce*"), the French Monetary and Financial Code ("*code monétaire et financier*") and the recommendations or guidelines of the European Banking Authority (the "EBA") included in national law, the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority ("*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution*" – "ACPR") and the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (the "AMF").

The purpose of these Internal Rules is to define the Board of Directors' organisation and operating procedures and to specify the rights and duties of its members (the "Internal Rules").

The Board of Directors ensures that Societe Generale has a solid governance system including, in particular, a clear organisation with shared responsibilities in a well-defined, transparent and consistent manner, effective procedures for the detection, management, monitoring and reporting of risks to which the Company is or could be exposed, an adequate internal control system, sound administrative and accounting procedures and compensation policies and practices enabling and promoting sound and effective risk management.

Article 1: Powers of the Board of Directors

1.1. The Board of Directors shall deliberate on any issue falling within its legal or regulatory powers and devote sufficient time to perform its missions.

1.2. The Board of Directors is competent to act in the following (non-exhaustive) areas:

a) Orientations for the Group's activity

GENERAL ORIENTATIONS

The Board of Directors determines the orientations for the Group's activity, ensures their implementation by General Management and reviews them at least once a year; these orientations incorporate the values and the Code of Conduct of the Group, which it approves, as well as the main thrusts of the policy adopted with respect to social and environmental responsibility, human resources, information systems and organisation.

ORIENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Multi-year social and environmental responsibility orientations are decided by the Board of Directors on the basis of a proposition from General Management which is reviewed by the non-voting Director ("*censeur*"). The proposition is previously reviewed: by the Risk Committee in respect of the risk aspects, the Compensation Committee with regard to the compensation aspects pertaining to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officers ("*dirigeants mandataires sociaux*"), and the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee concerning governance questions (including internal governance of the Group). In addition, the Audit and Internal Control Committee reviews all financial and extra-financial communication documentation relating to social and environmental responsibility before it is submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

General Management presents to the Board of Directors the manner in which it will implement this strategy, with an action plan and the time frames in which these actions will be rolled out. General Management informs the Board of Directors of the results obtained on an annual basis.

On climate, the strategy comprises a number of precise targets to be achieved over various time frames. The Board of Directors examines each year the results obtained and the opportunity, where appropriate, to adapt the action plan or modify the objectives notably in light of developments in the corporate strategy, technologies, shareholders' expectations and the economic viability of implementing them. This assessment is subject to preparatory work by the non-voting Director and each of the committees that have reviewed the Management Board's proposal on the multi-year strategic orientations in terms of social and environmental responsibility.

b) Strategic transactions

- The Board of Directors approves the plans for strategic transactions, in particular acquisitions or disposals, that may have a significant impact on the Group's earnings, its balance-sheet structure or its risk profile.

  This prior approval process concerns:

  - organic growth transactions of a unit amount higher than EUR 250 million and not already approved as part of the annual budget or the strategic plan,
  - external growth transactions of a unit amount higher than EUR 500 million or higher than EUR 250 million if these transactions do not fall within the development priorities approved in the strategic plan,
  - disposal transactions of a unit amount higher than EUR 250 million,
  - partnership transactions with a compensation ("*soulte*") of an amount higher than EUR 250 million,
  - transactions substantially degrading the Group's risk profile.

The Chairman shall assess, on a case-by-case basis, the appropriateness of a referral to the Board of Directors to deliberate on a transaction that does not fall under the aforementioned circumstances.

During each Board of Directors' meeting, an update is made on the transactions concluded since the previous meeting, as well as on the main projects in progress and likely to be concluded before the next Board of Directors' meeting.

(1) This document does not form part of Societe Generale's By-laws.

c) Risk management and control

The Board of Directors:

- approves the overall strategy and appetite for risks of any kind(1) and controls the implementation, including for outsourced activities. To this end, it:
  - approves and regularly reviews the strategies and policies governing the taking, management, monitoring and reduction of the risks to which the Group is or could be exposed,
  - ensures the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management systems,
  - approves, each year, the Group Risk Appetite Statement and the Group Risk Appetite Framework. It approves the global risk limits,
  - approves the result of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) and the internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP),
  - ensures the effectiveness of the corrective measures taken in the event of a failure and implements a specific process organising its information and, where applicable, its referral if risk limits are exceeded or in case of non-compliance with the action plans implemented in accordance with the rules described in the Group Risk Appetite Statement and the Group Risk Appetite Framework;
- approves the business continuity and operational resilience plans;
- draws up the preventive recovery plan that is communicated to the European Central Bank (ECB) and deliberates on any similar plan requested by another supervisory authority;
- draws up the elements necessary to establish the resolution plan communicated to the competent supervisory authorities;
- determines the guidelines and controls the implementation by the Effective Senior Managers(2) of the oversight systems in order to ensure effective and prudent management of the institution, in particular the separation of functions within the organisation of the Company and the prevention of conflicts of interest;
- has all relevant information on developments occurring in any type of risks to which the Company is exposed, including in relation to anti-money laundering and the financing of terrorism. To do so, it determines, where appropriate, with the assistance of its Committees, the volume, form and frequency of the information submitted to it;
- examines at least twice a year the activity and the results of the internal control, in particular compliance control based on the information sent to it for this purpose by the Effective Senior Managers and the heads of the second-level control and audit functions;
- approves the audit plan, as well as its amendments, after having been provided with a presentation by the Head of Inspection and Audit and with the recommendations of the Audit and Internal Control Committee;
- is the recipient of the annual report on internal control and discusses it;
- concerning anti-money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML-FT), it:
  - regularly reviews the policy, risk classification, systems and procedures, and their effectiveness,
  - is informed, at least once a year, of the activity and results of the internal controls for AML-FT, for incidents and deficiencies, and the corrective measures taken,
  - approves the annual report on the internal control of AML-FT systems;
- ensures the implementation of a system to prevent and detect corruption and influence peddling. It receives all necessary information for this purpose;
- approves the IT strategy;
- approves the information system security policy, including cyber security;
- approves outsourcing policies, ensures their implementation and oversees the risks related to outsourced activities;
- approves the Group's investment services policy;
- examines, where necessary, the Group's draft responses to follow-up letters from supervisors;
- is informed of the "whistleblower" system in place and its development;
- examines compliance incidents and the corresponding action plans in accordance with regulations and the Group Risk Appetite Framework and the Group Risk Appetite Statement;
- approves the annual statement on modern slavery and human trafficking, reiterating key actions taken to prevent them, such statement is established under the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018;
- carries out controls and checks which it deems appropriate relying on the Group's internal audit or external consultants.

d) Financial and extra-financial communication

The Board of Directors proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders, on the recommendation of the Audit and Internal Control Committee, the candidates for the offices of Statutory Auditors and Sustainability Auditors(3).

The Board of Directors, after having heard the Statutory Auditors where necessary:

- closes the annual accounts and the annual consolidated accounts and ensures their accuracy and truthfulness, and monitors the quality of the information provided to the shareholders and the market;
- approves the management report, including the Extra-Financial Performance Statement and the Duty of Care Plan;
- controls the publication and communication process, the quality and reliability of the financial and extra-financial information to be published and communicated by the Company;
- approves the budget and the financial trajectory.

(1) The typology of risks is mentioned in the Group Risk Appetite Statement.

(2) The legal classification of "Effective Senior Managers" applies only within the context of the banking regulation falling within the remit of the ECB and the ACPR. For Societe Generale, at the date of the last amendment of the Internal Rules, they are the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

(3) The Sustainability Auditors for the certification of sustainability information are the Statutory Auditors and/or, as the case may be, an independent third-party body.

e) Governance

The Board of Directors:

- appoints the Chairman;
- appoints, where applicable, a “lead” Director;
- appoints the Chief Executive Officer and, on the latter’s proposal, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s);
- appoints the Effective Senior Managers;
- sets any limitations on the powers of the Chief Executive Officer and, on the latter’s proposal, of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s);
- establishes once a year the succession plan for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers;
- reviews the Group’s internal governance system, ensuring a clear organisation with well-defined responsibilities that respect the independence of the control functions, and to this end familiarises itself with the Group’s legal, organisational and operational structure and ensures its compatibility with the Group’s strategy; it periodically evaluates its effectiveness;
- deliberates beforehand on changes to the Group’s management structures and is informed of the main changes to its organisation;
- ensures that the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers implement a non-discrimination and diversity policy, particularly with regard to the balanced representation of women and men in the Group’s management bodies;
- ensures the existence of a selection and appointment procedure for holders of key functions and is informed of the appointment of the Heads of Business Units and Service Units. The Board of Directors is informed of their succession plan;
- deliberates at least once a year on its functioning and that of its Committees, on the skills, aptitudes and availability of its members and on the conclusions of their periodic assessment;
- regularly reviews the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors;
- prepares the corporate governance report that is presented to the General Meeting.

f) Relationship with control functions

The Board of Directors:

- ensures compliance with its internal control obligations, including compliance with banking and financial regulations on internal control and, in particular, reviews the internal control activity and its results at least twice a year;
- at least twice a year, devotes an item on its agenda to each of the internal control functions (risk, compliance, audit) and is briefed by the corresponding head. Moreover, it ensures their presence at the debates of the Board of Directors for matters that may fall within their remit. The Chief Risk Officer presents the risk dashboard to the Board of Directors at least four times a year;

  Where necessary, in the event of changes in the risks affecting or likely to affect the Company, the Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Compliance and the Head of Inspection and Audit may each report directly to the Board of Directors without referring to the Effective Senior Managers;
- gives its opinion prior to the appointment of the Head of Inspection and Audit, the Chief Risk Officer and the Head of Compliance;
- gives its opinion prior to the dismissal of the Head of Inspection and Audit and the Head of Compliance;
- gives its consent prior to the dismissal of the Chief Risk Officer;
- validates the audit charter;
- ensures the existence of normative documentation that is applicable within the Group and is regularly updated.

g) Compensation of Corporate Officers ("*mandataires sociaux*") and wage policy ("*politique salariale*")

The Board of Directors:

- proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders the overall amount of the Directors’ compensation and distributes this amount in accordance with Article 18 of these Internal Rules, based on the proposal of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and after receiving the opinion of the Compensation Committee;
- determines, without prejudice to the powers of the General Meeting, the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers, in particular their fixed and variable compensation, including benefits in kind, awards of performance shares or any compensation instrument, as well as post-employment benefits. When it decides on the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers, it does so in their absence;
- regularly determines and reviews the principles of the compensation policy applicable in the Group, in particular with regard to:

  a. the categories of personnel whose activities have a significant impact on the Group’s risk profile and ensures that the internal control systems make it possible to verify that these principles comply with regulations and professional standards, and are consistent with the risk control objectives,

  b. as well as employees who, in view of their overall income, are in the same compensation bracket as those whose professional activities have an impact on the Group’s risk profile;

  As part of this process, it obtains the opinion of the Chief Risk Officer and the Head of Compliance,
- validates each year, after obtaining the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the compensation of the heads of the internal control functions (Chief Risk Officer, Head of Compliance and Head of Inspection and Audit);
- deliberates once a year on the Company’s policy with respect to gender and wage equality between men and women in the workplace;
- awards free performance shares, determines the identity of the beneficiaries and the number of shares awarded to each of them, and sets the conditions and criteria for the award of said shares;
- decides on the principle and terms of a capital increase reserved for members of one of the company savings plans in the Group, where applicable.

Article 2: Composition of the Board of Directors

2.1 The composition of the Board of Directors aims to achieve a balance between professional and international experience, skills and independence, while respecting gender equality, diversity and a balance in terms of age and length of service within the Board. The composition of the Board of Directors reflects the increasingly international scope of the Group's activities and of its shareholding through the presence of a significant number of Directors of foreign nationality.

2.2 As such, among the Directors appointed by the General Meeting, the Board of Directors ensures that at least 50% of the Directors are independent(1). To this end, the Board of Directors, based on the report of its Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, conducts an annual review of the situation of each of its members with regard to the independence criteria defined in the AFEP-MEDEF Code.

2.3 The Board of Directors verifies that the candidates proposed for renewal or appointment meet the conditions of competence and suitability and have sufficient time to perform their duties. The Board of Directors strives to comply with all conditions laid down by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Central Bank (ECB) as part of the fit and proper assessments.

2.4 The candidates, who are proposed by the Board of Directors at the General Meeting, are previously selected by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and have been interviewed as necessary.

2.5 The objectives set by the Board of Directors with regard to its composition and that of the Committees are reviewed each year by the Board of Directors and the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee based on an annual assessment, the results of which are presented in the corporate governance report.

Article 3: Skills and abilities of the members of the Board of Directors

3.1 The members of the Board of Directors shall, at all times, be of good repute and have the knowledge, skills and experience necessary to perform their duties and, collectively, possess the knowledge, skills and experience necessary to understand the Company's activities, including the main risks to which it is exposed.

3.2 Each Director strives to improve his/her knowledge of the Company and its sector of activity on an ongoing basis.

Article 4: Availability of the members of the Board of Directors

4.1 The members of the Board of Directors shall devote sufficient time to the performance of their functions. Directors participate actively and assiduously in meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Committees.

4.2 Employee Directors are given fifteen hours' preparation time ahead of each meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Committee in question.

4.3 Under the conditions defined by the legislation in force, Directors may hold within any legal entity only one executive directorship and two non-executive directorships or four non-executive directorships. For the purpose of this rule, directorships held within the same group are considered to be a single directorship. The ECB may authorise a member of the Board of Directors to hold an additional non-executive directorship.

4.4 Any Director holding an executive directorship in the Group must seek the prior approval of the Board of Directors before accepting a position as corporate officer in a company; the Director must comply with the procedure set out in Article 8 "Conflicts of interest".

4.5 The Director shall promptly inform the Chairman of any change in the number of directorships held, including his/her presence on a committee of a Board of Directors or of a Supervisory Board, as well as any change in professional responsibility.

Said Director shall let the Board of Directors decide whether he/she should continue to serve as a Director in the event of a significant change in his/her professional responsibilities or directorships.

Said Director undertakes to resign his/her directorship when he/she considers to no longer be capable of performing his/her duties on the Board of Directors and the Committees on which he/she sits.

The Universal Registration Document reports the attendance rate of Directors at meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Committees.

4.6 The Directors shall attend the General Meetings of Shareholders.

Article 5: Ethics of the members of the Board of Directors

5.1 The Director shall familiarise himself/herself with the general and specific duties incumbent on him/her, in particular in respect of legislation and regulations, the By-laws, the recommendations of the AFEP-MEDEF Code and the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors.

5.2 The Director shall remain independent in all circumstances in respect of his/her assessments, judgments, decisions and actions. The Director shall freely express his/her opinions, which may not be shared by the majority, on the topics discussed during the course of a meeting.

5.3 The Director undertakes not to seek, accept or receive any benefit or service likely to jeopardise his/her independence.

5.4 Each member of the Board of Directors is bound by a duty of care in respect of the possession, use and, where applicable, return of the tools, documents and information that are made available to them.

(1) Societe Generale applies the AFEP-MEDEF Code rule, which does not take into account Directors elected by employees and the Director representing employee shareholders in the calculation.

5.5 Each Director must comply with the provisions of the rules on market abuse, in particular those relating to the communication and the use of insider information concerning Societe Generale shares, debt securities and derivative instruments or other financial instruments related to the Societe Generale share (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Instruments"). Each Director must also comply with these same rules governing the Financial Instruments of Societe Generale's subsidiaries or listed investments or companies on which he/she may possess inside information as a result of his/her place on the Board of Directors of Societe Generale.

5.6 Directors shall abstain from trading on Societe Generale Financial Instruments during the 30 calendar days preceding the publication of Societe Generale's quarterly, interim and annual results, as well as on the day of said publication.

They shall refrain from carrying out speculative or leveraged transactions on Societe Generale Financial instruments or those of a listed company controlled directly or indirectly by Societe Generale within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code ("*Code de commerce*").

They shall inform the Secretary to the Board of Directors of any difficulty they may have in complying with the above.

5.7 In accordance with regulations in force, Directors and persons closely associated with them must report the transactions carried out on Societe Generale Financial Instruments to the French Financial Markets Authority ("*Autorité des Marchés Financiers*"/"AMF").

A copy of this report must also be sent to the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

5.8 The Director informs the Chairman of the Board of Directors of any criminal conviction or civil judgment, administrative or disciplinary penalty, any indictment, incrimination and/or public sanction, in particular for fraud or giving rise to a prohibition to manage or administer a company imposed on him/her, as well as of any bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation order or an order placing a company under judicial administration in which he/she has been or is likely to be associated with or of which he/she is subject. The Director shall inform the Chairman of the Board of Directors of any dismissal for professional misconduct of which he/she is subject or of any revocation of a corporate office position ("*mandat social*") which he/she holds. The Director shall also inform the Chairman of any legal, administrative or disciplinary proceedings brought against said Director in the event that said proceedings would potentially undermine compliance with the statutory requirements of integrity and good repute demanded of Directors.

Article 6: Confidentiality

6.1 Each Director and any person involved in the work of the Board of Directors are bound by an absolute obligation of confidentiality with regard to the content of the discussions and deliberations of the Board of Directors and its Committees, as well as the information and documents presented or communicated to them, in any form whatsoever.

6.2 They are prohibited from communicating any information that is not made public by the Company to anyone outside the Board of Directors.

6.3 They have a duty of care and a duty to inform.

Article 7: Duty of loyalty

7.1 Each Director owes a duty of loyalty towards the Company. Under no circumstances may a Director act in his/her own interests against the interests of the Company.

7.2 This loyalty implies in absolute terms that the Director does not act against the Company in the interests of a person or entity with which he/she may be related, for example as parent, shareholder, creditor, employee, corporate officer or permanent representative.

7.3 Said loyalty implies that Directors shall act transparently with regard to the members of the Board of Directors in order to ensure that the essential principle of collegiality of this body is respected.

Article 8: Conflicts of interest

8.1 The Director shall inform the Secretary to the Board of Directors by letter or email of any conflict of interest, including a potential conflict, in which he/she may be directly or indirectly involved. They shall refrain from participating in any discussion and from taking decisions on such matters.

8.2 The Chairman is in charge of handling conflict of interest situations involving members of the Board of Directors. Where appropriate, he/she refers the matter to the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee. Where conflicts arise that could affect him personally, he/she refers the matter to the Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

Where necessary, the Chairman may request a Director subject to a conflict of interest to refrain from attending the deliberation.

8.3 The Director shall inform, by letter or email, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee of his/her intention to accept a new corporate officer position, including his/her participation in a Committee in a company not belonging to a group of which he/she is Director or officer, in order to enable the Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, to decide where appropriate that such an appointment would be inconsistent with the directorship in Societe Generale.

8.4 Each Director shall make a sworn statement as to the existence or otherwise of the situations referred to in Articles 5.8 and 8.1: (i) upon taking office, (ii) each year in response to the request made by the Secretary to the Board of Directors when preparing the Universal Registration Document, (iii) at any time upon request by the Secretary to the Board of Directors and (iv) within ten (10) working days following the occurrence of any event that renders the previous statement made by him/her inaccurate, in whole or in part.

8.5 In accordance with Article L. 511-53-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code,Societe Generale and the entities of the Societe Generale group keep up to date and at the disposal of the ACPR the appropriate documentation concerning all loans granted by Societe Generale or an entity of the Group to each Director and their related parties. In addition to legal provisions, where applicable, in respect of regulated agreements requiring prior authorisation from the Board of Directors in which the interested party does not take part, an internal procedure in the Group dedicated to loans granted to these persons is established and reviewed by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee; its effective implementation is subject to internal controls and to an information of the Board of Directors when anomalies are identified.

Article 9: The Chairman of the Board of Directors

9.1 The Chairman convenes and chairs the Board of Directors' meetings. He determines the timetable and sets the agenda of the meetings. He organises and manages the work of the Board of Directors and reports on its activities at the General Meeting. He chairs the General Meetings of Shareholders.

9.2 The Chairman ensures the proper functioning of the Company's bodies and the implementation of the best corporate governance practices, notably with respect to the Committees set up within the Board of Directors, which he may attend without voting rights. He may submit questions to these Committees for their consideration.

9.3 He receives any useful information to perform his missions. He is regularly informed by the Chief Executive Officer and, where applicable, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, on significant events related to the life of the Group. He may request the disclosure of any information or document that may be of interest to the Board of Directors. For the same purpose, he may hear the Statutory Auditors and, after informing the Chief Executive Officer, any Group Senior Manager.

9.4 He may ask the Chief Executive Officer or any manager, and in particular the heads of the control functions, for any information likely to be of interest to the Board of Directors and its Committees in the performance of their mission.

9.5 He may hear the Statutory Auditors with a view to preparing the work of the Board of Directors.

9.6 He ensures that the Directors are in a position to fulfil their mission and ensures that they are properly informed.

9.7 He alone is authorised to speak on behalf of the Board of Directors, except in exceptional circumstances or when a specific role is entrusted to another Director.

9.8 He makes his best efforts to promote in all circumstances the values and the image of the Company. In consultation with General Management, he may represent the Group in its high-level relationships, in particular with large clients, regulators, major shareholders and public authorities, both domestically and internationally.

9.9 He is provided with the material resources necessary to perform his missions.

9.10 The Chairman has no executive responsibilities as said responsibilities are borne by General Management, which proposes and applies the Company's strategy within the limits defined by law and in compliance with the corporate governance rules and orientations set by the Board of Directors.

Article 10: The Secretary to the Board of Directors

10.1 Pursuant to Article 11 of the By-laws, the secretariat function of the Board of Directors shall be carried out by a member of management appointed by the Chairman as Secretary to the Board of Directors.

10.2 In the absence of the Secretary to the Board of Directors, the Chairman shall appoint a member of the Board of Directors or a third party to replace him.

10.3 The Secretary to the Board of Directors assists the Chairman in the performance of his missions, in particular the organisation of the work of the Board of Directors, planning the timetable and setting the agenda of the meetings of the Board of Directors.

10.4 The Secretary to the Board of Directors:

- ensures compliance with the procedures relating to the functioning of the Board of Directors,
- ensures with the assistance of General Management, that the files submitted to the Board of Directors are of good quality and are sent to the latter in a timely manner,
- is responsible for dispatching the work files sent to the Directors and ensures that they are complete and sent within the appropriate time frame in accordance with Article 11 of the Internal Rules,
- is responsible for the secure IT platform made available to the Directors,
- attends meetings, executive sessions and seminars of the Board of Directors,
- ensures the keeping of an attendance register, which is signed by the Directors participating in the meeting of the Board of Directors and which mentions the names of the Directors deemed present pursuant to Article 11 of the Internal Rules,
- is authorised to issue and certify as true the copies and extracts of minutes,
- keeps up to date the document containing the status of requests made by the Board of Directors.

10.5 The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall organise, in accordance with the guidelines of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, the annual assessment of the work performed by the Board of Directors.

10.6 The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall organise, in conjunction with the Chairman, the preparation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders with the assistance of the General Secretariat.

10.7 He is at the disposal of the Directors for any request for information concerning their rights and duties, the functioning of the Board of Directors and the everyday operations of the Company.

10.8 The Secretary to the Board of Directors relies on the General Secretariat to perform his duties, notably in respect of the following matters:

- reviewing the legal and regulatory duties of the Board of Directors,
- gathering the necessary information related to corporate officers required by French or foreign regulations and the implementation of the corresponding procedures,
- calculating and paying Directors' compensation, and filling in the Single Tax Declarations Forms ("*Imprimé Fiscal Unique*"/"IFU").

10.9 Secretarial services for each Committee are provided, under the supervision of the Chairman of each of the Committees, by the Secretary to the Board of Directors or a person designated by the latter.

Article 11: Meetings of the Board of Directors

11.1 Timetable, agenda, duration.

a) The Board of Directors meets as often as required by the corporate interest and at least eight times a year.

b) Except in exceptional circumstances, the planned dates of meetings are set no later than twelve months before the start of the year.

c) The planned agenda of the meetings of the Board of Directors for the year shall be set no later than 1 January.

d) The agenda of each meeting and the time devoted to each item are subject to prior approval by the Chairman.

e) In order to determine the agenda, priority is given to topics requiring a decision by the Board of Directors, in particular strategic points and risk management. The Chairman ensures that topics of informational purposes only are addressed either during seminars or during training sessions, where possible.

f) The frequency and duration of meetings of the Board of Directors must be such that they enable a review and discussion of each of the topics or dashboards falling within the competence of the Board of Directors, including when preparatory work has been performed by a Committee.

11.2 Quorum.

a) In accordance with Article 11 of the By-laws, Board of Directors' decisions shall in all cases only be deemed valid where at least half of the members are present.

b) Directors who participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by a means of telecommunication facilities that enable their identification and guarantee their effective participation shall be deemed present for the purposes of calculating the quorum and the majority. To this end, the means chosen shall transmit at least the voice of the participants and comply with technical characteristics enabling the continuous and simultaneous transmission of deliberations.

A Director who participates in a meeting by way of telecommunication facilities shall ensure that the deliberations remain confidential.

c) In accordance with the By-laws, every Director may give his/her proxy to another Director, but a Director may act as proxy for only one other Director and a proxy can only be given for one specific meeting of the Board of Directors.

11.3 Notification of Board Meetings.

The persons authorised to issue a convening notice of a Board of Directors' meeting are defined in Article 10 of the By-laws.

Convening notices, which may be sent by the Secretary to the Board of Directors, are sent by letter, email or by any other means, including verbally. The person who convenes the meeting shall specify, depending on the sensitivity of the decisions to be taken or the topics addressed, whether the Directors may not participate in the meeting by a means of telecommunication.

The representative of the Central Social and Economic Committee attends the meetings of the Board of Directors under the conditions provided for by the regulations.

By decision of the Chairman, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers or other Group Senior Managers or, where relevant, external persons whose attendance is useful to the deliberations, may attend any or part of the meetings of the Board of Directors. These persons are subject to the same rules of ethics, confidentiality, loyalty and professional conduct (*déontologie*) as the Directors.

11.4 Preparation of the Board of Directors' files.

The files, which have been previously validated by General Management pursuant to the conditions laid down by the latter, are, except in an emergency, sent by the Secretary to the Board of Directors no later than seven calendar days before the meeting of the Board of Directors.

The files sent to the Board of Directors contain:

i. an indication specifying whether the file is sent for the purposes of debate, guidance or decision,

ii. the name of the member of General Management who validated it and the BU/SU in charge of drafting the document,

iii. where applicable, the legal or regulatory references justifying the meeting of the Board of Directors,

iv. a summary,

v. an indication specifying which points require the specific attention of the Board of Directors;

vi. information on the social and environmental issues to consider by the Board of Directors, where applicable,

vii. the text of the draft decision of the Board of Directors, where applicable,

viii. relevant supporting documents provided as attachments.

A file template is available from the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

When a topic requires a formal opinion from the risk, compliance or audit function, said opinion must be the subject of a separate memorandum that is added as an attachment to the file. When preparing for the meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Directors may hear the heads of the control functions.

11.5 Holding of meetings.

In accordance with Article 11 of the By-laws, board meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by a Director designated for this purpose at the beginning of the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Chairman of the meeting:

- mentions, where applicable, the name of the Director in charge of introducing a matter listed on the agenda,
- systematically indicates the nature of the conclusion after each item on the agenda is considered (for debate, guidance, or decision); and
- in the event of a request for approval by the Board of Directors, indicates whether a formal vote is required.

For each item on the agenda, the Chairman allows each Director sufficient time to express his/her opinion in accordance with the time allotted in the agenda.

In accordance with Article 11 of the By-laws, resolutions are adopted by a majority vote of the Directors present or represented. In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman holds the casting vote.

11.6 Minutes.

Each of the deliberations of the Board of Directors is reported in minutes drawn up by the Secretary to the Board of Directors. The minutes include a summary of the discussions and deliberations. They mention the questions raised or the reservations expressed by the participants, grouping them together by theme if possible. They specify the orientations or decisions adopted by the Board of Directors.

Each set of minutes of the Board of Directors is approved at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors.

The minutes are later transcribed in a special register pursuant to legislation in force.

11.7 Statement of requests from the Board of Directors.

When the Board of Directors makes requests, they are formalised in a document that contains an expected response date and, where applicable, the BU(s) or SU(s) concerned by each request.

This document is regularly updated and sent to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings.

It compiles the previous requests that have not yet received a response and mentions the requests that have received a response, indicating the date of said response.

Article 12: Executive session

The Directors meet at least twice a year to conduct an executive session, with the exception of Chief Executive Officers and Directors who have employee status.

The Chairman assesses whether the Chief Executive Officer can be requested to participate in all or part of an executive session, in view of the topic(s) addressed.

It is also the Chairman's role to assess, in view of the topics addressed, whether Directors with employee status may be convened to an executive session for all or part of this session, notably if the performances of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers are being assessed at this meeting.

This meeting is convened and chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors if he has the status of independent Director, failing which it is convened and chaired by the lead Director.

The meeting includes an agenda decided by the Chairman, who allows time to address various matters raised at the Directors' initiative.

Article 13: Seminar

13.1 The Board of Directors meets at least once a year during a seminar to conduct working sessions which may be held either on the Company premises or outside such premises. In addition to the members of the Board of Directors, the General Management, the Head of Strategy and the Chief Financial Officer participate in the seminar. The heads of the BUs and SUs attend, where appropriate.

13.2 The purpose of the seminar is notably to review the banking environment, the Group's main businesses and its competitive environment. Where applicable, a summary of the orientations focuses is drawn up and submitted for approval at the next Board meeting.

Article 14: Information provided to the Board of Directors

14.1 Resources.

The Chairman or the Chief Executive Officer shall provide each Director and non-voting Director with all the information and documents necessary for the performance of their duties; each Director is provided with computer equipment to facilitate access to them. All protective measures deemed necessary are taken to preserve the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, and each member of the Board of Directors or any person who has received the documentation is responsible not only for the ressources and materials thus made available to them but also for their access.

14.2 Information received.

Effective Senior Managers shall inform the Board of Directors of all significant risks, risk management policies and changes made to them.

Meetings of the Board of Directors and the Committees are preceded by the online publication or availability in a timely manner of a file on the agenda items that require special analysis and prior thought whenever confidentiality considerations so permit.

Between meetings, Directors also receive all useful information, including critical information, about events or transactions significant for the Company. Notably, they receive press releases issued by the Company.

14.3 Information requested.

In order to contribute effectively to the meetings of the Board of Directors and to enable the latter to make an informed decision, each Director may request the Chairman or the Chief Executive Officer to supply all documents and information necessary for the performance of their missions when said documents and information are pertinent to decision-making and related to the powers of the Board of Directors.

Requests are sent to the Chairman, who directly relays them either to the Chief Executive Officer or through the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

When the Chief Executive Officer considers it preferable for confidentiality reasons, the said documents made available to the Director and to any person attending the meetings of the Board of Directors are consulted in the presence of the Secretary to the Board of Directors or of the relevant Group employee.

Article 15: Training of Directors

15.1 Training of all Directors.

The Company devotes the necessary human and financial resources to the training of the Directors, particularly in the banking and financial fields. Annual training is provided by the Company during which the members of the Board of Directors meet the managers who deal with the topics presented. The seminars mentioned in Article 13 are also an opportunity to supplement the Directors' training, particularly on subjects relating to changes in the environment of the Group's activity.

Two types of training sessions are held each year:

- training related to the specifics of the bank's businesses, the regulations applicable to them (banking, prudential and financial); and
- training relating to risks, including emerging risks.

Several training sessions are held each year, with a number of hours adapted to the Directors' needs and with a minimum of five two-hour sessions.

Each Director may, upon being appointed and throughout his/her term of office, receive training on areas he/she deems necessary for the performance of the corporate officer position. He/she submits his/her request to the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

These training sessions are organised by the Company or by third parties, the cost of which is borne by the Company.

15.2 Training of employee Directors.

Training enables Directors to acquire and enhance knowledge and techniques necessary to perform their corporate officer position.

It focuses on the role and functioning of the Board of Directors, the rights and duties of the Directors and their responsibilities, and the organisation and activities of the Company.

Employee Directors receive 40 hours of training per year (which includes the training time dedicated to the entire Board of Directors).

The time spent on training is deducted from actual working time and remunerated as such on the scheduled payment date.

The Secretary to the Board of Directors reports on the following matters for approval of the Board of Directors during the first half of the year of the beginning of the term of office of each of the employee Directors:

- the content of the training programme after obtaining the opinion of the employee Director, and
- the entities in charge of providing the training.

At the end of the training session, the training centre selected by the Board of Directors must issue a certificate of attendance which the employee Director must deliver to the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

Article 16: Annual assessment

The Board of Directors performs an annual review of its functioning by way of an assessment. As part of this process, an annual assessment of each of the Directors is also carried out.

This assessment is performed every three years by a specialised external consultant.

In other years, the assessment process is based on:

- individual interviews with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee; and
- questionnaires prepared by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

The Board discusses the views and opinions expressed in the review. It draws conclusions from the responses given to improve the conditions under which it prepares and organises its work and that of its Committees.

The findings of the review are made public in the assessment section of the corporate governance report.

Article 17: The Committees of the Board of Directors

17.1 In certain areas, the Board of Directors' deliberations are prepared by specialised Committees composed of Directors appointed by the Board of Directors, which assess the topics within their missions and submit their opinions and recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Committees do not have decision-making power apart from the Audit and Internal Control Committee in respect of: on the one hand, the selection of Statutory Auditors for the mission of certifying the accounts and the selection of the Statutory Auditors and/or an independent third-party body for the certification of sustainability information and, on the other hand, the approvals of the services other than the certification of the accounts for each of the Statutory Auditors and of the services other than the certification of sustainability information for each of the Sustainability Auditors. Each file submitted mentions the nature of the decision to be taken by the Board of Directors.

17.2 These Committees are comprised of members of the Board of Directors who do not hold an executive function within the Company and who have suitable knowledge to perform the missions of the Committee in which they participate.

17.3 The Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Chairpersons of the other Committees are appointed by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

All Committee Chairpersons are appointed from among the independent Directors.

17.4 These Committees may decide, where appropriate, to involve other Directors without voting rights in their meetings.

17.5 They have the necessary resources to carry out their missions and act under the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

17.6 In the exercise of their respective powers, they may request any relevant information, hear the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the Group's management executives and, after informing the Chairman, request the performance of external technical studies, at the Company's expense. They subsequently report on the information obtained and the opinions collected.

17.7 Each Committee defines its annual work programme which is approved by the Chairman of the Committee. The frequency and duration of committee meetings must be such that they enable an in-depth review and discussion of each of the topics or dashboards falling within the competence of the Committees. The agendas and the duration devoted to each topic must receive prior approval from the Chairman. The agendas systematically indicate the nature of the conclusions expected from the Board of Directors (for debate, guidance or decision).

17.8 As for meetings of the Board of Directors, the timetable and agenda of committee meetings are set by the Chairman of the Committee by 1 January at the latest, save in exceptional circumstances, with the ability to add meetings and items to the agenda of the meetings as necessary. The minimum number of meetings for each of the Committees is specified in their respective charters.

17.9 Four standing Committees exist:

- the Audit and Internal Control Committee,
- the Risk Committee,
- the Compensation Committee,
- the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

The Risk Committee also sits as the US Risk Committee. A dedicated Charter appended to these Internal Rules defines its purpose, composition, organisation and operation. The Chairman of the Risk Committee reports on its work to the Board of Directors, which validates it.

17.10 By decision of the Chairpersons of the Committees concerned, joint meetings between the Committees may be organised on topics of common interest. These meetings are co-chaired by the Committee Chairpersons.

17.11 The Board may create one or more *ad hoc* committees.

17.12 The Risk Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee may perform their missions for Group companies on a consolidated or sub-consolidated basis.

17.13 The secretarial services of each Committee are provided by the Secretary to the Board of Directors or a person appointed by the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

The Secretary of the Committee shall prepare the minutes of the meetings, which are filed in the archives specific to each Committee.

17.14 The Chairman of each Committee drafts a detailed report for the Board of Directors, stating the topics examined by the Committee, the questions discussed, and the recommendations made for the purposes of the decisions of the Board of Directors. A written record on the Committees' work is made available to the members of the Board of Directors.

Each Committee shall submit its opinion to the Board of Directors on the part of the Universal Registration Document dealing with the issues falling within its scope of activity and prepare an annual activity report for the Board of Directors' approval, to be inserted in the Universal Registration Document.

17.15 The missions, composition, organisation and functioning of each Committee are defined by a dedicated charter. These charters are appended hereto. The topics that may be dealt with jointly by the Risk Committee and the Audit and Internal Control Committee are indicated by an asterisk*.

Article 18: Directors' compensation

18.1 The global amount of the Directors' compensation is set by the General Meeting. The Board of Directors may decide to only partially allocate it. It may decide to allocate a budget for specific missions or temporary workload increases for some members of the Board of Directors or of the Committees.

18.2 The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, when he/she is also a Director do not receive this compensation.

18.3 The amount of allocated compensation is reduced by a sum equal to EUR 160,000 to be distributed between the members of the Risk Committee and the Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee sitting as the US Risk Committee. This amount is distributed in equal portions, except for the Chairman of the Risk Committee, who receives two portions.

The balance is then reduced by a lump sum of EUR 130,000 which is distributed between the Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Chairman of the Risk Committee.

18.4 The balance is divided into two portions: 50% fixed and 50% variable. The number of fixed portions per Director is 6. Additional fixed units are allocated as follows:

- The Chairman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee or of the Risk Committee: 4 portions;
- The Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee or of the Compensation Committee: 3 portions;
- Member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee or of the Compensation Committee: 0.5 portions;
- Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee or of the Risk Committee: 1 portion.

Fixed portions may be reduced in proportion to actual attendance when the attendance rate over the year falls below 80%.

18.5 The variable portion of the compensation is divided at the end of the year in proportion to the number of meetings or working meetings of the Board of Directors and of each of the Committees attended by each Director.

Executive sessions, work seminars and training sessions are not counted as meetings of the Board of Directors and do not give rise to any specific compensation.

Article 19: Personally-owned shares

Each Director appointed by the General Meeting (whether in his/her own name or as a permanent representative of a legal entity) must hold at least 2,000 Societe Generale shares. Each Director has a six month timeframe to hold the 600 shares provided for by the By-laws, followed by an additional six month timeframe to increase his/her holding to at least 1,000 shares. Later, the number of shares held by each Director must rise to 2,000 before the end of the month of February of the year his/her term of office expires. The Director representing employee shareholders appointed pursuant to Article L. 225-23 of the French Commercial Code is not bound by the terms of the present paragraph. In the event that a Director is co-opted, the duty to acquire 600 and subsequently 1,000 shares applies from the starting date of the co-optation without, however, this holding having to be increased to 2,000 shares at the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders convened to ratify said Director's appointment.

The Board of Directors sets a minimum number of shares that the Chief Executive Officers must hold in registered form until the end of their functions. This decision shall be reviewed at least each time their term of office is renewed. Until this shareholding objective is achieved, the Chief Executive Officers use for this purpose a portion of the exercise of options or performance share awards as determined by the Board of Directors. This information is included in the corporate governance report.

Each corporate officer is prohibited from hedging his/her shares.

Article 20: Directors’ expenses

20.1 Directors’ travel, accommodation, meals and mission expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Board of Directors, the Committees of the Board of Directors, the General Meeting of Shareholders or any other meetings related to the work of the Board of Directors or the Committees, are borne or reimbursed by Societe Generale upon delivery of receipts.

At least once a year, the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee reviews the statement of Directors’ expenses in respect of the previous year and issues proposals or recommendations where necessary.

20.2 Regarding the Chairman’s expenses, the Company also bears the cost of expenses necessary for the performance of his/her tasks.

20.3 The Secretary to the Board of Directors receives and verifies the relevant supporting documents and ensures that the amounts due are paid for or reimbursed.

Article 21: Non-voting Director

The non-voting Director attends meetings, executive sessions and seminars of the Board of Directors and may participate in the meetings of the specialised committees in an advisory capacity.

One of his tasks is to assist the Board of Directors on social and environmental responsibility and, more specifically, on energy transition. In addition to his role in defining strategy in this area, he assists all Committee meetings dealing with social and environmental responsibility topics.

He is subject to the same rules of ethics, confidentiality, conflicts of interest and professional conduct ("*déontologie*") as the Directors.

The compensation of the non-voting Director is set by the Board of Directors upon the proposal from the Compensation Committee. It is equal to the average compensation paid to Directors pursuant to Article 18 of the Internal Rules after deducting the amount allocated under the US Risk Committee and with the exception of the compensation paid to Committee Chairpersons. Said compensation takes into account his attendance. His expenses may be reimbursed under the same conditions as those applying to the Directors.

LIST OF APPENDICES TO THE INTERNAL RULES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOCIETE GENERALE

APPENDIX 1 CHARTER OF THE AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE OF SOCIETE GENERALE

ARTICLE 1 Content of the Charter

The present Charter forms an integral part of the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors of Societe Generale (the “Internal Rules”). Any subject not covered by this Charter is governed by the Internal Rules, and the terms used are defined in the Internal Rules.

The topics that may be addressed jointly by the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Risk Committee are indicated by an asterisk* in each of the charters.

ARTICLE 2 Role

Without prejudice to the detailed list of missions referred to in Article 5, the Audit and Internal Control Committee’s mission is to monitor questions concerning the preparation and control of accounting, financial and sustainability information, as well as the monitoring of the effectiveness of internal control, measurement, monitoring and risk control systems. It conducts the procedure for selecting the Statutory Auditors for the certification of the accounts and the selection of the Statutory Auditors and/or an independent third-party body for the certification of sustainability information. It approves the services provided by the Statutory Auditors other than the certification of the accounts and the services provided by the Statutory Auditors and/or independent third-party bodies other than the certification of sustainability information.

ARTICLE 3 Composition

The Audit and Internal Control Committee is comprised of at least four Directors who are appointed by the Board of Directors and who have appropriate financial, accounting, statutory audit or extra-financial expertise. At least two-thirds of the Committee’s members are independent within the meaning of the AFEP-MEDEF Corporate Governance Code.

The heads of the control functions (risk, compliance, audit), the Chief Financial Officer and the Secretary General are present at all meetings, unless otherwise decided by the Chairman of the Committee.

The Statutory Auditors are invited to the meetings of the Audit and Internal Control Committee unless the Committee decides otherwise. They may also be consulted outside meetings and without the Chief Executive Officers and any employee of the company being present.

Before the Committee reviews the closed financial statements, it meets the Statutory Auditors, without the Chief Executive Officers and any employee of the company being present.

The relevant Chief Executive Officer in charge of supervising internal control is present at the meeting of the Committee when it examines the report on internal control.

From time to time, the Chief Executive Officers may also assist the work of the Committee at its request.

ARTICLE 4 Meetings

The Audit and Internal Control Committee meets as often as required by the corporate interest and at least four times a year.

ARTICLE 5 Missions

It is notably responsible for:

a) ensuring the monitoring of the process for the production of financial and extra-financial information in respect of social and environmental responsibility, notably in reviewing the quality and reliability of existing systems, making proposals for their improvement and ensuring that corrective actions have been implemented in the event of a malfunction in the process; where appropriate, it makes recommendations to ensure their integrity;

b) analysing the draft accounts to be submitted to the Board of Directors in order to, in particular, verify the clarity of the information provided and assess the relevance of the accounting methods adopted for drawing up the annual accounts and annual consolidated accounts; it examines the scope of the consolidated companies and, where applicable, the reasons why companies would not be included therein; it also examines the implementation procedures adopted for the application of the main accounting standards applicable to the Group, particularly with regard to the provisioning rules*;

c) submitting to the Board of Directors its opinion on these financial statements and the corresponding financial communication, after having heard the opinion of the Statutory Auditors;

d) reporting regularly to the Board of Directors on the performance of its missions. It also reports on the results of the missions of certifying the accounts and the sustainability information as well as on the way these missions have contributed to the integrity of the financial and sustainability information and the role it has played in these processes. It informs without delay the Board of Directors of any difficulty encountered;

e) conducting the procedure for selecting the Statutory Auditors for the mission of certifying the accounts and the procedure for selecting the Statutory Auditors and/or an independent third-party body for the certification of sustainability information. For each of these selection procedures, it makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors. This recommendation is then brought to the attention of the General Meeting of Shareholders called to approve, on the proposal of the Board of Directors, on their engagement or the renewal of their engagement, as well as their compensation;

f) ensuring the independence of the Statutory Auditors and, as the case may be, the independent third-party body, in accordance with the regulations in force;

g) approving the services other than the certification of the accounts provided by each of the Statutory Auditors of Societe Generale and by the members of the network to which they belong, as well as the services other than the certification of sustainability information provided by each of the Statutory Auditors and/or the independent third-party bodies and by the members of the network to which they belong for the benefit of all Societe Generale Group entities after analysing the risks to the independence of the Statutory Auditor and/or the independent third-party body concerned and the safeguard measures applied by the latter. In the particular event where local legislation requires approval by the audit committee of a local Public Interest Entity (“PIE”) and that said PIE has at least one Statutory Auditor and/or one independent third-party body that is identical to those of Societe Generale, its committee shall only approve services other than the certification of the accounts services and/or services other than the certification of sustainability information provided to this entity and to its subsidiaries. In this particular event, in respect of services other than the certification of the accounts and/or services other than the certification of sustainability information provided to the other companies in the Group, the Audit Committee of the local entity shall receive only a brief summary of the engagements approved by the Audit Committee and of the Internal Control division of Societe Generale;

h) reviewing the work program of the Statutory Auditors and, more generally, monitoring the control of statutory audit missions and the certification of sustainability information by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with regulation in force;

i) taking into account of the findings and conclusions of the High Audit Authority following the controls carried out;

j) ensuring the monitoring of the effectiveness of internal control and audit systems, in particular with regard to procedures for the preparation and processing of accounting, financial and sustainability information. To this end, the Committee notably:

- reviews the Group's permanent control quarterly dashboard,
- reviews the internal control and risk control management of the business divisions, departments and main subsidiaries,
- reviews the Group's annual and multi-year periodic control programmes, as well as their modifications, prior to their approval by the Board of Directors,
- monitors the implementation of the audit plan for the year and is systematically informed in the event of a delay in or a postponement of the missions,
- provides its opinion on the organisation and functioning of the internal control departments*,
- reviews the follow-up letters from the banking and financial market supervisors, and issues an opinion on draft replies to these letters*;

k) familiarises itself with the reports drafted to comply with regulations on internal control and, in particular, the audit reports;

l) prepares discussions of the Board of Directors in respect of anti-money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML-FT), when the Board of Directors:

- reviews the policy, mechanisms and procedures, and their effectiveness*,
- is informed, at least once a year, of the activity and results of the internal controls for AML-FT, for incidents and deficiencies, and the corrective measures taken,
- approves the annual report on the internal control of AML-FT systems;

m) reviews the "whistleblower" system put in place and developments in the system;

n) reviews compliance incidents, as well as the corresponding action plans;

o) reviews the system put in place to prevent and detect corruption and influence peddling. It receives all necessary information for this purpose;

p) providing its opinion to the Board of Directors prior to the appointment and dismissal of the Head of inspection and Audit and the Head of Compliance.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee or its Chairman hears the Directors in charge of the internal control functions (risk, compliance, audit), as well as the Chief Financial Officer, potentially at their request and, where necessary, the managers responsible for the preparation of the accounts, internal control, risk control, compliance control and periodic control; each quarter, prior to the session in which it reviews the report of the Head of Inspection and Audit, the Committee hears him in a meeting without any other company executive being present.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee delivers its opinion to General Management on the objectives and assessment of the heads of risk control, compliance control and periodic control.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee annually reviews matters related to:

- client protection;
- market integrity;
- the implementation of obligations arising out of the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation);
- the Group's tax policy and management*.

The Audit Committee ensures annual follow-up of disposals and acquisitions. It receives a *post-mortem* appraisal of the most significant transactions.

At each meeting of the Board of Directors subsequent to the holding of an Audit Committee meeting, the Chairman of the Committee produces a detailed report reiterating the topics examined, the questions discussed, and the recommendations that it makes for the purpose of the Board of Directors' decisions.

APPENDIX 2 CHARTER OF THE RISK COMMITTEE OF SOCIETE GENERALE

ARTICLE 1 Content of the Charter

The present Charter forms an integral part of the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors of Societe Generale (the "Internal Rules"). Any subject not covered by this Charter is governed by the Internal Rules, and the terms used are defined in the Internal Rules. The type of risks falling within the scope of the Committee's competence is that mentioned in the Group's Risk Appetite Statement.

The topics that may be dealt with jointly by the Risk Committee and the Audit and Internal Control Committee are indicated by an asterisk (*) in each of the charters.

ARTICLE 2 Role

The Risk Committee prepares the Board of Directors' work on the Group's global strategy and appetite for risks of all kinds(1), both current and future, and assists it when the controls reveal difficulties in their implementation.

ARTICLE 3 Composition

The Risk Committee is composed of at least four Directors who are appointed by the Board of Directors and who have knowledge, skills and expertise with respect to risks. At least two-thirds of the Committee's members are independent within the meaning of the AFEP-MEDEF Corporate Governance Code.

The heads of the control functions (risk, compliance, audit), the Chief Financial Officer and the Secretary General are present at all meetings, unless otherwise decided by the Chairman of the Committee.

The Chief Executive Officer in charge of supervising the control functions is present at the Committee's Meetings when it reviews the evaluation of these functions. From time to time he may also participate in the Committee's work when requested by the Committee.

The Statutory Auditors are invited to the meetings of the Risk Committee unless the Committee decides otherwise. They may also be consulted outside these meetings.

ARTICLE 4 Meetings

The Risk Committee meets as often as required by the corporate interest and at least four times a year.

ARTICLE 5 Missions

It is notably responsible for:

a) assisting the Board of Directors in determining the global risk strategy and appetite for risks of all types. It assists the Board of Directors and prepares the discussions in respect of the annual approval of the Group Risk Appetite Statement, and of the Group Risk Appetite Framework. It is regularly informed of developments in the risk context, notably to enable it to provide information to the Board of Directors. It examines and prepares the discussions of the Board of Directors, which approves the risk limits and in particular market risk limits;

b) performing a regular review of the strategies, policies, procedures and systems used to detect, manage and monitor risks of all types(2) and reports its findings to the Board of Directors;*

c) reviewing the risk control procedures and is consulted in order to set global risk limits;

d) analysing the results of the annual risk, compliance and audit function review assessments. On this occasion, it is informed of significant changes to the control functions organisations and, on an annual basis, to their budgets and resources. When assessing the audit function*, it relies on information received from the Audit and Internal Control Committee;

e) issuing an opinion on the Group's overall policy and level of provisioning, as well as on specific provisions of a significant amount;*

f) reviewing the reports prepared to comply with banking regulations on risks;

g) reviewing the policy concerning risk control and the monitoring of off-balance sheet commitments, especially in light of memoranda prepared to this end by the Finance Division, the Risk Division and the Statutory Auditors;*

h) reviewing, as part of its mission, whether the prices for the products and services mentioned in Books II and III of the French Monetary and Financial Code and offered to clients are consistent with the Company's risk strategy. When these prices do not correctly reflect the risks, it informs the Board of Directors accordingly and provides its opinion on the remedial action plan;

i) without prejudice to the Compensation Committee's missions, it reviews whether the incentives provided for by the compensation policy and practices are consistent with the Company's situation and strategic objectives in respect of its risk exposure, its capital and its liquidity, and in respect of the probability and phasing of the expected benefits;

(1) The typology of risks is mentioned in the Group Risk Appetite Statement.
(2) The typology of risks falling within the scope of the Committee's competence appears in the chapter of the Universal Registration Document on risks.

l) reviewing the risks related to strategic orientations in terms of social and environmental responsibility, including climate-related risks. The Risk Committee also examines the risks related social and environmental responsibility at least once every quarter, together with climate stress test results;

m) reviewing culture and conduct indicators;

n) reviewing the enterprise risk management of the Company's operations in the United States in accordance with the requirements of the US Federal Reserve's Enhanced Prudential Standard Rules and supervisory guidelines. When sitting as the US Risk Committee, the Risk Committee operates under a dedicated charter which forms part of and supplements this section. The Chairman of the Risk Committee reports on the work performed by the US Risk Committee to the Board of Directors, which validates it;

o) reviewing, at least every six months, the risks related to financial security, the anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism policy referred to in Article L. 561-4-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the systems and procedures put in place to comply with the provisions of Book II of Article L. 561-36-1 of the same code and the remedial measures necessary to correct significant incidents and deficiencies in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and the freezing of assets and the prohibition on making available or using funds or economic resources, and to ensure their effectiveness;*

p) reviewing the documents and preparing the discussions and decisions of the Board of Directors on the ICAAP (internal capital adequacy assessment process) and the ILAAP (internal liquidity adequacy assessment process);

q) regularly reviewing risk dashboards of all types, including reputation risk and compliance risk. It also reviews the dashboards on operations. It receives all the information provided for by the regulations or the Risk Appetite Framework on breaches of limits and remedial measures;

r) reviewing the follow-up of the recommendations of supervisors in its area of competence;

s) reviewing the business continuity and operational resilience plans;

t) reviewing the preventive recovery plan communicated to the ECB and deliberating on any similar plan requested by other authorities;

u) reviewing the elements necessary to establish the resolution plan communicated to the competent supervisory authorities;

v) reviewing the risks related to the information system security policy, including cyber security, IT strategy and outsourced activities;

w) reviewing significant incidents that may affect the Bank with regard to the risks arising from the mapping and associated with reputation, compliance, operations and regulatory projects. In particular, it reviews environmental risks or risk related to the implementation of strategic orientations by the Group in respect of social and environmental responsibility, data quality notably in respect of the BCBS 239, and dispute management;

x) issuing an opinion to the Compensation Committee in which the risks in the compensation procedure for regulated persons (market professionals and others) are analysed;

y) regularly reviewing the important points raised at the new product committees;

z) issuing its opinion to the Board of Directors prior to the appointment and dismissal of the Chief Risk Officer.

The Risk Committee or its Chairman hears the heads of the internal control functions (risk, compliance, audit) as well as the Chief Financial Officer and, where necessary, the managers responsible for preparing the accounts, the internal control, risk control, compliance control and periodic control.

The Committee is kept informed by General Management of the appointment of the managers of the second-level internal control and periodic control.

APPENDIX 3 CHARTER OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF SOCIETE GENERALE

ARTICLE 1 Content of the Charter

The present Charter forms an integral part of the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors of Societe Generale (the "Internal Rules"). Any subject not covered by this Charter is governed by the Internal Rules, and the terms used are defined in the Internal Rules.

ARTICLE 2 Role

The Compensation Committee prepares the decisions of the Board of Directors concerning compensation, especially those related to the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officers, as well as of persons that have an impact on the risk and the management of risks in the Company.

ARTICLE 3 Composition

The Compensation Committee is composed of at least four Directors and includes a Director elected by the employees. At least two-thirds of the Committee's members are independent within the meaning of the AFEP-MEDEF Code[1]. Its composition enables it to assess the compensation policies and practices with regard to the management of the Company's risks, equity and liquidity.

ARTICLE 4 Meetings

The Compensation Committee meets as often as required by the corporate interest and at least four times a year.

ARTICLE 5 Missions

a) It performs an annual review of the principles of the Company's compensation policy;

b) It prepares the Board of Directors' decisions:

- without the persons concerned being present, regarding the compensation, allowances and benefits of any kind granted to the Chief Executive Officers, as well as the Effective Senior Managers, if they are different,
- regarding the compensation policy for regulated persons within the meaning of banking regulations whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the Company or the Group, as well as any employee who, in view of their global income, falls within the same compensation bracket. For this purpose, it hears the Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Compliance and the Head of inspection and Audit as part of the mission provided for in Article L. 511-74 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. As part of this process, it takes into account the opinion of the Risk Committee and refers to it in its opinion to the Board of Directors. It hears, where necessary, the Chairman of the Risk Committee.

It prepares the control by the Board of Directors of the compensation of the Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Compliance and the Head of inspection and Audit, after receiving the opinion of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and the Risk Committee, each in respect of the matters that concern it.

It receives all information necessary to perform its mission.

It reviews the annual reports sent to the supervisory authorities.

It hears, where necessary, the General Management, the heads of Business Units and Service Units, and the heads of the control functions.

It may be assisted by the internal control services or by external experts.

In particular, the Committee:

a) recommends to the Board of Directors, in compliance with the regulations applicable to credit institutions, the principles laid down by the AFEP-MEDEF Corporate Governance Code and professional standards, the principles of the compensation policy for Chief Executive Officers, and especially the determination criteria, the structure and the amount of this compensation, including allowances and benefits in kind, personal protection or retirement insurance and compensation of any kind received from all Group companies. It makes recommendations on several social and environmental responsibility criteria, and at least one criteria dealing with the Company's climate-related targets. These criteria, which are clearly defined, must reflect the most significant social and environmental issues for the Company, the Committee monitors their implementation;

b) delivers its opinion to the Board of Directors on the recommendation made by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee on the global compensation payable to Directors to be voted upon at the General Meeting of Shareholders, and on the recommendation of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee on the allocation of this amount between each Director;

c) prepares the annual performance assessment of the Chief Executive Officers;

d) proposes to the Board of Directors the policy on performance shares;

e) prepares the decisions of the Board of Directors concerning employee savings and employee share ownership.

(1) The AFEP-MEDEF Code does not take employees into account for the calculation of the percentage of independent Directors in the committees.

APPENDIX 4 CHARTER OF THE NOMINATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE OF SOCIETE GENERALE

ARTICLE 1 Content of the Charter

The present Charter forms an integral part of the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors of Societe Generale (the “Internal Rules”). Any subject not covered by this Charter is governed by the Internal Rules, and the terms used are defined in the Internal Rules.

ARTICLE 2 Role

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee prepares the decisions of the Board of Directors regarding the selection of Directors, the appointment of Chief Executive Officers, succession plans, the composition of management bodies and the proper functioning of the Board of Directors, in particular the application of the governance rules described in the Internal Rules.

ARTICLE 3 Composition

It is comprised of at least four Directors. At least two-thirds of the Committee’s members are independent within the meaning of the AFEP-MEDEF Corporate Governance Code. The Chief Executive Officer is involved in the Committee’s work where necessary.

The Chairman of the Committee may invite the heads of the control functions, audit, risk and compliance, as well as the head of human resources, to submit comments to the Committee, including without the General Management being present.

ARTICLE 4 Meetings

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee meets as often as required by the corporate interest and at least four times a year.

ARTICLE 5 Missions

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee:

a) periodically reviews, and at least once a year, the structure, size, composition and effectiveness of the Board of Directors’ work in respect of the missions assigned to it and submits to the Board of Directors any recommendations relevant to performing the annual assessment of the Board of Directors and of its members. This assessment is prepared by the Committee and its Chairman reports on this to the Board of Directors. Every three years, when the assessment is performed by an external firm, the Committee makes recommendations on the selection of the firm and to ensure the smooth running of the assessment; The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee prepares discussions of the Board of Directors to enable it to deal optimally with the social and environmental responsibility topics. Using the Directors’ skills matrix, it also examines each year the Board of Directors’ skills needs, including with regard to various topics relating to social and environmental responsibility. It draws the necessary conclusions on the recruitment processes in place and the training on offer;

b) periodically reviews the Board of Directors’ policies concerning the selection and appointment of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officers and makes recommendations on the matter;

c) is responsible for making proposals to the Board of Directors on the appointment of Directors, non-voting Directors ("*censeurs*") and Committee members. To this end, it prepares the selection criteria to be submitted to the Board of Directors, proposes to the Board of Directors a target to be met to ensure the balanced representation of women and men on the Board of Directors and develops a policy designed to achieve this target[(1)];

d) in carrying out its missions, it seeks to comply with all the conditions laid down by the EBA and the ECB as part of fit and proper assessments;

e) prepares and reviews each year the succession plan for corporate officers, particularly in the event of an unforeseeable vacancy, after carrying out the appropriate studies;

f) ensures the existence of an appointment selection procedure for holders of key functions and is informed of the appointment of the Heads of Business Units or Service Units. It is provided with the succession plan and reports on this to the Board of Directors;

g) provides its opinion to the Board of Directors on the appointment and dismissal of the Chief Officers for Risks, Compliance, and Inspection and Audit, after receiving the opinion of:

- the Risk Committee regarding the Chief Risk Officer, and
- the Audit and Internal Control Committee regarding the Chief Officer for Inspection and Audit and the Chief Compliance Officer;

h) prepares the review by the Board of Directors of corporate governance questions, as well as the Board of Directors’ work on matters relating to corporate culture. It recommends to the Board of Directors the presentation of the Board of Directors in the Universal Registration Document and in particular the list of independent Directors;

i) prepares the work of the Board of Directors in respect of the governance of the subsidiaries in order to ensure compliance with the general principles applicable to the Group;

j) prepares the work of the Board of Directors in the event of an amendment of the Company’s By-laws or the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors;

k) It proposes to the Board of Directors the global amount of Directors’ compensation to be proposed for the vote of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the allocation of this amount among each Director.

(1) The target and policy of credit institutions, in addition to the implementation procedures, are made public in accordance with Article 435 paragraph 2(c) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 dated 26 June 2013.

APPENDIX 5 CHARTER OF THE US RISK COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOCIETE GENERALE

CHARTER OF THE U.S. RISK COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (THE "CHARTER")

MANDATE

The U.S. Risk Committee ("**Committee**" or the "**USRC**") of the Société Générale ("**SG**" or "**SG Group**") Board of Directors ("**Board**") is formed in accordance with the requirements of the Enhanced Prudential Standards for Bank Holding Companies and Foreign Banking Organizations ("**EPS Rules**") as promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System(1). The Committee's mandate is to (a) review all kinds of risks, both current and future, relating to, booked in or arising from SG's business, activities, affairs and operations in the United States, including SG's subsidiaries, branches and representative offices in the United States (collectively, "**SGUS**"), (b) advise the Board on the overall strategy and the appetite regarding such risks, and (c) assist the Board when it oversees the implementation of this strategy; and (d) oversee the adequacy and effectiveness of the SGUS Internal Audit function.

For avoidance of doubt, it is the responsibility of SG and SGUS senior management to identify and assess SGUS' exposure to risk and escalate those risks, and planned mitigants, to the Committee. Although the Committee is responsible for overseeing the SGUS enterprise risk management function and challenging management on SGUS risk issues, it is not the sole body responsible for ensuring that SGUS' risk management function is carried out efficiently and effectively.

CHARTER

The USRC is formed pursuant to Article 17.9 of the Internal Rules of the SG Board of Directors, as amended from time to time (the **"Internal Rules"**), which forms the USRC and this Charter forms part of and supplements the Internal Rules. Any topic not covered herein shall be governed by the Internal Rules.

MEMBERSHIP

The Committee is composed of the members of the SG Board's Risk Committee (Comité des Risques) and the Chair of the Board's Audit and Internal Control Committee (Comité d'Audit et de Contrôle Interne) unless the Board has provided an exception to one or more of such members but with the bottom line that the total number of members of the USRC may not be less than four. The Committee is chaired by the Chair of the Comité des Risques. If the Committee Chair cannot be present at a meeting, he or she shall delegate the role to the Chair of the Comité d'Audit et de Contrôle Interne.

The Committee shall meet the requirements for independent membership set out in the Internal Rules and shall at all times include at least one member who meets the independence requirements set forth in the EPS Rules.

QUORUM AND COMMITTEE DECISIONS

The presence of at least a majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum is present, the Committee may act through the vote of a majority of the directors who are in attendance. Committee members may attend meetings in person, or by video conference or by telephone. Committee decisions may be taken absent a meeting by unanimous written consent.

AGENDA AND COMMITTEE MATERIALS

The Committee shall approve an annual agenda submitted to it by the SGUS Chief Executive Officer after consultation with the SGUS Chief Risk Officer and SGUS General Counsel. The agenda for each meeting is based off the approved annual agenda, with additions and modifications as relevant issues within the USRC's mandate arise each year. Materials for each meeting of the Committee are typically circulated to Committee members no less than five business days prior to meetings.

MEETING FREQUENCY

The Committee may meet as often as it determines is appropriate to carry out its responsibilities under this Charter, provided that the Committee shall meet at least once per quarter. Special meetings of the Committee may be held from time to time.

MEETING MINUTES

The SGUS General Counsel (or his or her designee) shall be the Secretary of the Committee and shall document the meetings. Minutes shall be circulated to the Committee members prior to the next meeting of the Committee and shall be approved at such subsequent meeting of the Committee. The official records of Committee meetings shall be maintained by the Secretary to the Board.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The mandate of the Committee, including its function of challenging management, is set forth above. The Committee's specific roles and responsibilities in fulfillment of this mandate include the following:

- Regularly receiving updates from the heads of the internal control functions (risk, compliance, internal audit) as well as the Chief Financial Officer and, as necessary, other SGUS managers;
- At least annually, reviewing and approving the SGUS enterprise risk management framework including, but not limited to, the elements of the framework relating to liquidity risk management, and any material revisions thereto;
- At least annually, reviewing and approving the SGUS Risk Appetite Statement, and any material revisions thereto, and reviewing any other relevant overarching policies establishing the SGUS risk management governance and risk control infrastructure as well as the processes and systems for implementing, monitoring and reporting compliance with such policies;
- On a quarterly basis, reviewing a quarterly report from the U.S. Chief Risk Officer on risks affecting SGUS, which risks include, but are not limited to, liquidity risk. For avoidance of doubt, no member of the SG management has the right to demand changes to or veto the contents of the quarterly risk report;
- At least annually, reviewing and approving the SGUS Liquidity Risk Policy, and any material revisions thereto;
- At least quarterly, and more frequently if needed, conducting in camera meetings with the SGUS Chief Risk Officer with no other SG Group or SGUS personnel present. In addition, the SGUS Chief Risk Officer shall have unfettered access to the USRC should he or she need to report an issue, finding, conclusion, recommendation or analysis to the Committee;

(1) 79 Fed. Reg. 17,240 (Mar. 27, 2014), codified at 12 C.F.R. Part 252.

- At least annually, reviewing and approving the acceptable level of liquidity risk that SG may assume in connection with the operating strategies for its combined U.S. operations (liquidity risk tolerance), taking into account the capital structure, risk profile, complexity, activities, size and SG's enterprise-wide liquidity risk tolerance of such operations;
- At least semi-annually, reviewing information sufficient to determine whether SG's combined U.S. operations are operating in accordance with its established liquidity risk tolerance and to ensure that such liquidity risk tolerance is consistent with SG's enterprise-wide liquidity risk tolerance;
- At least annually, reviewing SGUS significant business lines and products to determine whether each creates or has created any unanticipated liquidity risk and whether the liquidity risk of each is within the established liquidity risk tolerance;
- At least annually, reviewing and approving the SGUS contingency funding plan and any material revisions thereto;
- At least annually, reviewing the SGUS business plans, results and strategy;
- On a regular basis, reviewing progress on all SGUS remediation projects arising from prudential supervisory issues;
- At least quarterly, reviewing information about the SGUS corporate compliance framework, including metrics, updates and challenges;
- At least annually, reviewing and approving the SGUS Compliance Risk Management Program Framework and any material revisions thereto;
- Serving as the ultimate oversight body over SGUS' compliance with U.S. anti-money laundering laws, including the Bank Secrecy Act, Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations, and applicable know-your-customer requirements and, at least annually, reviewing the SGUS framework for compliance with such regulations and requirements;
- Annually, reviewing and approving the SGUS Internal Audit function ("SGIAA") proposed annual audit plan, SGIAA charter and key performance indicators;
- On a regular basis, reviewing reports from SGIAA relating to: the conclusions of the audit work, including the adequacy of key SGUS risk management processes, areas of higher risk, the status of issues and recommendations, root-cause analysis, and information on significant industry and institution thematic trends.
- On a regular basis, receiving a presentation from the SGIAA Chief Audit Executive provided outside of the presence of SGUS senior management (other than the SGUS Chief Executive Officer and the SGUS General Counsel) relating to: the completion status of the annual audit plan, including any significant changes made to such plan; updates on ongoing SGIAA remediation plans, if any; and the results of SGIAA key performance indicators and internal and external quality assurance reviews;
- As and when requested by SGIAA, conducting in camera meetings with the SGIAA Chief Audit Executive. In addition, the SGIAA Chief Audit Executive shall have unfettered access to the USRC should he or she need to report an issue, finding, conclusion, recommendation or analysis to the Committee;
- At least annually: reviewing SGIAA's annual Independent and Objectivity Assertion Presentation and SGIAA's annual skills assessment; assessing the ability of SGIAA to operate independently and objectively; and raising any concerns regarding SGIAA to the Group Head of Audit and the SGUS CEO; and
- At least annually, receiving information and training on a range of topics affecting SGUS. Such topics will change from time to time but will typically include anti-bribery and corruption, liquidity risk, human resources, culture & conduct, information technology risk management; cybersecurity, regulatory developments and litigation and enforcement developments.

Additional details on the periodicity of all the foregoing topics are set forth in the annual agenda of the Committee.

For avoidance of doubt, all SGIAA presentations referenced herein shall be made to the Committee and the SGIAA Chief Audit Executive interactions described herein shall be with the Committee. The Group Audit function shall continue to report to the Comité d'Audit et de Contrôle Interne and may in its discretion include information in its reports about any matters relating to SGUS or SGIAA and its work.

Annex A contains a list of all documents scheduled for approval by the Committee on an annual basis. Other items may also be presented to the Committee for approval as needed.

AMENDMENTS TO THIS CHARTER

Amendments to this Charter shall be approved by the Committee and the SG Board after prior examination by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board.

USE OF ADVISORS

The Committee may request select, retain and terminate special risk management, legal, financial, accounting, audit or other professional advisors to assist the Committee in performing its responsibilities under this Charter at the corporation's expense, after informing the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Board of Directors itself, and subject to reporting back to the Board thereon. Such retention shall be coordinated by the Committee Chair with the assistance of the Secretary to the Board.

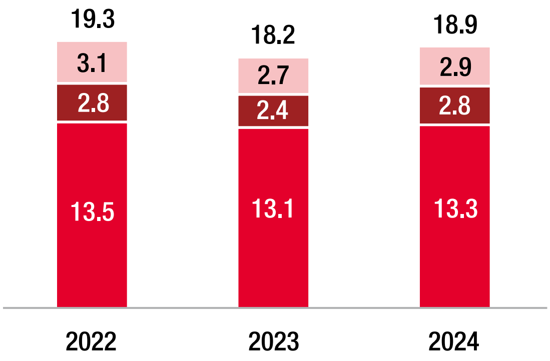
Annex A: List of Items Approved by the Committee Annually
SGUS Risk Appetite Statement
SGUS Liquidity Risk Tolerance
SGUS Enterprise Risk Management Framework
SGUS Contingency Funding Plan
SGUS Liquidity Risk Policy
Annual U.S. Risk Committee Agenda
SGUS Compliance Risk Management Program Framework
SGIAA Charter
SGIAA Key Performance Indicators
SGIAA Annual Audit Plan

4

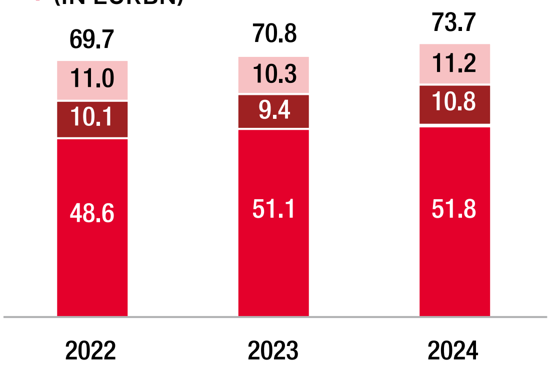
RISK AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

KEYS FIGURES

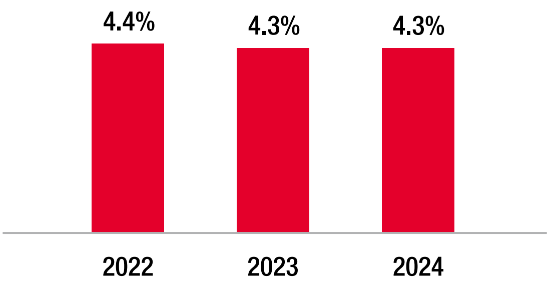
SOLVENCY RATIOS (IN %)



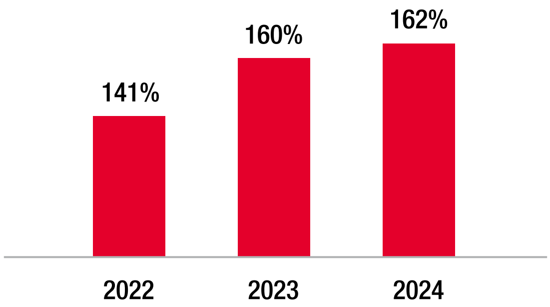
REGULATORY CAPITAL (IN EURBN)



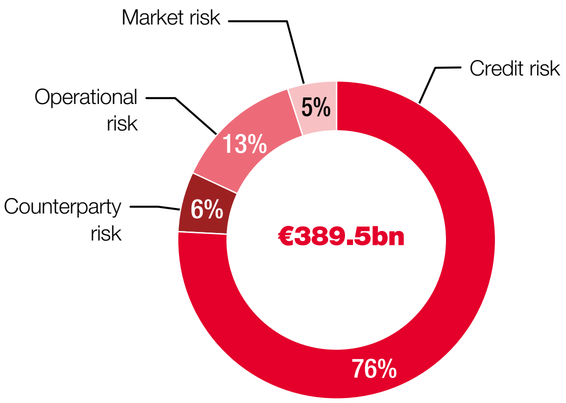
LEVERAGE RATIO



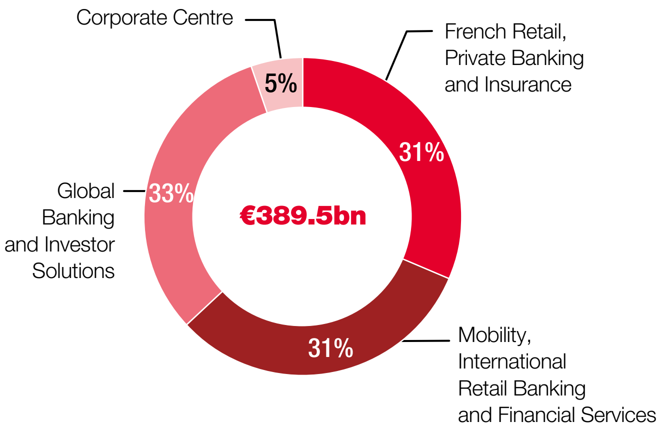
LCR RATIO[1]



DISTRIBUTION OF RWA BY RISK TYPE (TOTAL RWA AT END 2024: EUR 389.5BN *VS.* EUR 388,8BN AT END 2023)



DISTRIBUTION OF RWA BY CORE BUSINESS (TOTAL RWA AT END 2024: EUR 389.5BN *VS.* EUR 388,8BN AT END 2023)



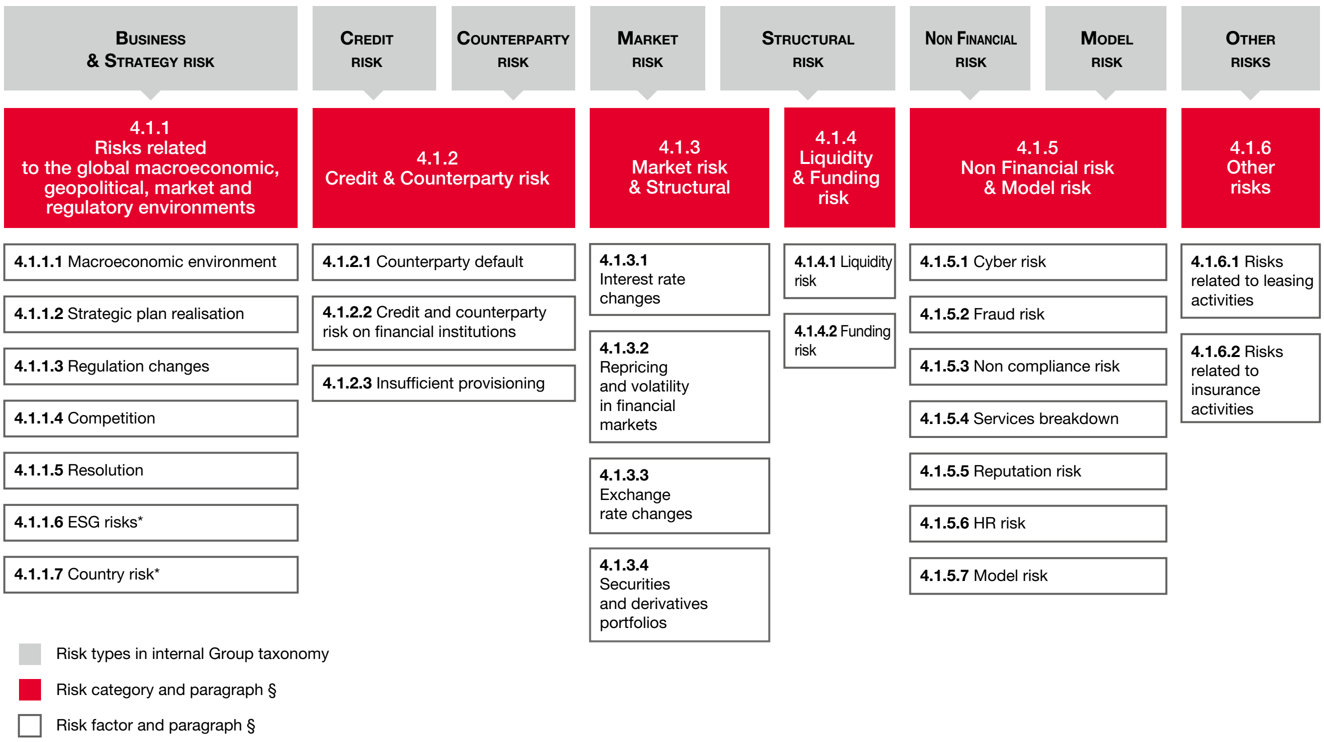
(1) In the course of preparing regulatory filings in January, an error was discovered in the calculation of the Group's LCR. The cash position of an institutional counterparty was fed to the LCR model from both the accounting and the operational systems. This error doubled the projected cash outflows in the LCR model. Correcting the issue raised the LCR from 156%, as stated in the press release of results at 31 December 2024 issued on 6 February 2025, to 162% in Q4 2024.

4.1 RISK FACTORS BY CATEGORY

This section identifies the main risk factors which the Group estimates could have a significant impact on its business activities, profitability, solvency or ability to raise finance.

Societe Generale has updated its risk typology as part of its internal risk management structure. For the purposes of this section, the different risks have been grouped into six main categories (4.1.1 to 4.1.6), in accordance with Article 16 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, also known as “Prospectus 3” regulation of 14 June 2017 according to the main risk factors that the Group estimates could impact the risk categories. Risk factors are presented based on an evaluation of their materiality, with the most material risks indicated first within each category.

The diagram below groups the different risks into six categories and identifies the main impacting risk factors.



** This risk factor is identified as the root cause that could trigger or aggravate one or more risk categories.*
Note to the reader: The diagram illustrates how the types of risks identified in the Group's risk typology have been grouped into the six categories and which risk factors mainly impact them.

4.1.1 RISKS RELATED TO THE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC, GEOPOLITICAL, MARKET AND REGULATORY ENVIRONEMENTS

4.1.1.1 The international economic, social and financial context, geopolitical tensions, as well as the market environment in which the Group operates, may adversely impact SG's business activities, financial position and performance

As a global financial institution, the Group's activities are sensitive to changes in financial markets and economic conditions in Europe, the United States and elsewhere around the world. The Group generates 41% of its business in France (in terms of net banking income for the financial year ended 31 December 2024), 36% in Europe, 9% in the Americas and 14% in the rest of the world. The Group could face significant worsening of market and economic conditions in particular resulting from crises affecting capital or credit markets, liquidity constraints, regional or global recessions and fluctuations in commodity prices, notably oil and natural gas. Other factors could lead to such deteriorations, such as variations in currency exchange rates or interest rates, inflation or deflation, rating downgrades, restructuring or defaults of sovereign or private debt, adverse geopolitical events (including acts of terrorism and military conflicts), or cybercrime risks. The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence carries risks of fraud and of obsolescence of various technologies.

Plans to ease financial regulations in the United States and the United Kingdom could result in a loss of competitiveness in the Eurozone financial sector. In addition, a health crisis or the emergence of new pandemics similar to Covid-19 cannot be ruled out, nor can unforeseen events or natural disasters.

Such events, which can develop quickly and whose impacts may not have been sufficiently anticipated and hedged, could impact the Group's operating environment for short or extended periods and have a material adverse impact on its financial position on the market, the cost of risk and its results.

The economic and financial environment is exposed to growing geopolitical risks. The war in Ukraine, which began in February 2022, is causing severe tensions between Russia and Western countries, potentially impacting global growth, raw materials prices, as well as the economic and financial sanctions that have been imposed on Russia by numerous countries, particularly in Europe and the United States. The war between Israel and Hamas, which began in October 2023, as well as tensions with Iran and in the Middle East in general, could have similar impacts or contribute to existing ones.

In the United States, a significant shift in economic policy is expected following the outcome of the recent presidential election, with a more protectionist stance. In France, political uncertainties and government instability due to the lack of a parliamentary majority could be a source of further financial and social tensions. In the medium term, the fragmentation of the European political landscape could undermine the coordination of policies linked to defence and energy transition as well as the banking and capital markets union.

In Asia, relations between the US and China, China and Taiwan and between China and the European Union are fraught with geopolitical and trade tensions, the relocation and offshoring of production sites and the risk of technological breakthroughs.

A context of raised interest rates and sluggish economic growth could have an impact on the valuation of equities, and interest rate-sensitive sectors such as real estate are adjusting, notably in Europe. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) and the European Central Bank (ECB) are expected to maintain relatively tight monetary conditions, even though they have begun a rate-cutting cycle, in line with declining inflation.

These risks and uncertainties could cause high volatility on the financial markets and a significant drop in the price of certain financial assets, potentially leading to payment defaults, with consequences that are difficult to anticipate for the Group.

Considering these uncertainties in terms of their duration and scale, these disruptions could significantly impact the activities and profitability of certain Group counterparties in 2025.

In the longer term, the energy transition to a "low-carbon economy" could adversely impact fossil energy producers, energy-intensive sectors of activity and the countries that depend on them.

Ayvens was created following the merger between ALD and LeasePlan in 2023. As a result, the automotive sector now represents an important exposure for the Group. It is currently undergoing major strategic transformations, including environmental (growing share of electric vehicles), technological, as well as competitive (arrival of Asian manufacturers in Europe on the electric vehicles market), the consequences of which could entail major risks for the Group's financial results and the value of its assets.

The Group's results are therefore dependant on economic, financial, political and geopolitical conditions prevailing on the main markets in which the Group operates.

4.1.1.2 The Group's failure to meet the strategic and financial targets it announced to the market could adversely impact its business activities and financial results

During its Capital Markets Day, the Group presented its strategic plan:

- to be a rock-solid bank by streamlining business portfolios, leveraging capital allocation and utilization, improving operational efficiency and continuing to apply its best-in-class risk management model;
- to develop high-performance sustainable businesses: excel at what the Group does best, be a leader in ESG and foster a culture of performance and accountability.

Under its strategic plan, the Group has set the following financial targets:

- a robust CET1 ratio of 13% in 2026 after the implementation of Basel IV;
- average annual revenue growth of between 0% and 2% over the 2022-2026 period;
- an improved operating efficiency, with a cost-to-income ratio lower than 60% in 2026 and ROTE of between 9% and 10% in 2026;
- a distribution rate of 50% of reported net income[1], applicable from 2024.

(1) After deduction of interest on deeply subordinated notes and undated subordinated notes, restated from non-cash items that have no impact on the CET1 ratio.

In addition, the Group has announced financial targets for 2025 that are consistent with the targets for 2026:

- a solid CET1 ratio superior to 13% throughout 2025 post Basel IV throughout 2025;
- revenue growth of at least 3% in 2025 compared to 2024 (excluding assets sold);
- decrease in costs above -1% *vs.* 2024 (excluding sold assets);
- improved operating efficiency, with a cost-to-income ratio below 66% in 2025 and a ROTE of more than 8% in 2025;
- a solid asset portfolio, with a controlled cost of risk of between 25 and 30 base points in 2025.

Furthermore, Societe Generale has placed Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) at the heart of its strategy in order to contribute to positive transformations in the environment and the development of local regions. In this respect, the Group made new commitments during its Capital Market Day on 18 September 2023 such as:

- an 80% reduction in upstream Oil & Gas exposure by 2030 vs. 2019; with a 50% reduction by 2025;
- a EUR 1 billion transition investment fund to accelerate the development of energy transition solutions and nature-based, high-impact projects that contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

In line with this strategy, the Group is fully committed to achieving its on-going strategic milestones, notably:

- the Group's "Vision 2025" project involves a review of the network of branches resulting from the merger of Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale. The year 2024 saw controlled execution in terms of deployment of the new relational and operational model. The realisation of the social trajectory is also on track. However, the merger has had, among other exogenous factors, a negative impact on the sales performance of the French networks in 2024, and could continue to weaken the Group's position with some of its clients, resulting in loss of revenue;
- Mobility and Financial Services are leveraging the creation of Ayvens following the ALD/LeasePlan merger to be a world leader in the mobility ecosystem. However, 2024 was a transitional period, with the implementation of gradual integrations. From 2025 onwards, the new entity will make the transition to the target business model, including the implementation and stabilisation of IT and operational processes. If the integration plan is not carried out as expected or within the planned schedule, this could have adverse effects on Ayvens, particularly by generating additional costs, or by reducing the synergies expected from 2025 onwards.

The joint venture between Bernstein and AllianceBernstein in cash equity and equity research activities was finalised on 2 April 2024 and the capital impact was -6 basis points on CET1 ratio at Q2 24. This transaction is fully aligned with the strategic priorities of the Group's Global Banking and Investor Solutions franchise.

In 2024 the Group announced a series of divestments under its strategic roadmap aimed at shaping a simplified, more synergised and efficient model, while strengthening the Group's capital base.

The finalisation of agreements on such strategic transactions depends on several stakeholders and is hence subject to the usual conditions precedent, as well as to the approval by the relevant financial and regulatory authorities. More generally, any major difficulties encountered in implementing the main levers for executing the strategic plan, notably in simplifying business portfolios, allocating and using capital efficiently, improving operating efficiency and managing risks to the highest standards, could potentially weigh on Societe Generale's share price.

In addition, on 5 April 2024, the Group announced a plan to restructure its head office in France in order to simplify its operations and structurally improve its operating efficiency. Consultation with employee representative bodies took place in the second quarter of 2024, and the implementation of these organizational changes has resulted in around 900 job cuts at head office without forced departures (*i.e.* around 5% of head office headcount). This project is fully in line with the Group's operating efficiency objective, with expected gross savings of EUR 1.7 billion by 2026 *vs.* 2022.

Failure to meet these commitments, and those that the Group may make in the future, could entail legal risks and risks to its reputation. Furthermore, the rollout of these commitments may have an impact on the Group's business model. Finally, failure to make specific commitments, particularly in the event of changes in market practices, could also generate reputation and strategic risks.

4.1.1.3 The Group is subject to an enlarged regulatory framework in each country where it operates. Changes to this regulatory framework could negatively impact the Group's businesses, financial position and costs, as well as the financial and economic environment in which it operates

The Group is governed by the laws of the jurisdictions in the countries and territories where it operates. This includes French, European and US legislation as well as other local laws and regulations that govern its cross-border activities. The application of existing laws and the implementation of future legislation require significant resources that could impact the Group's performance. In addition, possible failure to comply with laws could lead to fines, damage to the Group's reputation and public image, the suspension of its operations and, in extreme cases, the withdrawal of operating licences.

Among the laws and regulations that could have a significant influence on the Group:

- several regulatory changes are still likely to significantly alter the framework for Market activities:

  (i) the increase in transparency on the implementation of the new requirements and investor protection measures: review of MiFID II/ MiFIR, whose final versions were published in the EU's Official Journal in March 2024 and the implementation texts of which are currently being finalised, the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD), the European Long-Term Investment Fund Regulation (ELTIF), (ii) the implementation of the fundamental review of the trading book, or FRTB planed for the first quarter of 2026, which may significantly increase requirements applicable to European banks, (iii) possible relocations of clearing activities could be requested despite the European Commission's decision of 8 February 2022 to extend the equivalence granted to UK central counterparties until 30 June 2025, (iv) the European Commission's proposal to amend the regulation on benchmarks (European Parliament and EU Council, Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1011, 8 June 2016) with possible changes in scope and charges and (v) the review of the Market Abuse ((EU) n°596/2014 of 16 April 2014) and Prospectus ((EU) 2017/1129 of 14 June 2017) Regulations, under the Listing Act, which came into force on 4 December 2024, it being specified that many provisions are subject to differed application (15, 18 or 24 months following entry into force), (vi) the adoption of new obligations as part of the review of the EMIR regulation (EMIR 3.0); in particular, the obligation for active account funding in a European Union central counterparty, the information requirements for clearing service providers *vis-à-vis* their clients, the authorization regime for initial margin models, simplification of the conditions for clearing and bilateral margining exemptions for intra-group OTC derivatives transactions, new requirements for entities subject to the reporting obligation to put in place appropriate procedures and systems to guarantee the quality of the data they report;

- the Retail Investment Strategy (RIS) presented by the European Commission on 24 May 2023, aimed at prioritising the interests of retail investors and strengthening their confidence in the EU Capital Markets Union, including measures to regulate commission retrocessions in the case of non-advised transactions and to introduce a value-for-money test for investment products;
- the Commission's proposal of 28 June 2023 for a regulation on the establishment of the digital euro, accompanying the initiatives taken by the ECB in this field;
- the signature by the Presidents of the European Parliament and European Council, on 21 May 2024, of the regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act), which establishes rules on artificial intelligence systems applicable in all economic sectors, and incorporates a risk-based approach. This regulation will be fully applicable 24 months after its enactment on 1 August 2024. As an exception, six months after its entry into force, the prohibition of certain prohibited artificial intelligence systems will become applicable, and 12 months after its entry into force, the obligations for general-purpose artificial intelligence will come into force;
- the proposed Financial Data Access Regulation (FIDA) which, in conjunction with the proposed Payment Services Directive (PSD3) and the proposed Payment Services Regulation (PSR), aims to (i) tackle the risk of fraud and improve client choice and confidence in payments, (ii) improve the functioning of the Open Banking and Open Finance sectors, (iii) increase harmonization of the implementation and execution of payments and the regulation of e-money, and (iv) improve access to payment systems and bank accounts for non-banking Payment Service Providers (PSPs);
- the enhancement of data quality and tightening of protection requirements and extending cyber-resilience requirements following the adoption by the Council on 28 November 2022 of the European Directive and regulation package on digital operational resilience for the financial sector (DORA), applicable since 17 January 2025. Added to this is the transposition of the NIS 2 Directive (Network and Information Security Directive, published in the Official Journal of the EU on 27 December 2022), which extends the scope of application of the initial NIS Directive;
- the implementation of European regulatory frameworks related to due diligence under the so-called "CS3D" Directive proposal (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, which was adopted by the Council on 24 May 2024), as well as to sustainable finance including the regulation on European green bonds, with an increase in non-financial reporting obligations, particularly under the CSRD Directive (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), enhanced inclusion of environmental, social and governance issues in risk management activities and the inclusion of such risks in the supervisory review and assessment process (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process, or SREP);
- new obligations arising from the Basel Committee's proposed reform of banking regulations (the final text of Basel 3, also called Basel 4). The Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of 31 May 2024 (CRR3) which entered into force on 9 July 2024 and is applicable since 1 January 2025, together with the Directive (EU) 2024/1619 of 31 May 2024 (CRD6), constitute the texts implementing the reform in Europe;
- the European Commission's initiative, published on 18 April 2023, aimed at tightening the framework for bank crisis management and deposit insurance (CMDI). This proposal, which was adopted in April 2024 by the plenary session of the European Parliament, could lead to a wider use of the guarantee and resolution funds and thus increase the likelihood of having to bail out these funds in the future;
- since 2023, the "Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Portfolio" (IRRBB) guidelines published by the European Banking Authority in October 2022 have applied:
  - since 30 June 2023 for the IRRBB part,
  - since 31 December 2023 for the "Credit Spread Risk arising from non-trading Portfolio Activities" (CSRBB) section, requiring banks to calculate and manage the impact of a change in Credit Spread on the Bank's value and revenues,
  - for supervisory outlier tests (SOTs), which include a measurement and monitoring of the sensitivity of the Net Interest Income in value and revenue streams, and became mandatory on a quarterly basis from 30 June 2024 – a requirement already implemented by the Group since 2023,
  - for the production of new detailed reports on IRRBB and CSRBB risks, produced and sent to the regulator (ITS and STE) since 31 December 2023;
- new obligations arising from European regulations adopted in June 2024 harmonising and strengthening rules on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism within the EU, which will enter into force from July 2027, as well as creating a new European agency to combat money laundering, which will be based in Frankfurt and start operating from summer 2025;
- the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2023/886 of 13 March 2024, making instant euro payments fully available in the EU and EEA countries, which came into force on 9 January 2025. Among other things, this regulation excludes the screening of instant transfers in euros against European sanction lists, in order to limit the number of rejections, and provides for checks to be carried out at least once every calendar day after any new financial restrictive measure comes into force.

The Group is also subject to complex tax rules in the countries where it operates. Changes in applicable tax rules, uncertainty regarding the interpretation of certain evolutions or their impacts may have a negative impact on the Group's business, financial position and costs.

Moreover, as an international bank that handles transactions with US nationals and denominated in US dollars, or involving US financial institutions, the Group is subject to US regulations relating in particular to compliance with economic sanctions, the fight against corruption and market abuse. More generally, in the context of agreements with US and French authorities, the Group largely implemented, through a dedicated programme and a specific organisation, corrective actions to address identified deficiencies and strengthen its compliance programme. In the event of a failure to comply with relevant US regulations, or a breach of the Group's commitments under these agreements, the Group could be exposed to the risk of (i) administrative sanctions, including fines, suspension of access to US markets, and even withdrawals of banking licences, (ii) criminal proceedings, and (iii) damage to its reputation.

4.1.1.4 Fiercer competition from banking and non-banking operators could adversely impact the Group's business lines and financial results, both on the French domestic market and internationally

Given its international reach, the Group faces intense competition in the international and local markets in which it operates, from banking or non-banking operators alike. As such, the Group is exposed to the risk of not being able to maintain or develop its market share in its various activities. This competition may also lead to pressure on margins, which would be detrimental to the profitability of the Group's activities.

Consolidation in the financial services sector could result in competitors bolstering their capital, resources and an ability to offer a broader range of financial services. In France and in the other main markets where the Group operates, the presence of multiple domestic banking and financial operators as well as new market participants (notably neo-banks and online financial service-providers) has increased competition for virtually all products and services offered by the Group. New market participants such as "fintechs" and new services that are automated, scalable and based on new technologies (such as blockchain) are developing rapidly and are radically changing the relationship between consumers and financial services providers, as well as the function of traditional retail bank networks. Competition with these new operators may be exacerbated by the emergence of substitutes for central bank currency (crypto-currencies, digital central bank currency, etc.), which themselves carry risks.

Moreover, competition has increase following the emergence of non-banking operators that, in some cases, may benefit from a regulatory framework that is more flexible and less demanding in terms of equity capital requirements.

Faced with these challenges, the Group has implemented a strategy, notably the development of digital technologies and the creation of commercial or equity partnerships with these new operators. In this context, the Group may have to make additional investments to be able to offer new innovative services and compete with these new operators. Tougher competition could, however, adversely impact the Group's business and results, both on the French market and internationally.

4.1.1.5 The Group is subject to regulations relating to resolution procedures which could adversely impact its business activities and the value of its financial instruments in the event of resolution by authorities

Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 15 May 2014 (BRRD) establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 15 July 2014 (the Single Resolution Mechanism, or "SRM") define, respectively, a European Union-wide framework and a Banking Union-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms. The BRRD provides the authorities with a set of tools to intervene early and quickly enough in an institution considered to be failing so as to ensure the continuity of the institution's essential financial and economic functions while reducing the impact of the failure of an institution on the economy and the financial system (including exposure of taxpayers to the consequences of the failure). Within the Banking Union, under the SRM Regulation, a centralised resolution authority is established and entrusted to the SRB and national resolution authorities.

The powers granted to the resolution authority under the BRRD and the SRM Regulations include write-down/conversion powers to ensure that capital instruments and eligible liabilities absorb the Group's losses and recapitalise it in accordance with an established order of priority (the "**Bail-in Mechanism**"). Subject to certain exceptions, losses are borne first by the shareholders and then by the holders of additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments, then by the non-preferred senior debt holders and finally by the senior preferred debt holders, all in the order of their claims in a normal insolvency proceeding. The conditions for resolution provided by the French Monetary and Financial Code implementing the BRRD are deemed to be met if: (i) the resolution authority or the competent supervisory authority determines that the institution is failing or likely to fail; (ii) there is no reasonable perspective that any measure other than a resolution measure could prevent the failure within a reasonable timeframe; and (iii) a resolution measure is necessary to achieve the resolutions' objectives (in particular, ensuring the continuity of critical functions, avoiding a significant negative impact on the financial system, protecting public funds by minimising the recourse to extraordinary public financial support, and protecting clients' funds and assets) and the winding-up of the institution under normal insolvency proceedings would not meet these objectives to the same extent.

The resolution authority could also, independently of a resolution measure or in combination with a resolution measure, proceed with the write-down or conversion of all or part of the Group's capital instruments (including subordinated debt instruments) into Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) instruments if it determines that the Group will no longer be viable unless it exercises this write-down or conversion power or if the Group requires extraordinary public financial support (except where the extraordinary public financial support is provided in the form defined in Article L. 613-48 III, paragraph 3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code).

The Bail-in Mechanism could result in the write-down or conversion of capital instruments in whole or in part into ordinary shares or other ownership instruments.

In addition to the Bail-in mechanism, the BRRD provides the resolution authority with broader powers to implement other resolution measures with respect to institutions that meet the resolution requirements, which may include (without limitation) the sale of the institution's business segments, the establishment of a bridge institution, the splitting of assets, the replacement or substitution of the institution as debtor of debt securities, changing the terms of the debt securities (including changing the maturity and/or amount of interest payable and/or the imposition of a temporary suspension of payments), the dismissal of management, the appointment of a provisional administrator and the suspension of the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments.

Before undertaking any resolution action, including the implementation of the Bail-in Mechanism, or exercising the power to write down or convert relevant capital instruments, the resolution authority must ensure that a fair, prudent and realistic valuation of the institution's assets and liabilities is made by a third party independent of any public authority.

The application of measures under the French implementing provisions of the BRRD or any suggestion of such application to the Group could have a material adverse impact on the Group's ability to meet its obligations under its financial instrument and, as a result, holders of these securities could lose their entire investment.

In addition, if the Group's financial situation worsens, the existence of the Bail-in Mechanism or the exercise of write-down or conversion powers or any other resolution tool by the resolution authority (independently of or in combination with a resolution) if it determines that Societe Generale or its Group will no longer be viable could result in a more rapid decline in the value of the Group's financial instruments than in the absence of such powers.

4.1.1.6 Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk factors, particularly those related to climate change, could impact the Group's business activities, financial results and financial situation in the short, medium-and long-term

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are defined as risks stemming from the current or prospective impacts of ESG factors on counterparties, invested assets of financial institutions or on its own operations. ESG risks are seen as potentially aggravating factors to the traditional categories of risks (including credit risk, counterparty risk, market risk, non-financial risks, structural risks, business and strategy risks, and other types and factors of risk). ESG risks are therefore likely to impact the Group's activities, results and financial position in the short, medium and long-term.

The Group is consequently exposed to environmental risks, including climate change risks, through certain of its financing, investment and service activities.

The Group could be exposed to physical risk resulting from a deterioration in the credit quality of its counterparties whose activity could be negatively impacted by extreme climatic events or long-term gradual changes in climate, and through a decrease in the value of collateral received (particularly in the context of real estate financing in the absence of guarantee mechanisms provided by specialised financing companies). The Group could also be exposed to transition risk through the deterioration in the credit quality of its counterparties impacted by issues related to the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, linked for example to regulatory changes, technological disruptions or changes in consumer preferences.

Beyond the risks related to climate change, risks more generally related to environmental damage (such as the risk of loss of biodiversity, water resources or pollution) are also potentially aggravating factors to the Group's risks. The Group could notably be exposed to credit risk on a portion of its portfolio, on back of lower profitability of some of its counterparties due, for example, to increasing legal and operating costs (due to the implementation of new environmental standards).

In addition, the Group is exposed to social risks, related for example to non-compliance by some of its counterparties with labour laws regarding their employees, occupational health and safety issues, or consumer laws which may entail or exaccerbate reputational and credit risks at the Group level.

Similarly, governance related risks as implemented by the Group's counterparties and stakeholders (suppliers, service-providers), such as an inadequate management of environmental and social issues, could generate credit and reputational risks for the Group.

Beyond the risks related to its counterparties or invested assets, the Group could also be exposed to risks related to its own activities. Hence, the Group is exposed to physical climate risk through certain of its activities in regions impacted by extreme climatic events (flooding, etc.).

The Group also remains exposed to specific social and governance risks, relating for example to the operational cost of implementation of regulations (in particular related to labour laws) and the management of its human resources.

All of these risks could potentially impact the Group's core businesses, operating results and reputation in the short, medium and long term.

For more details on ESG risks refer to the chap 5- CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSiBILITY section of the 2025 Universal Registration Document, in particular sections 5.1.3.2 “Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs”, 5.3.5 “Climate Risk management”, 5.4.2 “Consumers and end-users” and 5.5.2 “Management of material risks related to business conduct”.

4.1.1.7 Country risk and changes in the regulatory, political, economic, social and financial context wthin in a given region or country could adversely impact the Group's financial situation

Because of its international activities, the Group is exposed to the aggravating factor of country risks.

A country risk arises whenever an exposure (receivables, securities, guarantees, derivatives) is likely to be adversely impacted by changes in the country's regulatory, political, economic, social or financial conditions.

Strictly speaking, the concept of country risk refers to political and non-transfer risk, which includes the risk of non-payment resulting either from acts or measures taken by the local public authorities (*e.g.* decision by the local authorities to prohibit the debtor from fulfilling its commitments, nationalisation, expropriation or non-convertibility), or from internal (riot, civil war, etc.) or external (war, terrorism, etc.) events.

More broadly, a deterioration in the ranking of a given country, in its sovereign credit rating or business activities can entail a commercial risk, with a particular deterioration in the credit quality of all counterparties in a given country as a result of an economic or financial crisis in the country, irrespective of the specific financial situation of each counterparty. This could be the result of a macroeconomic shock (sharp slowdown in activity, systemic crisis in the banking system, etc.), a currency devaluation or a sovereign default on its external debt, possibly leading to other defaults.

4.1.2 CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

Risk -weighted assets (RWA) in relation to credit and counterparty risks amounted to EUR 327.2 billion as of 31 December 2024.

4.1.2.1 The Group is exposed to credit, counterparty and concentration risks which could have a material adverse impact on its business lines, operating results and financial position

Due to its Financing and Market activities, the Group is exposed to credit and counterparty risk. The Group may therefore incur losses in the event of default by one or more counterparties, particularly if the Group encounters legal or other difficulties in enforcing the collateral allocated to its exposures or if the value of this collateral is not sufficient to fully recover the exposure in the event of default. Despite the vigilance and monitoring measures implemented by the Group to limit the concentration impacts of its credit portfolio exposure, it is possible that counterparty defaults increase could be amplified within the same economic sector or region of the world owing to the interdependence of these counterparties.

In addition, the default of one or more significant counterparties of the Group could have a material adverse impact on the Group's cost of risk, results of operations and financial position.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group's exposure at default (EAD, excluding counterparty risk) was EUR 1,020 billion, with the following breakdown by type of counterparty: 33% on sovereigns, 30% on corporates, 20% on retail clients and 5% on credit institutions and similar. Risk-weighted assets (RWA) for credit risk totalled EUR 305 billion.

Regarding counterparty risks resulting from market transactions (excluding CVA), at the end of December 2024, the exposure value (EAD) was EUR 119 billion, mainly to corporates (39%) and credit institutions and similar entities (43%) and to a lesser extent to sovereign entities (14%). Risk-weighted assets (RWA) for counterparty risk amounted to EUR 19 billion.

As of 31 December 2024, the main sectors to which the Group is exposed in its corporate portfolio included the financial services (accounting for 6.7% of Group's total EAD exposure), utilities (3%), real estate (2.6%), manufacturing industries (2.5%), telecom, media and technologies (2.3%) and agriculture and food industry (1.9%).

In terms of geographical concentration, the five main countries to which the Group was exposed as of December 2024 were France (41% of the Group's total EAD), the US (15%), the UK (5%), Germany (4%) and the Czech Republic (5%). Furthermore, the financial situation of certain counterparties could be impacted by non-financial risks, macroeconomic developments, geopolitical tensions, market-driven events and regulatory changes.

For more information on credit and counterparty risks, see sections 4.5.5 "Quantitative information" and 4.6.3 of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

4.1.2.2 The solid fundamentals and performance of other financial institutions and market players could adversely impact the Group's core businesses

Financial institutions and other market players (commercial or investment banks, credit insurers, mutual funds, alternative funds, institutional clients, clearing houses, investment service providers, etc.) are important counterparties for the Group in capital or inter-bank markets. Financial services institutions and financial operators are closely interrelated as a result of trading, clearing and funding relationships. In addition, there is an important share of operators with little or no regulation (hedge funds, for example). As a result, defaults by one or several operators in the sector or a crisis of confidence impacting one or more operators could result in market-wide liquidity scarcity or chain defaults, which would have an adverse impact on the Group's activity. Developments in the financial markets, high volatility of the market parameters or the commercial real-estate crisis, could also weaken or even cause the default of certain financial operators, thereby increasing liquidity risk and the cost of funding. The recent crisis involving certain US banks and Crédit Suisse in 2023 highlighted the speed at which a liquidity crisis can develop with operators deemed fragile by the markets, who could subsequently become victims of a serious and rapid loss of confidence from their investors, counterparties and/or depositors.

The recent growth of "Private Credit" activities, which have become an important part of financing the economy but without benefitting from the same kind of regulatory oversight as banking activities, could make the financial system even more fragile in the event of a major crisis, notably due to the interconnections with the insurance sector, pension funds and Private Equity funds.

In addition, certain financial operators could experience operational or legal difficulties during the liquidation or settlement of certain financial transactions. These risks are specifically monitored and managed (see section on counterparty risks).

In addition, the Group is also exposed to risks related to clearing institutions and particularly to the default of one or more of their members. These exposures are significant and can be explained in particular by the increase in transactions traded through these institutions, induced in part by regulatory changes that require mandatory clearing for over-the-counter derivative instruments standardised by these clearing counterparties. For information purposes, the Group's exposure to clearing houses amounted to EUR 28 billion of EAD as of 31 December 2024. The default of a member of a clearing institution[1] could generate losses for the Group and have an adverse impact on the business and results of the Group. These risks are also subject to specific monitoring and supervision (see section on counterparty risks).

The Group is also exposed on assets held as collateral for credit instruments or derivatives, with the risk that, in the event of a default on the part of a counterparty, some of these assets may not be sold or that their disposal price may not cover the entire exposure in counterparty risk. These assets are subject to regular monitoring and specific management.

(1) The Group is also exposed to a default risk as a clearing institution, which would be a major/systemic event although less likely.

4.1.2.3 The Group's operating income and financial situation could be adversely impacted by late or insufficient provisioning of credit exposures

The Group regularly records provisions for doubtful loans in connection with its lending activities in order to anticipate the occurrence of losses. The amount of provisions is based on the most accurate assessment at the time of the recoverability of the debts in question. This assessment, based notably on multi-scenario approaches, relies on an analysis of the current and prospective situation of the borrower as well as an analysis of the value and recovery prospects of the debt, taking into account any security interests. In some cases, the provisioning method may call for the use of statistical models (loans to individual clients) or decision-support tools (loans to French retail banking business clients with less than EUR 1 million of exposure) based on the analysis of historical losses and recovery data. Since 1 January 2018, the Group has also been recording provisions on performing loans under the IFRS 9 accounting standard. This assessment is based on statistical models for assessing probabilities of default and potential losses in the event of default, which take into account a prospective analysis based on regularly updated macroeconomic scenarios.

IFRS 9 accounting standard principles and provisioning models could be pro-cyclical in the event of a sharp and sudden deterioration in the environment. A deterioration of the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment could lead to a significant and/or not-fully-anticipated variation in the cost of risk and therefore in the Group's results of operations.

As of December 2024, the stock of provisions relating to outstanding amounts (on- and off-balance-sheet) amounted to EUR 3.1 billion on performing assets and EUR 6.5 billion on assets in default. Outstanding loans in default at amortised cost (stage 3 under IFRS 9) represented EUR 14.7 billion, including 64% in France, 11% in Africa and Middle East and 10% in Western Europe (excluding France). The gross ratio of doubtful loans on the balance-sheet was 2.81% and the gross coverage ratio of these loans was approximately 43%. The cost of risk stood at 26 basis points as of 2024, against a cost of risk of 17 basis points in 2023.

4.1.3 MARKET AND STRUCTURAL RISKS

Market risk corresponds to the risk of impairment of financial instruments resulting from changes in market parameters, the volatility of these parameters and the correlations between these parameters. The concerned parameters include foreign exchange rates, interest rates, as well as the prices of securities (shares, bonds) and commodities, derivatives and any other assets.

4.1.3.1 Major changes in interest rates could adversely impact the Group's retail banking activities and balance-sheet value

The Group generates a significant part of its income through net interest margins and, as such, remains exposed to interest-rate fluctuations in both absolute terms and with respect to the shape of the yield curve, particularly in its Retail Banking activities in France. The Group's results are influenced by changes in interest rates in Europe and in the other markets where it operates. It is the same for value metrics.

In general, lower interest rates mean a reduction in the Group's interest-rate margin, due not only to lower remuneration from deposit replacement but also to a higher risk of mortgage loans renegotiated on the French market.

A series of very rapid rate hikes also presents a risk to the Group's revenues. Such a scenario can be the consequence of a strong economic recovery or spiking inflation. A sharp increase in key rates combined with a context of high inflation can have negative impacts, particularly in France, due to the upward interest-rate adjustment to the remuneration on certain savings products (the Livret A savings account, in particular) and the inability to fully pass on the increase to client rates for assets such as mortgage and consumer loans (in addition to the specific problems associated with the usury rate in the French market).

In general, any sudden fluctuation in interest rates may induce a change in client behaviour and calls for adjustments to the interest-rate hedges in place which could dent Group revenues and value. Finally, a potential decrease in value of assets measured at fair value could also negatively impact revenues.

For more information on structural interest-rate risks, see Chapter 4.8 "Structural risks, interest rate and foreign exchange rate" and Note 8.1 "Segmented reporting" in Chapter 6 of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

4.1.3.2 Changes and volatility on global money markets could have an adverse material impact on the Group's core businesses and results

In conjunction with its activities, the Group holds trading positions in the debt, currency, commodities and stock markets, as well as in unlisted shares, real estate assets and other types of assets including derivatives. The Group is thus exposed to "market risk". Volatility in the financial markets can have a material adverse impact on the Group's market activities. In particular:

- significant volatility over a long period could lead to corrections on risky financial assets (and especially on the riskiest assets) and generate losses for the Group;
- a sudden change in the levels of volatility and its structure, or alternative short-term sharp declines and fast rebounds in markets, could make it difficult or more costly to hedge certain structured products and thus increase the risk of loss for the Group.

Severe market disruptions and high market volatility have occurred in recent years and may occur again in the future, which could result in significant losses for the Group's markets activities. Such losses may extend to a broad range of trading and hedging products, notably on derivative instruments, both vanilla and structured.

In the event that a much lower-volatility environment emerges, reflecting a generally optimistic sentiment in the markets and/or the presence of systematic volatility sellers, increased risks of correction may also develop, particularly if the main market participants have similar positions (market positions) on certain products. Such corrections could result in significant losses for the Group's market activities. The volatility of the financial markets makes it difficult to predict trends and implement effective trading strategies; it also increases risk of losses from net long positions when prices decline and, conversely, from net short positions when prices rise. The realisation of any such losses could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

Similarly, the sudden decrease in, or even the cancellation of, dividends, as experienced during the Covid-19 pandemic, and changes in the correlations of different assets of the same class, could impact the Group's performance, with many activities being sensitive to these risks. A prolonged slowdown in financial markets or reduced liquidity in financial markets could make asset disposals or position manoeuvrability more difficult, leading to significant losses. In many of the Group's activity segments, a prolonged decline in financial markets, particularly asset prices, could reduce the level of activity in these markets or their liquidity. These variations could lead to significant losses if the Group were unable to quickly unwind the positions concerned, adjust the coverage of its positions, or if the assets held in collateral could not be divested, or if their selling prices did not cover the Group's entire exposure on defaulting loans or derivatives.

The assessment and management of the Group's market risks are based on a set of risk indicators that make it possible to evaluate the potential losses incurred at various time horizons and given probability levels, by defining various scenarios for changes in market parameters impacting the Group's positions. These scenarios are based on historical observations or are hypothetically defined. However, these risk management approaches are based on a set of assumptions and reasoning that could turn out to be inadequate in certain configurations or in the case of unexpected events, resulting in a potential underestimation of risks and a significant negative impact on the results of the Group's market activities.

Moreover, in the event of a market downturn, the Group could see a decline in the volume of transactions carried out on behalf of its clients, leading to a decrease in the revenues generated from this activity and in particular in commissions received.

In 2024, global inflation continued to decline, but at a slower pace than in 2023, and remains above the 2% threshold targeted by central banks, generating uncertainty about the speed at which central banks will be able to ease monetary policy. The ECB and the Fed have begun a cycle of rate cuts, but without giving any indication of the level that could be reached at the end of the cycle. The Fed will remain attentive to the potentially inflationary consequences of President Trump's programme. Central banks are also gradually reducing the size of their balance-sheets, which may have an impact on banking liquidity.

4.1.3.3 Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates could adversely impact the Group's financial results

As a result of the Group's policy of desensitising the CET1 ratio to changes in the foreign exchange rate of currencies against the euro, the Group's consolidated equity is favourably exposed in the event of currency appreciation against the euro.

In the event of an appreciation in value of the euro against foreign currencies, the Group's consolidated equity would therefore be negatively impacted.

Because the Group publishes its consolidated financial statements in euros, which is the currency of most of its liabilities, it is also subject to translation risk for items recorded in other currencies, in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. foreign exchange rate fluctuations of these currencies against the euro may adversely impact the Group's consolidated results, financial position and cash flows. foreign exchange rate fluctuations may also negatively impact the value (denominated in euros) of the Group's investments in its subsidiaries outside the eurozone.

See Chapter 4.8 "Structural risks, interest rate and foreign exchange rate" of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

4.1.3.4 Changes in the fair value of the Group portfolios of securities and derivatives and of its own debt could adversely impact the net carrying amount of these assets and liabilities andf hence on the Group's net income and equity capital

The carrying amount of Societe Generale's securities portfolios (excluding securities measured at amortised cost), derivatives and certain other assets, as well as its own debt recorded in its balance-sheet, is adjusted at each financial statement reporting date.

Adjustments have been made on the basis of changes in the fair value of the Group's assets or liabilities during the financial year, and changes are recorded either in the income statement or directly in shareholders' equity.

Variations recorded in the income statement impact the Group's consolidated results and consequently its net income.

All fair value adjustments have an impact on shareholders' equity and, consequently, on the Group's prudential ratios.

A downward adjustment in the fair value of the Group's securities and derivatives portfolios may result in a decrease in shareholders' equity and, to the extent that such an adjustment is not offset by reversals impacting the value of the Group's liabilities, the Group's prudential capital ratios might also be lowered. Fair value adjustments are revalued for each accounting period.

As of 31 December 2024, on the assets side of the balance-sheet, financial instruments valued at fair value through profit or loss, hedging derivative instruments and financial assets at market value through shareholders' equity amounted to EUR 526 billion, EUR 9 billion and EUR 96 billion, respectively. On the liabilities side, financial instruments valued at fair value through profit or loss and hedging derivative instruments amounted respectively to EUR 397 billion and EUR 16 billion on 2024.

4.1.4 LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISKS

4.1.4.1 Further downgrades in the Group's external rating or in the French government's sovereign rating could adversely impact the Group's cost of financing and its access to liquidity

To properly carry out its business activities, the Group is dependant on the financial markets (money and bond markets) and on deposits collected from clients. In the event of difficulties in accessing the secured or unsecured debt markets on terms it considers acceptable, due to market conditions or factors specific to the Group, its liquidity could be impaired. In addition, if the Group is unable to maintain a satisfactory level of client deposits collection, it would have to rely on the financial markets, which would increase its financing costs and have a negative impact on its net interest margin and results.

The Group is exposed to the risk of a variation in credit spreads: the Group's medium- and long-term financing cost is directly linked to the level of credit spreads which can fluctuate depending on general market conditions.

The variation of these spreads could also be adversely impacted by a change by the rating agencies in France's sovereign debt rating or countries rating where the Group operates as well as the Group's external ratings as described below.

The SG Group is currently evaluated by four financial rating agencies: Fitch Ratings, Moody's, R&I and Standard & Poor's. For example, a new series of downgrading of the Group's credit ratings, by these or other agencies, could have a significant impact on the Group's access to funding, increase its cost of financing or reduce its ability to carry out certain types of transactions or activities with clients. This could also require the Group to provide additional collateral to certain counterparties, which could have an adverse impact on its business, financial position and results of operations.

Material events such as severe damage to the Group's reputation, the deterioration of the economic environment following a health crisis or a sovereign rating downgrade of France or countries where the Group operates, could increase the risk of external rating downgrades in order to address such circumstances. The Group's ratings could thus be placed under negative watch or be subject to a downgrade. In particular, France's sovereign ratings could be downgraded again due to an increase in its debt and deficits, difficulty in taking budget-adjusting measures or adopting structural reforms due to the political and social context. These elements could have a negative impact on the Group's financing costs and its access to liquidity. The Group's ratings by Fitch Ratings, Moody's, R&I and Standard & Poor's are available on the Group's website (*https://investors.societegenerale.com/fr/informations-financieres-et-extra-financiere/notations/notations-financieres*).

Access to financing and liquidity constraints could have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, financial position, results of operations and ability to meet its obligations to its counterparties.

In 2024, the Group raised a total of EUR 48.2 billion of long-term funding (of which EUR 43.5 billion for the parent company and EUR 4.7 billion for its subsidiaries) comprising, at the parent company level, subordinated and deeply subordinated issues (EUR 2.7 billion), senior vanilla non-preferred issues (EUR 6.7 billion), unsecured senior vanilla preferred issues (EUR 5.7 billion), senior structured issues (EUR 25.5 billion) and secured issues (EUR 2.9 billion).

For 2025, the Group has planned a funding program of approximately EUR 17 billion in vanilla long-term debt, mainly focused on senior non-preferred and subordinated debt."

4.1.4.2 The Group's ability to obtain financing and the cost of such financing could be undermined in the event of new financial crises or deteriorating economic conditions

In previous crises (such as the 2008 financial crisis, the eurozone sovereign debt crisis, tensions on the financial markets linked to the Covid-19 pandemic before the intervention of the central banks) or more recently tensions linked to geopolitical shocks and, in 2023, to the transition towards a higher interest rate regime, access to financing from European banks was intermittently restricted or subject to less favourable conditions.

If unfavourable debt market conditions re-emerged following a new systemic or Group-specific crisis, the impact on the liquidity of the European financial sector in general and on the Group in particular could be very significantly unfavourable and could have an adverse impact on the Group's operating results as well as its financial position. In this respect, the case of Crédit Suisse is illustrative of the potential consequences of a crisis impacting a systemic bank on the access to liquidity for the sector and an increase in banks' financing costs.

In recent years, central banks have taken measures to facilitate financial institutions' access to liquidity, in particular through TLTRO (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations) programmes and by implementing asset purchase policies to keep long-term interest rates at very low levels. In a context of higher inflation, central banks (notably the ECB) phased out these accommodating policies in particular with the end of the TLTRO mechanism under which the last drawdowns matured in 2024, the gradual withdrawal of asset-purchase policies and a rise in key interest rates.

In addition, if the Group were unable to maintain a satisfactory level of deposits from its clients, it could be forced to seek financing on the money or bond markets, which could increase its financing costs and negatively impact its net interest margin as well as its results.

The Group's regulatory short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) stood at 162%(1) as of 31 December 2024 (end of period) and liquidity reserves amounted to EUR 315 billion as of December 2024.

4.1.5 NON-FINANCIAL (INCLUDING OPERATIONAL) RISKS AND MODEL RISKS

As of 31 December 2024, risk-weighted assets in relation to operational risk amounted to EUR 50.1 billion, or 13% of the Group's total RWA. These risk-weighted assets relate mainly to Global Markets & Investor Services (59% of total operational risk).

Between 2020 and 2024, the Group's operational risks were primarily concentrated in five risk categories, representing 94% of the Group's total operating losses observed over the period: fraud (mainly external frauds) and other criminal activities (35%), execution errors (21%), disputes with authorities (8%), errors in pricing or risk assessment, including model risk (12%) and commercial disputes (18%). The Group's other categories of operational risk (unauthorised activities in the markets, loss of operating resources and failure of information systems) remain minor, representing on average 6% of the Group's losses between 2020 and 2024.

See Chapter 4.10.3 "Operational risk measurement" of the 2025 Universal Registration Document for more information on the allocation of operating losses.

(1) In the course of preparing regulatory filings in January, an error was discovered in the calculation of the Group's LCR. The cash position of an institutional counterparty was fed to the LCR model from both the accounting and the operational systems. This error doubled the projected cash outflows in the LCR model. Correcting the issue raised the LCR from 156%, as stated in the press release of results at 31 December 2024 issued on 6 February 2025, to 162% in Q4 2024.

4.1.5.1 Breaches in information systems such as cyberattacks could adversely impact the Group's core businesses, resulting in financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation

The Group relies heavily on communication and information systems to conduct its business and this is reinforced by the widespread use of remote banking and the digitalisation of processes. Any breach of its systems or the systems of its external partners could materially disrupt the Group's business. Such incidents could result in significant costs related to the recovery and verification of information, loss of revenues, client attrition, disputes with counterparties or clients, difficulties in managing market operations and short-term refinancing operations, and ultimately damage the Group's reputation. Difficulties experienced by the Group's counterparties could also indirectly generate credit and/or reputational risks for the Group. The situation stemming from the conflict in Ukraine (mentioned in section 4.1.1.1 "The international economic, social and financial context, geopolitical tensions, as well as the market environment in which the Group operates, may adversely impact its activities, financial position and results of operations") increases the risk of cyberattacks for the Group and its external partners.

Each year, the Group is subject to several cyberattacks on its information systems or those of its clients, partners and suppliers. The Group could be subject to targeted and sophisticated attacks on its computer network, including phishing campaigns designed by "**artificial intelligence**" to achieve higher levels of persuasion, resulting in embezzlement, loss, theft or disclosure of confidential data or client data which could constitute violations of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (GDPR). Such actions could result in operational losses and have an adverse impact on the Group's business, results and reputation with its clients.

4.1.5.2 The Group is exposed to the risk of fraud, resulting in potential financial losses and damage to its reputation

Fraud risk is defined as intentional non-compliance with existing laws, regulations or procedures, which in most cases results in harm to the Bank or its clients and provides the fraudster or his or her relatives with a direct or indirect material or moral benefit.

The risk of fraud increases intrinsically in a crisis context (financial pressure among clients, third parties or our employees) and in a remote working environment that may limit the capacity for monitoring and foreign exchanges by or with the manager or other employees contributing to the prevention or detection of fraud risk. This risk mainly involves external fraud related to the Bank's credit activities and to the means of payment (electronic banking, transfers, and checks) made available to clients. Fraud schemes are changing rapidly in terms of volume and approach, in line with the security measures and counter-measures developed in the market and within the Group. Internal fraud is carried out through the misappropriation of funds and the granting of undue facilities and can be carried out with or without external collusion. Finally, unauthorised rogue trading, with or without circumvention of controls, could impact results and have a major negative impact on the Group's reputation.

4.1.5.3 The Group is exposed to legal risks that could have a material adverse impact on its financial position or results of operations

The Group and certain of its former and current representatives may be involved in various types of litigation, including civil, administrative, tax, criminal and arbitration proceedings. The large majority of such proceedings arise from transactions or events that occur in the Group's ordinary course of business. There has been an increase in client, depositor, creditor and investor litigation and regulatory proceedings against intermediaries such as banks and investment advisors in recent years, in part due to the challenging market environment. This has increased the risk for the Group of losses or reputational harm arising from litigation and other proceedings. Such proceedings or regulatory enforcement actions could also lead to civil, administrative, tax or criminal penalties that could adversely impact the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

In preparing its financial statements, the Group makes estimates regarding the financial outcome of civil, administrative, tax, criminal and arbitration proceedings in which it is involved, and records a provision when losses with respect to such matters are probable and can be reasonably estimated. It is inherently difficult to predict the outcome of litigation and proceedings involving the Group's businesses, particularly those cases in which the matters are brought on behalf of various classes of claimants, cases where claims for damages are of unspecified or indeterminate amounts, or cases involving unprecedented legal claims. Should such estimates prove inaccurate or should the provisions set aside by the Group to cover such risks prove inadequate, the Group's financial position or results of operations could be adversely impacted.

For a description of the most significant ongoing proceedings, see section 4.11 "Compliance", Note 8.3.2 "Other provisions for risks and expenses" and Note 9 "Information on risks and litigation" of Chapter 6 of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

4.1.5.4 An operating failure, interruption or breakdown impacting the Group's commercial partners or information systems could have an adverse impact on the Group's business activities, resulting in financial losses and damage to its reputation

Any dysfunction, failure or interruption of service of the Group's communication and information systems or the systems of its external partners, even brief and temporary, could result in significant disruptions to the Group's business. Such incidents could result in significant costs related to information retrieval and verification, loss of revenue, loss of clients, litigation with counterparties or clients, difficulties in managing market operations and short-term refinancing, and ultimately damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group is exposed to the risk of operational failure or capacity constraints in its own systems and in the systems of third parties, including those of financial intermediaries that it uses to facilitate cash settlement or securities transactions (such as clearing agents and houses and stock foreign exchanges), as well as those of clients and other market participants.

In the context of increasing digitalization, the interconnections between various financial institutions, clearing houses, stock foreign exchanges and service-providers, including external cloud services, increase the risk that the operational failure of any one of them could lead to an operational failure of the entire sector, which could have an adverse impact on the Group's ability to conduct its business and could therefore result in losses. This risk is likely to be increased by industry concentration, whether among market participants or financial intermediaries, as complex and disparate systems need to be integrated, often on an accelerated basis.

The Group is also subject to various regulatory reforms and major internal strategic projects that may lead to operational disruptions and have an impact on the Group's operations, the accounting of transactions and their tax or prudential treatment, and on the Group's results in the event of poor project management and understanding of operational risks (see section 4.1.1.2 "The Group's failure to achieve the strategic and financial targets disclosed to the market could have an adverse impact on its business and its results").

4.1.5.5 Damage to the Group's reputation could undermine its competitiveness, business lines and financial situation

An organisation benefits from a good reputation when its activities and services meet or exceed the expectations of its stakeholders, both external (clients, investors, shareholders, regulators, supervisors, suppliers, opinion leaders such as NGOs, etc.) and internal (employees).

The Group's reputation for its solid financial position and integrity is critical to its ability to foster loyalty and develop its relationships with clients and other counterparties in a highly competitive environment. Any reputational damage could result in lost business with its existing clients or a loss of confidence among stakeholders, thereby impacting the Group's competitiveness, business performance and financial situationcondition. This is also an aggravating factor of other risks. As in the case of the banking crisis at the beginning of 2023, material damage to the Group's reputation could also result in increased difficulty in raising capital and in refinancing.

Therefore, failure by the Bank to comply with the relevant regulations and to meet its commitments, especially those relating to CSR, could undermine the Group's reputation.

Failure to comply with the various internal rules and Codes[1], which aim to embed the Group's values in a Code of Ethics and responsibile governance, could also have an impact on the Group's image.

For more information about reputation risk please see section 4.13 "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks", 4.11 "Compliance risk" and 4.10 "Operational risk" of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

4.1.5.6 The Group's inability to attract and retain qualified employees may adversely impact its performance

As of 31 December 2024, the Group employed around 119,000 people in 62 countries. Human resources are key assets of the Group, its business model and value proposition.

The emergence of new market players and new technologies in the banking sector, as well as the consequences of the health crisis, have accelerated the transformation of the Bank, directly impacting the way the Company operates and/or the way employees work. Inadequate career and skills management (integration, career prospects, training, HR support, compensation levels in line with market practice, etc.), transformation projects, as well as a lack of attractiveness and poor working conditions could lead to a loss of resources, know-how and commitment. This would have a negative impact on individual and collective performance and the Group's competitiveness. The inability of Societe Generale to attract and retain staff, a high rate of turnover, the loss of strategic employees and poor management of human capital in a tense geopolitical context could adversely impact the performance of the Group, result in a loss of business, a deterioration in the quality of service (at the expense of client satisfaction) and a deterioration in the quality of working life (to the detriment of the employee experience).

For more information, see section 5.2.1 "Being a responsible employer" of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

4.1.5.7 The model used, in particular within the Group, in taking strategic decisions and managing risks could fail, be delayed in their deployment or prove inadequate and result in financial losses for the Group

Internal models used within the Group could prove to be deficient in terms of their conception, calibration, use or monitoring of performance over time in relation to operational risk and therefore could produce erroneous results, notably with financial consequences. The faulty use of so-called **artificial intelligence** techniques in the conception of these models could also generate erroneous results.

In particular:

- the valuation of certain financial instruments that are not traded on regulated markets or other trading platforms, such as OTC derivative contracts between banks, uses internal models that incorporate unobservable parameters. The unobservable nature of these parameters results in an additional degree of uncertainty as to the adequacy of the valuation of the positions. In the event that the relevant internal models prove unsuitable for changing market conditions, some of the instruments held by the Group could be misvalued and could generate losses for the Group;
- the assessment of client solvency and the Bank's exposure to credit risk and counterparty risk is generally based on historical assumptions and observations that may prove to be inappropriate in light of new economic conditions. It is based on economic scenarios and projections that may not adequately anticipate unfavourable economic conditions or the occurrence of unprecedented events. This miscalculation could, among other things, result in an under-valuation and an under-provisioning of risks and an incorrect assessment of capital requirements;
- hedging strategies used in market activities rely on models that include assumptions about the changes of market parameters and their correlation, partly inferred from historical data. These models could be inappropriate in certain market environments (in the event of a large-scale armed conflict, strong movements in volatility resulting, for example, from a pandemic, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine or tensions between the United States and China, in the Middle East or in Africa), leading to an inimpactive hedging strategy, thus causing unanticipated losses that could have a material adverse impact on the Group's results and financial position;

(1) Internal Rules, "Code of Conduct", "Anti-corruption and Influence Peddling Code", "Code of Tax Conduct" and, more generally, the Group's standards.

- hedging strategies to manage interest-rate and liquidity risks related to retail banking activities, particularly those in France, use models that include behavioural assumptions. These models are partly based on historical observations the purpose of which is to identify likely client behaviour as well as changes in the interest rate terms offered to clients in relation to their banking products under expected future interest rate conditions. That said, they may be unsuitable due to a change in macroeconomic regime (For example, significant movements in interest rates or inflation), in the competitive or regulatory environment, and/or in the Bank's commercial policy, which would therefore temporarily make the resulting hedging strategies inappropriate, thereby potentially harming bank revenues.

In addition, the Group has introduced changes to its internal credit risk model framework, the first milestones of which have been reached. This evolution aims at rationalizing the architecture of the Group's internal credit models and bringing them into line with new European regulatory requirements. These changes could have a significant impact on the calculation of its RWA credit and counterparty risk in the event of timetable delays when submitting its models to the supervisor or in the event of the late validation by the supervisor.

4.1.6 OTHER RISKS

4.1.6.1 Risks on long-term leasing activities

As part of its long-term automotive leasing activities, the Group is exposed to a potential loss in a financial year from (i) resale of vehicles related to leases which expire during the period whose resale value is lower than their net carrying amount and (ii) additional impairment during the lease period if residual value drops below contractual residual value. Future sales and estimated losses are impacted by external factors such as macroeconomic conditions, government policies, tax and environmental regulations, consumer preferences, new vehicle prices, etc.

Regarding mobility, the used vehicle market continues its normalization started in 2023, although it remained at high levels in 2024. This situation reflects a high sustained demand for internal combustion engine vehicles while the weakness of the used market for electric vehicles continues. The Group, which has a funded fleet of 2.6 million vehicles at the end of 2024, recorded earnings from the sale of used vehicles of EUR 1,455 per used vehicles sold in 2024, before impact of reductions in impairment costs and LeasePlan purchase price allocation[1]. Used car sales result profits excluding depreciation adjustment[2] totalled EUR 907.9 million in 2024, compared to EUR 1,078.5 million in 2023.

Ayvens also specifically monitors residual value for electric vehicles, whose future sale in the specific used vehicle market could also involve uncertainties related to the level of demand, the level of prices, or rapid technological change.

4.1.6.2 Risks related to insurance activities

A deterioration in market conditions, and in particular a significant increase or decrease in interest rates, could have a material adverse impact on the life insurance activities of the Group's Insurance business.

In 2024, the Group's insurance activities represented net banking income of EUR 0.7 billion, or 2.5% of the Group's consolidated net banking income. The Group's Insurance Division is mainly focused on life insurance. At 31 December 2024, life insurance contracts registered outstandings of EUR 146 billion, divided between euro-denominated contracts (60%) and unit-linked contracts (40%).

The Group's Insurance business is highly exposed to interest-rate risk due to the high proportion of bonds in the euro-denominated funds in its life insurance contracts. The level of and changes in interest rates may, in certain configurations, have a material adverse impact on the results and financial position of this business line.

With its impact on the yield of euro-denominated contracts, a prolonged outlook of low interest rates lowers the appeal of these products for investors, which can negatively impact the raising of finance and generation of revenues from this segment of the life insurance business.

A sharp rise in interest rates could also degrade the competitiveness of the life insurance offerings in euros (compared with bank savings products, for example) and trigger significant repurchases and arbitrage operations by clients, in an unfavourable context of unrealised losses on bond holdings. This configuration could impact the revenues and profitability of the life insurance activity.

More generally, pronounced spread widening and a decline in equity markets could also have a significant negative impact on the results of the Group's life insurance business.

In the event of a deterioration in market parameters, the Group could be required to strengthen the capital base of its insurance subsidiaries to enable them to continue to comply with the relevant regulatory requirements.

(1) In accordance with IFRS 3 "Business Combinations".

(2) From 31 December 2024, Ayvens changed presentation of the components within the Gross Operating Income in its income statement. Prospective depreciation, which reflects revision of residual values of the running fleet and previously accounted for in the Leasing contract margin, is now recognised in the Used Car Sales. This transfer is accompanied by a change of the "Used car sales result" caption becoming "Used car sales result and depreciation adjustments". These presentation changes do not impact Gross Operating Income overall, nor Net income, Group share.

4.2 RISK MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION

The risk management framework is based on a three-pronged organization and comprehensive comitology, notably at the level of the Management Board and General Management, to cover all risks. It is based on the definition and monitoring of a risk appetite and the assessment of risks through the conduct of stress tests in acccordance with a defined framework and principles.

4.2.1 RISK MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE

Audited I Risk management is one of the foundations of the banking business and Societe Generale group pays particular attention to it. Societe Generale Group has a robust organisation to manage all the risks to which it is exposed. It is based on three lines of defence and on the dissemination of a risk culture at all levels, in all geographies and in all business lines.

The risk management, which is managed at the highest level, is carried out in compliance with the regulations in force, in particular the order of 3 November 2014 revised by the order of 25 February 2021 on the internal control of companies in the banking sector, payment services and investment services sector subject to the supervision of the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution – ACPR) and the finalised European Basel 3 Regulations (Capital Requirements Regulation/Capital Requirements Directive – CRR/CRD).

Risk management structure and internal controls

The Board of Directors and General Management ensure a well-defined division of labor within the Group and the definition and implementation of an effective risk management framework. The Group is organised according to a three-line model of defence, with responsibilities defined and separated in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines as well as industry best practices.

FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE (LoD1): RISK MONITORING WITHIN BUSINESS LINES

The business lines (the Group BUs and SUs), which are the first line of defence, take risks and are responsible for their operational management directly and permanently. The BUs and SUs are primarily responsible for risk assessment, control and supervision within their respective scopes and have appropriate processes and controls in place to ensure that risks are kept within the limits of the risk appetite and that business activities are in line with external and internal requirements.

Support Units (SU)

The Finance Department (DFIN) coordinates the Finance Management Function and is responsible for the Group's financial management, oversight and production. DFIN also ensures that performance indicators and financial information are given a coherent overview.

The Group General Secretariat (SEGL) is tasked with, under its terms of reference, protecting the bank in order to promote its development. It assists the General Management on the subject of the Group's governance. In addition it manages the Group's overall security, together with the GCOO Service Unit in respect of IT systems security, of information systems and designs and implements the risk insurance policy for the entire Group and its staff. It oversees public affairs and institutional relations/advocacy initiatives within the Societe Generale group.

The Group Human Resources Division (HRCO) is responsible for defining and implementing the Group's Human Capital policy in line with the Group's overall strategy. HRCO is responsible for the management and supervision of Societe Generale's entire Human Resources (HR) sector. As a partner of the business lines and it is a key player in the Group's transformation.

The Group Chief Operating Office (GCOO) manages the Group's resources, supports the digital transformation and contributes to the development of the Group's operational efficiency.

The Sustainable Development Division which reports to the General Management, assists the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of the whole ESG policies and their effective translation into the business lines and functions trajectories. It supports the Group ESG transformation to make it a major competitive advantage, in the business development as well as in the ESG (Environmental & Social & Governance) risks management.

SECOND LINES OF DEFENCE (LoD2): THE RISK DIVISION AND THE COMPLIANCE DIVISION ARE THE BANK'S SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

The Risk Division (RISQ): Purpose of Risk Management

The main aim of the Risk Management Department (RISQ) is to contribute to the definition of the strategy and the sustainable development of the Societe Generale Group's activities and profitability. To this end, the Risk Management Function (i) proposes to the General Management and the Board of Directors, and with the contribution of the Finance Department, the Group's risk appetite based on its independent analysis of all existing and potential risks; (ii) is involved in all important risk management decisions through an effective challenge; (iii) defines, implements, and monitors the effectiveness of an holistic, relevant and robust risk management framework, validated by the Board of Directors, to ensure the compliance with risk appetite and to provide the General Management and the Board of Directors with an independent analysis and advice on group-wide and holistic view of all the existing and forecasted risks the Group is facing; (iv) proposes adjustment and corrective measures, if necessary.

In particular, the Risk Management Function, as an independent second line of defence, contributes to the embedment of a risk culture by reporting a holistic view of risks and how they are managed, and ensuring that Business Units and Services Units are aware of their risks and the risk appetite in which they must operate.

The Risk Division reports to the Group's Chief Executive Officer.

The Compliance Division (CPLE): Compliance Function mandate

According to EBA's guidelines on internal governance and French regulations, the non-compliance risk is defined as being the risk of judicial, administrative or disciplinary sanctions, significant financial loss or reputational damage resulting from non-compliance with provisions specific to banking and financial sectors. Its main missions are to i) ensure that all risks of non-compliance are identified and that the Group complies with all regulatory and supervisory obligations, ii) assess the impact of regulatory and legal changes on the Group's activities and the compliance framework, iii) advise and inform the General Management and the Board of Directors on the risks of non-compliance.

THE THIRD LINE OF DEFENCE (LoD3) is provided by the General Inspection & Audit Division (IGAD), which includes Internal Audit and General Inspection. Strictly independent from the business lines as well as permanent control, it carries out a periodic control mission.

Risk management comitology

The SG Group manages risks under a system of governance through committees that report to the Board of Directors and to General Management.

NON-EXECUTIVE GOVERNANCE – BODIES REPORTING TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- **The Board of Directors** approves the policies implemented by the control functions (risk appetite, compliance policy, audit charter, audit plan, etc.). It approves the overall strategy and appetite for management of all kinds of risks and monitors their implementation. To this end, it shall approve and regularly review strategies and policies governing the taking, management, monitoring and reduction of risks to which the Group is or may be exposed. The Board is also informed through the Risk Committee on the main risks incurred by the business and significant incidents revealed by the internal control and risk management systems. It ensures the effectiveness of the corrective measures taken in the event of failures.
- **The Risk Committee (CdR)** advises the Board of Directors on the overall strategy and the appetite regarding all kinds of risks, to which the bank is or is likely to be exposed, and assists the Board in monitoring the implementation of this strategy.
- **The Board of Directors' Audit and Internal Control Committee (CACI)** ensures the proper functioning of the internal risk control systems.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNANCE – COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY GENERAL MANAGEMENT (DGLE)

The Executive Committee (ExCo)

In terms of risk management, bank's executive committee, is responsible for assisting the General Management is ensuring that the Group has an efficient risks management framework in place and for supervising and monitoring this. This committee validates the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) before submitting it to the Societe Generale Board of Directors.

Chaired by the General Management, the Committees responsible for central oversight of internal control and risk management are as follows:

- **the Group Risk Committee** (Group CORISQ), approves the Group's main cross-cutting risk management tools, in particular the Group's risk taxonomy, risk identification, risk appetite framework (RAF) and stress testing. It is also tasked with developing risk appetite for credit, counterparty, market, operational, model, ESG[1] and Country risk factors within the group's business lines;
- along with the Risks Committee, **the Large Exposures Committee** (CGR), is an *ad hoc* Committee, responsible for approving the sales and marketing strategy and risk appetite with regard to the major client groups (Corporates, Insurance Companies and Asset Managers);
- **the Finance Group Committee** (COFI) is responsible for Societe Generale Group's financial strategy and for steering Societe Generale Group's strategic financial targets;
- **the Group Assets and Liabilities Management Committee** (ALCO),is responsible for the management of SG Group's structural risks;
- **the Group Provisions Committee** (COPRO), aims to present and validate the Group's net cost of risk (impairment and provisions for credit risk) that will be record for the quarter in question;
- **the Group Internal Control Coordination Committee** (GICCC) ensures the consistency and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls, in particular in as laid down in Article 16 of the amended French Order of 3 November 2014;
- **the Responsible Commitments Committee** (CORESP), deals with any subject falling within the Group's environmental and social remits, or with any other subject having an impact on the Group's responsibility or reputation and not already covered by an existing Executive Management Committee;
- **the Compliance Committee** (COMCO), reviews the risks of non-compliance, the main issues and defines the Group's compliance principles and ensures the annual monitoring of the quality of the Sanctions & Embargoes risk management system; ▲
- **the Group Information Systems Committee** ("ISCO"), chaired by the CEO, is responsible for SG Group's Information System ("IS") strategy and for steering SG Group's strategic IS targets;
- **the Data Quality and Aggregation Strategy Committee,** chaired by a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, oversees initiatives and makes decisions on the Group's data, metrics, and reports quality.

According to the findings of last census carried out on 31 December 2024, the full-time equivalent (FTE) workforce of:

- the Group's Risk Department for the second line of defence represents approximately 4,176 FTEs (1,818 within the Group's Risk Department itself and 2,358 for the rest of the Risk function);
- the Compliance Department or the second line of defence represents approximately 2,785 FTEs;
- the Information System Security Department totals approximately 632 FTEs.

Risk reporting

The Group's risk measurement systems serve as the basis for the production of internal Management Reports allowing the monitoring of the Group's main risks (credit risk, counterparty, market, operational, liquidity, structural, settlement/delivery) as well as the monitoring of compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Thus, the risk reports intended for the management bodies are guided in particular by the following principles:

- coverage of all significant risks;

(1) Environmental, Social and Governance.

- combination of a global and holistic view of risks and a more in-depth analysis of the different types of risk;
- overview supplemented by focus on certain specific scopes, forward-looking elements (based in particular on the presentation of elements on the evolution of the macroeconomic context) and elements on emerging risks;
- balance between quantitative data and qualitative comments.

For all the risk monitoring Committees listed above (at senior management or Board level), dedicated reporting is provided to ensure comprehensive monitoring of the risks covered by these Committees.

Although these reports are used at the Group level to monitor and review the Group's risk profile in a holistic manner, further reports are provided to the Executive Board or senior management to monitor and control specific types of risk. *Ad hoc* reporting can also be done.

4.2.2 RISK APPETITE STATEMENT - DETERMINATION AND MONITORING OF RISKS

Risk identification process

The Risk Identification Process is a key effective tool of the Group risk-management framework since it allows to identify all risks that are or might become material at the Group level. This process, which is continuously performed by Business Units and Service Units, should be comprehensive to cover all Group exposures and all risk categories defined in the Risk Taxonomy.

The outcome of the annual Risk Identification process is approved annually by the Group CORISQ and presented to the Group Board of Directors.

Once the physical risks have been identified, the Group defines its risk appetite, *i.e.* the level of risk that the Group is prepared to accept, as part of its business and strategy, on the types of risk identified as physical. The governance of risk appetite determination and risk appetite monitoring are described in the following paragraphs.

The main elements of the Group's risk profile as of 31 December 2024 are detailed in the "Risk and Capital Adequacy" chapter of this document, respectively:

- credit risk: Chapter 4.5;
- market risk: Chapter 4.7;
- liquidity risk: Chapter 4.9;
- structural risk (rate, foreign exchange rate): Chapter 4.8;
- non-financial risks and non-compliance risks: Chapter 4.10 and Chapter 4.11.

Risk Appetite Statement

Definition

Risk appetite is defined as the level of risk that the Group is prepared to assume in achieving its strategic objectives.

It is structured as follows:

- qualitatively, based on a set of principles and policies applicable to different categories of risk;
- quantitatively, in a risk management framework with fixed limits, alert thresholds a crisis level where applicable.

For each indicator, risk levels are defined: a limit corresponding to the risk appetite level not to be exceeded, an alert threshold to prevent the limit being exceeded, and a crisis level corresponding to a regulatory requirement, where the indicator is subject to it, increased by a buffer to allow remedial measures. Thus, when one of the risk levels is exceeded, a process of escalation is triggered to inform the Risk Management, the General Management and the Board of Directors, and proportionate corrective action plans are put in place.

Principle

The Risk Appetite Statement is based on:

- the strategic profile of the Group: definition of the main principles for balancing the portfolio of activities by geography and expertise;
- the Group's financial soundness profile: formalization of the Group's broad financial objectives (profitability, solvency, rating, liquidity…), in line with its strategy, which include targets to be met in the baseline scenario of the four-year financial plan, as well as minimum levels to be achieved as part of the overall stress test of risk appetite. The target solvency and liquidity profile is further defined in accordance with the ICAAP and ILAAP processes.

The risk appetite is part of the Group's overall strategy, which is reflected in the following objectives:

- a robust CET 1 ratio of 13% in 2026 after the implementation of Basel IV;
- an expected annual growth in revenues of between 0% and 2% on average over 2022-26;
- increased operational efficiency with an operating coefficient of less than 60% in 2026 and achieving ROTE profitability of between 9% and 10% in 2026;
- maintaining risk management at the highest standards with a cost of risk between 25 and 30 basis points over 2024-26 and a doubtful stock rate between 2.5% and 3% in 2026;
- maintaining a robust liquidity profile with a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of 130% or more and a Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) of 112% or more over the cycle.

The Risk Appetite Statement is based on the following principles:

- **solvability and profitability**: the Group, calibrates its capital frameworks (consistent with the results of the ICAAP Group process) to ensure: the meeting minimum regulatory requirements on regulatory capital ratios (CET1, total capital ratio…), a sufficient level of creditor protection with a debt issuance program, in particular a hybrid program consistent with the Group's rating or regulatory ratio objectives and the coverage of the one-year internal capital requirement by available internal capital;
- **financing and liquidity**: the Group shall maintain adequate diversification of its sources of funding and ensure the resilience of its liabilities, calibrated taking into account the compliance with the regulatory ratios LCR and NSFR, and the survival horizon in a combined liquidity stress scenario;

- **credit risk**: the Group privileges in assuming credit risks, the Group focuses on a medium- and long-term client relationship perspective, targeting both clients with whom the Bank has established a relationship of trust and prospects with profitable business development potential in the medium term. It keeps a diversified risk-taking portfolio by sector of activity, country or client and promotes the use of risk mitigation arrangements (guarantor, collateral);
- **market risk**: the Group is committed to meeting client needs with a full range of products. The main activities impacted are within the Markets Directorate and now focus mainly on two sub-activities (Equities and Rates) but also on some subsidiaries of the international network. The Group thus manages the market risk associated with these activities. On the other hand, the Group has little or no appetite for long-term transactions (>20 years), transactions deemed too risky (currencies in some countries), complex products, certain sectors (leverage in the US) and markets or financial instruments that may be subject to "unfavorable" regulatory developments in the future;
- **non-financial risk (including compliance risk):** Overall, the Group has no appetite for operational risk and risk of non-compliance. It has no tolerance for incidents whose severity can seriously damage its image, threaten its results or the confidence of its clients and employees, prevent the continuity of its critical activities or challenge its strategic orientations;
- **market risks in the banking book (*e.g.* interest rate risks (IRRBB), credit spread risk in the banking book, foreign foreign exchange)**: The Group's ALM strategy is based on the coverage of value and income rate risk. The Group's foreign foreign exchange risk management policy is to minimize the sensitivity of its CET1 ratio to changes in foreign exchange rates;
- **environmental, social and governance risk factors**: ESG risks represent a potentially aggravating factor of the existing categories of risks, and of other types of risk factors. They can have a negative impact on the Group's financial performance materializing through various types of risks, such as credit risk or operational risk. The risks linked to ESG factors are thus taken into account in the process of evaluating their impact on the different risk categories and on other risk factors.

The principles relating to the consideration of ESG factors are presented in the sections 5.1.3.2.1 / General description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs; 5.1.4.8 / Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting; 5.3.5.4 / Definition of risk appetite and climate risks.

Governance of RAS

Risk appetite is determined at the Group level, is operationally functional in the business units and subsidiaries, and is monitored, the principles of which, described in the Risk Appetite Framework, are summarized below.

As part of the governance of risk appetite, the Group is organized as follows:

- the Board of Directors:
  - approves the Group Risk Appetite Statement annually and the Group Risk Appetite Framework. In particular, he endorsed the Group's key risk appetite frameworks,
  - ensures that risk appetite is relevant to the Group's strategic and financial objectives and its vision of the risks of the macroeconomic and financial environment,
  - reviews quarterly the risk appetite dashboards presented to it, and is informed of risk appetite overruns and remediation action plans,
  - fixes the compensation of corporate officers, sets out the principles of the remuneration policy applicable in the Group, especially for regulated persons whose activities may have a significant impact on the Group's risk profile, and ensures that they are in line with risk management objectives,
  - the Board of Directors primarily relies on the Risk Committee;
- General Management:
  - approves the document summarising the Group's risk appetite Statement and its Risk Appetite Framework based on the proposal of the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Financial Officer,
  - examines the risk appetite compliance dashboards presented to it quarterly and is informed of risk appetite breaches and the redemption action plans implemented,
  - ensures the efficacy and integrity of the risk appetite implementation system,
  - ensures that the risk appetite for the Group's Business Units and eligible subsidiaries/branches is formalised and translated into frameworks consistent with the Group's risk appetite,
  - ensures internal communication of risk appetite and its transposition in the Universal Registration Document.

4.2.3 RISK QUANTIFICATION AND STRESS TESTING

Within the Group, stress tests, which is a key part of risk management, contribute to the identification, measurement and management of risks, as well as to the assessment of the adequacy of capital and liquidity to the Group's risk profile.

The purpose of the stress tests is to cover and quantify, resulting from the Risk Identification annual process, all the material risks to which the Group is exposed and to inform key management decisions. They are therefore used to evaluate the performance of a given portfolio, an activity or entity of the Group in an adverse business context. It is essential in building the forward-looking approach required for strategic/financial planning. In this context, they constitute a privileged measure of the resilience of the Group, its activities and its portfolios, and are an integral part of the process of developing risk appetite.

The Group stress testing framework combines stress tests in line with the stress testing taxonomy set by the EBA. Group-wide stress tests should cover all legal entities in the Group consolidation perimeter, subject to risk materiality. Stress test categories are:

- stress tests based on scenarios: application of historical and/or hypothetical conditions but which must remain plausible and in conjunction with the Economic and Sector Studies Department, to a set of risk factors (interest rates, GDP, etc.);
- sensitivity stress tests: assessment of the impact of the variation of an isolated risk factor or of a reduced set of risk factors (a shock in rates, credit rating downgrade, equity index shock, etc.);
- reverse stress tests: start with a pre-defined adverse outcome, such as a level of a regulatory ratio, and then identifies possible scenarios that could lead to such an adverse outcome.

The system of stress tests within the Group therefore includes:

- global stress tests:

  Global Group stress tests cover all activities and subsidiaries that are part of the Group's consolidation scope ("Group-wide"), as well as all major risks (including credit risk, market risk, non-financial risk and structural risk). They aim at stressing both the Group P&L and key balance-sheet metrics, notably capital and liquidity ratios.

  The central stress test is the Global group stress test, which is based on a central scenario and on adverse macroeconomic scenarios modelled by the Economic Research Department, under the independent supervision of the Group Chief Economist. macroeconomic scenarios are supplemented by other parameters such as capital market conditions, including assumptions on funding.

  The performance of the Global Group stress test is based on the uniform application of the methodology and assumptions at the level of all entities and at Group level. This means that the risk factors, and in particular the macroeconomic assumptions used locally, must be compatible with the macroeconomic scenario defined by the Group. Entities must submit macroeconomic variables to the Group's Economic Studies Department to check their consistency.

  The regulatory stress test conducted periodically by the EBA also covers all entities and risks and is scenario-based. Therefore, its execution globally mirrors the process defined for the internal Group Global Stress Test, with an increased involvement of the Group central teams, except for the scenario design which is defined by the supervisor;

- specific stress tests which assess a specific type of risk (market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, etc.):
  - credit risk stress tests complement the global analysis with a more granular approach and allow fine-tuning of the identification, assessment and management of risk, including concentration,
  - market stress tests estimate the loss resulting from a severe change in financial market risk factors (equity indexes, interest rates, credit spreads, exotic parameters, etc.). They apply to all Group's market activities and rely on adverse historical and hypothetical scenarios,
  - the operational risk assessment relies on an analysis of historical losses, factoring in internal and external loss data as well as the internal framework and the external environment. This includes losses incurred by international financial institutions, and hypothetical forward-looking "scenario analyses" for all operational risk categories,
  - liquidity stress tests which include: (i) a market-wide scenario that attempts to capture a crisis in which financial markets would undergo an extreme market liquidity disruption causing systemic stress event, and (ii) an idiosyncratic scenario that attempts to capture a firm-specific crisis potentially triggered by a material loss, reputational damage, litigation, executive departures,
  - stress tests which assess the sensitivity to structural interest rate risk concerning the banking book. The exercise focuses on rate variations by stressing (i) the net present value of the positions or (ii) the interest margin and on foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the residual foreign exchange positions,
  - a stress test on employment benefits which consists of simulating the impact of variations in market risk factors (inflation, interest rates, etc.) on the Group's net position (dedicated investments minus the corresponding employment benefits),
  - stress tests on the risk linked to insurance activities defined in the risk appetite of the Insurance Business Unit, which puts stress on risk factors specific to financial and insurance activities to measure and control the main risks relating thereto,
  - Residual Value Risk Stress Tests where ALD/Ayvens performs various shocks on leasing-specific risk factors to measure and control its major risks like residual value risk,

- climate stress tests based on climate risk scenarios at least once a year. These stress tests may encompass both transition and/or physical risk and may cover short term to medium-long term horizons,
- reverse stress tests, both as part of the risk appetite and the recovery plan. The impact of these stress tests is typically defined *via* a breaking point in the solvency ratio or liquidity indicator, which poses a significant threat to the Bank. Hypothetical scenarios leading to this breaking point are then constructed in order to identify new weaknesses and to test the availability and feasibility of managerial/remediation measures.

In addition to internal stress test exercises, the Group is part of the sample of European banks participating in major international stress tests programmes conducted by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Central Bank (ECB).

Definition of “central” and “stressed” economic scenarios

Central scenario

The central scenario is based firstly on a set of observed factors such as recent economic situation and economic policy shifts (budgetary, monetary and foreign exchange-rate policies). From these observed factors, economists calculate the most likely trajectory of economic and financial variables for the desired forecast horizon.

Stressed scenario

In 2024, the Group selected two stress scenarios, a deflationary scenario and a stagflation scenario.

Stress deflation is inspired by past crises (major financial crisis, European sovereign crisis, Covid shock). This scenario relies on a negative demand shock leading to deflationary pressures.

The stagflation stress test, which was developed in 2022 to take into account the emergence of new risks, is based on the oil shock of the Iranian revolution combined with a financial crisis. This scenario relies on a negative supply shock leading to inflationary pressures.

The Economic Studies Department of SG stress scenarios envisage a GDP shock over a four-year horizon of 10 pp compared to the baseline scenario. These figures are comparable to those of the 2023 EBA stress test, which forecasts a cumulative shock of 9.6 pp over three years for the euro area and 8.3 pp for the United States; EBA stress was defined as a stagflationary shock.

4.3 FRAMEWORK OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

4.3.1 INTERNAL CONTROLS

In accordance with the modified French Decree of 3 November 2014, the Group has implemented an internal control framework for SG SA and the Group's entities included in the scope of application. The Board of Directors and the executive officers are jointly responsible for the governance of internal control. General Management establishes and presents to the Board of Directors a series of control processes and frameworks corresponding to the risk strategy approved by said Board in connection with the risk appetite. It oversees the implementation and impactiveness thereof.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee reports to the Board of Directors. It is responsible for preparing the decisions of the Board in respect of internal control supervision.

As part of their remit, the General Management and Risks Division submits reports to the Audit and Internal Control Committee on the internal control of the Group. The Committee monitors the implementation of remediation plans when it considers the risk level to be justified.

Internal control is based on a **body of standards and procedures.**

All SG Group activities are governed by the rules and procedures contained in documents collectively referred to as the "Standard Guidelines" and are included in SG's Code, which:

- set out the rules for action and conduct applicable to Group staff;
- define the structures of the businesses and the sharing of roles and responsibilities;
- describe the management rules and internal procedures specific to each business and activity.

The Societe Generale Code groups together the standard guidelines which, in particular:

- define the governance of the SG Group, the structures and duties of its Business Units and Services Units, as well as the operating principles of the cross-business systems and processes (Codes of Conduct, charters, etc.);
- lay down the operating framework of an activity and the management principles and rules applicable to products and services rendered, and also define internal procedures.

The Societe Generale Code has force of law within the Group and falls under the responsibility of the Group Corporate Secretary.

By their very nature, risks take different forms and evolve over time. They exist in all business processes and activities. They need to be managed and controlled, as part of a global, dynamic framework focused on prevention, and integrated at all levels of the organisation as part of the Bank's day-to-day management. The internal control framework is key to this approach. Such framework is made up of all methods used to ensure that the operations carried out and the organisation and procedures implemented comply with:

- legal and regulatory provisions;
- professional and ethical practices;
- internal rules and guidelines defined by the Board of Directors.

In particular, the internal control framework aims to:

- prevent malfunctions;
- assess the risks involved, and exercise sufficient control to ensure they are managed;
- ensure the adequacy and impactiveness of internal processes, particularly those which help safeguard assets;
- detect irregularities;
- guarantee the reliability, integrity and availability of financial and management information; and
- check the quality of information and communication systems.

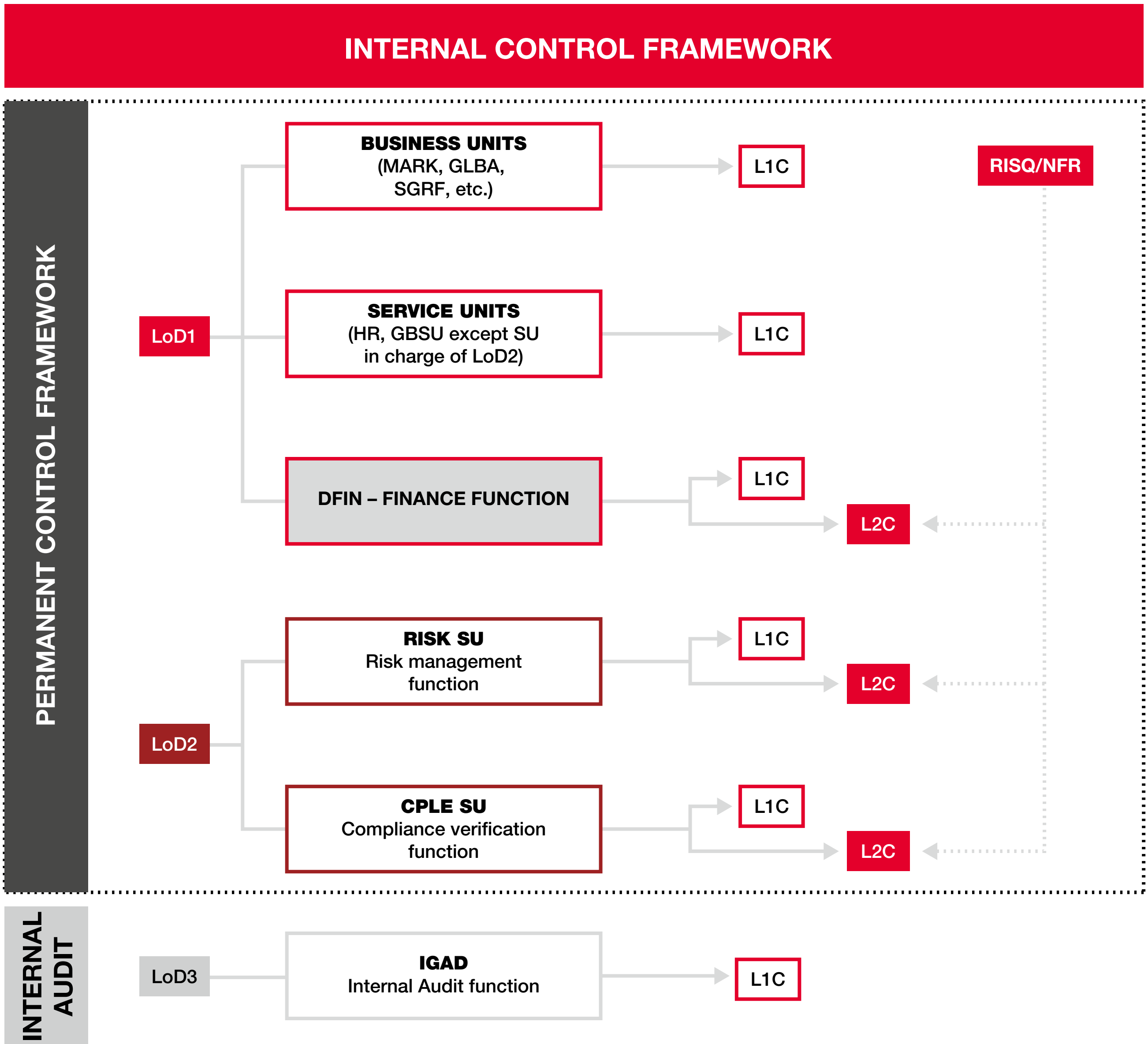
The internal control framework is designed to limit risk to an acceptable level. Its implementation must therefore be managed in line with the risk appetite.

The SG Group's internal control framework is based on the following fundamentals:

- the completeness of the scope of controls, which concern all risk types and apply to all the Group's entities;
- the individual responsibility of each employee and each manager in managing the risks they take or supervise, and in overseeing the operations they handle or are responsible for;
- the responsibility of the second line of defence services (LOD2), defined below, in light of their expertise and independence, in defining the control needs of so-called normative controls – with the support of the first line of defence services (LOD1), defined below, in their respective areas of expertise if necessary – reviewing the control results, and reporting on a consolidated risk overview;
- the exercise of level 2 permanent control by the independent control teams, in particular through the RISQ/CTL, CPLE/CTL, DFIN/CTL Departments;
- the proportionality of controls to the magnitude of the risks involved;
- the independence of internal audit and the independence of the second line of defence vis-à-vis the core businesses.

The three lines of defense model is the model advocated by the Basel Committee and the EBA for assigning responsibilities for internal control and risk management framework within a financial institution. This model is broken down at Societe Generale as follows:

- the "Internal audit", represented by the General Inspection and the Audit (IGAD), is the third line of defense;
- the second line of defense is composed by the compliance function and the risk management function;
- the first line of defense is made up of the other BUs and SUs.



Permanent controls

FIRST-LEVEL PERMANENT CONTROLS

The level 1 permanent controls, carried out in the context of operations within the BUs and the SUs, ensure the security and quality of trades and operations. These controls are defined as a set of provisions constantly implemented to ensure, at the operational level, the regularity, validity, and security of the operations carried out.

The level 1 of permanent controls consists of:

- any combination of actions and/or frameworks that may limit the probability of a risk occurring or reduce its consequences for the Company: these include controls carried out on a regular and permanent basis by businesses or by automated systems during trades processing, automated or non-automated security rules and controls that are part of the transaction processing, or controls included in operational procedures. Organisational frameworks (*e.g.*, separation of functions) or governance, training actions, when they directly contribute to controlling certain risks, also fall into this category;
- controls carried out by managers: line managers control the correct functioning of the frameworks under their responsibility. As such, they are obliged to apply formal procedures on a regular basis to ensure that employees comply with rules and procedures and that Level 1 controls are carried out impactively.

In order to coordinate the operational risk management and the level 1 permanent control framework, the BU/SU deploy a specific department so-called CORO for Controls & Operational Risks Office function (Operational Risks Controls and Management Department).

SECOND-LEVEL PERMANENT CONTROLS

The level 2 permanent controls are designed to ensure that the Level 1 controls are effective:

- the defined scope includes all permanent Level 1 controls, including managerial supervision controls and controls carried out by dedicated teams;
- this review and these verifications aim to give an opinion on (i) the impactiveness of Level 1 controls, (ii) the quality of their implementation, (iii) their relevance (including, in terms of risk prevention), (iv) the definition of their *modus operandi*, (v) the relevance of remediation plans implemented following the detection of anomalies, and the quality of their follow-up, and thus contribute to the evaluation of the impactiveness of Level 1 controls.

The Level 2 permanent control is carried out by teams independent from the operationals.

These controls are performed centrally by dedicated teams within Risk Service Unit (RISQ/CTL), Compliance Service Unit (CPLE/CTL) and Finance Service Unit (DFIN/CTL) and locally by the second-level control teams within the BU/SUs or entities.

Regular Controls

The internal audit function is performed by the General Inspection and Internal Audit Service Unit ("IGAD") under the responsibility of the Group's General Inspector.

The SG Group's internal audit function constitutes the third line of defense and provides assurance over the impactiveness of the systems of internal control It is strictly independent of the core businesses, Support Units and other internal control functions.

The internal audit function performed by IGAD, defined in accordance with IIA (Institute of Internal Auditors) standards has the role to provide independent, objective, reliable and timely assurance to the Audit and Internal Control Committee, SG Group Management, and, where applicable, external auditors and regulators over the impactiveness of controls, risk management, and governance activities to mitigate risk and enhance the control culture within the Group.

IGAD's scope of operations includes Societe Generale SA and all Group entities excluding entities where the Group holds a minority interest, irrespective of level of influence of SG Management over entity activities and decisions except where such a participation is likely to have a significant impact on the Group's risk profile. All Group activities, operations and processes without exception may be the subject of a mission led by IGAD.

Outsourced activities also fall within the scope of the internal audit function, according to the appropriate provisions of the contract between the Group or one of its legal entities and the external provider of the outsourced activities.

The Group's General Inspector reports directly to the Group's Chief Executive Officer.

He meets regularly with the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Internal Rules of the Board of Directors provide that the General Inspector shall report to the Board of Directors on his mission on the basis of presentations made beforehand to the Audit and Internal Control Committee. He presents the audit and inspection plans approved by the Group's Chief Executive Officer for validation to the Board of Directors, after review by the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

The General Inspector is a permanent member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee, to which he regularly presents a summary of the activity of IGAD as well as the review of the follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations issued by both the Audit and the General Inspection and the supervisors. The General Inspector is also a permanent member of the Risk Committee. He may be heard on any subject by these Committees at their request or on its initiative.

Finally, pursuant to the Board of Directors' internal rules, the General Inspector may, if necessary, in the event of an actual or potential deterioration of risks, report to the Board of Directors, directly or through the Audit and Internal Control Committee, without referring to the Executive Managers.

In order to achieve its objectives, the General Inspection and Internal Audit Service Unit is provided with appropriate resources, proportionate to the challenges, both in terms of quality and quantity. In total, it comprises around 875 employees based at the Group's head office, subsidiaries or branches (France and abroad).

The IGAD Service Unit is a hierarchically integrated unit. The General Inspection Department, based at headquarters, operates throughout the Group. The Internal Audit Departments are each responsible for a defined scope of activities or risks. Whether located at headquarters or within entities (branches or subsidiaries), the audit teams are all attached to the IGAD Service Unit. Thanks to a matrix organisation, the main cross-cutting topics at Group level are covered.

The General Inspection and Internal Audit Departments carry out their work from missions. In addition to the missions listed in its tour plan, the General Inspection may be asked to carry out specific studies or contribute to "due diligence" reviews in the event of the acquisition or disposal of entities or activities by the Group. This work is governed by procedures ensuring that the Inspection Department cannot subsequently find itself in a conflict-of-interest situation.

The General Inspection and Internal Audit Departments draw up their respective audit plans based on a risk-based approach. Internal Audit combines this approach with the requirement to comply with a five-year audit cycle and determines the frequency of its interventions according to the level of risk of the scopes to be audited. While the General Inspection Department is not required to comply with an audit cycle, its work is considered for the compliance with the audit cycle.

The General Inspection and Internal Audit Departments are also involved in monitoring the implementation of supervisors' recommendations as part of their independent positioning within the Group.

As required by international standards governing internal controls and audits, IGAD is subject to independent external certification by IFACI (French Institute of Audit and Internal Control).

Coordination of internal controls

RISQ/NFR is tasked with permanent control framework and internal control coordination and contributes to the Risk Management Framework (RMF) of the Group. In such respect, it liaises with the Service Units in charge of second-level permanent control (DFIN, RISQ, CPLE), the Heads of first-level permanent control within the Business Units and Service Units, and the General Inspection & Audit Service Unit (IGAD) at all times.

The Group ICCC, Pillar ICCCs and BU/SU ICCCs work with each other to form the internal control coordination framework at Societe Generale.

The BU ICCCs and PICCCs form an integrated framework in which the first, besides their role as the oversight bodies for internal control at BU/SUs and subsidiary, contribute to the efficiency of annual PICCC reviews by leaving the PICCC free to prioritise issues requiring special attention. The BU ICCC will have to be positioned approximately six months later than the date of the PICCC so as to ensure that the BU has two major periods of review of the Permanent Control system and Internal Control Coordination per year.

BU ICCCs are the basic vehicles through which the Heads of BU/SU and subsidiary carry out their permanent control duties. In this context the dossiers are archived in full and the whole scope is documented.

The PICCC, for its part, takes a double approach: supervision of the correct exercise of control by the responsible services and in-depth consideration of special watchpoints.

4.3.2 CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DATA

Stakeholders involved

Numerous stakeholders are involved in the production of financial data:

- the **Board of Directors**, and more specifically its **Audit and Internal Control Committee**, is tasked with examining the draft financial statements which are to be submitted to the Board, as well as verifying the conditions under which they were prepared and ensuring not only the relevance but also the consistency of the accounting principles and methods applied. The Audit and Internal Control Committee's remit also is to monitor the independence of the Statutory Auditors, and the impactiveness of the internal control, measurement, supervision and control systems for risk related to the accounting and financial processes. The Statutory Auditors meet with the Audit and Internal Control Committee during the course of their engagement;
- the **Group Finance Department** gathers the accounting and management data compiled by the subsidiaries and the Business Units/Services Units in a set of standardised reports. It consolidates and verifies this information so that it can be used in the overall management of the Group and disclosed to third parties (supervisory bodies, investors, etc.). It also has a team in charge of the preparation of the Group regulatory reports.

  Under the terms of their missions, they are responsible for:

  - monitoring the financial aspects of the Group's capital transactions and its financial structure,
  - managing its assets and liabilities, and consequently defining, managing and controlling the Group's financial position and structural risks,
  - ensuring that the regulatory financial ratios are respected,
  - defining accounting and regulatory standards, frameworks, principles and procedures for the Group, and ensuring that they are observed,
  - verifying the accuracy of all financial and accounting data published by the Group;
- the **Finance Departments of subsidiaries and Business Units/ Services Units** carry out certification of the accounting data and entries booked by the Back Offices and of the management data submitted by the Front Offices. They are accountable for the financial statements and regulatory information required at the local level and submit reports (accounting data, finance control, regulatory reports, etc.) to the Group Finance Department. They can perform these activities on their own or else delegate their tasks to Shared Service Centers operating in finance and placed under Group Finance Department governance;
- the **Risk Department** consolidates the risk monitoring data from the Group's Business Units/Services Units and subsidiaries in order to control credit, market and operational risks. This information is used in Group communications to the Group's governing bodies and to third parties. Furthermore, it ensures in collaboration with the Group Finance Department, its expert role on the dimensions of credit risk, structural liquidity risks, rates, foreign exchange rates, on the issues of recovery and resolution and the responsibility of certain closing processes, notably the production of solvency ratios;
- the **Back Offices** are responsible for all support functions to front offices and ensure contractual settlements and deliveries. Among other responsibilities, they check that financial transactions are economically justified, book transactions and manage means of payment.

Accounting and regulatory standards

Financial statements are drawn up in keeping with local accounting standards while and the consolidated Group financial statements are prepared in accordance with the standards defined by the Group Finance Department in accordance with IFRS standards as adopted by the European Union.

The applicable standards on solvency and liquidity, promulgated by the Basel Committee, were translated into European law by a directive (CRD4) and a regulation (CRR). They were rounded out by the Regulation CRR2 and the Directive CRD5 which entered into force on 28 June 2019. These texts are supplemented by several delegated acts and implementation technical standards. The standard applicable to the TLAC and MREL ratios is defined by the regulation on bank resolution (CRR regulation and BRRD Directive – Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive). Identified as a "financial conglomerate", the SG Group is subject to additional supervision.

The Group Finance Department has dedicated teams that monitor the applicable standards and draft new internal standards to comply with any changes in the accounting and regulatory framework.

Production of financial and accounting data

Within the Group's scope of consolidation , each entity prepares its own accounting and management statements on a monthly or quarterly basis, according to the materiality of the entity. This information is then consolidated each month at Group level and is disclosed to the markets on a quarterly basis. Data reported are subject to analytical reviews and consistency checks performed by Finance Department or delegated to financial shared service centers acting under their responsibility and sent to the Group Finance Department. The Group Finance Department forwards the consolidated financial statements, Management Reports and regulatory statements to General Management and any interested third parties.

Internal controls on the production of financial and accounting data

Accounting data is compiled independently of the front offices and the sales teams.

The quality and objectivity of the accounting and management data are ensured by the separation of sales functions and all the functions of operational processing and follow-up of the operations: Back Offices and middle offices integrated into the Resources Department and teams in charge of producing the financial reports that are housed in the Finance Department. These teams carry out a series of controls defined by Group procedures on financial and accounting data, in particular:

- verification of the economic justification of all information reported;
- reconciliation of accounting and management data, using specific procedures, respecting the specified deadlines;
- for market activities, reconciliation between the accounting result, produced by the Finance Department and the economic result, produced by a dedicated expert department in the Risk Department.

Given the increasing complexity of the Group's financial activities and organisation, staff training and IT tools are regularly upgraded to ensure that the production and verification of accounting and management data are impactive and reliable.

SCOPE OF CONTROLS

In practice, the internal control procedures implemented in the Group's businesses are designed to guarantee the quality of financial and accounting information, and notably to:

- ensure that the transactions entered in the Group's accounts are exhaustive and accurate;
- validate the valuation methods used for certain transactions;
- ensure that transactions are correctly assigned to the corresponding fiscal period and recorded in the accounts in accordance with the applicable accounting regulations, and that the accounting aggregates used to prepare the Group financial statements are compliant with the regulations in force;
- ensure the inclusion of all entities to be consolidated in accordance with Group regulations;
- check that the operational risks associated with the production and transmission of accounting data through the IT system are correctly controlled, that the necessary adjustments are accurately performed, that the reconciliation of accounting and management data is satisfactory, and that the flows of cash payments and other items generated by transactions are exhaustive and adequate.

CONTROLS PERFORMED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENTS

The Finance Department of each subsidiary checks the accuracy and consistency of the financial statements with respect to the relevant accounting frameworks (local standards and IFRS for subsidiaries, as well as French standards for branches). It performs checks to guarantee the accuracy of the information disclosed.

The financial data received for consolidation from each subsidiary is taken from corporate accounting data by the subsidiaries after they have been locally brought into line with Group accounting principles.

Each subsidiary must be able to explain the transition from the Company financial statements to the financial statements reported through the consolidation tool.

The Finance Departments of the Business Units/Services Units have a dedicated department for financial management and control.

The Finance Departments also rely on shared service centers that perform Level 1 controls necessary to ensure the reliability of accounting, tax and regulatory information on the financial statements they produce in accordance with local and IFRS standards and notably data quality and consistency checks (equity, securities, foreign foreign exchange, financial aggregates from the balance-sheet and income statement, deviations from standards), justification and certification of the financial statements under their responsibility, intercompany reconciliation of the financial statements, regulatory statement checks and verification of evidence of tax charges and balances (current, deferred and duties).

The results of these controls are declared as part of the managerial supervision and Group accounting certification processes.

These controls allow the shared services centres to provide all necessary information to the Finance Departments of Business Units/Services Units and the Group Finance and Accounting Department to ensure the reliability and consistency of the accounts prepared.

These shared service centres are located in Paris, Bangalore and Bucharest.

CONTROLS PERFORMED BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT DATA

The activity of the operational stakeholders is permanently monitored under direct responsibility of their management teams who regularly verify the quality of the controls conducted and the exhaustiveness of accounting data and its related processing.

SUPERVISION BY THE GROUP FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Once the financial statements prepared by the entities have been restated according to Group standards, they are entered into a central database and processed to produce the consolidated statements.

The service in charge of consolidation in the Group Accounting Department checks that the consolidation scope complies with the applicable accounting standards and performs multiple checks on data received for consolidation purposes. These checks include:

- confirmation that the data collected are correctly aggregated;
- verification of recurring and non-recurring consolidation entries;
- exhaustive processing of critical points under the scope of consolidation;
- Processing of any residual differences in reciprocal or intercompany statements.

Finally, this service ensures that the overall consolidation process has been conducted properly by performing analytical reviews of the summary data and verifying the consistency of the main aggregates of the financial statements. These checks are complemented by cross-functional analysis such as analysis of changes in shareholders' equity, goodwill, provisions and consolidated deferred taxes.

A team in this department is tasked with managing and coordinating the Group accounting certification framework to certify first-level controls on a quarterly basis (internal control certification).

The Group Finance Department has also a dedicated team, it which is responsible for ensuring second-level permanent controls on all Finance processes and for implementing the framework within the Group. Its mission is to ensure the impactiveness, quality and relevance of the Level 1 control framework by assessing it through process or activity reviews, testing controls and quarterly certifications. The team, reporting directly to the Group Finance Department, also reports functionally to the Head of permanent control and non-financial Risks Department (within Risk Department).

Framework of internal and regular controls in accounting processes

Internal Audit and the General Inspection define their audits and inspections using a risk-based approach and define an annual work program (Inspection and Audit plan schedule). As part of their assignments, teams may verify the quality of the control environment contributing to the quality of the accounting and management data produced by the audited entities. They may check a certain number of accounts and assess the reconciliations between accounting and management data, as well as the quality of the permanent supervision procedures for the production and control of accounting data. They also assess the performance of IT tools and the accuracy of manual processing.

The department tasked with auditing the Group's Central Departments is responsible for auditing the Group Finance Department. Within that Department, a distinct team, placed under the responsibility of a dedicated Audit Business Correspondent, monitors and animates audit work related to accounting and financial matters on a Group-wide basis. The team provides expertise in identifying the Group's main accounting risks and develops training sessions and methodologies to help share expertise in the auditing of accounting risks.

Audit missions carried out by IGAD contribute to the reliability of the Group's accounting information, as well as its subsidiaries.

Based on their findings, these teams make recommendations to the parties involved in the production and control of accounting, financial and management data. Departments being assigned these recommendations are responsible for their implementation. A monitoring is performed by IGAD.

4.4 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ADEQUACY

4.4.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Audited I Since January 2014, Societe Generale has been applied the new Basel III regulations implemented in the European Union under the terms of the relevant CRR Regulation and CRD Directive.

The general framework defined by Basel III is structured around three pillars:

- Pillar 1 sets the minimum solvency, leverage and liquidity requirements and defines the rules that banks must use to measure risks and calculate the related capital requirements, according to standard or more advanced methods;
- Pillar 2 concerns the discretionary supervision implemented by the competent supervisory authority, which allows it – through constant dialogue with the credit institutions it supervises – to assess the capital adequacy calculated in accordance with Pillar 1 and to calibrate additional capital requirements taking into account all the risks faced by these institutions;
- Pillar 3 promotes market discipline by developing a set of reporting requirements, both quantitative and qualitative, that enable market participants to better assess the capital, risk exposure, risk assessment procedures and hence the capital adequacy of a given institution.

Several amendments to European regulatory standards were adopted in May 2019 (CRR2/CRD5). The majority of the provisions came into impact in June 2021.

These amendments manly concern:

- Leverage ratio: the minimum requirement of 3% to which is added since January 2023, 50% of the buffer required as a systemic institution;
- Derivatives counterparty risk (SA-CCR (2)): the “SA-CCR” method is the Basel method replacing the old CEM (3) method for determining the prudential exposure to derivatives in the standardised approach;
- Large Exposure: the main change is the calculation of the regulatory limit (25%) on Tier 1 capital (instead of total capital), as well as the introduction of a specific cross-limit on systemic institutions (15%).

TLAC: the ratio requirement for G-SIBs is introduced in CRR. In accordance with to the Basel text, G-SIBs must comply with an amount of capital and eligible debts equal to the highest between 18% + risk-weighted assets buffers and 6.75% leverage from 2022.

In December 2017, the Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Banking Supervision (GHOS), which oversees the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, approved regulatory reforms to complement Basel III.

The transposition into European law of the finalisation of Basel III in the CRR3 and CRD6 texts was completed through publication in the EU Official Journal in June 2024. The new rules will be applicable mainly from 1 January 2025.

One of the main novelties is the introduction of a global output floor: the Group’s Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) will be subject to a floor corresponding to a percentage of the standard method (credit, market and operational). The output floor level will gradually increase from 50% in 2025 to 72.5% in 2030.

Regarding FRTB, for the Standard Approach (SA-Standard Approach), the reporting has been effective since the third quarter of 2021. The full implementation of FRTB, including the rules on the boundary between the banking and trading book, should be aligned with the entry into force of CRR3. Nevertheless, the European legislators reserve the right to postpone this application (up to 2 years) depending on how it is applied in other jurisdictions (in particular in the US). ▲

4.4.2 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Audited I As part of its capital management, the Group ensures, under the supervision of the Finance Department and control of the Risk Department, that its solvency level is always compatible with a view to:

- maintaining its financial strength while respecting risk appetite;
- preservation of its financial flexibility to finance its internal and external development;
- appropriate allocation of capital between its various business lines in accordance with the Group’s strategic objectives;
- maintaining the Group’s resilience in the event of stress scenarios;
- meeting the expectations of its various stakeholders: supervisors, debt and capital investors, rating agencies and shareholders;

The Group therefore determines its internal solvency target, in accordance with these objectives and compliance with regulatory thresholds.

The Group has an internal capital adequacy assessment process that measures and explains changes in the Group’s capital ratios over time, taking into account future regulatory constraints where appropriate. ▲

This process is based on a selection of key metrics for measuring risk and capital measurement such as CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios. These regulatory indicators are supplemented by an assessment of the coverage of internal capital needs by available internal capital and thus confirming via an economic perspective, the relevance of the targets set in the risk appetite. Besides, this assessment takes into account the constraints arising from the other metrics of the risk appetite, such as rating, MREL and TLAC or leverage ratio.

All these are measured on a forward-looking basis in relation to their target on a quarterly or even monthly basis for the current year. During the preparation of the financial plan, they are also assessed on a quarterly or annual basis within a three-year timeframe according to at least a baseline and two adverse scenarios, in order to demonstrate the resilience of the bank's business model against adverse macroeconomic and financial uncertain environments. Capital adequacy is continuously monitored by the Executive Management and by the Board of Directors as part of the Group's corporate governance process and is reviewed in depth during the preparation of the financial plan. It ensures that the bank always complies with its financial target and that its capital level is above the "Maximum Distributable Amount" (MDA) threshold.

Besides, the Group maintains a balanced capital allocation among its three strategic core businesses:

- French Retail Banking, Private banking, Insurance;
- Mobility, International Banking and Financial Services;
- Global Banking and Investor Solutions.

Each of the Group's core businesses accounts for around a third of total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA), with a predominance of credit risk (84% of total Group RWA, including counterparty credit risk).

As of 31 December 2024, Group RWA were relatively stable at EUR 389.5 billion, compared with EUR 388.8 billion at the end of December 2023.

RWA is central to the bank's capital trajectory and is based on a deep understanding of the different variation drivers. Where appropriate, the General Management may decide, upon a proposal from the Finance Department, to implement managerial actions to increase or reduce the share of the core businesses, For example by validating the execution of synthetic securitisation or of disposals of performing or non-performing portfolios. The Group Capital Committee and the contingency capital plan provide General Management with framework analysis, governance and several levers in order to adjust the capital management trajectory.

4.4.3 SCOPE OF PRUDENTIAL REPORTING

The Group's scope of prudential reporting includes all fully consolidated entities according to accounting rules except for insurance entities, which are subject to separate capital supervision.

Whenever relevant, subsidiaries may be excluded from prudential reporting scope notably if the sum of balance-sheet and off balance-sheet commitments are lower than EUR 10 million or 1% of the total balance-sheet and off balance-sheet of the legal entity owning the equity. Legal entities excluded from the prudential reporting scope are subject to periodic reviews, at least annually.

All the Group's regulated entities comply with their prudential commitments on an individual basis.

The following table lists the main differences between the accounting scope (at consolidated Group level) and the prudential scope (Banking Regulation requirements).

TABLE 1: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACCOUNTING SCOPE AND PRUDENTIAL REPORTING SCOPE

Type of entity	Accounting treatment	Asd rrudential treatment
Entities with a finance business	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Entities with an Insurance business	Full consolidation	Equity method
Holdings with a finance activity by type	Equity method	Equity method
Joint ventures with a finance activity by type	Equity method	Proportional consolidation

The following table provides a reconciliation between the consolidated balance-sheet and the accounting balance-sheet within the prudential scope. The amounts presented are accounting data, not a measure of RWA, EAD or prudential capital. Prudential filters related to entities and holdings not associated with an insurance activity are grouped together on account of their non-material weight (< 0.1%).

TABLE 2: RECONCILIATION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS WITH THE BALANCE-SHEET IN THE GROUP'S AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets as of December 12.2024 *(In EURm)*	**balance-sheet as in published financial statements**	**Prudential restatements linked to insurance(1)**	**Prudential restatements linked to consolidation methods**	**balance-sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference to table 14 (CC1)**
Cash, due from banks	201,680	-	-	201,680	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	526,049	(107,731)	-	418,318	
Hedging derivatives	9,233	(136)	-	9,097	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	96,024	(54,349)	-	41,675	
Securities at amortised cost	32,655	(4,840)	-	27,814	
Due from banks at amortised cost	84,051	(1,174)	45	82,922	
o.w. subordinated and participating loans	*230*	-	-	*230*	*1*
client loans at amortised cost	454,622	8	(48)	454,582	
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(292)	-	-	(292)	
Insurance and reinsurance contracts assets	615	(615)	-	-	
Tax assets	4,686	(182)	-	4,505	
o.w. deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those on temporary differences	*1,847*	-	*(621)*	*1,226*	*2*
o.w. deferred tax assets on temporary differences	*1,544*	-	*611*	*2,155*	*3*
Other assets	70,903	(149)	79	70,834	
o.w. defined-benefit pension fund assets	*79*	-	*4*	*83*	*4*
Non-current assets held for sale	26,426	(8)	-	26,418	
Investments accounted for using the equity method	398	4,089	(74)	4,413	
Tangible and intangible assets	61,409	(849)	110	60,670	
o.w. intangible assets	*3,393*	-	*(21)*	*3,371*	*5*
Goodwill	5,086	(356)	-	4,730	
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,573,545**	**(166,291)**	**113**	**1,407,367**	

(1) Restatement of entities excluded from the prudential scope and reconsolidation of intra-group transactions relating to these entities.

Liabilities as of December 2024 *(In EURm)*	**balance-sheet as in published financial statements**	**Prudential restatements linked to insurance(1)**	**Prudential restatements linked to consolidation methods**	**balance-sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference to table 14 (CC1)**
Due to central banks	11,364	-	-	11,364	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	396,614	(2,944)	-	393,671	
Hedging derivatives	15,750	(14)	-	15,736	
Debt securities issued	162,200	2,104	-	164,304	
Due to banks	99,744	(3,719)	118	96,143	
Customer deposits	531,675	1,704	(122)	533,258	
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(5,277)	-	-	(5,277)	
Tax liabilities	2,236	(241)	-	1,996	
Other Liabilities	90,786	(9,786)	116	81,116	
Non-current liabilities held for sale	17,079	14	-	17,093	
Insurance contracts related liabilities	150,691	(150,691)	-	-	
Provisions	4,085	(36)	1	4,051	
Subordinated debts	17,009	(1,438)	-	15,572	
o.w. redeemable subordinated notes including revaluation differences on hedging items	*15,303*	-	-	*15,303*	*5*
TOTAL DEBTS	**1,493,957**	**(165,045)**	**113**	**1,329,025**	
Subtotal Equity, Group share	70,256	(187)	-	70,068	6
Issued common stocks, equity instruments and capital reserves	*31,154*	*1*	-	*31,155*	
Retained earnings	*33,863*	*(188)*	-	*33,675*	
Net income	*4,200*	-	-	*4,200*	
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	*1,039*	-	-	*1,039*	
Non-controlling interests	9,332	(1,059)	-	8,274	7
TOTAL EQUITY	**79,588**	**(1,246)**	**-**	**78,342**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,573,545**	**(166,291)**	**113**	**1,407,367**	

(1) Restatement of entities excluded from the prudential scope and reconsolidation of intra-group transactions relating to these entities.

Assets as of.12.2023 *(In EURm)*	**balance-sheet as in published financial statements**	**Prudential restatements linked to insurance[1]**	**Prudential restatements linked to consolidation methods**	**balance-sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference to table 14 (CC1)**
Cash, due from banks	223,048	(0)	0	223,048	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	495,882	(100,787)	(0)	395,095	
Hedging derivatives	10,585	(158)	-	10,427	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	90,894	(52,900)	-	37,993	
Securities at amortised cost	28,147	(4,945)	-	23,203	
Due from banks at amortised cost	77,879	(1,626)	23	76,275	1
o.w. subordinated and participating loans	*199*	*(0)*	-	*199*	
client loans at amortised cost	485,449	783	(45)	486,187	
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(432)	-	-	(432)	
IInsurance and reinsurance contracts assets	459	(459)	-	-	-
Tax assets	4,718	(211)	0	4,507	
o.w. deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those on temporary differences	*1,873*	-	*(710)*	*1,163*	*2*
o.w. deferred tax assets on temporary differences	*1,818*	-	*423*	*2,241*	
Other assets	69,765	(107)	80	69,738	
o.w. defined-benefit pension fund assets	*49*	-	-	*49*	*3*
Non-current assets held for sale	1,763	-	-	1,763	
Investments accounted for using the equity method	227	4,205	(68)	4,364	
Tangible and intangible assets	60,714	(883)	104	59,934	
o.w. intangible assets	*3,561*	-	*(26)*	*3,535*	*4*
Goodwill	4,949	(356)	-	4,594	4
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,554,045**	**(157,443)**	**94**	**1,396,696**	

(1) Restatement of entities excluded from the prudential scope and reconsolidation of intra-group transactions relating to these entities.

Liabilities as of.12.2023 *(In EURm)*	**balance-sheet as in published financial statements**	**Prudential restatements linked to insurance[1]**	**Prudential restatements linked to consolidation methods**	**balance-sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference to table 14 (CC1)**
Due to central banks	9,718	-	-	9,718	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	375,584	(2,684)	-	372,899	
Hedging derivatives	18,708	(4)	-	18,705	
Debt securities issued	160,506	338	-	160,844	
Due to banks	117,847	(2,677)	49	115,219	
Customer deposits	541,677	1,309	(122)	542,864	
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	(5,857)	-	-	(5,857)	
Tax liabilities	2,402	(194)	0	2,208	
Other Liabilities	93,658	(9,715)	167	84,111	
Non-current liabilities held for sale	1,703	-	-	1,703	
Insurance contracts related liabilities	141,723	(141,723)	-	0	-
Provisions	4,235	(27)	1	4,209	
Subordinated debts	15,894	(808)	-	15,086	
o.w. redeemable subordinated notes including revaluation differences on hedging items	*14,682*	*1*	-	*14,683*	*5*
TOTAL DEBTS	**1,477,798**	**(156,186)**	**95**	**1,321,706**	
Subtotal Equity, Group share	65,975	(192)	(0)	65,783	6
Issued common stocks, equity instruments and capital reserves	*30,110*	*1*	-	*30,110*	
Retained earnings	*32,892*	*(193)*	*(0)*	*32,698*	
Net income	*2,493*	*(0)*	-	*2,493*	
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	*481*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*481*	
Non-controlling interests	10,272	(1,065)	-	9,206	7
TOTAL EQUITY	**76,247**	**(1,257)**	**(0)**	**74,990**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,554,045**	**(157,443)**	**94**	**1,396,696**	

(1) Restatement of entities excluded from the prudential scope and reconsolidation of intra-group transactions relating to these entities.

The main companies of the Group outside the prudential scope of reporting are as follows:

TABLE 3: ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE PRUDENTIAL SCOPE

Company	Activity	Country
Antarius	Insurance	France
Catalyst RE International LTD	Insurance	Bermuda
Sogelife	Insurance	Luxembourg
Sogecap	Insurance	France
Euro Insurances Designated Activity Company	Insurance	Ireland
SG Luci	Insurance	Luxembourg
Komercni Pojstovna AS	Insurance	Czech Republic
Oradea Vie	Insurance	France
SGL RE	Insurance	Luxembourg
Sogessur	Insurance	France

In general, all regulated Group undertakings are subject to solvency requirements set by their respective supervisory authorities. Regulated financial entities and regulated affiliates outside of Societe Generale's prudential consolidation scope all comply with their respective solvency requirements. As a general principle, all banks should be under a double supervision, on a standalone basis and on a consolidated basis, but the CRR allows, under specific conditions, waivers from the requirements on an individual basis granted by the competent authorities.

The supervisory authority accepted that some Group entities within the same Member State may be exempted from the application of prudential requirements on an individual basis or, where applicable, on a sub-consolidated basis. Terms and conditions of waiver of requirements granted by supervisors include a commitment to provide these subsidiaries with the Group's support to ensure their overall solvency and liquidity, as well as a commitment to ensure that they are managed prudently according to the applicable banking regulations.

The conditions for applying waivers regarding monitoring on an individual basis for a parent company, as far as solvency and large exposure ratios are concerned, are defined by the CRR which stipulates that two conditions must be met:

- there is no significant de jure et de facto obstacle, whether current or anticipated, preventing the prompt transfer of equity capital or the rapid repayment of liabilities to the parent company in a given Member State;
- the risk assessment, measurement and control procedures in place for supervision on a consolidated basis cover a subsidiary in a given Member State.

Consequently, Societe Generale SA is not subject to prudential requirements on an individual basis.

Any transfer of equity or repayment of liabilities between the parent company and its entities is carried out in compliance with capital and liquidity requirements that are locally applicable. The obligation to comply with such requirements may impact the capacity of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent company. Every year, in compliance with local capital and liquidity regulatory requirements, the Group reviews the capitalisation of its subsidiaries (direct and indirect) and proposals for appropriation of their allocating their net income (payment of dividends, retained earnings, etc.). In addition, the Group studies requests from its subsidiaries relating to changes in their equity or eligible liabilities (capital increases or decrease, distributions of exceptional dividends, loan issues or repayments). These reviews and studies show that, as long as subsidiaries comply with their regulatory constraints, there is no significant obstacle to transfer funds from Societe Generale to them or vice versa.

The financing process of subsidiaries within the Group allows rapid repayments of loans between the parent company and its subsidiaries.

4.4.4 REGULATORY CAPITAL

As reported in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Societe Generale's regulatory capital consists of the following components:

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

According to the applicable regulations, Common Equity Tier 1 capital mainly comprises the following:

- ordinary shares (net of repurchased shares and treasury shares) and related share premium accounts;
- retained earnings;
- components of other comprehensive income;
- other reserves;
- minority interests limited by CRR/CRD;

Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 capital essentially involve the following:

- estimated dividend payments;
- goodwill and intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities;
- unrealised capital gains and losses on cash flow hedging;
- income on own credit risk;
- deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards;
- deferred tax assets on refundable tax credit;
- deferred tax assets resulting from temporary differences beyond a threshold;
- assets from defined benefit pension funds, net of deferred taxes;
- any positive difference between expected losses on client loans and receivables managed under the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, and the sum of related value adjustments and collective impairment losses;
- Pillar 1 NPL backstop;
- value adjustments resulting from the requirements of prudent valuation;
- securitisation exposures weighted at 1,250%, when these positions are excluded from the calculation of RWA;
- delivery risk;
- equity stake within the financial sector beyond the regulatory franchise.

Additional Tier 1 capital

According to CRR/CRD regulations, Additional Tier 1 capital is made up of deeply subordinated notes that are issued directly by the Bank, and have the following features:

- these instruments are perpetual and constitute unsecured, deeply subordinated obligations. They rank junior to all other obligations of the Bank, including undated and dated subordinated debt, and senior only to common stock shareholders;
- Societe Generale may elect, on a discretionary basis, not to pay the interest and coupons linked to these instruments. This compensation is paid out of distributable items;
- they include neither a step-up in compensation nor any other incentive to redeem;
- they must have a loss-absorbing capacity;
- they might be haircut or converted when in resolution or independently of a resolution measurement;
- subject to the prior approval of the European Central Bank, Societe Generale has the option to redeem these instruments at certain dates, but no earlier than five years after their issuance date.

Deductions of additional Tier 1 capital essentially apply to the following:

- AT1 treasury shares;
- holding of AT1 hybrid shares issued by financial sector entities;
- minority interests beyond the minimum T1 requirement in the entities concerned.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital includes:

- subordinated notes;
- any positive difference between the sum of value adjustments and impairment losses on client loans and receivables exposures managed under the IRB approach and expected losses, up to 0.6% of total credit RWA under the IRB approach;
- value adjustments for credit risk related to collective impairment losses on client loans and receivables exposures managed under the standardised approach, up to 1.25% of total credit RWA.

Deductions of Tier 2 capital essentially apply to the following:

- Tier 2 hybrid treasury shares;
- holding of Tier 2 hybrid shares issued by financial sector entities;
- minority interests beyond the minimum capital requirement in the entities concerned.

All capital instruments and their features are detailed online (*www.societegenerale.com/en/measuring-our-performance/information-and-publications/registration-documents*).

TABLE 4: CHANGES IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS SUBJECT TO SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2023	Issues	Redemptions	Prudential supervision valuation haircut	Others	31.12.2024
Debt instruments eligible for Tier 1	9,095	1,925	(944)	-	450	10,526
Debt instruments eligible for Tier 2	11,110	1,156	-	(1,183)	378	11,461
TOTAL ELIGIBLE DEBT INSTRUMENTS	**20,205**	**3,081**	**(944)**	**(1,183)**	**828**	**21,987**

Solvency ratios

The solvency ratios are set by comparing the Group's equity (Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 (T1) or Total Capital (TC)) with the sum of risk-weighted exposures for credit risk and the capital requirement multiplied by 12.5 for market and operational risks.

Each quarter, the ratios are calculated following the accounting closing and then compared to the supervisory requirements.

The Pillar 1 regulatory minimum capital requirement is set at 4.5% for CET1, 6% for T1 and 8% for TC . This minimum remains stable over time.

The minimum Pillar 2 requirement (P2R) is set by the supervisor following the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). It has been standing at 2.42% until 31 December 2024 including the additional requirement regarding Pillar 2 prudential expectations on the provisioning of non-performing loans granted before 26 April 2019.

In addition to the above requirements, the overall buffer requirement is the sum of:

- the mean of the countercyclical buffer rates of each country, weighted by the relevant credit risk exposures in these countries standing at 0.82%;
- the conservation buffer in force since 1 January 2016 with a maximum level standing at 2.50% ;
- the Group's G-SIB buffer imposed by the Financial Stability Board (FSB), which is equal to 1%.

As of 31 December 2024, taking into account the combined regulatory buffers, the phased-in CET1 ratio level that would trigger the Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA) mechanism stands at 10.25%.

TABLE 5: BREAKDOWN OF SG'S PRUDENTIAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

	31.12.2024	01.01.2024
Minimum requirement for Pillar 1	4.50%	4.50%
Minimum requirement for Pillar 2 (P2R)[(1)]	1.43%	1.44%
Minimum requirement for countercyclical buffer	0.82%	0.56%
Minimum requirement for conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%
Minimum requirement for systemic buffer	1.00%	1.00%
Minimum requirement for CET1 ratio	**10.25%**	**10.00%**

(1) *According to Article 104 bis of the CRDV Directive, banks must now meet a minimum of 56% P2R with CET1 capital and 75% with Tier 1 capital. This article does not apply to the requirement arising from Pilar 2 NPL backstop which shall be fully covered with CET1 capital, in accordance with SREP notification.*

(R): Restated

TABLE 6: REGULATORY CAPITAL AND SOLVENCY RATIOS[1]

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Shareholders' equity (IFRS), Group share	**70,255**	**65,975**
Deeply subordinated notes	(10,526)	(9,095)
Perpetual subordinated notes	-	(0)
Group consolidated shareholders' equity net of deeply subordinated and perpetual subordinated notes	**59,729**	**56,880**
Non-controlling interests	9,332	9,302
Intangible assets	(2,413)	(2,751)
Goodwill	(4,897)	(4,622)
Dividends proposed (to the General Meeting) and interest expenses on deeply subordinated and perpetual subordinated notes	(1,853)	(1,095)
Deductions and regulatory adjustments	(8,135)	(6,587)
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	**51,764**	**51,127**
Deeply subordinated notes and preferred shares	10,526	9,095
Other additional Tier 1 capital	422	408
Additional Tier 1 deductions	(139)	(120)
TOTAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	**62,573**	**60,510**
Tier 2 instruments	11,461	11,110
Other Tier 2 capital	225	257
Tier 2 deductions	(514)	(1,031)
Total regulatory capital	**73,744**	**70,846**
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	**389,503**	**388,825**
Credit and counterparty credit risk-weighted assets	327,224	326,182
Market risk-weighted assets	12,195	12,518
Operational risk-weighted assets	50,085	50,125
Solvency ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	13.29%	13.15%
Tier 1 ratio	16.06%	15.56%
Total capital ratio	18.93%	18.22%

(1) Ratios set in accordance with CRR2/CRD5 rules as published in June 2019, including Danish compromise for insurance, and taking into account the IFRS 9 phasing (fully-loaded CET1 ratio of 13.28% as of December 2024, the phasing impact being +1 bps).

The solvency ratio as of 31 December 2024 stood at 13.3% in Common Equity Tier 1 (13.1% as of December 2023) and 16.1% in Tier 1 (15.6% as of December 2023) for a total ratio of 18.9% (18.2% as of December 2023).

Group shareholders' equity as of December 2024 totalled EUR 70.3 billion (compared with EUR 65.9 billion as of December 2023).

After taking into account non-controlling interests and regulatory adjustments, CET1 regulatory capital was EUR 51.8 billion as of December 2024, *vs.* EUR 51.1 billion as of December 2023. The Additional Tier One deductions mainly regard authorisations to buy back own Additional Tier 1 capital instruments as well as subordinated bank and insurance loans issued by the Group.

TABLE 7: CET1 REGULATORY DEDUCTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (R)
Unrecognised minority interests	(3,914)	(3,423)
Deferred tax assets	(1,226)	(1,162)
Prudent Valuation Adjustment	(830)	(782)
Adjustments related to changes in the value of own liabilities	108	(51)
Other	(2,273)	(1,170)
TOTAL CET1 REGULATORY DEDUCTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS	**(8,135)**	**(6,587)**

The prudential deductions and restatements included in the "Other" category essentially involve the following:

- any positive difference between expected losses on client loans and receivables managed under the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, and the sum of related value adjustments and impairment losses;
- Pillar 1 NPL backstop;
- unrealised gains and losses on cash flow hedges;
- assets from defined benefit pension funds, net of deferred taxes;
- securitisation exposures weighted at 1,250%, when these positions are excluded from the calculation of RWA.

4.4.5 RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Basel III Accord has established the rules for calculating minimum capital requirements in order to more accurately assess the risks to which banks are exposed, taking into account the risk profile of transactions *via* two approaches intended for determining RWA: a standardised approach and an advanced one based on internal methods modelling the counterparties' risk profiles.

Change in risk-weighted assets and capital requirements

TABLE 8: OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

	Risk-weighted assets			Total own funds requirements
(In EURm)	31.12.2024	30.09.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	**297,927**	**302,178**	**296,912**	**23,834**
o.w. standardised approach	*97,959*	*104,934*	*106,455*	*7,837*
o.w. Foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	*4,254*	*4,163*	*3,856*	*340*
o.w. slotting approach	*707*	*637*	*716*	*57*
o.w. equities under the simple risk-weighted approach	*2,178*	*2,302*	*2,146*	*174*
o.w. other equities under IRB approach	*16,260*	*16,478*	*16,589*	*1,301*
o.w. Advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	*176,570*	*166,963*	*167,151*	*14,126*
Counterparty credit risk – CCR	**21,883**	**21,599**	**21,815**	**1,751**
o.w. standardised approach	*6,375*	*6,200*	*5,374*	*510*
o.w. internal model method (IMM)	*10,546*	*10,118*	*11,070*	*844*
o.w. exposures to a CCP	*1,470*	*1,659*	*1,572*	*118*
o.w. credit valuation adjustment – CVA	*2,723*	*3,038*	*3,013*	*218*
o.w. other CCR	*768*	*586*	*786*	*61*
Settlement risk	**8**	**0**	**5**	**1**
Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	**7,406**	**6,862**	**7,450**	**592**
o.w. SEC-IRBA approach	*2,130*	*1,719*	*1,978*	*170*
o.w. SEC-ERBA incL IAA	*4,063*	*4,040*	*4,228*	*325*
o.w. SEC-SA approach	*1,213*	*1,103*	*1,243*	*97*
o.w. 1,250%/deductions	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Position, foreign foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	**12,195**	**11,002**	**12,518**	**976**
o.w. standardised approach	*2,825*	*2,527*	*3,305*	*226*
o.w. IMA	*9,370*	*8,475*	*9,214*	*750*
Large exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Operational risk	**50,085**	**50,699**	**50,125**	**4,007**
o.w. basic indicator approach	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
o.w. standardised approach	*4,730*	*5,333*	*4,759*	*378*
o.w. advanced measurement approach	*45,355*	*45,365*	*45,365*	*3,628*
Amounts (included in the "credit risk" section above) below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	6,794	7,262	6,646	544
TOTAL	**389,503**	**392,339**	**388,825**	**31,160**

TABLE 9: RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) PER CORE BUSINESS AND RISK CATEGORY

(In EURbn)	Credit and counterparty credit	Market	Operational	Total 31.12.2024	Total 31.12.2023
French Retail Banking, Private banking, Insurance	115.1	-	5.2	120.3	118.5
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	113.3	-	7.5	120.9	130.0
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	87.3	10.7	29.4	127.3	118.5
Corporate Centre	11.5	1.5	8.1	21.1	21.8
Group	**327.2**	**12.2**	**50.1**	**389.5**	**388.8**

As of 31 December 2024, RWA (EUR 389.5 billion) were distributed as follows:

- credit and counterparty credit risks accounted for 84% of RWA (of which 35% for Mobility, International Retail banking and Financial Services);
- market risk accounted for 3% of RWA (of which 88% for Global Banking and Investor Solutions);
- operational risk accounted for 13% of RWA (of which 59% for Global Banking and Investor Solutions).

4.4.6 TLAC AND MREL RATIOS

The Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) requirement which applies to Societe Generale has been 18% of RWA since 1 January 2022, to which the conservation buffer of 2.5%, the G-SIB buffer of 1% and the countercyclical buffer must be added. As of 31 December 2024, the TLAC requirement therefore stood at 22.3% of Group RWA.

The TLAC rule also provides for a minimum ratio of 6.75% of the leverage exposure since January 2022.

As of 31 December 2024, Societe Generale reached a phased-in TLAC ratio of 29.7% excluding senior preferred debts.

The TLAC ratio expressed as a percentage of leverage exposure is 8.03%.

The Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) has applied to credit institutions and investment firms within the European Union since 2016.

Contrary to the TLAC ratio, the MREL requirement is tailored to each institution and regularly revised by the resolution authority. This requirement amounts to 27.6% in 2024. Throughout the year, Societe Generale complied with its requirements while MREL ratio as a percentage of RWA stands at 34.2% at the end of 2024.

Moreover, the MREL requirement as a percentage of leverage exposure amounted to 6.23% while the ratio stands at 9.2% at the end of 2024.

4.4.7 LEVERAGE RATIO

The Group calculates its leverage ratio according to the CRR2 rules applicable since June 2021.

Managing the leverage ratio means both calibrating the amount of Tier 1 capital (the numerator of the ratio) and controlling the Group's leverage exposure (the denominator of the ratio) to achieve the target ratio levels that the Group sets for itself. To this end, the leverage exposure of the different businesses is monitored by the Finance Division.

The Group aims to maintain a consolidated leverage ratio that is significantly higher than the 3.6% minimum set in the Basel Committee's recommendations, implemented in Europe *via* CRR2, including leverage pilar 2 add-on and a fraction of the systemic buffer which is applicable to the Group.

As of 31 December 2024, the leverage ratio of Societe Generale stood at 4.34% taking into account a Tier 1 capital amount of EUR 62.6 billion compared with a leverage exposure of EUR 1,442 billion (versus 4.25% as of December 2023, with EUR 60.5 billion and EUR 1,422 billion, respectively).

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF THE LEVERAGE RATIO AND THE TRANSITION FROM PRUDENTIAL BALANCE-SHEET TO LEVERAGE EXPOSURE(1)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Tier 1 capital(2)	**62,573**	**60,510**
Total assets in prudential balance-sheet(3)	**1,407,367**	**1,396,696**
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1,540	175)
Adjustments for securities financing transactions(4)	13,982	13,888
Off-balance-sheet exposure (loan and guarantee commitments)	127,198	123,518
Technical and prudential adjustments	(107,962)	(112,030)
Leverage ratio exposure	**1,442,125**	**1,422,247**
Leverage ratio	**4.34%**	**4.25%**

(1) *Ratio set in accordance with CRR2 rules and taking into account the IFRS 9 phasing (leverage ratio of 4.34% without phasing as of December 2024, the phasing impact being 0 bps).*
(2) *The capital overview is available in Table 3.*
(3) *The prudential balance-sheet corresponds to the IFRS balance-sheet less entities accounted for through the equity method (mainly insurance subsidiaries).*
(4) *Securities financing transactions: repurchase transactions, securities lending or borrowing transactions and other similar transactions.*
(5) *Change in the starting period.*

4.4.8 LARGE EXPOSURES RATIO

The CRR incorporates the provisions regulating large exposures. As such, Societe Generale must not have any exposure towards a single beneficiary which exceeds 25% of the Group's capital.

The final rules of the Basel Committee on large exposures, transposed in Europe through CRR2, have been applicable since June 2021. The main changes compared with CRR concern the calculation of the regulatory limit (25%), henceforth expressed as a proportion of Tier 1 (instead of cumulated Tier 1 and Tier 2), and in the introduction of a cross-specific limit on systemic institutions (15%).

4.4.9 FINANCIAL CONGLOMERATE RATIO

The Societe Generale Group, also identified as a "Financial conglomerate", is subject to additional supervision from the ECB.

As of 31 December 2024, Societe Generale's financial conglomerate equity covered the solvency requirements for both banking and insurance activities.

As of 30 June 2024, the financial conglomerate ratio was 131.8%, consisting of a numerator "Own funds of the Financial Conglomerate" of EUR 78.8 billion, and a denominator "Regulatory requirement of the Financial Conglomerate" of EUR 59.8 billion.

As of 31 December 2023, the financial conglomerate ratio was 135.2%, consisting of a numerator "Own funds of the Financial Conglomerate" of EUR 77.6 billion, and a denominator "Regulatory requirement of the Financial Conglomerate" of EUR 57.4 billion.

4.5 CREDIT RISK

Audited I Credit risks denote potential financial losses arising from the inability of the Group's clients, issuers or other counterparties to meet their financial commitments.

Credit risks may be exacerbated by individual, country or sector concentration risks. These risks include:

- debtor risks;
- underwriting risks. ▲

4.5.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GOVERNANCE

4.5.1.1 General principles

Audited I Business Units and entities translate the principles laid out in this section as necessary into credit policies, which must comply with all the following rules:

- the credit policy that defines lending criteria and, usually, limits on risk-taking by sector, type of loan, country/geographic area or by customer/customer segment. These rules are defined in particular by the CORISQ and Credit Risk Committees (CRCs) and drawn up in consultation with the Business Units concerned;
- the credit policy is in line with the Group's risk management strategy in accordance with its risk appetite validated by the Board of Directors;
- credit policies are based on the principle that any commitment involving credit risks depends on:
  - in-depth knowledge of the customer and its business,
  - an understanding of the purpose and nature of the transaction structure as well as sources of income that will generate fund repayment,
  - the adequacy of the transaction structure, in order to minimise the risk of loss in the event of counterparty default,
  - the analysis and the validation of the files, involving respectively and independently the responsibility of the Primary Customer Responsibility Unit (PCRU-SSC) and the dedicated risk units within the risk management function. In order to ensure a consistent approach in the Group's risk- taking, this PCRU-SSC and/or risk unit reviews all applications for authorisation relating to a given customer or category of customers (except in the case of credit delegations granted by the PCRU- SSC and RISQ to certain Societe Generale entities), the monitoring being conducted on a consolidated customer basis for all these authorisations. The PCRU-SSC and risk unit must operate independently of each other,
  - the allocation of a rating or a score, which is a key criterion of the granting policy on the non-retail perimeter. These ratings are validated by the dedicated risk unit. Particular attention is paid to the regular review of these ratings. On retail perimeter, cf infra "Specificities of retail portfolios",
  - on the non-retail perimeter, a delegation of authority regime, mainly based on the internal rating of counterparties, provides decision-making authority on the risk units on one hand and the PCRU- SSC on the other,
  - proactive management and monitoring of counterparties whose situation has deteriorated to contain the risk of loss given a default of a counterparty.

RISK APPETITE STATEMENT

Credit risk is framed through a set of limits that reflect the Group's risk appetite.

The appetite for credit risk is tracked through credit principles, policies and limits alongside pricing policies, at the group, business unit and business line level:

- the projected level of the net cost of risk in the bank's budget and in the strategic and financial plans over a minimum three-year horizon, based on the central and stressed scenarios. In this regard, special attention is paid to concentration risk and the Societe Generale Group regularly assesses portfolio risk in stress scenarios;
- an acceptable level of coverage of credit loss risk per interest margin product, through pricing policies that are differentiated in relation to the degree of risk. ▲

4.5.1.2 System of governance

The main aim of the Risk Department is to draw up the document formalising and defining with the Finance Department the Group's risk appetite, a mechanism aimed at defining the acceptable level of risk given the Group's strategic objectives.

The Risk Department is responsible for implementing the system to manage and monitor risks, including cross-Group risks. The Risk Department exercises hierarchical and functional oversight of the Risk management function in charge of Group credit risk giving it a comprehensive view of all the Group's credit risks.

The Risk Department helps define risk policies in light of each core business targets and the associated risk issues. It defines or approves the methods and procedures used to analyse, measure, approve and monitor risks and the risk IT system and makes sure these are appropriate to the core businesses' needs. As second line of defence, various Risk Departments (for Retail Banking, Corporate and Investment Banking and Market activities) are also in charge of credit risk and as such responsible for the independent control as second line of defence. These consist in independently reviewing and comparing any credit application that exceeds the authority delegated to core businesses or local Risk Department teams. The Risk Department also assesses the quality of first-level credit reviews and takes any remedial action necessary.

Finally, as part of its responsibilities as a second line of defence, the Risk Department carries out permanent controls of credit risks. As such, the Risk Department provides independent control as a second line of defence on the detection and monitoring of the overshoot resolution.

The monthly Risk Monitoring Report presented to CORISQ by the Risk Department comments among others on the evolution of the Group's credit portfolio and ensures compliance with the guidelines. Changes in the credit portfolio, changes in credit policy validated by CORISQ and respect for the Group's risk appetite are presented at least quarterly to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.

Audited I As part of the quarterly reporting to the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, an overview of the main credit risk metrics supplemented by details on thresholds and limits where applicable is presented. The following metrics are in particular the subject of a presentation with a quarterly history: net cost of risk, NPL rate (non-performing loans), coverage rate, average credit quality of portfolios, corporate outstanding placed under surveillance (watchlist), supervision of corporate exposures by sector of activity, Grands Risques Réglementaires (major regulatory risk exposures), etc.

A monthly report to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors also provides additional information that involves an overview of the exposure down to a Business Unit/Entity level or more granular level of financing activities. A summary of the CORISQ by theme is also presented, providing recurring details on retail and non-retail perimeters and activities, and on sectoral limits and country risks.

As part of the monthly CORISQ report to the General Management, a summary of the main credit files is presented. Thematic presentations also provide recurring clarifications on certain perimeters and activities. ▲: personal real estate loans, consumer credit, non-retail credit risk, sector limits, country risks, major regulatory risks (*Grands Risques Réglementaires*), etc.

4.5.1.3 Features of individual and professional portfolios (Retail)

Audited I Individual and professional portfolios (retail portfolios) have specific features in terms of risk management. This management is based in particular on a statistical approach and on the use of tools and methods in the industrialisation of processes.

A) STATISTICAL APPROACH

The retail portfolio is made up of a sum of exposures of low unit amounts, validated in a partially automated manner, which cumulatively constitute significant outstanding at Group level and therefore a high level of risk.

Given the high number and standardisation of retail clients commitments, there is a need for aggregated monitoring at all levels of the Risk function in charge of credit risk. This mass monitoring of retail customer exposure is based on the use of a statistical risk approach and monitoring by homogeneous risk class or according to other relevant axes (economic sectors for the Professionals for instance).

Under these circumstances, the risk monitoring system for the retail portfolio cannot be totally similar to that dedicated to corporates, both in terms of procedures and tools.

For instance, any change in marketing policy (shortening probationary period on loyalty, delegation of lending decisions to brokers, increase in margin rates, etc.) can have a rapid and massive impact and must therefore be monitored in a system that allows all actors (i) to identify as soon as possible where any deterioration in exposures is coming from and (ii) to take remedial action.

Although IFRS 9 standard authorises a collective approach and the Group has a statistical approach on retail customers for the evaluation of the expected loss, the increase in credit risk for the purposes of the staging is identified on an individual basis for this clientele. The available parameters (operation of accounts and late payments) generally allow for the assessment of the significant increase in credit risk at the level of individual exposure. The collective approach is currently used only in a very small number of instances in the Group.

B) IMPORTANCE OF TOOLS AND METHODS IN THE INDUSTRIALISATION OF PROCESSES

The Risk management function must also support Business Units and subsidiary managers in managing their risks with a view to assessing:

- the effectiveness of credit policies;
- the quality of the portfolio and its development over the entire life of exposures (from granting to recovery).

Risk Department structures its supervision around the following four processes:

- Granting: this decision-making process is mainly automated depending on the nature and complexity of the transactions, and hence the associated risk;
- Monitoring: different entities use different systems for granting and managing retail risks systems (scoring, expert systems, rules, etc.) and an appropriate monitoring system must be in place for each to assess the appropriateness of the grant rules applied (notably *via* monitoring);
- Recovery: recovery is an essential step in the life cycle of Retail portfolio credits and makes a decisive contribution to our control of cost of risk. Regardless of the organisation adopted (outsourcing, in-house collection, etc.), the establishment of an effective collection process in place is an essential element of good risk management. It makes a decisive contribution to controlling the cost of risk and limiting the level of our non-performing loans. In case of outsourced debt collection, it must comply with the Group's regulations governing outsourcing;
- Provisioning: impairment and provisions against the retail portfolio are mostly evaluated in a statistical way. They are calculated according to the methodologies and governance methods defined and validated by the Risk Department. ▲

4.5.1.4 Monitoring of individual concentration risks

Societe Generale complies with regulations governing large exposures (large regulatory risk exposure limit at 25% of eligible own funds). In addition, the Group has set a more restrictive internal limit of 10% of consolidated equity for exposures on a client group. Since 1st of August 2023, the French High Council for Financial Stability (HCSF) has imposed a supplementary capital requirement (buffer for the systemic sectorial risk) if the Group's exposure toward highly indebted non-financial French companies exceeds a limit of 5% of its Tier 1 funds.

Internal systems are implemented to identify and manage the risks of individual concentrations, notably at credit origination. For example, concentration thresholds, based upon the internal rating of counterparties, rating of counterparties, are validated by a dedicated Credit Risk Committee. The governance for validating limits on Clients Groups falling under individual concentration monitoring is defined by reference to these thresholds. Exposures to groups of clients which are considered material are reviewed by the Large Exposure Committee ("CGR"), chaired by the General Management or by the Head of the Risk department, depending on the rating category (Investment Grade or not).

As part of the identification of its risks, the Group also carries out loss simulations by type of customer on significant individual exposures.

The Group uses credit derivatives and insurances to reduce some exposures considered to be overly significant. Furthermore, the Group systematically seeks to share the risk with other banking partners, at origination or through secondary sales, to avoid keeping a too large share in the banking pool, notably for large transactions.

4.5.1.5 Monitoring country risks

Global country risk limits and/or exposure monitoring are established on the basis of internal ratings and country governance indices (the highest rated countries are not monitored by limits).

The country limits are validated annually by the General Management. They can be revised downwards by the Risk Management Division at any time depending on the deterioration or anticipation of the deterioration of a country's situation.

The procedure for placing a country under alert can be triggered by the Risk Management Division at any time in the event of a deterioration in the country risk or in anticipation of such a deterioration. In this case, any proposed operation generating risk in this country is systematically subject to prior approval from the Risk Management Division, and any risk delegation is suspended.

4.5.1.6 Sector monitoring

The Group regularly reviews its global credit portfolio through periodic or *ad hoc* studies by economic sectors. Whenever appropriate, the Group frames this exposure through portfolio limits and/or specific credit-granting criteria. The limits are monitored either at General Management level in a dedicated CORISQ, at Risk Division level (Credit Risk Committees, or CRC) or at Business Unit management level, depending on the materiality and risk profile of each portfolio.

In particular, the following credit portfolios are monitored by some Group CORISQ:

- the Individual and Professional clients in metropolitan France;
- the oil and gas sectors;
- the commercial Real Estate sector;
- the leveraged finance;
- the automotive value chain;
- Commodity traders;
- financial sponsors;
- securitization.

Some sectors/segments (such as aircraft, shipping, banks, private insurers…) not reviewed by a CORISQ are periodically reviewed in a CRC.

Finally, syndication risks are supervised by a CORISQ and subsequently by a dedicated monthly committee.

4.5.1.7 Credit stress tests

To capture, monitor and manage the credit risks, the Risk Department performs, with the collaboration of the business lines, some specific stress tests which may relate to a country, a subsidiary or a business. These exercises are based on, on the one hand, some recurring stress tests, related to some portfolios related to some risks, and, on the other hand, some *ad hoc* stress tests, designed to capture and quantify some specific or emerging risks. With regards to the sectors followed by a CORISQ, these stress tests results are presented to the CORISQ and are used to frame these businesses/activities.

4.5.1.8 ESG risk factors impacting credit risks

For the Group, ESG risk factors do not constitute a new risk category but represent an aggravating factor of credit risk. Their integration is based on the governance and existing framework and follows a classical approach: Identification, Quantification, Definition of the risk appetite, monitoring, reporting, Control and Mitigation of the risk.

ESG risk management is presented in Chapter 5 "Sustainability statements" of this document., in the State of Sustainability relating to the application of the European CSRD (Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive).

The elements relating to ESG risk factors are presented in Chapter 5 of this document, in the Sustainability Statement relating to the application of the European CSRD (Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive). In particular, the elements relating to credit risks are presented in sections 5.1.3 / Impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs); 5.3.5 / Climate Risk Management; 5.4.2 / Consumers and end-users; 5.5.2 / Management of Material risks related to business conduct.

4.5.2 METHODOLOGY AND METRICS

4.5.2.1 General framework of the internal approach

Audited I Since 2007, Societe Generale has been authorised by its supervisory authorities to apply, for the majority of its exposures, the internal method (Internal Rating Based method – IRB) to calculate the regulatory capital required for credit risk.

The remaining exposures subject to the Standard approach mainly concern the retail and SME portfolios of the International Retail Banking activities. For exposures processed under the standard method excluding retail customers, the Group mainly uses ratings from the Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch rating agencies and the Banque de France. In the event that several ratings are available for a third party, the second-best rating is applied.▲

Societe Generale has revised its overall IRB framework and established a coherent group wide strategy, based on objective and well-defined criteria to determinate the most appropriate approach (IRB or standardised approach) for calculating own funds requirements, thereby ensuring better overall coherence of the framework. This strategy considers the availability of sufficient representative data for developing models fulfilling all regulatory requirements. The requests for changes in approach resulting from this strategy, have been submitted to the ECB for authorization. In parallel, the application of CRR3 will also require some changes in approach from 2025, such as the use of the IRB-Foundation approach on exposures to very large corporate and financial institutions.

Moreover, in accordance with the documents published by the EBA as part of the "IRB Repair" program and following the review missions carried out by the ECB (TRIM – Targeted Review of Internal Models), the Group is pursuing its remediation on internal models, in particular by:

- the simplification of the models architecture;
- improving the quality of data and its traceability throughout the chain;
- the correct application of the roles and responsibilities of the LOD1 (first line of defense) and LOD2 (second line of defense) teams, particularly with regard to design, validation and monitoring of the models performance;
- the rationalization and improvement of certain IT application, particularly the models referential;
- the establishment of a more complete normative base, and a closest relationship with the supervisor.

As part of compliance with IRB Repair, evolutions to the rating systems and models have been and will be submitted to the ECB for validation.

Audited I To calculate its capital requirements under the IRB (Internal Rating Based) method, Societe Generale estimates the Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) and the Expected Loss (EL) based on the nature of the transaction, the quality of the counterparty (*via* internal rating) and any measures taken to mitigate risk.

The calculation of RWA is based on the Basel parameters, which are estimated from the internal risk measurement system:

- the Exposure at Default (EAD) value is defined as the Group's exposure in the event that the counterparty should default. The EAD includes exposures recorded on the balance sheet (such as loans, receivables, accrued income, etc.), and a proportion of off-balance sheet exposures calculated using internal or regulatory Credit Conversion Factors (CCF);
- the Probability of Default (PD): the probability that a counterparty will default within one year;
- the Loss Given Default (LGD): the ratio between the loss on an exposure in the event a counterparty defaults and the amount of the exposure at the time of the default.

The estimation of these parameters is based on a quantitative evaluation system which is sometimes supplemented by expert or business judgment. Where the credit quality of a counterparty is not accurately reflected in the score calculated by the model, the user of the model may modify the proposed credit quality in accordance with a framed scheme and subject to validation of the LOD2.

In addition, a set of procedures defines the rules relating to ratings (scope, frequency of review, approval procedure, etc.) and model life cycle.

The Group also takes into account:

- the impact of guarantees and credit derivatives, where applicable by substituting the PD, the LGD and the risk-weighting calculation of the guarantor for that of the obligor (the exposure is thus considered to be a direct exposure to the guarantor) in the event that the guarantor's risk weighting is more favorable than that of the obligor;
- collateral (physical or financial) taken into account *via* the LGD level.

Societe Generale can also apply an IRB Foundation approach (where only the PD parameter is estimated by the Bank, while the LGD and CCF parameters being set by the supervisor) to some specialised lending exposures, booked in subsidiaries such as Franfinance Location, Sogelease and Star Lease, or when mandatory required by regulation.

Moreover, the Group has authorisation from the supervisor to use the IAA (Internal Assessment Approach) method to calculate the regulatory capital requirement for ABCP (Asset-Backed Commercial Paper) securitisation.

In addition to the capital requirement calculation under the IRBA method, the Group's credit risk measurement models contribute to the management of the Group's activities. They also constitute tools to structure, price and approve transactions and contribute to the setting of approval limits granted to business lines and the Risk function. ▲

TABLE 11: SCOPE OF THE USE OF IRB AND SA APPROACHES

	31.12.2024					
(In EURm)	**Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach**	**Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach**	**Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA** *(%)*	**Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan** *(%)*	**Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB approach** *(%)*	**of which percentage subject to A-IRB approach** *(%)*
Central governments or central banks	297,679	315,902	4.59%	1.49%	93.91%	93.90%
of which regional governments or local authorities		*1,047*	*16.21%*	*9.58%*	*74.21%*	*74.21%*
of which public sector entities		*39*	*96.98%*	*0.00%*	*3.02%*	*3.02%*
Institutions	41,584	42,739	6.13%	2.66%	91.22%	91.21%
Corporates	303,822	325,881	7.28%	2.91%	89.81%	88.26%
of which Corporates – Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach		*77,987*	*2.37%*	*0.05%*	*97.57%*	*97.57%*
of which Corporates – Specialised lending under slotting approach		*937*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*
Retail	171,398	220,650	16.20%	5.41%	78.39%	15.60%
of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs		*5,564*	*19.20%*	*0.89%*	*79.91%*	*79.91%*
of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs		*127,474*	*7.84%*	*0.39%*	*91.77%*	*91.77%*
of which Retail – Qualifying revolving		*7,162*	*14.48%*	*27.59%*	*57.93%*	*57.93%*
of which Retail – Other SMEs		*32,807*	*25.98%*	*16.66%*	*57.36%*	*57.36%*
of which Retail – Other non-SMEs		*47,643*	*31.74%*	*8.29%*	*59.97%*	*59.97%*
Equity	5,671	7,069	19.78%	0.00%	80.22%	80.22%
Other non-credit obligation assets	10,923	55,454	80.30%	0.00%	19.70%	19.70%
TOTAL	**831,077**	**967,696**	**12.66%**	**2.82%**	**84.52%**	**69.68%**

TABLE 12: SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF IRB AND STANDARD APPROACHES ADOPTED BY THE GROUP

	IRB approach	**Standard approach**
Retail Private Banking and Insurance (RPBI)	Majority of French Retail Banking (including Boursorama) and Private Banking portfolios	Some specific clients or product types for which the modeling is currently not adapted
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services (MIBS)	Subsidiaries KB (Czech Republic), CGI, Fiditalia, GEFA, SG Leasing SPA and Fraer Leasing SPA, SGEF Italy	Other international subsidiaries (in particular BRD, Hanseatic Bank, etc.), Car Leasing (Ayvens[1])
Global Banking and Investor Solutions (GBIS)	Majority of Corporate and Investment Banking portfolios	SGIL subsidiary, as well as specific client or product types for which the modelling is currently not adapted

(1) Apart from the ex-LeasePlan scope, which is treated as an IRB approach, for which an application for a Permanent Partial Use of Standard Approach (PPU) has been lodged with the ECB.

4.5.2.2 Credit risk measurement for wholesale clients

The Group has implemented the following system for Corporate (including specialised financing), Financial Institutions and Sovereign portfolios.

A) RATING SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED PROBABILITY OF DEFAULTS

The framework allocates each counterparty in a rating system (set of counterparties treated homogeneously whether in terms of granting, rating tool or recovery process).

If a counterparty is in an IRB scope, then it is rated by the internal model that applies to that scope, optionally adjusted by the business lines, and then submitted to the Risks function. The rating models depend on the nature of the counterparty (companies, financial institutions, public entities, etc.), the geographical area, the size of the company (most often measured by its annual turnover). These models are typically based on statistical regressions applied to histories of determinants of customer default risk.

The PD level is then obtained *via* a scale that assigns a PD to each score. The Group is in the process of deploying a multi-scale approach differentiated by rating system. Thus, beyond the master scale used until now, a scale dedicated to the SME France portfolio is now used (see indicative correspondence with the rating scales of the main external agencies and the corresponding average default probabilities for these two scales).

TABLE 13: SOCIETE GENERALE'S HISTORICAL INTERNAL RATING SCALE AND INDICATIVE CORRESPONDING RATING SCALES OF EXTERNAL AGENCIES

Investment grade/ Non-investment grade	Probability of default range	Counterparty internal rating	Indicative equivalent Standard & Poor's	Indicative equivalent Fitch	Indicative equivalent Moody's	1 year internal probability of default (average)
Investment grade	0.00 to < 0.10	1	AAA	AAA	Aaa	0.009%
		2+	AA+	AA+	Aa1	0.014%
		2	AA	AA	Aa2	0.020%
		2-	AA-	AA-	Aa3	0.026%
		3+	A+	A+	A1	0.032%
		3	A	A	A2	0.036%
		3-	A-	A-	A3	0.061%
	0.10 to < 0.15	4+	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	0.130%
	0.15 to < 0.25					
	0.25 to < 0.50	4	BBB	BBB	Baa2	0.257%
	0.50 to < 0.75	**4-**	**BBB-**	**BBB-**	**Baa3**	**0.501%**
Non-investment grade	0.75 to < 1.75	5+	BB+	BB+	Ba1	1.100%
	1.75 to < 2.5	5	BB	BB	Ba2	2.125%
	2.5 to < 5	5-	BB-	BB-	Ba3	3.260%
		6+	B+	B+	B1	4.612%
	5 to < 10	6	B	B	B2	7.761%
	10 to < 20	6-	B-	B-	B3	11.420%
		7+	CCC+	CCC+	Caa1	14.328%
	20 to < 30	7	CCC	CCC	Caa2	20.441%
		7-	C/CC/CCC-	CCC-	Caa3	27.247%
	30 to < 100					

TABLE 14: SOCIETE GENERALE'S INTERNAL RATING SCALE SPECIFIC TO SME PORTFOLIO AND INDICATIVE CORRESPONDING RATING SCALES OF EXTERNAL AGENCIES

Investment grade/ Non-investment grade	Counterparty internal rating	Indicative equivalent Standard & Poor's	Indicative equivalent Fitch	Indicative equivalent Moody's	1 year internal probability of default (average)
Investment grade	4+	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	0.276%
	4	BBB	BBB	Baa2	0.541%
	4-	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	0.966%
Non-investment grade	5+	BB+	BB+	Ba1	1.829%
	5	BB	BB	Ba2	3.220%
	5-	BB-	BB-	Ba3	4.830%
	6+	B+	B+	B1	7.671%
	6	B	B	B2	10.603%
	6-	B-	B-	B3	14.939%
	7+	CCC+	CCC+	Caa1	21.701%
	7	CCC	CCC	Caa2	27.232%
	7-	C/CC/CCC-	CCC-	Caa3	36.214%

B) LGD MODELS

The Loss Given Default (LGD) is an economic loss that is measured by taking into account all parameters pertaining to the transaction, as well as the fees incurred for recovering the receivable in the event of a counterparty default.

Loss Given Default (LGD) models are applied by regulatory sub-portfolios, type of asset, size and location of the transaction or of the counterparty, depending on whether or not collateral has been posted, and the nature thereof if applicable. It allows to define homogeneous risk clusters, particularly in terms of recovery, procedures and legal environment.

These estimates are based on statistical approaches when the number of loans in default is sufficient. In such circumstances, they are based on recovery data observed over a long history.

When the number of defaults is insufficient, the estimate is revised or determined by an expert.

When IRBF approach is mandatory according to regulation or requested by the Group and authorised by the supervisor, regulatory values are used for LGD in RWA computation.

C) CREDIT CONVERSION FACTOR (CCF) MODELS

For its off-balance sheet exposures, the Group is authorised to use the internal approach for revolving credit lines and "Term loan with drawing period" products[1] when allowed by regulation.

(1) The use of own estimates for "Term loan with drawing period" products will no longer be authorized from CRR3 implementation.

TABLE 15: MAIN FEATURES OF MODELS AND METHODS – WHOLESALE CLIENTS

Parameter modeled	Portfolio/Category of Basel assets	Number of methods, models	Methodology Number of years default/loss
Wholesale clients			
Probability of Default (PD)	Sovereigns	1 method.	Econometric method. Low default portfolio.
	Public sector entities	4 models according to geographic region.	Statistical (regression)/expert methods for the rating process, based on the combination of financial ratios and a qualitative questionnaire. Low default portfolio.
	Financial institutions	11 models according to type of counterparty: banks, insurance, funds, financial intermediaries, funds of funds.	Expert say models based on a qualitative questionnaire. Low default portfolio.
	Specialised financing	3 models according to type of transaction.	Expert say models based on a qualitative questionnaire. Low default portfolio.
	Large corporates	9 models according to geographic region.	Mainly statistical models (regression) for the rating process, based on the combination of financial ratios and a qualitative questionnaire. Defaults observed over a period of 8 to 10 years.
	Small- and medium-sized companies	17 models according to the size of the Company and the geographic region.	Mainly statistical models (regression) for the rating process, based on the combination of financial ratios and a qualitative questionnaire, behavioral score. Defaults observed over a period of 8 to 10 years.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Public sector entities – Sovereigns	6 models according to type of counterparty.	Calibration based on historical data and expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Large corporates – Flat-rate Approach	24 models(1) Flat-rate approach according to type of collateral.	Calibration based on historical data adjusted by expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Large corporates – Discount Approach	16 models Discount approach according to type of recoverable collateral.	Statistical calibration based on historical market data adjusted by expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Small- and medium-sized companies	15 models Flat-rate approach according to type of collateral or unsecured.	Statistical calibration based on historical data adjusted by expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Project financing	8 models Flat-rate approach according to project type.	Statistical calibration based on historical data adjusted by expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Financial institutions	5 models(2) Flat-rate approach according to type of counterparty: banks, insurance, funds, etc. and the nature of the collateral.	Statistical calibration based on historical data adjusted by expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Other specific portfolios	12 models: factoring, leasing with option to purchase and other specific cases.	Statistical calibration based on historical data adjusted by expert judgments. Losses observed over a period of more than 10 years.
Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	Large corporates	5 models(3): term loans with drawing period, revolving credits, Czech Corporates.	Models calibrated by segment. Defaults observed over a period of more than 10 years.
Expected Loss (EL)	Real estate transactions	2 slotting models.	Statistical model based on expert judgments and a qualitative questionnaire. Low default portfolio.

(1) Out of which 1 model to be decommissioned following CRR3 implementation.
(2) Out of which 3 models to be decommissioned following CRR3 implementation.
(3) Out of which 3 models to be decommissioned following CRR3 implementation.

4.5.2.3 Credit risk measurements of retail clients

A) RATING SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED PROBABILITY OF DEFAULT

The rating models incorporate data on the account behavior of counterparties. They are segmented by type of customer and distinguish between retail customers, professional customers, very small businesses and real estate investment companies.

The counterparties of each segment are classified automatically, using statistical models, into homogeneous risk pools, each of which is assigned a probability of default. These estimates are adjusted by a safety margin to estimate as best as possible a complete default cycle, using a through-the-cycle (TTC) approach.

B) LGD MODELS

The models for estimating the Loss Given Default (LGD) of retail customers are specifically applied by business line portfolio and by product, according to the existence or not of collateral.

The expected losses are estimated using internal long-term historical recovery data for exposures that have defaulted.

C) CCF MODELS

For its off-balance sheet exposures, Societe Generale applies its estimates for revolving loans and overdrafts on current accounts held by retail and professional customers, when allowed by regulation.

TABLE 16: MAIN FEATURES OF MODELS AND METHODS USED – RETAIL CLIENTS

Parameter modeled	Portfolio/Category of Basel assets	Number of models	Methodology Number of years of default/loss
Retail clients			
Probability of Default (PD)	Residential real estate	4 models according to entity, type of guarantee (security, mortgage), type of counterparty: individuals or professionals/ VSB, real estate investment company (SCI).	Statistical model (regression), behavioral score. Defaults observed over a period of more than five years.
	Other loans to individual customers	12 models according to entity and to the nature and object of the loan: personal loan, consumer loan, car loan, etc.	Statistical model (regression), behavioral score. Defaults observed over a period of more than five years.
	Renewable exposures	3 models according to entity and nature of the loan: overdraft on current account, revolving credit or consumer loan.	Statistical model (regression), behavioral score. Defaults observed over a period of more than five years.
	Professionals and very small businesses (VSB)	8 models according to entity, nature of the loan (medium- and long-term investment credits, short-term credit, car loans), and type of counterparty (individual or real estate investment company (SCI)).	Statistical model (regression or segmentation), behavioral score. Defaults observed over a period of more than five years.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Residential real estate	8 models according to entity, type of guarantee (security, mortgage), and type of counterparty: individuals or professionals/ VSB, real estate investment company (SCI).	Statistical model of expected recoverable flows based on the current flows. Losses and recoverable flows observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Other loans to individual customers	16 models according to entity and to the nature and object of the loan: personal loan, consumer loan, car loan, etc.	Statistical model of expected recoverable flows based on the current flows. Model adjusted by expert opinions if necessary. Losses and recoverable flows observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Renewable exposures	5 models according to entity and nature of the loan: overdraft on current account, revolving credit or consumer loan.	Statistical model of expected recoverable flows based on the current flows. Model adjusted by expert opinions if necessary. Losses and recoverable flows observed over a period of more than 10 years.
	Professionals and very small businesses	11 models according to entity, nature of the loan (medium- and long-term investment credits, short-term credit, car loans), and type of counterparty (individual or real estate investment company (SCI)).	Statistical model of expected recoverable flows based on the current flows. Model adjusted by expert opinions if necessary. Losses and recoverable flows observed over a period of more than 10 years.
Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	Renewable exposures	8 calibrations[(1)] by entity for revolving products and personal overdrafts.	Models calibrated by segment over a period of observation of defaults of more than five years.
	Residential real estate	4 calibrations[(2)] by entity for real estate.	CCF flat rate of 100%. Relevance of this flat rate CCF is confirmed through the draw-down rate observed over a period of more than five years.

(1) Out of which 2 models to be decommissioned following CRR3 implementation.
(2) Out of which 1 model to be decommissioned following CRR3 implementation.

4.5.2.4 Monitoring of model performance

The monitoring of internal models performance is achieved *via* Review Of Estimates exercises (ROE) carried out by LOD1 (OGM – On Going Monitoring) or by LOD2 (AR – Annual Review).

During these reviews, the PD, LGD and CCF estimates are compared to actual results by portfolio, thus making it possible to measure the performance and prudence of the risk parameters used in the IRB approach. Depending on the outcome of these reviews and the weaknesses identified in terms of prudence/efficiency, remediation actions may be implemented if needed.

OGM results and associated actions or/and remediation plans are presented to the Rating System Committee for discussion and approval by the LOD1 stakeholders on a given Rating System. They are also shared to the LOD2 validation function, which for its part independently carries out Annual Review exercises (AR), whose results and conclusions are presented to the Experts Committee. Any resulting model changes are notified to the competent supervisor according to the Model Change Policy.

4.5.2.5 Risk modeling governance

Credit own funds estimation models are subject to the global model risk management framework (see Chapter 4.12 “Model risk”).

The first line of defence is responsible for designing, putting into production, using and monitoring models, in compliance with model risk management governance rules throughout the model lifecycle, which include for credit risk internal models traceability of development and implementation stages and annual backtesting. Depending on the specificities of each model family, in particular depending on the regulatory environment, the second line of defence (LOD2) may directly perform the backtesting of the model family. In such case the LOD2 is responsible for defining a dedicated standard for the model family and informing the first line of defence (starting with the model owner) of the outcome of the backtesting.

The Model Risk Department, reporting directly to the Risk Department, acts as a second line of defence for all credit risk models. Independent model review teams rely, for the conduct of their missions, on principles of control of the theoretical robustness (assessment of the quality of the design and development) of the models, the conformity of the implementation and the use, the continuous follow-up of model relevance over time. The independent review process concludes with (i) a report summarising the scope of the review, the tests performed, the results of the review, the conclusions or recommendations and with (ii) Reviewing and Approval Committees (respectively *Comité Modèles* and *Comité Experts* in the case of credit risk models). The model control system gives rise to recurring reports to the Risk Department within the framework of various bodies and processes (Group Model Risk Management Committee, Risk Appetite Statement/ Risk Appetite Framework, monitoring of recommendations, etc.) and annually to the General Management (CORISQ). The Model Risk Department reviews, amongst others, new models, backtesting results and any change to the credit own funds estimation models. In accordance with the Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 529/2014 of 20 May 2014 relating to the follow-up of internal models used for own funds computation, any model change to the Group’s credit risk measurement system is then subjected to two main types of notification to the competent supervisor, depending on the significant nature of the change laid down by this regulation itself:

- significant changes which are subject to a request for approval prior to their implementation;
- other changes which should be notified to the competent authorities: (i) prior to their implementation: changes, according to the criteria defined by the regulation, are notified to the Supervisor (*ex-ante* notification); barring a negative response, these may be implemented within a two months period; (ii) after their implementation: these changes are notified to the competent authorities after their implementation at least once a year, through a specific report (*ex-post* notification).

The Internal Audit Department, as a third line of defence, is responsible for periodically assessing the overall effectiveness of the model risk management framework (relevance of the model risk governance and efficiency of second line of defence activities) and performing the independent model audit.

4.5.2.6 Climate risk – Measuring sensitivity to transition risk

Audited I Transition risk’s impact on Societe Generale Corporate clients’ credit risk has been identified as one of the main climate change-related risk for the Group.

To measure this impact, the Group has gradually integrated a Corporate Climate Vulnerability Indicator (CCVI), which is based on an Industry Climate Vulnerability Indicator (ICVI) concerning credit risk assessments carried out on customers for whom a credit risk rating is carried out, excluding Financial Institutions.

The ICVI score reflects the vulnerability to climate change of the companies that are least advanced on climate strategies in each business sector. The CCVI depends on the ICVI and the answers to a company climate questionnaire assessing the climate strategy of each company.▲

(See also section 5.3.5 / Climate Risk Management of this Universal Registration Document).

4.5.3 CREDIT RISK HEDGING

4.5.3.1 Guarantees and collateral

Audited I The Group uses credit risk mitigation techniques for both market and commercial banking activities. These techniques provide partial or full protection against the risk of debtor insolvency.

There are two main categories:

- Personal guarantees are commitments made by a third party to replace the primary debtor in the event of the latter's default. These guarantees encompass the protection commitments and mechanisms provided by banks and similar credit institutions, specialised institutions such as mortgage guarantors, monoline or multiline insurers, export credit agencies, states in the context of the health crisis linked to Covid-19 and consequences of Ukraine conflict, etc. By extension, credit insurance and credit derivatives (purchase of protection) also belong to this category.
- Collateral may consist of physical assets in the form of personal or real property, commodities or precious metals, as well as financial instruments such as cash, high-quality investments and securities, and also insurance policies.

Appropriate haircuts are applied to the value of collateral, reflecting its quality and liquidity.

In order to reduce its risk-taking, the Group is pursuing active management of its securities, in particular by diversifying them: physical collateral, personal guarantees and other collateral (including credit derivatives).

For information, the mortgage loans of retail customers in France benefit overwhelmingly from a guarantee provided by the financing company Crédit Logement, ensuring the payment of the mortgage to the bank in the event of default by the borrower (under conditions of compliance with the terms of collateral call defined by Crédit Logement).

During the credit approval process, an assessment is performed on the value of guarantees and collateral, their legal enforceability and the guarantor's ability to meet its obligations. This process also ensures that the collateral or guarantee successfully meets the criteria set forth in the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

The guarantors are subject to an internal rating updated at least annually. Regarding collateral, regular revaluations are made based on an estimated disposal value composed of the market value of the asset and, in some cases, a discount. The market value corresponds to the value at which the good should be exchanged on the date of the valuation under conditions of normal competition. It is preferably obtained based on comparable assets, failing this by any other method deemed relevant (example: value in use). This value is subject to haircuts depending on the quality of the collateral and the liquidity conditions.

Regarding collateral used for credit risk mitigation and eligible for the RWA calculation, it should be noted that 95% of guarantors are investment grade. These guarantees are mainly provided by Crédit Logement, export credit agencies, the French State (within the "Prêts Garantis par l'Etat" framework of the loans guaranteed by the French State) and insurance companies.

In accordance with the requirements of European Regulation No. 575/2013 (CRR), the Group applies minimum collateralisation frequencies for all collateral held in the context of commitments granted (financial collateral, commercial real estate, residential real estate, other security interests, leasing guarantees).

More frequent valuations must be carried out in the event of a significant change in the market concerned, the default or litigation of the counterparty or at the request of the risk management function.

In addition, the effectiveness of credit risk hedging policies is monitored as part of the assessment of losses in case of default (Loss Given Default – LGD).

It is the responsibility of the risk management function to validate the operational procedures put in place by the business lines for the periodic valuation of collateral (guarantees and collateral), whether automatic valuations or on an expert opinion and whether during the credit decision for a new financing or during the annual renewal of the credit file.

The amount of guarantees and collateral is capped at the amount of outstanding loans less impairment, *i.e.* EUR 365.1 billion as at 31 December 2024 (compared with EUR 374.2 billion as at 31 December 2023), of which EUR 144.8 billion for retail customers and EUR 220.3 billion for other types of counterparties (compared with EUR 152.8 billion and EUR 221.4 billion as at 31 December 2023, respectively).

The outstanding loans covered by these guarantees and collateral correspond mainly to loans and receivables at amortised cost, which amounted to EUR 277.6 billion as at 31 December 2024, and to off-balance sheet commitments, which amounted to EUR 78.4 billion (compared with EUR 290.6 billion and EUR 74.4 billion as at 31 December 2023 respectively).

The amounts of guarantees and collateral received for performing outstanding loans (Stage 1) and under-performing loans (Stage 2) with payments past due amounted to EUR 3.7 billion as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 3.8 billion as at 31 December 2023), including EUR 1.7 billion on retail customers and EUR 2 billion on other types of counterparties (versus EUR 1.2 billion and EUR 2.6 billion as at 31 December 2023 respectively).

The amount of guarantees and collateral received for non-performing outstanding loans as at 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 5.6 billion (compared with EUR 5.6 billion as at 31 December 2023), of which EUR 1.4 billion on retail customers and EUR 4.2 billion on other types of counterparties (compared with EUR 1.5 billion and EUR 4.1 billion respectively as at 31 December 2023). These amounts are capped at the amount of outstanding.

4.5.3.2 Use of credit derivatives to manage Corporate concentration risk

The Group may use credit derivatives, in the management of its Corporate credit portfolio, primarily to reduce individual, sector and geographic concentrations and to implement a proactive risk and capital management approach.

Housed within the Corporate and Investment Banking arm, the capital management team of Capital and Liquidity Solutions (CLS) team works in close conjunction with the Risk Department and the businesses to reduce excessive portfolio concentrations, react quickly to any deterioration in the creditworthiness of a particular counterparty and recommend actions to improve the capital allocation. CLS is part of the Credit Portfolio Management department responsible for managing and optimising the asset portfolio of the Corporate and Investment Banking division, for monitoring performance and managing the scarce resources in the credit and loan portfolio.

Total outstanding purchases of protection through Corporate credit derivatives slightly decreases at EUR 1.8 billion in nominal terms and a corresponding fair value of EUR -6.4 million at the end of December 2024 (compared to EUR 2.3 million in nominal terms at the end of December 2023). New operations have mainly been performed to reduce concentration risk (EUR 1.2 billion in nominal) and to a lower extend improve capital allocation (EUR 0.6 billion in nominal).

Over 2024, the credit default swaps (CDS) spreads of European investment grade issues (Itraxx index) experienced a significant change around an annual average of 56 bps (compared to 78 bps in 2023). The overall sensitivity of the portfolio (Price Value of a Basis Point) is slightly diminishing.

The protection purchases are mostly made against European clearing houses, and all against counterparties with "Investment Grade" ratings (rating at least equal to BBB-).

Moreover, the amounts recognised as assets (EUR 0.7 billion as at 31 December 2024 versus EUR 2 billion as at 31 December 2023) and liabilities (EUR 0.9 billion as at 31 December 2024 versus EUR 1 billion as at 31 December 2023) correspond to the fair value of credit derivatives mainly held under a trading activity.

4.5.3.3 Credit insurance

The Group has developed relationships with private insurers over the last several years to hedge some of its loans against commercial and political non-payment risks.

This activity is performed within a risk framework and monitoring system approved by the Group's General Management. The system is based on an overall limit for the activity, along with sub-limits by maturity, and individual limits for each insurance counterparty, the latter being furthermore required to meet strict eligibility criteria. There is also a limit for insured transactions in Non-Investment Grade countries. ▲

TABLE 17: CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES – OVERVIEW

	31.12.2024				
(In EURm)	**Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount**	**Exposures secured – Carrying amount**	**of which secured by collateral**	**of which secured by financial guarantees**	**of which secured by credit derivatives**
Total loans	478,237	274,431	110,943	163,489	-
Total debt securities	61,115	9,232	9,078	154	
TOTAL EXPOSURES	**539,352**	**283,664**	**120,021**	**163,642**	**-**
of which non-performing exposures	*2,793*	*5,409*	*2,508*	*2,901*	-
of which defaulted	*2,793*	*5,409*	*2,508*	*2,901*	-

	31.12.2023				
(In EURm)	**Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount**	**Exposures secured – Carrying amount**	**of which secured by collateral**	**of which secured by financial guarantees**	**of which secured by credit derivatives**
Total loans	510,238	290,597	123,170	167,427	-
Total debt securities	52,228	9,278	9,155	124	
TOTAL EXPOSURES	**562,466**	**299,876**	**132,325**	**167,551**	**-**
of which non-performing exposures	*3,362*	*5,422*	*2,546*	*2,876*	-
of which defaulted	*3,362*	*5,422*	*2,546*	*2,876*	-

4.5.4 IMPAIRMENT

Information on impairment can be found in Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements, which is part of Chapter 6 of the present Universal Registration Document.

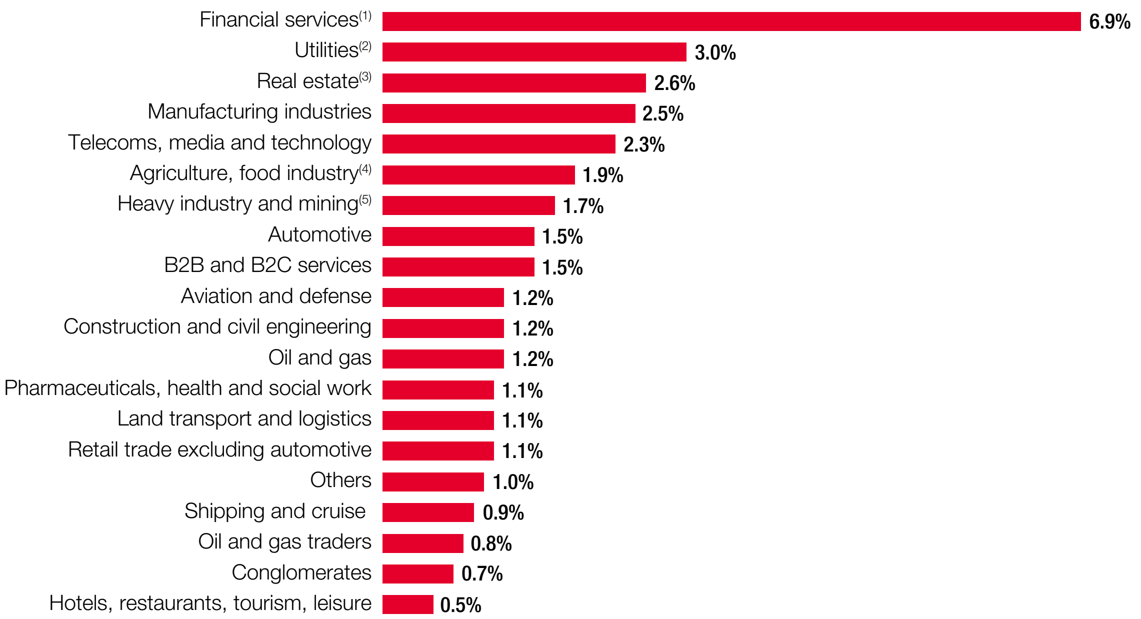
4.5.5 QUANTITATIVE DATA

In this section, the measurement used for credit exposures is the EAD – Exposure At Default (on- and off-balance sheet). Under the Standardised Approach, the EAD is calculated net of collateral and provisions.

The grouping used is based on the main economic activity of counterparties. The EAD is broken down according to the guarantor's features, after taking into account the substitution effect (unless otherwise indicated).

More information available in sections 6.5 *"Quantitative information"* and 6.6 *"Additional quantitative information on credit risk"* in the Risk Report Pillar 3 document.

SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CORPORATE EXPOSURE ON TOTAL GROUP EXPOSURE (BASEL PORTOFOLIO)



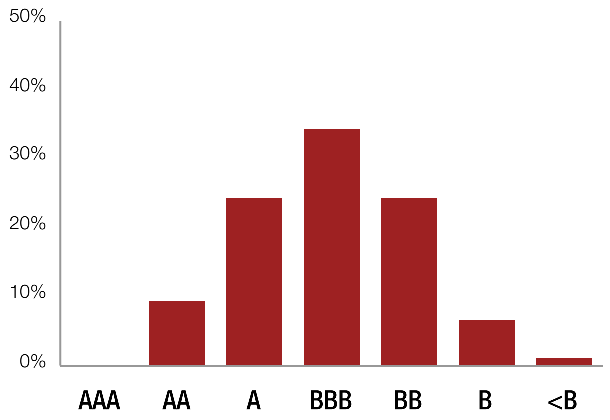
(1) Financial activities: Financial services, except insurance and pension funding; Insurance; Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance.
(2) Real estate activities: Real estate developers; Real estate investors.
(3) Utilities: including energy activities (2.5%).
(4) Agriculture, food industry: including trading.
Heavy industry and mining: including trading activities.

The EAD of the Corporate portfolio is presented in accordance with the Basel rules (large corporates, including insurance companies, funds and hedge funds, SMEs, specialised financing, factoring businesses), based on the obligor's features, before taking into account the substitution effect (credit risk scope: debtor, issuer and replacement risk).

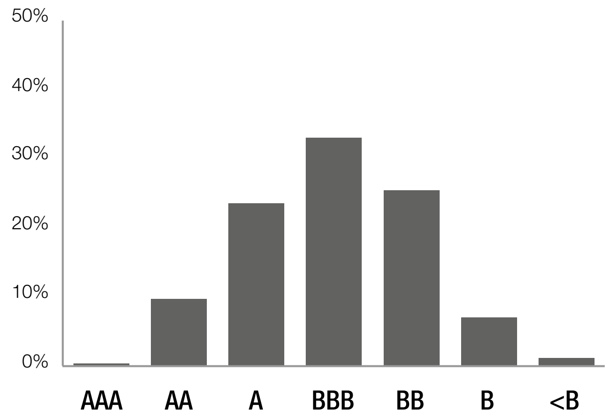
At 31 December 2024, the Corporate portfolio amounted to EUR 392 billion (on- and off-balance sheet exposures measured in EAD). Two sectors account for 28.5% of this portfolio each (Financial services and utilities).

Corporate and banking clients’ exposure

BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR CORPORATE CLIENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (AS % OF EAD)



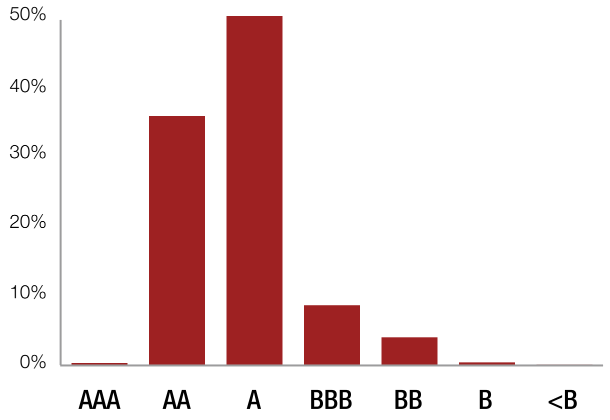
BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR CORPORATE CLIENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (AS % OF EAD)



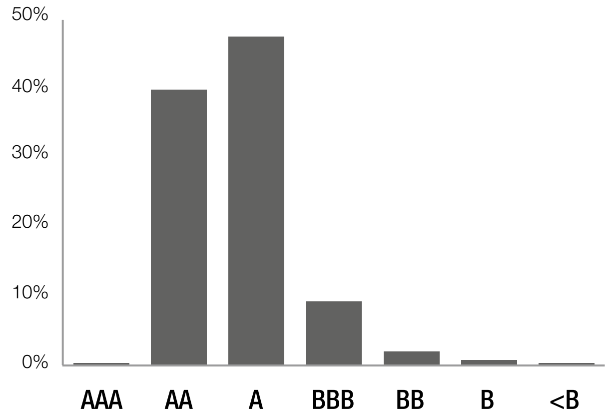
The scope includes performing loans recorded under the IRB method (excluding prudential classification criteria, by weight, of specialised financing) for the entire Corporate client portfolio, all divisions combined, and represents EAD of EUR 314 billion (out of total EAD for the Basel Corporate client portfolio of EUR 347 billion, standard method included). The breakdown by rating of the Group’s Corporate exposure demonstrates the sound quality of the portfolio. It is based on an internal counterparty rating system, presented above as its Standard & Poor’s equivalent.

At 31 december 2024, the majority of the portfolio (68.1% of Corporate clients) had an investment grade rating, *i.e.* counterparties with an S&P-equivalent internal rating higher than BBB-. Transactions with non-investment grade counterparties were very often backed by guarantees and collateral in order to mitigate the risk incurred.

BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR BANKING CLIENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (AS % OF EAD)



BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR BANKING CLIENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (AS % OF EAD)



The scope includes performing loans recorded under the IRB method for the entire Bank client portfolio, all divisions combined, and represents EAD of EUR 64 billion (out of total EAD for the Basel Bank client portfolio of EUR 98 billion, standard method included). The breakdown by rating of the Societe Generale Group’s bank counterparty exposure demonstrates the sound quality of the portfolio. It is based on an internal counterparty rating system, presented above as its Standard & Poor’s equivalent.

At 31 decembrer 2024, exposure on banking clients was concentrated in investment grade counterparties (95.5% of exposure).

Change in risk-weighted assets (RWA) and capital requirements for credit and counterparty credit risks

TABLE 18: CHANGE IN RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) BY APPROACH (CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISKS)

(In EURm)	RWA - IRB	RWA - Standard	RWA - Total	Capital requirements - IRB	Capital requirements - Standard	Capital requirements - total
RWA as at end of previous reporting period (31.12.2023)	**210,570**	**112,591**	**323,161**	**16,846**	**9,007**	**25,853**
Asset size	(3,227)	(596)	(3,823)	(258)	(48)	(306)
Asset quality	551	270	821	44	22	66
Model updates	11,358	458	11,816	909	37	945
Methodology and policy	(118)	(1,200)	(1,318)	(9)	(96)	(105)
Acquisitions and disposals	(697)	(8,244)	(8,941)	(56)	(660)	(715)
Foreign exchange movements	2,068	709	2,777	165	57	222
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA as at end of reporting period (31.12.2024)	220,505	103,987	324,493	17,640	8,319	25,959

The table above presents the data without CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment).

The main effects explaining the EUR 1.3 billion increase in RWA (excluding CVA) over the year 2024 are the following:

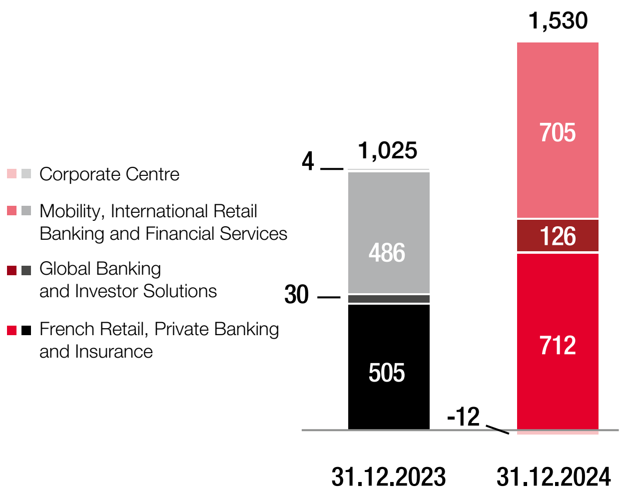
- an acquisitions and disposals effect of EUR -9 billion mainly related to the disposal of the Moroccan subsidiaries;
- a volume effect of EUR -3.8 billion related to the business;
- a methodological effect of EUR -1 billion mainly related to the homogenization of the residual value consideration for the exposure at default computation on Ayvens scope;
- a model effect of +12 billion euros mainly linked to new models complying with IRB Repair standards;
- a foreign exchange effect of EUR +2.8 billion euros mainly linked to the appreciation of the US dollar against the euro.

The effects are defined as follows:

- asset size: organic changes in book size and composition (including the creation of new business lines and maturing loans) but excluding changes due to acquisitions and disposals of entities;
- asset quality: changes in the quality of the Bank’s assets due to changes in borrower risk, such as rating grade migration or similar effects;
- model updates: changes due to model implementation, changes in model scope or any changes intended to address model weaknesses;
- methodology and policy: changes due to methodological changes in calculations driven by regulatory changes, including both revisions to existing regulations and new regulations;
- acquisitions and disposals: changes in book size due to acquisitions and disposals of entities;
- foreign exchange movements: changes arising from market fluctuations, such as foreign currency translation movements;
- other: this category is used to capture changes that cannot be attributed to any other categories.

Net cost of risk

CHANGE IN GROUP NET COST OF RISK (IN EURM)



The Group's net cost of risk in 2024 is EUR 1,530 million, up by 49% compared to 2023. This increase is broken down into a rise of cost of risk on defaulted outstandings (stage 3) at 30 bp compared to 20 bp in 2023 in a more difficult economic context and moderate reversals on performing exposure (stage 1/stage 2) of -4 bp as a result of the decrease of Russian counterparty exposure and new defaulted exposure, *vs.* -3 bp in 2023.

The cost of risk (expressed in basis points on the average of outstandings at the beginning of the period for the four quarters preceding the closing, including operating leases) thus stands at 26 basis points for the year 2024 compared to 17 basis points in 2023.

- In **French Retail Banking**, the cost of risk increases up to 30 basis points, compared to 20 in 2023. This NCR includes a reversal of -5 bps on performing exposure (*vs.* a reversal of -2 bp in 2023).
- At 42 basis points in 2024 (compared to 32 basis points in 2023), the cost of risk of **Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services** increases, which can be attributed to a level of NCR on defaulted outstandings (stage 3, 42 bp in 2024 *vs.* 31 bp in 2023) whereas NCR on performing exposure is stable (stage 1/stage 2, 0 bp *vs.* +1 bp en 2023).
- The cost of risk for **Global Banking and Investor Solutions** presents a very moderate increase of +8 bp (compared to +2 bp during 2023), the increase is split between NCR on defaulted exposure (13 bp compared to 11 bp in 2023) and NCR on performing exposure (-5 bp *vs.* -9 bp in 2023).

Asset quality

TABLE 19: ASSET QUALITY

(In EURbn)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Performing loans	496.9	535.5
inc. Stage 1 book outstandings(1)	*443.4*	*480.5*
inc. Stage 2 book outstandings	*39.6*	*39.4*
Non-performing loans	14.4	16.1
inc. Stage 3 book outstandings	*14.4*	*16.1*
Total gross book outstandings*	511.2	551.5
GROUP GROSS NON PERFORMING LOANS RATIO*	**2.8%**	**2.9%**
Provisions on performing loans	2.6	3.0
inc. Stage 1 provisions	*0.8*	*1.0*
inc. Stage 2 provisions	*1.8*	*1.9*
Provisions on non-performing loans	6.2	7.4
inc. Stage 3 provisions	*6.2*	*7.4*
Total provisions	8.8	10.3
GROUP GROSS NON-PERFORMING LOANS RATIO (PROVISIONS ON NON-PERFORMING LOANS/NON-PERFORMING LOANS)	**43%**	**46%**
GROUP NET NON-PERFORMING LOANS RATIO (PROVISIONS ON NON-PERFORMING LOANS+GUARANTEES+COLLATERAL/NON-PERFORMING LOANS)	**81%**	**80%**

(1) Data restated excluding loans at fair value through profit or loss which are not eligible to IFRS 9 provisioning.

** Figures calculated on on-balance sheet customer loans and advances, deposits at banks and loans due from banks, finance leases, excluding loans and advances classified as held for sale, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits, in accordance with the EBA/ITS/2019/02 Implementing Technical Standards amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 with regard to the reporting of financial information (FINREP). The NPL rate calculation was modified in order to exclude from the gross exposure in the denominator the net accounting value of the tangible assets for operating lease. Performing and non-performing loans include loans at fair value through profit or loss which are not eligible to IFRS 9 provisioning and so not split by stage. Historical data restated.*

Restructured debt/Forborne debt

Audited I For the Societe Generale group, “restructured/forborne” debt refers either to loans with amounts, terms or financial conditions contractually modified or which have been partially or totally refinanced due to the borrower’s financial difficulties (whether these financial difficulties have already occurred or will definitely occur unless the debt is restructured). Societe Generale aligns its definition of restructured loans with the EBA one.

Restructured debt does not include commercial renegotiations involving customers for whom the Bank has agreed to renegotiate the debt in order to maintain or develop a business relationship, in accordance with credit approval rules and without any financial difficulties.

Any situation leading to a debt restructuring and involving a loss of value greater than 1% of the original debt or in which the customer's ability to repay the debt according to the new schedule appears compromised must result in the classification of the customer concerned in default, and the classification of outstandings as impaired, in accordance with the EBA directives on the application of the definition of default according to Article 178 of European Regulation No. 575/2013. In this case, customers are kept in default as long as the Bank is uncertain about their ability to honor their future commitments and at least for one year from the date of the restructuring. In other cases, an analysis of the customer's economic and financial situation makes it possible to estimate his ability to repay according to the new schedule. If this ability is proved, the client can be remained non-defaulted status. Otherwise, the customer is also transferred to default.

The total balance sheet amount of restructured debt as on 31 December 2024 mainly corresponds to loans and receivables at amortised cost for an amount of EUR 7.2 billion. ▲

TABLE 20: RESTRUCTURED DEBT

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-performing restructured debt	3,900	3,368
Performing restructured debt	4,245	3,218
GROSS AMOUNT OF RESTRUCTURED DEBT(1)	**8,145**	**6,586**

(1) Composed of EUR 7.2 billion carried on the balance sheet and EUR 0.9 billion as off-balance sheet at 31 December 2024.

4.6 COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Audited I The Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is the risk that a counterparty to which Societe Generale Group has market transactions (derivative and/or repo) related exposures[1] defaults or that the credit quality deteriorates.

CCR is therefore a multidimensional risk, crossing credit and market risks, in the sense that the future value of the exposure to a counterparty and its credit quality are uncertain and variable over time (credit component), both being affected by changes in market parameters (market component).

CCR can be broken down into:

- Default risk: this is the replacement risk to which Societe Generale Group is exposed if a counterparty fails to meet its payment obligations. In this case, the Group must replace the transaction following the default of the counterparty. Potentially, this must be done in stressed market conditions, with reduced liquidity and sometimes even facing Wrong-Way Risk (WWR);
- Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk: this is the variability of the counterparty risk value adjustment, which is the market value of the CCR for derivatives and repos, *i.e.* an adjustment made to the transaction price to take account of the credit quality of the counterparty. It is measured as the difference between the price of a contract with a risk-free counterparty and the price of the same contract taking into account the default risk of the counterparty;
- Risk on clearing activities with Central Counterparties (CCP): this relates to the potential default of another clearing member of the central clearing house, which could result in losses for the Group on its contribution to the default fund.

Settlement-delivery risk[2] is the risk of non-payment of amounts due by a counterparty or the risk of non-delivery of currencies, securities, commodities or other products by a counterparty in the context of the settlement of a market transaction whose payment type is FOP (Free of Payment, which implies that payment and delivery are two distinct flows that should be considered independently of each other). It also includes execution risk, which corresponds to the replacement risk on purchase/sale transactions of securities with a maturity of less than or equal to 5 business days with a delivery versus payment (DVP) settlement, which refers to a simultaneous[3] exchange between payments and deliveries. ▲

4.6.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GOVERNANCE

4.6.1.1 Main principles

Audited I Counterparty credit risk is framed through a set of limits that reflect the Group's appetite for risk.

The business development strategy of the Group for market activities is primarily focused on meeting clients' needs, with a comprehensive range of products and solutions. The counterparty risk resulting from these market activities is strictly managed through a set of limits, in particular stress tests. The Market Risk Department is responsible for the assessment and validation of the limit requests submitted by the different business lines. These limits ensure that the Group complies with the counterparty risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors.

The choice and calibration of these limits ensure the operational transposition of the Group's counterparty risk appetite through its organisation:

- these limits are allocated at various levels of the Group's structure and/or at the counterparties' level;
- their calibration is determined using a detailed analysis of the risks related to the supervised portfolio. This analysis may include various elements such as market conditions, specifically liquidity, position maneuverability, credit quality of the counterparty, risk/rewards analysis, ESG criteria, etc.
- regular reviews make it possible to manage risks according to the prevailing market conditions and the counterparties' credit quality;
- specific limits, or even bans, may be put in place to manage risks for which the Group has limited or no risk appetite.

For its counterparty risk management, the Group uses valuation models as well as models for the calculation of economic or regulatory metrics. The Group implements an appropriate policy for managing the risks inherent in the use of these models.

Societe Generale calculates a stress-testing measure of its counterparty risk to take into account exceptional market disturbances. Counterparty stress tests are a fundamental aspect of risk management. They help design the forward-looking approach needed for strategic and financial planning. The objective of stress tests is to identify and quantify, at the end of the annual risk identification process, all the significant risks to which the Group is exposed and to guide the strategic decisions of the DGLE.

The entire risk control framework is based on standardised measures of counterparty risk, adapted to each type of risk and enabling an assessment to be made at the level of each counterparty, or at an aggregate portfolio level.

(1) Market transactions means any transaction entered into by the Group on an organised or over-the-counter financial market involving a financial instrument in cash or derived from one or more underlying instruments (equities, funds, interest and exchange rates, credit spreads, commodities).

(2) Only settlement-delivery risk from market transactions.

(3) This simultaneity is achieved through the intervention of a Central Securities Depository (CSD) and, where applicable, a settlement agent.

4.6.1.2 Governance

Counterparty credit risk management mainly relies on dedicated first and second lines of defence as described below:

- the first lines of defence (LoD1) notably include the business lines that are subject to counterparty credit risk, the Primary Client Responsibility Unit that is in charge of handling the overall relationship with the client and the group to which it belongs, dedicated teams within Global Banking & Advisory and Global Markets Business Units responsible for monitoring and managing the risks within their respective scope of activities;
- the Risk Department acts as a second line of defence (LoD2) through the setup of a counterparty credit risk control system, which is based on standardised risk measures, to ensure the permanent and independent monitoring of counterparty credit risks.

The fundamental principles of limit granting policy are:

- dedicated LoD1 and LoD2 must be independent of each other;
- the Risk Department has a division dedicated to counterparty credit risk management in order to monitor and analyse the overall risks of counterparties whilst taking into account the specificities of counterparties;
- a system of delegated authorities, mainly based on the internal rating of counterparties, confers decision-making powers to LoD1 and LoD2;
- the limits and internal ratings defined for each counterparty are proposed by LoD1 and validated by the dedicated LoD2[(1)] (7). The limits may be set individually, at the counterparty level, or globally through framing a (sub)set of counterparties (for example: supervision of stress test exposures).

These limits are subject to annual or *ad hoc* reviews depending on the needs and changing in market conditions.

A dedicated team within the Risk Department is in charge of production, reporting and controls on risk metrics, namely:

- ensuring the completeness and reliability of the risk calculation by taking into account all the transactions booked by the transaction processing department;
- producing daily certification and risk indicator analysis reports;
- controlling compliance with defined limits, at the frequency of metrics calculation, most often on a daily basis: breaches of limits are reported to Front Office and dedicated LoD2 for remediation actions.

In addition, a specific monitoring and approval process is implemented for the most sensitive counterparties or the most complex categories of financial instruments.

While not a substitute for CORISQ or for the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors (see the section on Risk management governance), the Counterparty Credit Risk Committee (CCRC) closely monitors counterparty credit risk through:

- a global overview on exposure and counterparty credit risk metrics such as the global stress tests, the Potential Future Exposure (PFE), etc., as well as focuses on specific activities such as collateralised financing, or agency business;
- dedicated analysis on one or more risks or customer categories or frameworks or in case of identification of emerging risk areas.

This Committee, chaired by the Risk Department on a monthly basis, brings together representatives from the Global Banking and Investment Solutions (GBIS), from the Market Activities and the Global Banking and Advisory Business Units, but also departments that, within the risk management function, are in charge of monitoring counterparty credit risks on market transactions and credit risk. The CCRC also provides an opinion on the changes to the risk frameworks within its authority. The CRCC also identifies key CCR topics that need to be escalated to the management. ▲

4.6.1.3 Replacement risk

The Group frames the replacement risk by limits that are defined by credit analysts and validated by LoD2 based on the Group's risk appetite.

The limits are defined at the level of each counterparty and then aggregated at the level of each client group, each category of counterparties and finally consolidated at the entire Societe Generale Group portfolio level.

The limits used for managing counterparty credit risk are:

- consolidated across all products types authorised with the counterparty;
- established by maturity buckets to control future exposure using the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) measure also known as CVaR within Societe Generale;
- calibrated according to the credit quality and the nature of the counterparty, the nature/maturity of the financial instruments contemplated (FX transactions, repos transactions, security lending transactions, derivatives, etc.), and the economic understanding, the contractual legal framework agreed and any other risk mitigants.

The Group also considers other measures to monitor replacement risk, notably:

- a multifactor stress test on all counterparties, which allows to holistically quantify the potential loss on market activities following market movements which could trigger a wave of defaults on these counterparties;
- a set of single-factor stress tests to monitor the general wrong-way risk (see section 4.6.3.3 on Wrong Way Risk).

4.6.1.4 CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) risk

Audited I In addition to the replacement risk, the CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) measures the adjustment of the value of the Group's derivatives and repos portfolio in order to take into account the credit quality of the counterparties facing the Group (see dedicated section).

Positions taken to hedge the volatility of the CVA (credit, interest rate or equity instruments) are monitored through:

- sensitivity limits;
- stress test limits: scenarios representative of the market risks impacting the CVA (credit spreads, interest rates, exchange rates and equity) are applied to carry out the stress test on CVA.

The different indicators and the stress tests are monitored on the net amount (the sum of the CVA exposure and of their hedges). ▲

(1) For Hedge Funds and PTG (Proprietary Trading Group) counterparties, the rating proposal is delegated to LoD2.

4.6.1.5 Risk on central counterparties

Audited I Clearing of transactions is a common practice for Societe Generale as part of its market activities (listed and OTC derivatives, repo transactions, securities purchases), on its own behalf and on behalf of its clients.

As a member of the clearing houses with which it operates, the Group contributes to their risk management framework through deposits into the defaults funds, in addition to margin calls.

The counterparty credit risk stemming from the clearing of derivatives and repos with central counterparties (CCP) is subject to a specific framework on:

- initial margins;
- the Group's contributions to the CCP default funds (guarantee deposits);
- a stress test limit defined to frame the potential loss from a CCP member defaulting. ▲

See table "EAD and RWA on central counterparties" of section 4.6.3.4 "Quantitative Information" for more information.

4.6.1.6 Settlement-delivery risk

Audited I Governance and principles for RDL management are the same as for those governing CCR. ▲

4.6.2 METHODOLOGY AND METRICS

4.6.2.1 Replacement risk

Audited I The measure of replacement risk is based on an internal model that determines the Group's exposure profiles. As the value of the exposure to a counterparty is uncertain and variable over time, we estimate the potential future replacement costs over the lifetime of the transactions. ▲

PRINCIPLES OF THE MODEL

The future fair value of market transactions with each counterparty is estimated from Monte Carlo models based on a historical analysis of market risk factors.

The principle of the model is to represent the possible future financial markets conditions by simulating the evolutions of the main risk factors to which the institution's portfolio is sensitive. For these simulations, the model uses different diffusion models to account for the features inherent in the risk factors considered and uses a four-year history for calibration.

The transactions with the various counterparties are then revalued according to these different scenarios at the different future dates until the maturity of the transactions, taking into account the terms and conditions defined in the contractual legal framework agreed and the credit mitigants, notably in terms of netting and collateralisation only to the extent we believe that the credit mitigants provisions are legally valid and enforceable.

The distribution of the counterparty exposures thus obtained allows the calculation of regulatory capital for counterparty credit risk and the economic monitoring of positions.

The Risk Department responsible for Model Risk Management at Group level, assesses the theoretical robustness (review of the design and development quality), the compliance of the implementation, the suitability of the use of the model and continuous monitoring of the relevance of the model over time. This independent review process ends with (i) a report that describes the scope of the review, the tests carried out, the results of the review, the conclusions or recommendations and (ii) review and approval Committees. This model review process gives rise to (i) recurring reports to the Risk Management Department within the framework of various Committees and processes (Group Model Risk Management Committee, Risk Appetite Statement/Risk Appetite Framework, monitoring of recommendations, etc.) and (ii) a yearly report to the Board of Directors (CORISQ).

REGULATORY INDICATOR

Audited I With respect to the calculation of capital requirements for counterparty credit risk, the ECB, following the Targeted Review of Internal Models (TRIM), has renewed the approval for using the internal model described above to determine the Effective Expected Positive Exposure (EEPE) indicator.

For products not covered by the internal model as well as for entities in the Societe Generale group that have not been authorised by the supervisor to use the internal model, the Group uses the market-price valuation method for derivatives [1] and the general financial security-based method for securities financing transactions (SFT).

The effects of compensation agreements and collateralisation are taken into account either by their simulation in the internal model when such credit risk mitigant or guarantees meet regulatory criteria, or by applying the rules as defined in the market-price valuation method or the financial security-based method, by subtracting the value of the collateral.

These exposures are then weighted by rates resulting from the credit quality of the counterparty to compute the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA). These rates can be determined by the standard approach or the advanced approach (IRBA).

As a general rule, when EAD is modelled in EEPE and weighted according to IRB approach, there is no adjustment of the LGD according to the collateral received as it is already taken into account in the EEPE calculation. ▲

The RWA breakdown for each approach is available in the "Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure by Approach" table in Section 4.6.3.4 "Quantitative Information".

(1) In this method, the EAD (Exposure at Default) relating to the bank's counterparty credit risk is determined by aggregating the positive market values of all transactions (replacement cost) supplemented by an add-on factor.

OTHER INTERNAL / ECONOMIC INDICATOR

Audited I As part of the economic monitoring of positions, Societe Generale mainly relies on a maximum exposure indicator determined from the Monte Carlo simulation, called internally Counterparty Value-at-Risk (CVaR) or PFE (Potential Future Exposure). This is the maximum amount of loss that could occur after eliminating 1% of the most adverse occurrences. This indicator is calculated at different future dates, which are then aggregated into segments, each of them being framed by limits.

In order to monitor the CCR in an aggregated way at the level of its customer portfolio, the Group relies mainly on two metrics:

- Global Adverse Stressed Loss (GASEL), a CCR measure designed to holistically monitor the risks induced by market activities. This stress test assumes sudden market movements (identical to those applied on MARK trading desks) triggering a general increase in the probability of default among all counterparties. The market scenarios used by GASEL are the same as those used to manage market risks.
- The stress test on collateralised financing activities that measures the aggregate stressed loss across all counterparties for an activity with significant adverse correlation risks (wrong-way risk), as collateral generally has lower liquidity under stressed market conditions. ▲

4.6.2.2 Credit Valuation Adjustment

MAIN PRINCIPLES

Audited I The CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) is an adjustment to marked-to-market of the derivatives and repos portfolio to take into account the credit quality of each counterparty facing the Group in the valuation.

This adjustment is equivalent to the counterparty credit risk hedging cost usually based on in the Credit Default Swap (CDS) market.

For a specific counterparty, the CVA is determined from:

- the positive expected exposure to the counterparty, which is the average of the positive hypothetical future exposure values for a transaction, or a group of transactions, weighted by the probability that a default event will occur. It is mainly determined using risk neutral Monte Carlo simulations of risk factors that may affect the valuation of the derivatives transactions. The transactions are revalued through time according to the different scenarios, taking into account the terms and conditions defined in the contractual legal framework agreed, notably in terms of netting and collateralisation (*i.e.* that transactions with appropriate credit mitigants will generate lower expected exposure compared to transactions without credit mitigants);
- the probability of default of the counterparty, which is linked to the level of CDS spreads;
- the amount of losses in the event of default (LGD – Loss Given Default taking into account the recovery rate).

The Group calculates this adjustment for all counterparties which are not subject to a daily margin call or for which collateral only partially covers the exposure. ▲

CAPITAL REQUIREMENT FOR CVA RISK

The financial institutions are subject to the calculation of a capital requirement under the CVA, to cover its variation over ten days. The scope of counterparties is reduced to financial counterparties as defined in EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) or to certain Corporates that may use derivatives beyond certain thresholds and for purposes other than hedging.

The CVA charge is determined by the Group primarily using the advanced method:

- the positive expected exposure to the counterparty is mainly determined using the internal model described in section 4.6.3.1, which estimates the future exposure profiles to a counterparty, taking into account counterparty credit risk mitigants;
- the VaR and the Stressed VaR on CVA are determined using a similar methodology to the one developed for the calculation of the market VaR (see market risk chapter). This method consists of an “historical” simulation of the change in the CVA due to fluctuations in the credit spreads observed on the counterparties in portfolio, with a confidence interval of 99%. The calculation is made on the credit spreads variation observed, on the one hand, over a one-year rolling period (VaR on CVA), and, on the other hand, over a fixed one-year historical window corresponding to the period of greatest tension in terms of credit spreads (stressed VaR on CVA);
- the capital charge is the sum of two elements: VaR on CVA and Stressed VaR on CVA multiplied by a coefficient set by the regulator, specific to each bank.

The positions not taken into account in the advanced method are subject to a capital charge determined through the standard method by applying a normative weighting factor to the product of the EAD (Exposure At Default) by a maturity calculated according to the rules defined by the CRR (Capital Requirement Regulation); see the “Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk” table in Section 4.6.3.4 “Quantitative Information” for the breakdown of CVA-related RWA between advanced and standard methods.

CVA RISK MANAGEMENT

The management of this exposure and of this regulatory capital charge led the Bank to purchase hedging instruments such as Credit Default Swap (CDS) from large credit institutions on certain identified counterparties or on indices composed of identifiable counterparties. In addition to reducing credit risk, it decreases the variability of the CVA and the associated capital amounts resulting from fluctuations in counterparty credit spreads.

The CVA desk (or the Societe Generale Group) also handles instruments for hedging interest rate or foreign exchange risks, which helps to limit the variability of the CVA’s share from positive exposure.

4.6.2.3 Unfavorable correlation risk (wrong-way risk)

Wrong-way risk is the risk of the Group’s exposure to a counterparty increasing significantly, combined with a simultaneous increase in the probability of the counterparty defaulting.

There are two different cases:

- general wrong-way risk arises when the likelihood of default by counterparties is positively correlated with general market risk factors;
- specific wrong-way risk arises when future exposure to a specific counterparty is positively correlated with the counterparty’s probability of default due to the nature of the transaction with the counterparty.

Specific wrong-way risk, in the case of a legal link between the counterparty and the underlying of a transaction concluded with the counterparty, is subject to dedicated regulatory capital requirements, calculated on the perimeter of transactions carrying such risk. Furthermore, for counterparties subject to such a specific risk, the Potential Future Exposure (PFE) is also increased, so that the transactions allowed by the limits in place will be more constrained than in the absence of specific risk.

The general wrong-way risk is controlled *via* a set of stress tests applied to transactions made with a given counterparty, based on scenarios common with the market stress tests. This set-up is based on:

- a quarterly analysis of stress tests on all counterparties (financial institutions, corporates, sovereigns, hedge funds and proprietary trading groups) for principal and agency (client clearing) businesses, allowing to understand the most adverse scenarios related to a joint deterioration in the quality of counterparties and the associated positions;
- a weekly monitoring of dedicated single-factor stress tests for hedge fund counterparties and Proprietary Trading Groups, subject to limits at the counterparty level.

4.6.2.4 Settlement-delivery risk

Audited I The Group measures its exposure to this risk of non-payment or non-delivery of funds or securities using a dedicated metric (RDL). It is measured as the amount of flows (of funds, securities or commodities) to be received after netting the settlement flows to be paid and received and taking into account the risk mitigation mechanisms.

The features of the transactions, as well as the legal and operational environment in which they are processed, are used to calculate the settlement-delivery risk profile for each Counterparty. The settlement-delivery risk is supervised by the RDL metric, whose limits are defined by credit analysts and validated by RISQ, accordingly with the Group's risk appetite. Several RISQ departments ("Risk Cells") are responsible for approving limits according to the type of counterparty.

Limits are set at the legal entity level for all types of Counterparties and ceiling limits are set at the sub-group level for financial institutions and sovereign entities.

For each counterparty, limits are set and reviewed annually, taking into account its anticipated business needs, the risk appetite of the counterparty, its financial strength, and the possible atypical duration of its credit lines (short term). ▲

4.6.2.5 Quantitative Information

TABLE 21: COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, EAD AND RWA BY EXPOSURE CLASS AND APPROACH

Counterparty credit risk is broken down as follows:

	31.12.2024								
(In EURm)	IRB			Standard			Total		
Exposure classes	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	16,594	16,594	138	25	25	-	16,619	16,619	138
Institutions	23,419	23,432	3,798	27,686	27,760	661	51,106	51,192	4,459
Corporates	43,783	43,770	10,381	2,975	2,902	2,900	46,758	46,672	13,281
Retail	82	82	27	19	19	13	101	101	40
Other	13	13	1	3,966	3,969	1,241	3,979	3,982	1,243
TOTAL	**83,892**	**83,892**	**14,346**	**34,671**	**34,675**	**4,815**	**118,563**	**118,566**	**19,161**

	31.12.2023								
(In EURm)	IRB			Standard			Total		
Exposure classes	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	19,885	19,885	137	21	21	22	19,906	19,906	159
Institutions	21,571	21,591	3,930	33,556	33,562	850	55,128	55,152	4,780
Corporates	47,762	47,743	9,837	2,890	2,885	2,849	50,652	50,627	12,686
Retail	47	47	6	9	9	6	56	56	12
Other	13	13	7	3,581	3,580	1,165	3,594	3,594	1,172
TOTAL	**89,279**	**89,279**	**13,916**	**40,058**	**40,057**	**4,893**	**129,337**	**129,336**	**18,809**

The tables above feature amounts excluding the CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) which represents EUR 2.7 billion of risk-weighted assets (RWA) at 31 December 2024 (*vs.* EUR 3 billion at 31 December 2023).

TABLE 22: ANALYSIS OF COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE BY APPROACH

	31.12.2024							
(In EURm)	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWA
Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1	-	-	-	-
Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1	-	-	-	-
SA-CCR (for derivatives)	2,101	12,506		1	49,418	20,450	20,442	6,375
IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			32,902	2	290,705	52,644	52,541	10,546
of which securities financing transactions netting sets			*14,769*		*229,723*	*23,631*	*23,607*	*2,507*
of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			*18,108*		*60,942*	*28,972*	*28,894*	*8,039*
of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			*25*		*40*	*40*	*40*	*-*
Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					31,492	16,207	16,207	768
VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
TOTAL					**371,615**	**89,301**	**89,191**	**17,690**

	31.12.2023							
(In EURm)	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWA
Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1	-	-	-	-
Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1	-	-	-	-
SA-CCR (for derivatives)	1,454	9,656		1	43,003	15,554	15,609	5,374
IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			33,477	2	637,412	58,584	58,676	11,070
of which securities financing transactions netting sets			*14,995*		*568,062*	*26,242*	*26,289*	*2,247*
of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			*18,014*		*69,335*	*31,524*	*31,569*	*8,821*
of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			*467*		*15*	*818*	*818*	*3*
Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					34,426	20,292	20,292	911
VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
TOTAL					**714,840**	**94,430**	**94,577**	**17,354**

TABLE 23: EXPOSURES TO CENTRAL COUNTERPARTIES

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	**Exposure value**	**RWA**	**Exposure value**	**RWA**
Exposures to QCCPs (total)		**1,300**		**1,380**
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions), of which:	7,063	141	9,125	183
(i) OTC derivatives	2,466	49	1,800	36
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	3,640	73	5,163	103
(iii) SFTs	909	18	1,960	39
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	48	1	202	4
Segregated initial margin	14,938		18,989	
Non-segregated initial margin	2,396	57	2,720	54
Pre-funded default fund contributions	3,559	1,101	3,410	1,143
Unfunded default fund contributions	0	0	-	-
Exposures to non-QCCPs		**170**		**193**
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions), of which:	35	30	18	18
(i) OTC derivatives	1	1	3	3
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	34	29	15	15
(iii) SFTs	0	0	1	1
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	0	0	-	-
Segregated initial margin	960		286	
Non-segregated initial margin	0	0	28	28
Pre-funded default fund contributions	1	17	2	22
Unfunded default fund contributions	10	123	10	125

TABLE 24: TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR CVA RISK

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	**Exposure value**	**RWA**	**Exposure value**	**RWA**
Total transactions subject to the Advanced Method	26,117	1,616	32,137	2,233
(i) VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		161		291
(ii) Stressed VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		1,455		1,942
Transactions subject to the Standardised Method	9,871	1,107	8,626	780
Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (based on Original Exposure Method)	0	0	-	-
Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	**35,987**	**2,723**	**40,762**	**3,013**

4.6.3 MITIGATION OF COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK ON MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Audited I The Group uses various techniques to reduce this risk:

- the signing, in the most extensive way possible, of close-out netting agreements for over-the-counter (OTC) transactions and Securities Financing Transactions (SFT);
- the collateralisation of market operations, either through clearing houses for eligible products (listed products and certain of the more standardised OTC products), or through a bilateral margin call exchange mechanism which covers both current exposure (variation margins) but also future exposure (initial margins).

4.6.3.1 Close-out netting agreements

The Group's standard policy is to conclude master agreements including provisions for close-out netting with its counterparties.

These provisions allow on the one hand the immediate termination (close out) of all transactions governed by these agreements when one of the parties' defaults, and on the other hand the settlement of a net amount corresponding to the total value of the portfolio, after netting of mutual debts and claims at current market value. This balance may be the subject of a guarantee or collateralisation. It results in a single net claim owed by or to the counterparty.

In order to reduce the legal risk associated with documentation and to comply with key international standards, the Group documents these agreements under the main international standards as published by National or International professional associations such as International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), International Capital Market Association (ICMA), International Securities Lending Association (ISLA), French Banking Federation (FBF), etc.

These contracts establish a set of contractual terms generally recognised as standard and give way to the modification or addition of more specific provisions between the parties in the final contract. This standardisation reduces implementation times and secures operations. The clauses negotiated by clients outside the bank's standards are approved by the decision-making bodies in charge of the master agreements standards – Normative Committee and/or Arbitration Committee – made up of representatives of the Risk Division, the Business Units, the Legal Division and other decision-making departments of the bank. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the clauses authorising global close-out netting and collateralisation are analysed by the bank's legal departments to ensure that they are enforceable under the legal provisions applicable to clients.

4.6.3.2 Collateralisation

Most of over-the-counter transactions are collateralised. There are two types of collateral exchanges:

- initial margin (IM) or Independent Amount (IA[1]): an initial amount of collateral aiming at covering Potential Future Exposure (PFE), *i.e.* the unfavourable change in the Mark-to-Market of positions in the time period between the last collection of variation margins and the liquidation of positions following the counterparty default;
- variation margin (VM): collateral collected to cover current exposure arising from Mark-to-Market changes, used as an approximation of the actual loss resulting from the default of one of the counterparties.

All aspects of the margining regime are defined in collateral arrangements, such as credit support annexes (CSA[2]).

The main features defined are:

- the scope covered (*i.e.* the nature of transactions allowed);
- the eligible collateral and the applicable haircut: main types of collateral exchanged are cash or high-quality and liquid assets according to the Group's policy, and are subject to a haircut, which is the valuation percentage applicable to each type of collateral, based on liquidity and price volatility of the underlying during both normal and stressed market conditions;
- the timing and frequency of the calculation of the margin call and exchanges, usually daily;
- the margin call thresholds if not under regulatory obligation;
- the Minimum Transfer Amount (MTA).

In addition, specific parameters or optional features can be defined depending on the type of counterparty / transaction, such as an additional guarantee amount (flat-rate increase of the exposure allowing the party making a margin call to be "over-collateralised"), or rating-dependent clauses, typically mutual in nature, where additional collateral is requested in case of a party's rating downgrade.

The Group monitors given and received collateral exchanges. In case of discrepancies between the parties with respect to margin call amounts, dedicated teams from the operations and the Risk Departments are in charge of analysing the impacted transactions to ensure they are correctly valued and of addressing the issue.

(1) IA (Independent Amount) is the same concept as initial margin, but applies to different perimeters (OTC swaps not cleared for IA).
(2) The Credit Support Annex (CSA) is a legal document under ISDA contract that regulates the management of collateral between two counterparties.

4.6.3.3 Bilateral collateral exchange

The initial margin, historically very rare except with hedge funds, was generalised by EMIR (European Market Insfrastructure Regulation) and DFA (Dodd-Frank Act) regulations which introduced the mandatory use of master agreements and related CSA, prior to or when entering into an uncleared OTC derivative transactions. It is now mandatory for the Group to exchange IM and VM for non-cleared OTC derivative transactions with a large number of its counterparties (its financial counterparties and some non-financial counterparties above certain thresholds defined by the regulation, with compliance dates depending on the volume of transactions).

The Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on Initial Margin Model Validation (IMMV) under EMIR allows counterparties subject to mandatory bilateral collateral exchange requirements to waive these rules in certain circumstances. The Group has incorporated a waiver application process for intra-group entities into its risk management policies. The eligibility criteria for this waiver are framed and monitored as required by the Delegated Regulation.

4.6.3.4 Clearing houses

The Group thus compensates its own operations (principal activity), but also client clearing activities (agency-type activity). Such clearing activities are related to listed and OTC derivatives, as well as securities transactions (cash and repos). Compensated derivatives are subject to systematic margin calls to mitigate counterparty credit risk variation margins and initial margins, in order to cover current exposure and future exposure.

4.6.3.5 Settlement-Delivery risk

Main settlement-delivery risk mitigation means are the following:

- the enforceability of the netting agreement;
- the implementation of DvP (Delivery versus Payment) transactions, for cash-for-security transactions;
- the implementation of PvP (Payment versus Payment) transactions, for foreign exchange transactions, using market infrastructures such as CLS;
- the use of clearing houses for OTC transactions eligible for clearing;
- failed trade monitoring;
- the assignment of a restrictive Action Code.

Depending on the circumstances (such as the bankruptcy of a counterparty), it is possible to block outgoing payments *via* the unilateral payment cancellation process. ▲

4.6.3.6 Other Measures

In addition to margin requirements for some counterparties or mandatory clearing for the most standardised derivatives transactions, DFA and EMIR provide for an extensive framework for the regulation and transparency of OTC derivatives markets, such as reporting of OTC derivatives, timely confirmation or trade acknowledgement.

4.6.4 IMPACT OF ESG FACTORS ON COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISKS

The elements relating to ESG risk factors are presented in Chapter 5 of this document, in the Sustainability Statement relating to the application of the European CSRD (Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive).

In particular, the elements relating to counterparty credit risks are presented in sections 5.1.3 / Impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) and 5.3.1.2 / Description of climate change-related material IROs .

4.7 MARKET RISK

Audited I Market risk is the risk of loss of value on financial instruments arising from changes in market parameters, the volatility of these parameters, and the correlations between these. These parameters include, but are not limited to, exchange rates, interest rates, the price of securities (equities or bonds), commodities, derivatives and other assets. ▲

4.7.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Main functions

Audited I While the primary responsibility for risk management lies with those responsible for the activities of the trading rooms (front office), the supervisory system is based on an independent department within the Risk Department.

In this context, the main missions of this department are:

- the definition and proposal of the Group's market risk appetite;
- the proposal to the Group Risk Committee (CORISQ) of market limits for each of the Group's activities;
- the assessment of all the requests for limits made by the various activities, within the framework of the global authorisations granted by the Board of Directors and the General Management and their level of use;
- the permanent verification of the existence of an effective market risk monitoring framework for the activity by appropriate limits;
- the coordination of the review by the Risk department of the strategic initiatives of the Market Risk departement;
- the definition of the indicators used to monitor market risk;
- the daily calculation and certification of risk indicators and the P&L resulting from the Group's market activities, based on formal and secure procedures, as well as the reporting and analysis of these indicators;
- the daily monitoring of compliance with the limits notified to each activity;
- the risks assessment of new products or new market activities.

In order to carry out these various missions, the Risk department in charge of monitoring market operations defines the architecture principles and functionalities of the information system for the production of risk indicators and P&L on market operations and ensures that these principles and functionalities are properly adapted to business needs. ▲

This department contributes to the detection of possible rogue trading operations through a monitoring mechanism based on alert levels (on gross nominal value of positions for example) applied to all instruments and desks.

Governance

Audited I Market risks oversight is provided by various Committees at different levels of the Group:

- The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors[1] is informed of the Group’s major market risks; in addition, it issues a recommendation on the most substantial proposed changes in terms of market risk measurement and framework (after prior approval by the CORISQ); this recommendation is then referred to the Board of Directors for a decision.
- The Group Risk Committee[2] (CORISQ), chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of the Group (DGLE), is regularly informed of Group-level market risks. Moreover, upon a proposal from the Risk Department, it validates the main choices with regard to market risk measurement, as well as the key developments on the architecture and implementation of the market risk framework at Group level. The global market risk limits with the DGLE delegation level or above are reviewed in CORISQ at least once a year.
- The market risks of the Group are reviewed during the Market Risk Committee[3] (MRC) led by the Market Risk Department, chaired by the Risk Department and attended by the Head of the Global Banking and Investor Solutions Division and the Head of the Global Markets Division. This Committee provides information on risk levels for the main risk indicators as well as for some specific activities pointed out depending on market or business driven events. It also provides an opinion on the market risk framework changes falling under the remit of the Risk Department. In this context, a systematic review of all the limits with a Head of the Risk Division level is organised at least once a year.
- During these Committees, several metrics for monitoring market risks are reported:
  - stress test measurements: Global Stress Test on market activities and Market Stress Test,
  - regulatory metrics: Value-at-Risk (VAR) and Stressed Value-at-Risk (SVAR);
- In addition to these Committees, detailed and summary market risk reports, produced on a daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly basis, either related to various Group levels or geographic areas, are sent to the relevant business line and risk function managers.

In terms of governance, within the Market Risk Department, the main functional and transversal subjects are dealt with during Committees organised according the nature of activity in question. ▲

(1) The Risk Committee met 10 times in 2024, covering topics related to market activities.
(2) 3 CORISQ meetings dedicated to market activities took place in 2024.
(3) The Market Risk Committee met 11 times in 2024.

Market risk appetite

Audited I The business development strategy of the Group for market activities is primarily focused on meeting clients' needs through a comprehensive range of products and solutions. The risk resulting from these market activities is strictly managed through a set of limits for several indicators:

- Value at Risk (VaR) and Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR): these global indicators are used for market risk calculations for RWA and for the day-to-day monitoring of the market risks incurred by the Group within the scope of its trading activities;
- Stress test measurements, based on decennial shock-type indicators, which make it possible to restrict the Group's exposure to systemic risk and exceptional market shocks. These measurements can be global, multi-risk factor (based on historical or hypothetical scenarios), by activity or risk factor in order to take into account extreme risks on a specific market, or event-driven, to temporarily monitor a particular situation;
- sensitivity and nominal indicators used to manage the size of positions:
  - sensitivities are used to monitor the risk incurred locally on a given type of position (*e.g.* sensitivity of an option to changes in the underlying asset),
  - while nominal indicators are used for significant positions in terms of risk;
- additional indicators such as concentration risk or holding period, maximum maturity, etc. ▲

The Market Risk Department is responsible for the assessment and validation of the limit requests submitted by the different business lines. These limits ensure that the Group complies with the market risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors.

Setting and monitoring limits

Audited I The choice and calibration of these limits ensure the operational transposition of the Group's appetite for market risk through its organisation:

- these limits are allocated at various levels of the Group's structure and/or by risk factor;
- their calibration is determined using a detailed analysis of the risks of the managed portfolio. This analysis may include various elements such as market conditions, including liquidity, the maneuverability of positions, the income generated in relation to the risks taken, ESG criteria, etc.;
- their regular review makes it possible to manage risks according to the evolution of market conditions;
- specific limits or even prohibitions may be put in place to regulate risks for which the Group has limited or no appetite. ▲

The desk mandates and Group policies stipulate that the traders must have a sound and prudent management of positions and must respect the defined frameworks. The allowed transactions, as well as risk hedging strategies, are also described in the desk mandates. The limits set for each activity are monitored daily by the Market Risk Department. This continuous monitoring of the market risk profile is the object of regular discussions between the risk and business teams, further to which various risk hedging or mitigation initiatives may be taken by the front office in order to remain within the defined limits. In the event of a breach of the risk framework, and in compliance with the limits follow-up procedure, the front office must detail the reasons, and take the necessary measures to return within the defined framework, or otherwise request a temporary or permanent increase of limit if the client's request and if market conditions justify such a course of action.

The management and good understanding of the market risk to which the Group is exposed are thus ensured on the one hand (i) through the governance in place between the different sub-departments within the Risk Department and the business lines, but also on the other hand (ii) through the daily monitoring of consumption of the various limits in place, to which products/solutions distributed to customers contribute as well as various market-making activities.

4.7.2 METHODOLOGY AND METRICS

REGULATORY INDICATORS

99% VALUE-AT-RISK (VAR)

Methodology

Audited I The internal VaR model was introduced at the end of 1996 and has been approved by the supervisor within the scope of the regulatory capital requirements. This approval was renewed in 2020 at the Target Review of Internal Models (TRIM).

The Value at Risk (VaR) assesses the potential losses on positions over a defined time horizon and for a given confidence interval (99% for Societe Generale). The method used is the "historical simulation" method, which implicitly takes into account the correlation between the various markets, as well as general and specific risk. It is based on the following principles:

- storage in a database of the risk factors that are representative of Societe Generale's positions (*i.e.* interest rates, share prices, exchange rates, commodity prices, volatility, credit spreads, etc.). Controls are regularly performed in order to check that all major risk factors for the trading portfolio of the Group are taken into account by the internal VaR model;
- definition of 260 scenarios corresponding to one-day variations in these market parameters over a rolling one-year period; these scenarios are updated daily with the inclusion of a new scenario and the removal of the oldest scenario. There are three coexisting methods for modeling scenarios (relative shocks, absolute shocks and hybrid shocks), the choice between these methods for a given risk factor is determined by its nature and its historical trend;
- the application of these 260 scenarios to the market parameters of the day;
- revaluation of daily positions, on the basis of the 260 sets of adjusted market parameters: in most cases, this calculation involves a full re-pricing. Nonetheless, for certain risk factors, a sensitivity- based approach may be used.

Main risk factors	Description
Interest rates	Risk resulting from changes in interest rates and their volatility on the value of a financial instrument sensitive to interest rates, such as bonds, interest rate swaps, etc.
Share prices	Risk resulting from variations in prices and volatility of shares and equity indices, in the level of dividends, etc.
Exchange rates	Risk resulting from the variation of exchange rates between currencies and of their volatility.
Commodity prices	Risk resulting from changes in prices and volatility of commodities and commodity indices.
Credit Spreads	Risk resulting from an improvement or a deterioration in the credit quality of an issuer on the value of a financial instrument sensitive to this risk factor such as bonds, credit derivatives (credit default swaps for example).

Within the framework described above, the one-day 99% VaR, calculated according to the 260 scenarios, corresponds to the weighted average[1] of the second and third largest losses computed, without applying any weighting to the other scenarios.

The day-to-day follow-up of market risk is performed *via* the one-day VaR, which is calculated on a daily basis at various granularity levels. Regulatory capital requirements, however, oblige us to take into account a ten-day horizon, thus we also calculate a ten-day VaR, which is obtained by multiplying the one-day VaR aggregated at Group level by the square root of 10. This methodology complies with regulatory requirements and has been reviewed and validated by the supervisor.

The VaR assessment is based on a model and a certain number of conventional assumptions, the main limits of which are as follows:

- by definition, the use of a 99% confidence interval does not take into account losses arising beyond this point; VaR is therefore an indicator of the risk of loss under normal market conditions and does not take into account exceptionally significant fluctuations;
- VaR is computed using closing prices, meaning that intra-day fluctuations are not taken into account;
- the use of a historical model is based on the assumption that past events are representative of future events and may not capture all potential events.

The Market Risk Department monitors the limitations of the VaR model by measuring the impacts of integrating a risk factor absent from the model (RNIME [2]process). Depending on the materiality of these missing factors, they may be capitalised. Other complementary measures also allow to control the limitations of the model.

The same model is used for the VaR computation for almost all of Global Banking and Investor Solution's activities (including those related to the most complex products) and the main market activities of Retail Banking and Private Banking.

The few activities not covered by the VaR method, either for technical reasons or because the stakes are too low, are monitored using stress tests, and capital charges are calculated using the standard method or through alternative in-house methods. For example, the currency risk of positions in the banking book is not calculated with an internal model because this risk is not subject to a daily revaluation and therefore cannot be taken into account in a VaR calculation.

Backtesting

The relevance of the model is checked through continuous backtesting in order to verify whether the number of days for which the negative result exceeds the VaR complies with the 99% confidence interval. The results of the backtesting are audited by the Risk Department in charge of the validation of internal models, which, as a second line of defense, also assesses the theoretical robustness (from a design and development standpoint), the correctness of the implementation and the adequacy of the model use. The independent review process ends

(1) 39% of the second-highest risk and 61% of the third-highest risk.
(2) Risk Not In Model Engine.

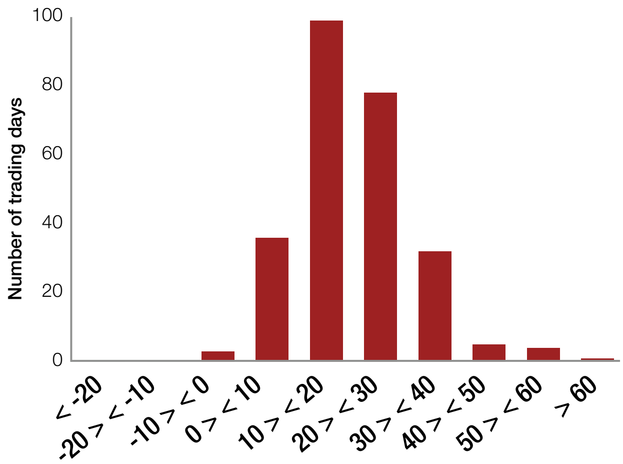
with: (i) review and approval committees and (ii) an audit report detailing the scope of the review, the tests performed and their outcomes, the recommendations and the conclusion of the review. The model control mechanism gives rise to reporting to the appropriate authorities.

In compliance with regulations, the backtesting compares the VaR to the (i) actual and (ii) hypothetical change in the portfolio's value:

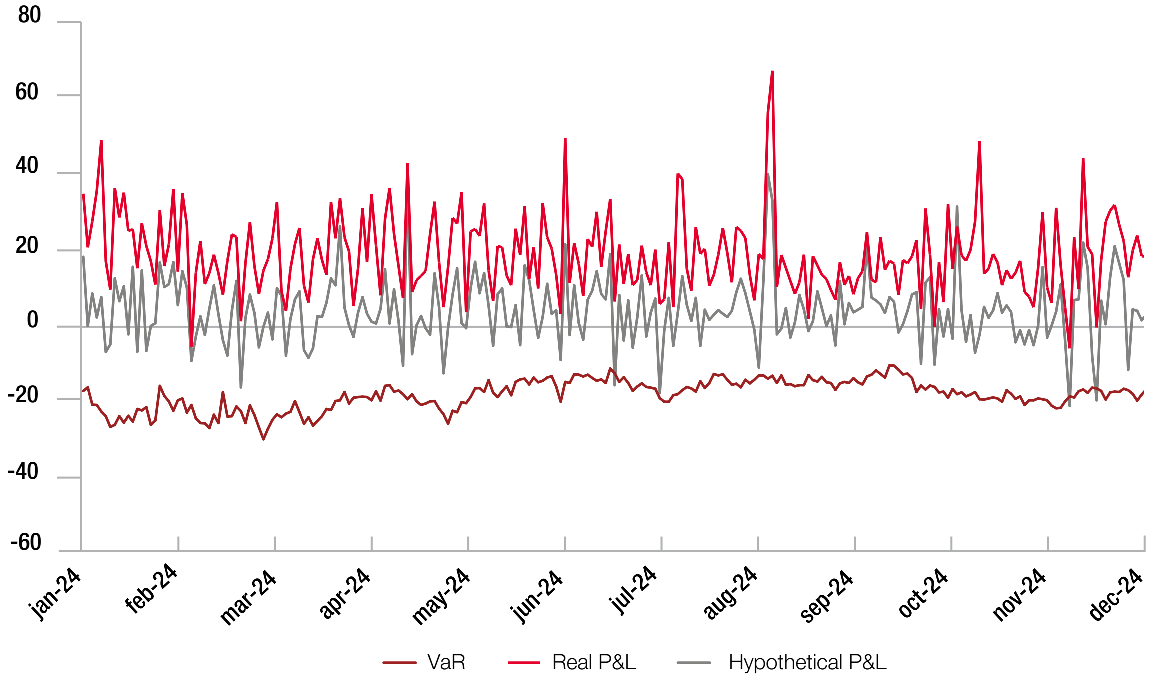
- in the first case (backtesting against "actual P&L"), the daily P&L[(1)] includes the change in book value, the impact of new transactions and of transactions modified during the day (including their sales margins) as well as provisions and values adjustments made for market risk;
- in the second case (backtesting against "hypothetical P&L"), the daily P&L[(2)] includes only the change in book value related to changes in market parameters and excludes all other factors. ▲

In 2024, we observed three backtesting breaches against hypothetical P&L, one occurred in Q1 and the other two in Q4.

BREAKDOWN OF THE DAILY P&L OF MARKET[(3)] ACTIVITIES (2024, IN EURM)



TRADING VAR (ONE-DAY, 99%), DAILY ACTUAL[(4)] P&L AND DAILY HYPOTHETICAL[(5)] P&L OF THE TRADING PORTFOLIO *(2024, IN EURM)*



(1) "Actual P&L" by agreement hereinafter.
(2) "Hypothetical P&L" by agreement hereinafter.
(3) Actual P&L.
(4) Daily result used for backtesting the VaR against the effective value of the portfolio as defined in the paragraph "Value-at-Risk 99% (VaR)".
(5) Daily result used for backtesting the VaR against the hypothetical value of the portfolio as defined in the paragraph "Value-at-Risk 99% (VaR)".

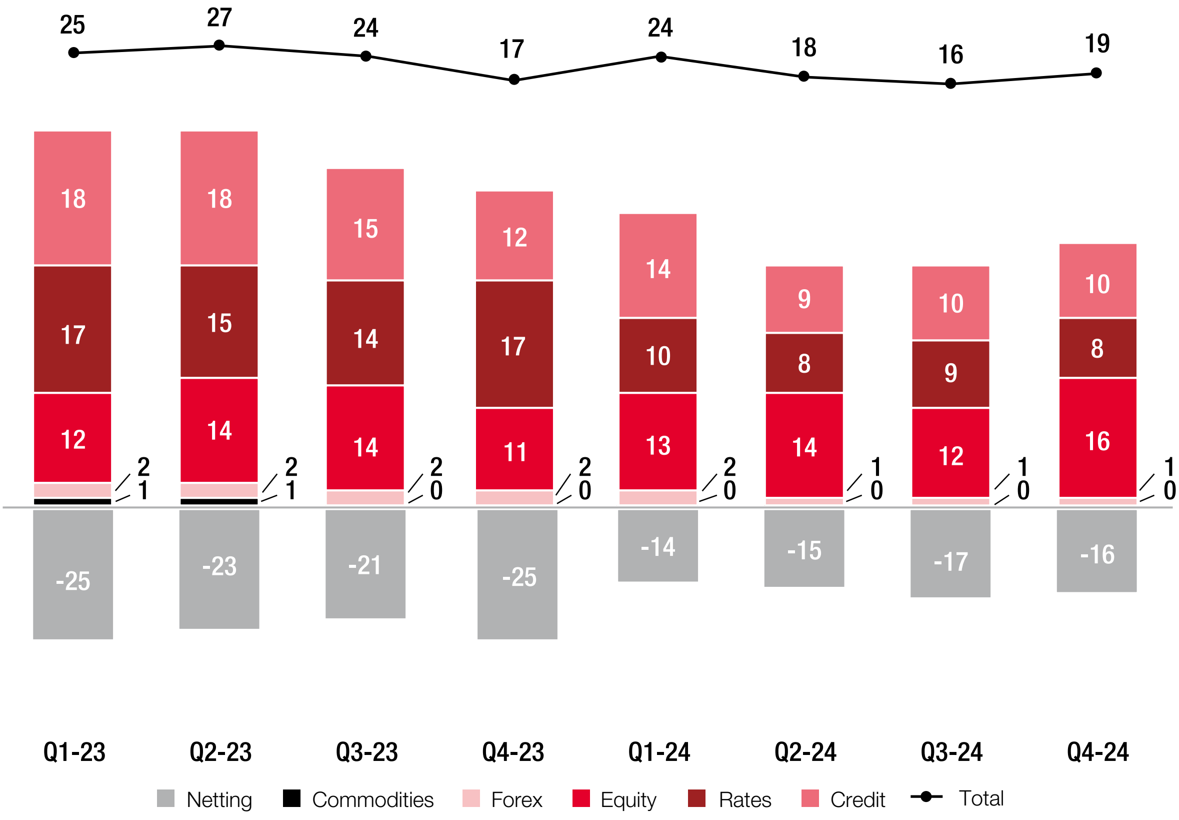
VaR Changes

TABLE 25: REGULATORY TEN-DAY 99% VAR AND ONE-DAY 99% VAR

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	VaR (10 days, 99%)[1]	VaR (1 day, 99%)[1]	VaR (10 days, 99%)[1]	VaR (1 day, 99%)[1]
Period start	69	22	61	19
Maximum value	99	31	116	37
Average value	60	19	72	23
Minimum value	34	11	43	14
Period end	65	20	52	16

(1) Over the scope for which capital requirements are assessed by the internal model.

AUDITED I BREAKDOWN BY RISK FACTOR OF TRADING VAR (ONE-DAY, 99%) – CHANGES IN QUARTERLY AVERAGE OVER THE 2023-2024 PERIOD *(IN EURM)*



(in EUR m)	31.03.2023	31.06.2023	31.09.2023	31.12.2023	31.03.2024	31.06.2024	31.09.2024	31.12.2024
Netting	-25	-23	-21	-25	-14	-15	-17	-16
Commodities	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Forex	12	14	14	11	13	14	12	16
Rates	17	15	14	17	10	8	9	8
Credit	18	18	15	12	14	9	10	10
TOTAL	**25**	**27**	**24**	**17**	**24**	**18**	**16**	**19**

Audited I The VaR was less risky in 2024 (EUR 19 million versus EUR 23 million in 2023 on average), mainly due to to the exclusion from market scenarios related to the banking crisis in March 2023. The risk reduction is notably observed in rate and credit activities. ▲

STRESSED VAR (SVAR)

Audited I The Internal Stressed VaR model (SVaR) was introduced at the end of 2011 and has been approved by the Regulator within the scope of the regulatory capital requirements on the same scope as the VaR. As with the VaR model, this approval was renewed in 2020 at the Target Review of Internal Models (TRIM).

The calculation method used for the 99% one-day SVaR is the same as the one for the VaR. It consists in carrying out an historical simulation with one-day shocks and a 99% confidence interval. Contrary to VaR, which uses 260 scenarios for one-day fluctuations over a rolling one-year period, SVaR uses a fixed one-year historical window corresponding to a period of significant financial tension.

Following a validation of the ECB obtained at the end of 2021, a new method for determining the fixed historical stress window is used. It consists in calculating an approximate SVaR for various risk factors selected as representative of the Societe Generale portfolio (related to equity, fixed income, foreign exchange, credit and commodity risks): these historical shocks are weighted according to the portfolio's sensitivity to each of these risk factors and aggregated to determine the period of highest stress for the entire portfolio[(1)]. The historical window used is reviewed annually. In 2024 this window was "September 2008-September 2009".

The ten-day SVaR used for the computation of the regulatory capital is obtained, as for VaR, by multiplying the one-day SVaR by the square root of ten.

As for the VaR, the Market Risk Department controls the limitations of the SVaR model by measuring the impact of integrating a risk factor absent from the model (RNIME process). Depending on the materiality of these missing factors, they may be capitalised. Other complementary measures also control the limitations of the model.The continuous backtesting performed on VaR model cannot be replicated to the SVaR model as, by definition, it is not sensitive to the current market conditions. However, as the VaR and the SVaR models rely on the same approach, they have the same advantages and limits.

The relevance of the SVaR is regularly monitored and reviewed by the Model Risk Department that is second line of defence regarding the validation of internal models. The independent review process ends with (i) an Audit Report detailing the scope of the review, the tests performed and their outcomes, the recommendations and the conclusion of the review and (ii) review and approval committees. The model control mechanism gives rise to recurrent reporting to the appropriate authorities.

SVaR increased on average in 2024 (EUR 41 million versus EUR 36 million in 2023). Slightly up over the year the SVaR has evolved with a variability comparable to that of 2023. The level and the variability of the SVaR are mainly explained by the indexing action and financing activities, as well as by the Interest Rate perimeters . ▲

TABLE 26: REGULATORY TEN-DAY 99% SVAR AND ONE-DAY 99% SVAR

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	Stressed VaR (10 days, 99%)[(1)]	Stressed VaR (1 day, 99%)[(1)]	Stressed VaR (10 days, 99%)[(1)]	Stressed VaR (1 day, 99%)[(1)]
Period start	127	40	92	29
Maximum value	174	55	189	60
Average value	129	41	114	36
Minimum value	82	26	64	20
Period end	147	47	115	36

(1) *Over the scope for which capital requirements are assessed by the internal model.*

IRC AND CRM

At end-2011, Societe Generale received approval from the Regulator to expand its internal market risk modeling system by including IRC (Incremental Risk Charge) and CRM (Comprehensive Risk Measure), for the same scope as for VaR. As with the VaR model, the approval of the IRC[(2)] model was renewed in 2020 at the Target Review of Internal Models (TRIM).

They estimate the capital charge on debt instruments that is related to rating migration and issuer default risks. These capital charges are incremental, meaning they are added to the charges calculated based on VaR and SVaR.

(1) At the request of the ECB, a posteriori check is carried out to verify the relevance of this historical window by making calculations for full revaluation.
(2) The CRM model was not included in the Target Review of Internal Models.

In terms of scope, in compliance with regulatory requirements:

- IRC is applied to debt instruments, other than securitisations and the credit correlation portfolio. In particular, this includes bonds, CDS and related derivatives;
- CRM exclusively covers the correlation portfolio, *i.e.* CDO tranches and First-to-Default products (FtD), as well as their hedging using CDS and indices.

Societe Generale estimates these capital charges using internal models[(1)]. These models determine the loss that would be incurred following especially adverse scenarios in terms of rating changes or issuer defaults for the year that follows the calculation date, without ageing the positions. IRC and CRM are calculated with a confidence interval of 99.9%: they represent the highest risk of loss obtained after eliminating 0.1% of the most unfavorable scenarios simulated.

The internal IRC model simulates rating transitions (including default) for each issuer in the portfolio, over a one-year horizon[(2)]. Issuers are classified into five categories: US-based companies, European companies, companies from other regions, financial institutions and sovereigns. The behaviours of the issuers in each category are correlated with one other through a systemic factor specific to each category. In addition, a correlation between these five systemic factors is integrated to the model. These correlations, along with the rating transition probabilities, are calibrated from historical data observed over the course of a full economic cycle. In case of change in an issuer's rating, the decline or improvement in its financial health is modeled by a shock in its credit spread: negative if the rating improves and positive in the opposite case. The price variation associated with each IRC scenario is determined after revaluation of positions *via* a sensitivity approach, using the delta, the gamma as well as the level of loss in the event of default (Jump to Default), calculated with the market recovery rate for each position.

The CRM model simulates issuer's rating transitions in the same way as the internal IRC model. In addition, the dissemination of the following risk factors is taken into account by the model:

- credit spreads;
- basis correlations;
- recovery rate excluding default (uncertainty about the value of this rate if the issuer has not defaulted);
- recovery rate in the event of default (uncertainty about the value of this rate in case of issuer default);
- First-to-Default valuation correlation (correlation of the times of default used for the valuation of the First-to-Default basket).

These dissemination models are calibrated from historical data, over a maximum period of ten years. The price variation associated with each CRM scenario is determined thanks to a full repricing of the positions. In addition, the capital charge computed with the CRM model cannot be less than a minimum of 8% of the capital charge determined with the standard method for securitisation positions.

The internal IRC and CRM models are subject to similar governance to that of other internal models meeting the Pillar 1 regulatory requirements. More specifically, an ongoing monitoring allows to follow the adequacy of IRC and CRM models and of their calibration. This monitoring is based on the review of the modeling hypotheses at least once a year. This review includes:

- a check of the adequacy of the structure of the rating transition matrices used for IRC and CRM models;
- a backtesting of the probabilities of default used for these two models;
- a specific backtesting of the amount of IRC in relation to any losses incurred as a result of the defaults or rating migrations noted;
- a check of the adequacy of the models for the dissemination of recovery rates, spread dissemination and dissemination of basic correlations used in the CRM calculation.

Regarding the checks on the accuracy of these metrics:

- the IRC calculation being based on the sensitivities of each instrument – delta, gamma – as well as on the level of loss in the event of default (Jump to Default) calculated with the market recovery rate, the accuracy of this approach is checked against a full repricing every six months;
- such a check on CRM is not necessary as its computation is performed following a full repricing;
- these metrics are compared to normative stress tests defined by the regulator. In particular, the EBA stress test and the risk appetite exercise are performed regularly on the IRC metric. These stress tests consist of applying unfavorable rating migrations to issuers, shocking credit spreads and shocking rating transition matrices. Other stress tests are also carried out on an *ad hoc* basis to justify the correlation hypotheses between issuers and those made on the rating transition matrix;
- a weekly analysis of these metrics is carried out by the production and certification team for market risk metrics;
- the methodology and its implementation have been initially validated by the French Prudential and Resolution Supervisory Authority (*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* – ACPR). Thereafter, a review of the IRC and the CRM is regularly carried out by the Risk Department in charge of the validation of internal models as second line of defence. This independent review process ends with (i) review and approval Committees and (ii) an Audit Report detailing the scope of the review, the tests performed and their outcomes, the recommendations and the conclusion of the review. The model control mechanism gives rise to recurrent reporting to the appropriate authorities.

Moreover, regular operational checks are performed on the completeness of the scope's coverage as well as the quality of the data describing the positions.

(1) The same internal model is used for all portfolios for which an IRC calculation is required. The same is true for the portfolios on which a CRM calculation is performed. Note that the scope covered with internal models (IRC and CRM) is included in the VaR scope: only entities authorised for a VaR calculation via an internal model can use an internal model for IRC and CRM calculation.

(2) The use of a constant one-year liquidity horizon means that shocks that are applied to the positions to calculate IRC and CRM, are instantaneous one-year shocks. This hypothesis appears to be the most prudent choice in terms of models and capital, rather than shorter liquidity horizons.

TABLE 27: IRC (99.9%) AND CRM (99.9%)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Incremental Risk Charge (99.9%)		
Period start	105	55
Maximum value	129	101
Average value	80	62
Minimum value	36	37
Period end	36	94
Comprehensive Risk Measure (99.9%)		
Period start	30	37
Maximum value	50	95
Average value	25	46
Minimum value	10	26
Period end	14	29

Other internal / economic indicators

STRESS TEST ASSESSMENT

Audited I Societe Generale calculates a measure of its risks in a stress test to take into account exceptional market disruptions.

A stress test estimates the loss resulting from an extreme change in market parameters over a period corresponding to the time required to unwind or hedge the positions affected.

Two major metrics are defined and used:

- the Global Stress Test on market activities, which estimates the losses linked to market risks, market/counterparty cross-risk, and dislocation and carry risk on exotic activities, that could arise simultaneously in the event of a severe but plausible systemic crisis. This stress test is modeled on five scenarios;
- the Market Stress Test, which focuses solely on market risk, applying the same scenarios as the Global Stress Test and additional scenarios corresponding to different market conditions.

The various scenarios for those stress tests are regularly reviewed by the Market Risk Department. The relevance of the methodologies used in these stress tests is regularly monitored and reviewed by the Model Risk Department responsible for validating methodological changes in stress tests as part of its membership in the second line of defense. The independent review process ends with (i) a report describing the scope of the review, the tests performed, the results of the review, the conclusions or recommendations and by (ii) review and approval committees. These reviews are presented during dedicated biannual Committees, chaired by the Risk Department and attended by representatives of the Market Risk Department and the Model Risk Department, economists and representatives of Societe Generale's trading activities. These Committees cover the following topics: validation of methodological changes, changes in scenarios (introduction, removal, shock review), review of the appropriate coverage of the risk factors by the scenarios, review of the approximations made in terms of calculation, monitoring of the correct documentation of the whole process and review of recommendations related to these stress tests. It should be noted that these committees also cover adverse stress tests (*i.e.* specific stress tests by asset class or by risk factor) and stress tests by counterparty. The level of delegation to activate in production evolutions in stress tests depends on the impact of the contemplated changes.

The Global Stress Test on market activities limits and the Market Stress Test limits play a central role in the definition and the calibration of the Group's appetite for market risk: these indicators cover all activities and the main market risk factors and related risks associated with a severe market crisis, this allows both to limit the overall amount of risk and to take into account any diversification effects.

This system is complemented by stress-testing frameworks on the various individual risk factors, in particular equities and interest rates, on which the Group has significant exposures.

GLOBAL STRESS TEST ON MARKET ACTIVITIES

The Global Stress Test on market activities is the main risk indicator used on this scope. It covers all the risks on market activities that would occur simultaneously in case of a severe, but plausible, market crisis. The impact is measured over a short period of time with an expected occurrence of once per decade. The Global Stress Test uses five market scenarios and has three components, each of which are considered in each of the five scenarios in order to ensure consistency within the same scenario:

- market risk;
- dislocation and carry risks on exotic activities related to concentration effects and crowded trades;
- market/counterparty cross-risks arising in transactions with weak counterparties (hedge funds and proprietary trading groups).

The Global Stress Test corresponds to the least favorable results arising from the five scenarios.

MARKET RISK COMPONENT

It corresponds to the results of the Market Stress Test[1] restricted to scenarios that could cause dislocation effects on market positions and default by weak counterparties. These scenarios all simulate a sharp fall in the equity markets and a widening in credit spreads which could trigger dislocation effects. Following the last review of the scenarios at the end of 2020, it was decided to use for the calculation of the stress test, three theoretical scenarios (generalised (*i.e.* financial crisis scenario), eurozone crisis, general decline in risk assets) and two historical scenarios focusing respectively on the period of early October 2008 and early March 2020.

This component includes the impact of the stress test scenario on the counterparty credit risk reserves (Credit Value Adjustment) and funding risk reserves (Funding Value Adjustment) whose variation in case of a crisis affects the results of trading activities.

DISLOCATION AND CARRY RISK COMPONENT

Additional market risks to those assessed in the Market Stress Test can occur in market situation in which one or more participants – generally structured products – have concentrated or crowded trades. Dynamic risk hedging strategies can cause larger market dislocations than those calibrated in the Market Stress Test, and these dislocations can extend beyond the shock timeline used due to an imbalance between supply and demand.

Equity, credit, fixed income, currency and commodity trading activities are regularly reviewed to identify these areas of risk and to define a scenario that takes into account the specific features of each activity and position. Each scenario associated with an identified area of risk is added to the market risk component if – and only if – it is compatible with the market scenario in question.

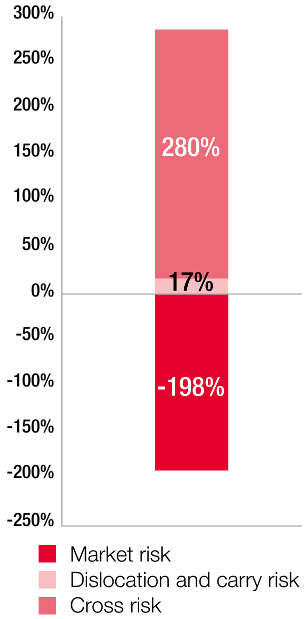
MARKET / COUNTERPARTY CROSS-RISK COMPONENT ON WEAK COUNTERPARTIES

Some counterparties may be significantly affected by a major crisis on the financial markets and their probability of default may increase. The third component of the Global Stress Test therefore aims to take into account this increased risk on certain types of weak counterparties (low-recourse counterparties, hedge funds or proprietary trading groups).

Four measurements are used:

- the **collateralised financing stress test**: this stress test focuses on collateralised financing activities and more specifically on weak counterparties. It applies a dislocation shock to several asset classes with the assumption of extremely tight liquidity conditions. Collateral and counterparty default rates are stressed concomitantly, taking into account any consanguinity with the collateral posted;
- the **adverse stress test on hedge funds and proprietary trading groups (PTG)**: this stress test applies three pairs of stress scenarios to all market transactions generating replacement regarding this type of counterparty.
  Each set of scenarios consists of a short-term scenario (scenario derived from the Market Stress Test) applied to positions with margin calls, and a long-term scenario (whose shocks are generally more severe) for positions without margin calls. Stressed current exposures are weighted by the probability of default of each counterparty and by the loss given default (LGD), then aggregated;
- the **adverse stress test on products whose underlying is a hedge fund**: this type of underlying poses a risk of illiquidity in the event of a crisis. The purpose of this stress test is to estimate the corresponding potential loss on transactions with this type of underlying and presenting a “gap risk”;
- the **Clearing House (CCP) Member stress test**: it estimates the potential loss in the event of a default of a CCP member of which Societe Generale is also a member. ▲

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE COMPONENTS IN 2024 GLOBAL STRESS TEST ON MARKET ACTIVITIES



MARKET STRESS TEST

Audited I This metric, which focuses on market risk, measures the impact on the NBI in the event of shocks on all risk factors. This stress test is based on 12 scenarios[2] (3 historical and 9 hypothetical). The main principles are as follows:

- the scenario considered in the market stress test on a given day is the one with the worst result among the different scenarios defined;
- the shocks applied are calibrated on time horizons specific to each risk factor (the time horizon can range from five days for the most liquid risk factors to three months for the least liquid);
- risks are calculated every day for each of the Bank’s market activities (all products together), using each of the historical and hypothetical scenarios.

(1) Measurement of the impact in the Net Banking Product in case of shocks to all risk factors (refer to description below).
(2) Including the scenarios used in the global stress tests on market activities.

Historical scenarios

This method consists of an analysis over a long period of the major economic crises that have affected the financial markets: changes in the prices of financial assets (equities, interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads, etc.) during each of these crises have been analysed in order to define scenarios for potential variations in these main risk factors which, when applied to the Bank's trading positions, could generate significant losses. Accordingly, this approach makes it possible to determine the historical scenarios used for the calculation of the stress test. This set of scenarios is also the subject of regular reviews. In 2020, 2 new historical scenarios related to the Covid-19 crisis were integrated: a crisis scenario (marked by a decline in equity indices and an increase in credit spreads) as well as a rebound scenario (marked by an increase in equity indices and a decrease in credit spreads). In 2023, the historical rebound scenario in financial markets observed in 2020 was replaced by two hypothetical scenarios based on the same market context. Societe Generale is currently using 3 historical scenarios in the calculation of the stress test, which cover the periods from October to December 2008 and March 2020.

Hypothetical scenarios

The hypothetical scenarios are defined with the Group's economists and are designed to identify possible sequences of events that could lead to a major crisis in the financial markets (*e.g.* European crisis, a drop in assets, etc.). The Group's aim is to select extreme but plausible events which would have major repercussions on all international markets. Accordingly, Societe Generale has defined 9 hypothetical scenarios. In 2023, an obsolete scenario corresponding to the Russian crisis of 1998 was replaced by a new theoretical scenario centered on an inflationary crisis and 2 new hypothetical scenarios corresponding to bull markets were added. ▲

4.7.3 RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Allocation of exposures in the trading book

The on- and off-balance sheet items must be allocated to one of the two portfolios defined by prudential regulations: the banking book or the trading book.

The banking book is defined by elimination: all on- and off-balance sheet items not included in the trading book are included by default in the banking book.

The trading book consists of all positions in financial instruments and commodities held by an institution either for trading purposes or in order to hedge other positions in the trading book. The trading interest is documented as part of the traders' mandates.

The prudential classification of instruments and positions is governed as follows:

- the Finance Department's prudential regulation experts are responsible for translating the regulations into procedures, together with the Risk Department for procedures related to holding period and liquidity. They also analyse specific cases and exceptions. They share these procedures to the business lines;
- the business lines comply with these procedures as 1st line of defense (LOD1). In particular, they document the trading interest of the positions taken by traders;
- the Risk Department is the 2nd line of defense (LOD2).

The following controls are implemented in order to ensure that activities are managed in accordance with their prudential classification:

- new product process: any new product or activity is subject to an approval process that covers its prudential classification and regulatory capital treatment for transactions subject to validation;
- holding period: the Market Risk Department has designed a control framework for the holding period of certain instruments;
- liquidity: on a case-by-case basis or on demand, the Market Risk Department performs liquidity controls based on certain criteria (negotiability/transferability, bid/ask size, market volumes, etc.);
- strict process for any change in prudential classification, involving the business line and the Finance and Risk Divisions;
- internal audit: through its various periodic assignments, Internal Audit verifies or questions the consistency of the prudential classification with policies/procedures as well as the suitability of the prudential treatment in light of existing regulations.

Quantitative data

At the end of September 2024, around 80% of Societe Generale capital requirements related to market risk are determined using an internal model approach. The standard approach is mainly used for positions with currency risk and not belonging to the prudential trading book, for positions of the Collective Investment Units (CIU) or securitisation positions as well as for the Group's subsidiaries that do not have access to the core IT tools developed internally. The main entities concerned are some International Retail Banking and Financial Services entities such as SG Maroc, SG Ghana, BRD, SG Algérie, SG Tunisie, etc.

The capital requirements for market risk decreased in 2024. This decrease is notably reflected in the risks calculated using the standard approach, and is only partly offset by the increase in risks assessed using the internal model approach:

- the risks calculated using the standard approach have decreased mainly due to the foreign exchange risk;
- the risks assessed using the internal model approach have increased, primarily due to VaR and SVaR that was partly offset by IRC and CRM:
  - the capital requirements for IRC and CRM have decreased mainly due to a tightening of credit spreads over the period in the United States and Europe (both for HY and IG issuers),
  - the capital requirements for VaR and SVaR have increased, mainly due to linear equity activities related to the cash and carry positions of the Group.

TABLE 28: MARKET RISK CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND RWA BY RISK FACTOR

	Risk-weighted assets			Capital requirement		
(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	*Change*	31.12.2024	31.12.2022	*Change*
VaR	2,291	1,992	299	183	159	24
Stressed VaR	6,110	5,604	506	489	448	40
Incremental Risk Charge (IRC)	726	1,173	(447)	58	94	(36)
Correlation portfolio (CRM)	243	445	(202)	19	36	(16)
Total market risk assessed by internal model	**9,370**	**9,214**	**156**	**750**	**737**	**13**
Specific risk related to securitisation positions in the trading portfolio	621	504	117	50	40	9
Risk assessed for currency positions	1,504	1,918	(414)	120	153	(33)
Risks assessed for interest rates (excl. securitisation)	331	550	(219)	27	44	(17)
Risk assessed for ownership positions	369	333	36	29	27	3
Risk assessed for commodities	-	0	(0)	-	0	(0)
Total market risk assessed by standard approach	**2,825**	**3,305**	**(480)**	**226**	**264**	**(38)**
TOTAL	**12,195**	**12,518**	**(324)**	**976**	**1,001**	**(26)**

TABLE 29: MARKET RISK CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND RWA BY CATEGORY OF RISK

	Risk-weighted assets		Capital requirement	
(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Risk assessed for currency positions	1,626	2,179	130	174
Risk assessed for credit (excl. deductions)	2,656	2,122	213	170
Risk assessed for commodities	46	18	4	1
Risk assessed for ownership positions	4,721	3,459	378	277
Risk assessed for interest rates	3,145	4,740	252	379
TOTAL	**12,195**	**12,518**	**976**	**1,001**

4.7.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT VALUATION

Management risk related to the valuation of financial products relies jointly on the Markets Department and the team of valuation experts (Valuation Group) within the Finance Department that both embody the first line of defense and by the team of independent review of valuation methodologies within the Market Risk Department.

Governance

Governance on valuation topics is enforced through three valuation Committees, both attended by representatives of the Global Markets Division, the Market Risk Department and the Finance Division:

- the Valuation Risk Committee meets quarterly to monitor and approve changes in the valuation risk management framework; monitor indicators on this risk and propose or set a risk appetite; evaluate the control system and the progress of recommendations; and finally, prioritize the tasks. This Committee is chaired by the Risk Department and organised by its independent review team of valuation methodologies;
- the Valuation Methodology Committee gathers whenever necessary to approve financial products valuation methodologies. This Committee, chaired by the Risk Department and organised by its independent review team of valuation methodologies, has global accountability with respect to the approval of the valuation policies;
- the MARK P&L Explanation Committee monthly analyses the main sources of economic P&L as well as changes in reserves and other accounting valuation adjustments. The analytical review of adjustments is carried out by the Valuation Group, which also provides a quarterly analytical review of adjustments under regulatory requirements for prudent valuation.

Lastly, a corpus of documents describes the valuation governance and specify the breakdown of responsibilities between the stakeholders.

Valuation principles and associated controls

Market products at fair value are marked to market, when such market prices exist; otherwise, they are valued using parameter-based models, in compliance with the IFRS 13 principles defining fair value.

On the one hand, each model designed by the front office is subject to an independent review by the Market Risks Department as second line of defence that especially checks the conceptual relevance of the model, its performance (especially in case of stressed conditions) and its implementation. Following this review, the validation status of the model, its scope of use and the recommendations to be dealt with are formalised in a report.

On the other hand, the parameters used in the valuation models, whether they come from observable data on the markets or not, are described in marking policies[1] written by the front office and reviewed by the Market Risk Department. This system is complemented by specific controls carried out by the LOD1 (in particular the Independent Price Verification process performed by the Finance Department).

If necessary the resulting valuations are supplemented by reserves or adjustments (mainly covering liquidity, parameter or model uncertainties) the calculation methodologies of which are developed jointly by the Valuation Group and the front office and reviewed by the Market Risk Department. These adjustments are made under fair value accounting requirements or prudent valuation regulatory requirements. The latter aim to capture valuation uncertainty in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the regulations through additional valuation adjustments in relation to the fair value (Additional Valuation Adjustments or AVA) directly deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

(1) Document describing the parameter determination methodology.

4.8 STRUCTURAL RISKS – INTEREST RATE AND EXCHANGE RATE

Audited I Interest rate and foreign exchange risks are linked to:

- the banking book activities, including commercial transactions and their hedging, but excluding positions linked to employee commitments covered by the dedicated system. This is the Group's structural exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks
- positions relating to long term employee benefit commitments and their hedging, which are monitored under a dedicated system. ▲

4.8.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GOVERNANCE

4.8.1.1 General principles

Audited I The principles and standards for managing these risks are defined at the Group level. The ALMT (Asset and Liability Management and Treasury) department within the Group’s Finance Division leads the control framework of the first line of defence while the Risk Department Management assumes the role of second line of defence supervision.

The general principle for managing structural interest rate and exchange rate risks within consolidated entities is to ensure that movements in interest and foreign exchange rates do not significantly threaten the Group’s financial base or its future earnings in the framework of the Risk Appetite defined by the Group through its dedicated various rate and FX metrics.

Within the entities, commercial and corporate center operations booked in the banking book balance sheet must therefore be matched in terms of interest rates and exchange rates as much as possible to immunise the patrimonial value of the Bank to rate and exchange rate variations. In addition, hedges may be entered into to reduce the dependence of future interest margins to interest rate fluctuations. With regards to exchange rate risk, in accordance with the relevant regulatory provisions, a structural foreign exchange position is maintained at the financial center level, in order to minimise the variation of the Group's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio to exchange rates fluctuations.

4.8.1.2 Governance

THE GROUP ALM COMMITTEE, A GENERAL MANAGEMENT BODY

The purpose of the Group ALM Committee is to:

- validate and ensure the adequacy of the system for monitoring, managing and supervising structural risks;
- review changes in the Group's structural risks through consolidated reporting;
- review and validate the measures and the adjustments proposed by the Group's Finance Department.

The Group ALM Committee tasks the Global Rate Forex Committee chaired by the Finance Department and the Risk Division to approve frameworks not exceeding defined amounts.

THE ALMT DEPARTMENT, WITHIN THE GROUP’S FINANCE DIVISION

The ALMT Department is responsible for:

- defining the structural risk policies for the Group and formalising risk appetite to structural risks;
- analysing the Group’s structural risk exposure and defining hedging strategies;
- monitoring the regulatory environment concerning structural risk;
- defining the ALM principles for the Group;
- defining the modelling principles applied by the Group’s entities regarding structural risks;
- identifying, consolidating and reporting on Group structural risks;
- monitoring compliance with structural risk limits.

THE ALM RISK CONTROL DEPARTMENT WITHIN THE RISK DIVISION

Within the Risk Division, the ALM Risk Department oversees structural risks and assesses the management system for these risks. As such, this department is in charge of:

- interest and foreign exchange rates risks identification of the Group;
- defining the steering indicators and overall stress test scenarios of the different types of structural risks and setting the main limits for the business divisions and the entities and Business Units (BU)/ Service Units (SU);
- defining the normative environment of the structural risk metrics, modelling and framing methods;

In addition, by delegation of MRM, this department ensures the validation of ALM models for which it organises and chairs the Validation Committee of Models.

Finally, he chairs the Model Validation Committee and the ALM Standards Validation Committee and thus ensures that the regulatory framework is correctly read and properly adapted to Societe Generale environment.

THE ENTITIES AND BU/SU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALM RISK MANAGEMENT

Each entity, each BU/SU, manages its structural risks and is responsible for regularly assessing risks incurred, producing the risk report and developing and implementing hedging options. Each entity, each BU/SU is required to comply with Group standards and to adhere to the limits assigned to it.

As such, the entities and the BUs/SUs apply the standards defined at Group level and develop the models, with the support of the central modelling teams of the Finance Department.

An ALM manager reporting to the Finance Department in each entity is responsible for monitoring these risks. This manager is responsible for reporting ALM risks to the Group Finance Department. All entities have an ALM Committee responsible for implementing validated models, managing exposure to interest rate and exchange rate risks and implementing hedging programs in accordance with the principles set out by the Group and the limits validated by the ALM Committee and the BU/SU ALM Committees. ▲

4.8.2 METHODOLOGY AND METRICS

4.8.2.1 Measuring and monitoring of interest rate risk

REGULARTORY INDICATORS

Audité I The Supervisory Outlier Test (SOT) regulatory metrics are calculated and monitored at Group level by applying the rate shocks as specified in EBA's RTS 2022/10 (including the post-shock rate floor). The Group's standards provide for the inclusion of commercial margins in the calculation of value metrics. For regulatory income metrics based on constant outstanding, outstandings migration assumptions are made, in particular between non-interest-bearing deposits and interest-bearing deposits.

OTHER INTERNAL/ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Societe Generale uses several further indicators to measure the Group's overall interest rate risk. The most important indicators are:

- the sensitivity of the net present value (NPV) to the risk of interest rate mismatch. It is measured as the variation of the net present value of the static balance sheet to a change in interest rates. This measure is calculated for all currencies to which the Group is exposed;
- the sensitivity of the interest margin measured over two years to changes in interest rates in various interest rate scenarios. It takes into account the variation generated by future commercial production;
- the sensitivity of the market value (MVC: Market Value Change) of instruments recognised at fair value (mainly government bonds as well as derivatives not documented as hedging instruments from an accounting perspective) in various interest rate scenarios, is measured over two years;
- the sensitivity of NPV to basis risk (risk associated with decorrelation between different variable rate indices);
- the sensitivity of the NPV calculated for some balance sheet items (notably the banking book security portfolio) to a credit spread shock.

Limits on these indicators are applicable to the Group, the BUs/SUs and the various entities. All of these metrics are also calculated on a monthly basis for the significant perimeters, and the limit framework respect is checked at the same frequency at Group level.

Limits are set for shocks at ± 0.1% and for stressed shocks (± 1% for value variation and ± 2% for income variation) without floor application. The measurements are computed monthly (with the exception of the months of January and July for which no Group-level closing is achieved). For value metrics, some limits are set for measurements made by taking into account only negative variations. An additional synthetic measurement of value variation – considering all currencies – is framed for the Group. In addition, a stressed value metric (application of an upward or downward shock differentiated by currency) is defined at Group level.

To comply with these frameworks, the entities combine several possible approaches:

- orientation of the commercial policy in such a way as to offset interest rate positions taken in assets and liabilities side;
- implementation of a swap operation or – failing this in the absence of such a market – use of loans and borrowings transactions;
- purchase/sale of options on the market to cover optional positions taken towards our clients.

Assets and liabilities are analysed without a prior allocation of resources to uses. Maturities of outstanding amounts are determined by taking into account the contractual characteristics of the transactions, adjusted for the results of customer behaviour modelling (in particular for demand deposits, savings and early loan repayments), as well as a certain number of disposal agreements, in particular on affiliates securities and shareholders' equity items. The discount rate used for value steering metrics includes liquidity spreads for on-balance sheet products.

As at 31 December 2024, the main models applicable for the calculation of interest rate risk measurements are models – sometimes dependent rates notably for deposits – on part of the deposits without a maturity date leading to an average duration of less than 5 years– the schedule may in some cases to reach the maximum maturity of 20 years.

The automatic balance sheet options are taken into account:

- either *via* the Bachelier formula or possibly from Monte-Carlo type calculations for value variation calculations;
- or by taking into account the pay-offs depending on the scenario considered in the income variation calculations.

Hedging transactions are mainly documented in the chart of accounts, this can be carried out either:

- as micro-hedging (individual hedging of commercial transactions);
- as macro-hedging under the IAS 39 "carve-out" arrangement (global backing of portfolios of similar commercial transactions within a Treasury Department; macro-hedging concerns essentially French retail network entities).

Macro-hedging derivatives are mainly interest rate swaps in order to maintain networks' net asset value and result variation within limit frameworks, considering hypotheses applied. For macro-hedging documentation, the hedged item is an identified portion of a portfolio of commercial client or interbank transactions. Conditions to respect in order to document hedging relationships are reminded in Note 3.2 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group also measures and controls its change in value due to the Credit Spread in the Banking Book for a shock of +0.1% applied to items measured at fair value and to all bond portfolios within the scope of consolidation. A shock differentiated according to the quality of the counterparty is under consideration as well as a review of the scope.

Finally, the Group measures and monitors the difference between the fair value and amortised cost of fixed-income securities of the banking book. ▲

TABLE 30: INTEREST RATE RISK OF NON-TRADING BOOK ACTIVITIES (IRRBB1)

		31.12.2024	
(In EURm)		**Changes of the economic value of equity (*) (EVE)**	**Changes of the net interest income (NII)**
Supervisory shock scenarios			
1	Parallel up	(2,533)	371
2	Parallel down	(1,824)	(826)
3	Steepener	501	
4	Flattener	(1,768)	
5	Short rates up	(1,745)	
6	Short rates down	831	

		31.12.2023 (R)	
(In EURm)		**Changes of the economic value of equity (EVE)**	**Changes of the net interest income (NII)**
Supervisory shock scenarios			
1	Parallel up	(2,328)	285
2	Parallel down	(1,546)	(760)
3	Steepener	759	
4	Flattener	(2,137)	
5	Short rates up	(1,968)	
6	Short rates down	1,030	

* *The Economic Value of Capital is a component of the Net Present Value as defined above, taking into account all assets and liabilities with the exception of shareholders' equity principally.*

(R) *Restatement following method change with SOT NII and SOT EVE values.*

4.8.2.2 Structural exchange rate risk

Audited I Structural exchange rate risk, understood as resulting from all transactions that do not belong to the trading book, results from:

- exposures related to net investments abroad in foreign currencies, *i.e.* in subsidiaries and branches. FX positions generated by an imperfect hedge are valued through other comprehensive income;
- net results of activities conducted by entities in currencies that are not their reporting currency;
- open positions taken on the balance sheet with the aim of making the CET1 ratio insensitive to changes in the exchange rate of currencies against the euro.

To achieve its objective of making the CET1 ratio insensitive to fluctuations in exchange rates against the euro, the following actions are taken:

- Group entities are asked to individually hedge the results related to activities in currencies other than their reporting currency;
- the foreign exchange position generated by investments in foreign holdings and branches, as well as by the conversion of their results into euros, is partially covered centrally: at the level of the Group Finance Division. Societe Generale maintains a target exposure equivalent to the CET1 Target Group ratio level multiplied by the risk-weighted assets generated in that currency, in each currency of the risk-weighted assets and hedges the balance with borrowings or forward foreign exchange transactions denominated in the currency of the holdings and accounted for as investment hedging instruments (cf. Note 3.2).

For each currency, the difference between actual and target exposure is governed by limits validated by the Finance Committee and by the Board of Directors.

Similarly, the sensitivities of the CET1 ratio to shocks of ±10% per currency are framed. ▲

TABLE 31: SENSITIVITY OF THE GROUP'S COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 RATIO TO A 10% CHANGE IN THE CURRENCY (IN BASIS POINTS)

	Impact of a 10% currency depreciation on the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio		Impact of a 10% currency appreciation on the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	
Currency	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
CHF	(1.7)	(2.3)	1.7	2.4
CZK	0.4	(0.7)	(0.4)	0.7
MAD	0.3	0.6	(0.3)	(0.6)
RON	(0.4)	(0.5)	0.4	0.5
RUB	0.4	(0.3)	(0.4)	0.3
TND	(0.6)	(0.3)	0.6	0.3
TRY	0.1	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.2
USD	0.5	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.2
XAF	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	(0.2)
Autres	1.6	(0.4)	(1.6)	0.4

4.9 STRUCTURAL RISK – LIQUIDITY RISK

Audited I Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the bank does not have the necessary funds to meet its commitments. Funding risk is defined as the risk that the Group will no longer be able to finance its activities with appropriate volumes of resources and at a reasonable cost. ▲

4.9.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GOVERNANCE

Audited I Funding risk is defined as the risk that the Group will no longer be able to finance its activities with appropriate volumes of resources and at a reasonable costhe liquidity and funding management set up at Societe Generale aims at ensuring that the Group can:

(i) fulfil its payment obligations at any moment in time, during normal course of business or under lasting financial stress conditions (management of liquidity risks);

(ii) sustainably finance the development of its activities at a reasonable cost (management of funding risks). Doing so, the liquidity and funding management ensures compliance with risk appetite and regulatory requirements.

4.9.1.1 General principles

To achieve these objectives, Societe Generale has adopted the following guiding principles:

- liquidity risk management is centralised at Group level, ensuring pooling of resources, optimisation of costs and consistent risk management. Businesses must comply with static liquidity deadlocks in normal situations, within the limits of their supervision and the operation of their activities, by carrying out operations with Corporate Centre, where appropriate, according to an internal refinancing schedule. Assets and liabilities with no contractual maturity are assigned maturities according to agreements or quantitative models proposed by the Finance Department and by the business lines and validated by the Risk Division;
- funding resources are based on business development needs and the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors (see section 2);
- financing resources are diversified by currencies, investor pools, maturities and formats (vanilla issues, structured or secured notes, etc.). Most of the debt is issued by the parent company. However, Societe Generale also relies on certain subsidiaries to raise resources in foreign currencies and from pools of investors complementary to those of the parent company;
- liquid reserves are built up and maintained in such a way as to respect the stress survival horizon defined by the Board of Directors. Liquid reserves are available in the form of cash held in central banks and securities that can be liquidated quickly and housed either in the banking book, under direct or indirect management of the Group Treasury. in the trading book within the market activities under the supervision of the Group Treasury;
- the Group has options that can be activated at any time in a stressful situation, through an Emergency Financing Plan (EFP) at Group level (except for insurance activities, which have a separate contingency plan), defining leading indicators for monitoring the evolution of the liquidity situation, operating procedures and remedial actions that can be activated in a crisis situation.

4.9.1.2 Governance

The main liquidity risk governance bodies are as follows:

- the Board of Directors, which:
  - sets yearly the level of liquidity risk tolerance as part of the Group's risk appetite, based on a set of key metrics, which includes both internal and regulatory metrics, in particular the period of time during which the Group can operate under stressed conditions ("survival horizon"),
  - approves financial indicators framing including the scarce resources indicators framing (financing program definition),
  - reviews at least quarterly the Group's liquidity and funding situation: key liquidity metrics, including stressed liquidity gap metrics as evaluated through Societe Generale group models, the regulatory metrics LCR and NSFR, the pace of execution of the funding plan and the related cost of funds;
- General Management, which:
  - allocates liquidity and funding targets to the various Business Units and the Group Treasury entity, upon proposal from the Group Finance division,
  - defines and implements the liquidity and funding risk strategy, based on inputs from the Finance and Risk Divisions and the Business Units. In particular, the General Management chairs the Finance Committee, held every 6 weeks and attended by representatives from the Finance and Risk Divisions and Business Units, which is responsible for monitoring structural risks and managing scarce resources:
    - validation and monitoring of the set of limits for structural risks, including liquidity risk,
    - monitoring of budget targets and decisions in case of a deviation from the budget,
    - definition of principles and methods related to liquidity risk management (*e.g.* definition of stress scenarios),
    - assessment of any regulatory changes and their impacts;
- the Group Finance Division, which is responsible for the liquidity and funding risks as First Line of Defence, interacting closely with Business Units. Within the Group Finance Division, there are three main departments involved respectively in the preparation and implementation of decisions taken by the abovementioned bodies:
  - the Strategic and Financial Steering Department is responsible for framing and steering the Group's scarce resources, including liquidity, within the Group's risk appetite and financial indicators framing;

- the Group ALM and Treasury Department is in charge of:
  - all aspects of the operational management of liquidity and funding across the Group, including managing the liquidity position, executing the funding plan, supervising and coordinating treasury functions, providing operational expertise in target setting, managing the liquidity reserves and the collateral used in funding transactions, managing the corporate centre,
  - the definition of modelling and monitoring structural risks, including liquidity risk alongside interest rate and foreign exchange risks in the Banking Book,
  - also sitting with the Group Finance Division, the Metrics Production Department runs the management information system regarding liquidity and funding risks across the Group. For liquidity metrics, the Group relies on a centralised system architecture, with all Business Units feeding a central data repository from which all metrics are produced, either regulatory metrics (*e.g.* the LCR or the NSFR) or metrics used for internal steering (*e.g.* stress test indicators);
- the ALM Risk Department, which perform as the second line of defence functions, ensure the supervision of liquidity risks and evaluates the management system for these risks. As such, it is in charge of:
  - the definition of liquidity indicators and the setting of the main existing limits within the Group,
  - the definition of the normative framework for measuring, modelling methods and monitoring these risks.

In addition, by delegation of Model Risk Management, this department ensures the validation of ALM models for which it organises and chairs the Validation Committee of Models.

Finally, it ensures the correct interpretation of the regulatory framework as well as an adequate implementation in the Societe Generale environment. ▲

4.9.2 METHODOLOGY AND METRICS

Audité I The key operational steps of liquidity and funding management are as follows:

- risk identification is a process which is set out and documented by the Risk Division, in charge of establishing a mapping of liquidity risks. This process is conducted yearly with each Business Unit and within the Group Treasury Department, aimed at screening all material risks and checking their proper measurement and capturing the control framework. In addition, a Reverse Stress Testing process exists, which aims at identifying and quantifying the risk drivers which may weigh most on the liquidity profile under assumptions even more severe than used in the regular stress test metrics;
- definition, implementation and periodic review of liquidity models and conventions used to assess the duration of assets and liabilities and to assess the liquidity profile under stress. Liquidity models are managed along the overall Model Risk Management governance, also applicable to other risk factors (market, credit, operational), controlled by the Group Risk division;
- yearly definition of the definition of Risk Appetite. The Board of Directors approves the elements proposed by the General Management, in this case the framework for financial indicators. Liquidity Risk Appetite covers the following metrics:
  - key regulatory indicators (LCR, Adjusted LCR excess in USD, and NSFR),
  - the footprint of the Group in Short-Term Wholesale funding markets,
  - the net liquidity position under several stress scenarios (systemic, idiosyncratic, combined), at a given survival horizon that vary with the scenario (from 3 months to one year). With the scenarios, the idiosyncratic shock is characterised by one of its main consequences, which would be an immediate 2 to 3-notch downgrade of Societe Generale's long-term rating. In such adverse or extreme scenarios, the liquidity position of the Group is assessed over time, taking into account the negative impacts of the scenarios, such as deposit outflows, drawing by clients of the committed facilities provided by Societe Generale, increase in margin calls related to derivatives portfolios, etc. The survival horizon is the moment in time when the net liquidity position under such assumptions becomes negative,
  - the overall transformation position of the Group (static liquidity deadlock in normal situation matured up to a maturity of 10 years),
  - the amount of free collaterals providing an immediate access to central bank funding, in case of an emergency (only collaterals which do not contribute to the numerator of the LCR are considered, *i.e.* non-HQLA collaterals);
- the financial trajectories under baseline and stressed scenarios are determined within the framework of the funding plan to respect the risk appetite. The budget's baseline scenario reflects the central assumptions for the macro-economic environment and the business strategy of the Group, while the stressed scenario is factoring both an adverse macro-economic environment and idiosyncratic issues;
- the funding plan comprises both the long-term funding program, which frames the issuance of plain vanilla bonds and structured notes, and the plan to raise short-term funding resources in money markets;
- the Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) mechanism, drawn up and maintained within the Group Treasury, provides internal refinancing schedules that enable businesses to recover their excess liquidity and finance their needs through transactions carried out with its own management;
- production and broadcasting of periodic liquidity reports, at various frequencies (daily indicators, weekly indicators, monthly indicators), leveraging in most part on the central data repository, operated by a dedicated central production team. The net liquidity position under the combined (idiosyncratic and market/systemic) stress scenario is reassessed on a monthly basis and can be analysed along multiple axes (per product, Business Unit, currency, legal entity). Each key metric (LCR, NSFR, transformation positions, net liquidity position under stress) is reviewed formally on a monthly basis by the Group Finance and Risk divisions. Forecasts are made and revised weekly by the Strategic and Financial Steering Department and reviewed during a Weekly Liquidity Committee chaired by the Head of Group Treasury. This Weekly Liquidity Committee gives tactical instructions to Business Units, with the objective to adjust in permanence the liquidity and funding risk profile, within the limits and taking into account business requirements and market conditions;
- preparation of a Contingency Funding Plan, which is applicable Group-wide, and provides for: (i) a set of early warning indicators (*e.g.* market parameters or internal indicators); (ii) the operating model and governance to be adopted in case of an activation of a crisis management mode (and the interplay with other regimes, in particular Recovery management); (iii) the main remediation actions to be considered as part of the crisis management.

These various operational steps are part of the ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process) framework of Societe Generale.

Every year, Societe Generale produces for its supervisor, the ECB, a self-assessment of the liquidity risk framework in which key liquidity and funding risks are identified, quantified and analysed with both a backward and a multi-year forward-looking perspective. The adequacy self-assessment also describes qualitatively the risk management set up (methods, processes, resources…), supplemented by an assessment of the adequacy of the Group's liquidity.

Regulartory indicators

Regulatory requirements for liquidity risk are managed through two ratios:

- the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which aims to ensure that banks hold sufficient liquid assets or cash to survive to a significant stress scenario combining a market crisis and a specific crisis and lasting for one month The minimum regulatory requirement is 100% at any time;
- the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), a long-term ratio of the balance sheet transformation, which compares the financing needs generated by the activities of institutions with their stable resources; The minimum level required is 100%.

Other internal/ economic indicators

Liquidity risk control is further based on:

- compliance with a minimum survival time horizon under various stress scenarios (Internal Liquidity Stress Indicator - ILSI);
- a framework for processing and anti-processing positions (price risk);
- the management of the Contingent Liquidity Reserve at the Central Bank. ▲

4.9.3 LIQUIDITY RESERVE

The Group's liquidity reserve encompasses cash at central banks and assets that can be used to cover liquidity outflows under a stress scenario. The reserve assets are available, *i.e.* not used in guarantee or as collateral on any transaction. They are included in the reserve after applying a haircut to reflect their expected valuation under stress. The Group's liquidity reserve contains assets that can be freely transferred within the Group or used to cover subsidiaries' liquidity outflows in the event of a crisis: non-transferable excess cash (according to the regulatory ratio definition) in subsidiaries is therefore not included in the Group's liquidity reserve.

The liquidity reserve made up of:

- central bank deposits, excluding mandatory reserves;
- High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs), which are securities that can be quickly monetised on the market *via* sale or repurchase transactions; these include government bonds, corporate bonds and equities listed on major indices (after haircuts). These HQLAs meet the eligibility criteria for the LCR, according to the most recent standards known and published by regulators. The haircuts applied to HQLA securities are in line with those indicated in the most recent known texts on determining the numerator of the LCR;
- non-HQLA Group assets that are central bank-eligible, including receivables as well as covered bonds and securitisations of Group receivables held by the Group.

TABLE 32: LIQUIDITY RESERVE

(In EURbn)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Central bank deposits (excluding mandatory reserves)	190	214
HQLA securities available and transferable on the market (after haircut)	82	74
Other available central bank-eligible assets (after haircut)	43	28
TOTAL	**315**	**316**

4.9.4 REGULATORY RATIOS

Regulatory requirements for liquidity risk are managed through two ratios:

- the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which aims to ensure that banks hold sufficient liquid assets or cash to survive to a significant stress scenario combining a market crisis and a specific crisis and lasting for one month The minimum regulatory requirement is 100% at all times;
- the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), a long-term ratio of the balance sheet transformation, which compares the financing needs generated by the activities of institutions with their stable resources; The minimum level required is 100%.

In order to meet these requirements, the Group ensures that its regulatory ratios are managed well beyond the minimum regulatory requirements set by Directive 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (CRD5) and Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (CRR2)[(1)].

Societe Generale's LCR ratio has always been above 100%: 162%[(2)] at the end of 2024 compared to 160% at the end of 2023. Since it came into force, the NSFR ratio has always been above 100% and stands at 117% at the end of 2024 compared to 119% at the end of 2023.

4.9.5 BALANCE-SHEET SCHEDULE

The main lines of the Group's financial liabilities and assets are presented in Note 3.13 to the consolidated financial statements.

TABLE 33: BALANCE-SHEET SCHEDULE

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31.12.2024					
(In EURm)	**Note to the consolidated financial statements**	**0-3 m**	**3 m-1 yr**	**1-5 yrs**	**> 5 yrs**	**Total**
Due to central banks		11,364	-	-	-	11,364
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Notes 3.1 and 3.4	184,412	26,473	42,362	37,936	291,183
Due to banks	Note 3.6	63,507	19,596	15,241	1,400	99,744
Customer deposits	Note 3.6	479,388	24,260	24,951	3,077	531,676
Securitised debt payables	Note 3.6	34,557	30,881	70,630	26,131	162,199
Subordinated debt	Note 3.9	9	465	2,922	13,613	17,009

NB: The scheduling assumptions for these liabilities are presented in Note 3.13 to the consolidated financial statements. In particular, the data are shown without provisional interest and excluding derivatives.

	31.12.2023					
(In EURm)	**Note to the consolidated financial statements**	**0-3 m**	**3 m-1 yr**	**1-5 yrs**	**> 5 yrs**	**Total**
Due to central banks		9,718	-	-	-	9,718
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Notes 3.1 and 3.4	182,235	26,940	42,721	33,885	285,781
Due to banks	Note 3.6	62,586	43,357	10,724	1,179	117,846
Customer deposits	Note 3.6	481,894	36,166	19,976	3,641	541,677
Securitised debt payables	Note 3.6	35,963	27,977	67,755	28,811	160,506
Subordinated debt	Note 3.9	213	76	6,594	9,011	15,894

NB: The scheduling assumptions for these liabilities are presented in Note 3.13 to the consolidated financial statements. In particular, the data are shown without provisional interest and excluding derivatives.

(1) Several amendments to European regulatory standards were adopted in May 2019: the text on the CRL, published in October 2014, has since been supplemented by a Delegated Act corrigendum which entered into force on 30 April 2020. The minimum level of the required ratio has been 100% since 1 January 2018. The NSFR requirement included in CRR2 (EU) 2019/876 of 20 May 2019 has applied since June 2021. The required ratio is 100%.

(2) In the course of preparing regulatory filings in January, an error was discovered in the calculation of the Group's LCR. The cash position of an institutional counterparty was fed to the LCR model from both the accounting and the operational systems. This error doubled the projected cash outflows in the LCR model. Correcting the issue raised the LCR from 156%, as stated in the press release of results at 31 December 2024 issued on 6 February 2025, to 162% in Q4 2024.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31.12.2024					
(In EURm)	**Note to the consolidated financial statements**	**0-3 m**	**3 m-1 yr**	**1-5 yrs**	**> 5 yrs**	**Total**
Cash, due from central banks		199,942	493	974	271	201,680
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Note 3.4	406,556	22,747	-	-	429,303
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 3.4	94,559	1191	-	274	96,024
Securities at amortised cost	Note 3.5	28,231	761	3,002	661	32,655
Due from banks at amortised cost	Note 3.5	69,489	2,837	11,329	396	84,051
Customer loans at amortised cost	Note 3.5	116,064	55,202	160,123	102,419	433,808
Lease financing agreements[(1)]	Note 3.5	2,021	4,182	11,569	3,042	20,814

(1) Amounts are presented net of impairments.

	31.12.2023					
(In EURm)	**Note to the consolidated financial statements**	**0-3 m**	**3 m-1 yr**	**1-5 yrs**	**> 5 yrs**	**Total**
Cash, due from central banks		222,324	205	340	178	223,047
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Note 3.4	390,461	21,886	-	-	412,347
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 3.4	88,231	2,384	-	279	90,894
Securities at amortised cost	Note 3.5	17,369	2,642	4,348	3,789	28,147
Due from banks at amortised cost	Note 3.5	64,911	3,426	8,585	957	77,879
Customer loans at amortised cost	Note 3.5	125,087	53,996	167,013	109,071	455,168
Lease financing agreements[(1)]	Note 3.5	3,296	6,174	16,793	4,018	30,281

(1) Amounts are presented net of impairments.

Due to the nature of its activities, Société Générale holds derivative products and securities whose residual contractual maturities are not representative of its activities or risks.

By agreement, the following residual maturities were used for the classification of financial assets:

1. assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives (client-related trading assets):
   - positions measured using prices quoted on active markets (L1 accounting classification): maturity of less than 3 months,
   - positions measured using observable data other than quoted prices (L2 accounting classification): maturity of less than 3 months,
   - positions measured mainly using unobservable market data (L3): maturity of 3 months to 1 year;
2. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:
   - available-for-sale assets measured using prices quoted on active markets: maturity of less than 3 months,
   - bonds measured using observable data other than quoted prices (L2): maturity of 3 months to 1 year,
   - finally, other securities (shares held long-term in particular): maturity of more than 5 years.

As regards the other lines of the balance sheet, other assets and liabilities and their associated conventions can be broken down as follows:

OTHER LIABILITIES

	31.12.2024						
(In EURm)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	Not scheduled	0-3 m	3 m-1 yr	1-5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
Tax liabilities	Note 6.3	-	-	975	1,262	-	2,237
Revaluation difference on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		(5,277)	-	-	-	-	(5,277)
Other liabilities	Note 4.4	-	81,117	2,974	3,702	2,993	90,786
Non-current liabilities held for sale	Note 2.5	-	-	17,079	-	-	17,079
Liabilities related to insurance activities	Note 4.3	-	4,314	10,619	42,427	93,331	150,691
Provisions	Note 8.3	4,085	-	-	-	-	4,085
Shareholders' equity		79,588	-	-	-	-	79,588

	31.12.2023						
(In EURm)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	Not scheduled	0-3 m	3 m-1 yr	1-5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
Tax liabilities	Note 6.3	-	-	974	1,428	-	2,402
Revaluation difference on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		(5,857)	-	-	-	-	(5,857)
Other liabilities	Note 4.4	-	84,029	2,548	3,821	3,260	93,658
Non-current liabilities held for sale	Note 2.5	-	-	1,703	-	-	1,703
Liabilities related to insurance activities	Note 4.3	-	3,571	9,188	36,538	92,426	141,723
Provisions	Note 8.3	4,235	-	-	-	-	4,235
Shareholders' equity		76,247	-	-	-	-	76,247

OTHER ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024						
	Note to the consolidated financial statements	Not scheduled	0-3 m	3 m-1 yr	1-5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		(292)	-	-	-	-	(292)
Other assets	Note 4.4	0	70,903	-	-	-	70,903
Tax assets	Note 6	4,687	-	-	-	-	4,687
Deferred profit-sharing		-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method		-	-	-	-	398	398
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 8.4	-	-	-	-	61,409	61,409
Goodwill	Note 2.2	-	-	-	-	5,086	5,086
Non-current assets held for sale	Note 2.5	-	4	26,390	16	17	26,427
Investments of insurance companies	Note 4.3	-	12	39	166	398	615

(In EURm)	31.12.2023						
	Note to the consolidated financial statements	Not scheduled	0-3 m	3 m-1 yr	1-5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		(433)	-	-	-	-	(433)
Other assets	Note 4.4	-	69,765	-	-	-	69,765
Tax assets	Note 6	4,717	-	-	-	-	4,717
Deferred profit-sharing		-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method		-	-	-	-	227	227
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 8.4	-	-	-	-	60,714	60,714
Goodwill	Note 2.2	-	-	-	-	4,949	4,949
Non-current assets held for sale	Note 2.5	-	43	1,692	13	16	1,764
Insurance contract assets	Note 4.3	-	60	36	143	220	459

1. Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk are not scheduled, as they comprise transactions backed by the portfolios in question. Similarly, the schedule of tax assets whose schedule would result in the early disclosure of income flows is not made public.
2. Other assets and other liabilities (guarantee deposits and settlement accounts, miscellaneous receivables) are considered as current assets and liabilities.
3. The notional maturities of commitments in derivative instruments are presented in Note 3.2.2 to the consolidated financial statements.
4. Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method and Tangible and intangible fixed assets have a maturity of more than five years.
5. Provisions and shareholders' equity are not scheduled.

4.10 OPERATIONAL RISK

In line with the Group's Risk taxonomy, operational risk is one of the non-financial risks monitored by the Group. Operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequacies or failures in processes, personnel or information systems, or from external events.

Operational risk classification is divided into seven event categories:

- commercial dispute;
- compliance and other dispute with authorities;
- errors in pricing or risk evaluation including model error;
- execution errors;
- fraud and other criminal activities;
- loss of operating environment/capability;
- IT system interruptions.

This classification ensures consistency throughout the system and enabling cross-business analyses throughout the Group (see section 4.10.2), particularly on the following risks:

- risks related to information and communication technologies and security (cybercrime, IT systems failures, etc.);
- risks related to outsourcing of services and business continuity;
- risks related to the launch of new products/services/activities for customers;
- non-compliance risk (including legal and tax risks) represents the risk of legal, administrative or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation a bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with national or European legislation, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organisation standards, and Codes of Conduct applicable to its banking activities;
- reputational risk arises from a negative perception on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators that could negatively impact the Group's ability to maintain or engage in business relationships and to sustain access to sources of financing;
- misconduct risk resulting from actions (or inaction) or behaviour of the Bank or its employees inconsistent with the Group's Code of Conduct, which may lead to adverse consequences for our stakeholders, or place the Bank's Sustainability or reputation at risk.

The framework relating to the risks of non-compliance, reputation and inappropriate conduct is detailed in Chapter 4.11 "Compliance risk".

4.10.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GOVERNANCE

4.10.1.1 General principles

Controlling operational risks is a major challenge for the Group:

- regulatory issues: to comply with the requirements of regulators;
- reputation issues: to limit damage to the Group's reputation;
- financial challenge: to contain operational losses and prudential capital requirements.

The Group specifies its zero or very low tolerance to operational risk for: internal fraud, cyber security, data leakage, business continuity, outsourced service delivery, physical security, execution errors.

Furthermore, the Group has no tolerance for incidents whose severity is likely to seriously harm its image, threaten its results or the confidence of its customers and employees, prevent business continuity on its critical activities or challenge its strategic orientations.

The management of operational risk is an integral part of the tasks of all employees. It is based on:

- the existence of secure processing processes;
- the risk culture of employees;
- specific preventive measures, including rules on sound project management;
- the internal control system.

4.10.1.2 Governance

The Group operational risk management framework, other than non-compliance risks detailed in Chapter 4.11 "Compliance risk" is structured around a three-level system comprising:

- a first line of defence in each core Business Units/Service Units, responsible for applying the framework and putting in place controls that ensure risks are identified, analysed, measured, monitored, managed, reported and contained with the limits set by the Group-defined risk appetite;
- a second line of defence, namely the Non-Financial Risk and permanent control Department in the Group's Risk Division, in charge of the management of operational risks frameworks.

  As such, the Non-Financial Risk and permanent control Department:

  - conducts a critical examination of the BU/SUs management of operational risks (including fraud risk, risks related to information systems and information security, and risks related to business continuity and crisis management),

- sets regulations and procedures for operational risk systems and production of cross Group analyses,
- produces risk and oversight indicators for operational risk frameworks.

To cover the entire Group, the Non-Financial Risk and permanent control Department has a central team supported by regional hubs. The regional hubs report back to the department, providing all information necessary for a consolidated overview of the Bank's risk profile that is holistic, prospective and valid for both internal oversight purposes and regulatory reporting.

The regional hubs are responsible for implementing the Operational Risk Division's briefs in accordance with the demands of their local regulators.

The Non-Financial Risk and permanent control Department communicates with the first line of defence through a network of operational risk correspondents in each Business/Service Units.

Concerning risks specifically linked to business continuity, crisis management and information, of persons and property, the Non-Financial Risk and permanent control Department carries out the critical review of the management of these risks in connection with the Group Security Division. Specifically, regarding IT risks, the Non-Financial Risk and permanent control Department carries out the critical review of the management of these risks in connection with GCOO (Group Chief Operating Office);

- a third line of defence in charge of internal audits conducted by the General Inspection and Audit Division.

FIRST AND SECOND-LEVEL CONTROLS

The implementation and monitoring of the operational risk management framework is part of the Group's internal control framework:

- level 1 control is performed as part of operations within each SG Group BU/SU/entity, including managerial supervision and operational controls. This permanent control framework is supervised by the Normative Controls Library (NCL), which brings together, for the entire Group, the control objectives defined by the expertise functions, the business lines, in connection with the second lines of defence;
- level 2 control is carried out by dedicated teams in the Risk Division to carry out this mission on operational risks covering the risks specific to the various businesses (including operational risks related to credit and market risks), as well as the risks associated with purchases, communication, real estate, human resources and information system.

RISK RELATED TO SECURITY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

Protecting persons and property, and compliance with the laws and regulations governing security are major objectives for Societe Generale Group. It is the mission of the Group Security Division to manage human, organisational and technical frameworks that guarantee the smooth operational functioning of the Group in France and internationally, by reducing exposure to threats (in terms of security and safety) and reducing their impact in the event of crisis.

The security of persons and property encompasses two very specific areas:

- security, which comprises all the human, organisational and technical resources combined to deal with technical, physical, chemical and environmental accidents that can harm people and property;
- safety, which comprises all the human, organisational and technical resources combined to deal with spontaneous or premeditated acts aimed at harming or damaging the Bank with the intent of obtaining psychological and/or financial profit.

The management of all the above risks is based on an operational risk system. A second line of defence is provided by the Risk Department.

RISKS RELATED TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) AND SECURITY RISKS

Given the importance for the Group of its information system and the data it conveys and the continuous increase in the cybercriminal threat, the risks related to information and communication technologies (ICT) and to security are major for Societe Generale. Their supervision, integrated into the general operational risk management system, is steered as the first line of defence by a dedicated area of expertise (Information and Information Systems Security – ISS) and the second line of defence is provided by the Risk Department. They are subject to specific monitoring by the management bodies through sessions dedicated to Group governance (Risk Committee, CORISQ, CCCIG, ISCO) and a quarterly dashboard which presents the risk situation and action plans on the main information and communication technologies risks.

The Group Security Department, housed within the General Secretariat, is responsible for protecting information. The information provided by customers, employees and also the collective knowledge and know-how of the bank constitute Societe Generale's most valuable information resources. To this end, it is necessary to put in place the human, organisational and technical mechanisms which make it possible to protect the information and ensure that it is handled, communicated to and shared by only the people who are authorised to know.

The person in charge of risks related to information and communication technologies (ICT) and security of information systems is housed at GCOO (Group Chief Operating Office). Under the functional authority of the Head of Group Security, he recommends the strategy to protect digital information and heads up the IT Security Department. The IT security framework is aligned with the market standards (NIST, ISO 27002, ISO 27001, ISO 27035), and implemented in each Business/Service Unit. Societe Generale policies and process tend to be compliant with their requirements and conducts regular control on this compliance.

Risk management associated with cybercrime is carried out through the tri-annual Information Systems Security (ISS) master plan.

In order to take into account the development of the cyber threat, in a sustainable way on SG Group and in line with the Group strategy, with a budget of EUR 1 billion is allocated over the four coming years, the 2024-2026 cyber security strategy is structured around five pillars that guide actions out to 2026:

- decrease the SG Group's exposure to cyber risk by increasing protection levels and response capacity. In particular, by improving the deployment of key cyber risk controls through a commitment of Executive Committee members on results;

- empower SG staff with regard to cyber security, ensuring that core security rules are fully enforced, in particular by ensuring production of Group's assets are secured by design;
- improve the operational efficiency of cyber security teams by optimizing more automated and more preventive cyber controls, to reduce the run cost and deploy additional protection measures;
- support business transformation with the appropriate involvement of cyber security teams, to anticipate new trends (*e.g.* Artificial Intelligence or blockchain);
- improve the human resources management of the sector, in particular on developing the skills and attractiveness of the Group's security function.

At the operational level, the Group relies on a CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) unit in charge of incident management, security watch and the fight against cybercrime. This team uses multiple sources of information and monitoring, both internal and external. Since 2018, this unit has also been strengthened by the establishment of an internal Red Team whose main tasks are to assess the effectiveness of the security systems deployed and to test the detection and reaction capabilities of the defence teams (Blue Teams) during an exercise simulating a real attack. The services of the Red Team enable the Group to gain a better understanding of the weaknesses in the security of the Societe Generale information system, to help in the implementation of global improvement strategies, and also to train cybersecurity defence teams. CERT works closely with the Security Operation Center (SOC), which is in charge of detecting security events and processing them.

A team at the Resources and Digital Transformation Department is in charge of ensuring the consistency of the implementation of operational risk management systems and their consolidation for IT processes. The main tasks of the team are as follows:

- identify and evaluate the major IT risks for the Group, including extreme risk scenarios (*e.g.* cyberattack, failure of a provider), to enable the Bank to improve its knowledge of its risks, be better prepared for extreme risk scenarios and better align their investments with their IT risks;
- produce the indicators that feed the IT risks monitoring dashboard, intended for management bodies and Information Systems Directors. They are reviewed regularly with the second line of defence in order to remain aligned with the IS and SSI strategy and their objectives;
- more generally, ensure the quality and reliability of all devices addressing IT operational risks. Particular attention is paid to the permanent control system for its IT risks, which is based on the definition of normative IT and security controls and the support of the Group in the deployment of managerial supervision on this topic. Since 2022, the SSI normative controls were reviewed, *i.e.* around 200 controls covering cyber topics in addition to the IT controls already in place. The IS/SSI Departments monitor the deployment of these controls across the Group, the progress of which is aligned with the objectives set by the Group.

In terms of awareness, a multilingual online training module on information security is mandatory for all internal Group staff and for all service providers who use or access our information system. It was updated in early 2023 in order to incorporate changes to the new Group Information Security Policy.

RISKS RELATED TO FRAUD (INCLUDING UNAUTHORISED MARKET ACTIVITIES)

The supervision of fraud risk, whether internal or external, is integrated into the general operational risk management framework which allows the identification, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of the risk, whether it is potential or actual.

It is steered in the first line of defence by dedicated expert teams working on fraud risk management, in addition to the teams in charge of operational risk management specific to each of the banking businesses. These teams are in charge of the definition and operational implementation of the means of raising awareness, preventing, detecting and dealing with frauds. The second line of defence is provided by the Non-Financial Risks and permanent control Department with a fraud risk manager. The second line defines and verifies compliance with the principles of fraud risk management in conjunction with the first line teams, and ensures that the appropriate governance is in place.

Finally, the teams, whether they are in the first or second line of defence, work jointly with teams of experts in charge of information security, the fight against cyber crime, know your client (KYC), anti-money laundering and combating corruption. Likewise, the teams work closely with the teams in charge of credit risk and market risk. The sharing of information contributes to the identification and increased responsiveness in the presence of a situation of proven fraud or weak signals. This active collaboration makes it possible to initiate investigative measures, blocking attempted fraud or initiating the recovery of funds or the activation of associated guarantees and insurance payments in the event of successful fraud.

4.10.2 METHODOLOGY AND METRICS

4.10.2.1 Operational risk monitoring

The Group's main frameworks for controlling operational risks are as follows:

- collection and analysis of internal operational losses and significant incidents that do not have a financial impact;
- risk and control self-assessment (RCSA);
- oversight of key risk indicators (KRI);
- development of scenario analyses;
- analysis of external losses;
- framework of new products and significant changes;
- management of outsourced services;
- crisis management and business continuity;
- management of risks related to information and communication technologies (ICT);
- the second line of defense on risk data aggregation and risk reporting.

COLLECTION OF INTERNAL OPERATIONAL LOSSES AND MAJOR INCIDENTS WITH NO FINANCIAL IMPACT

Internal losses and significant incidents without any financial impact are compiled throughout the Group. The process:

- monitors the cost of operational risks as they have materialised in the Group and establishes a historical data base for modelling the calculation of capital to be allocated to operational risk;
- learns from past events to minimise future losses.

ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL LOSSES

External losses are operational losses data shared within the banking sector. These external data include information on the amount of actual losses, the importance of the activity at the origin of these losses, the causes and circumstances and any additional information that could be used by other establishments to assess the relevance of the event as far as they are concerned and enrich the identification and assessment of the Group's operational risk.

RISK AND CONTROL SELF-ASSESSMENT

Under the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), each manager assesses the exposure to operational risks of its activities within its scope of responsibility, in order to improve their management.

The method defined by the Group consists of taking a homogeneous approach to identifying and evaluating operational risks and frameworks to control these risks, in order to guarantee consistency of results at Group level. It is based notably on Group repositories of activities and risks in order to facilitate a comprehensive assessment.

The objectives are as follows:

- identifying and assessing the major operational risks (in average amount and frequency of potential loss) to which each activity is exposed (the intrinsic risks, *i.e.* those inherent in the nature of an activity, while disregarding prevention and control systems). Where necessary, risk mapping established by the functions (*e.g.* Compliance, Information Systems Security, etc.) contributes to this assessment of intrinsic risks;
- assessing the quality of major risk prevention and mitigation measures;
- assessing the risk exposure of each activity that remains once the risk prevention and mitigation measures are taken into account (the "residual risk"), while disregarding insurance coverage;
- remedying any shortcomings in the prevention and control systems, by implementing corrective action plans and defining key risk indicators; if necessary, in the absence of an action plan, risk acceptance will be formally validated by the appropriate hierarchical level;
- adapting the risk insurance strategy, if necessary.

The exercise includes, in particular, risks of non-compliance, tax risks, accounting risks, risks related to information systems and their security, as well as those related to human resources.

KEY RISK INDICATORS

Key risk indicators (KRIs) supplement the overall operational risk management system by providing a dynamic view (warning system) of changes in business risk profiles.

Their follow-up provides managers of entities with a regular measure of improvements or deteriorations in the risk and the environment of prevention and control of activities within their scope of responsibility.

KRIs help BU/SU/Entities and the Senior Management proactively and prospectively manage their risks, taking into account their tolerance and risk appetite.

An analysis of Group-level KRIs and losses is presented to the Group's Executive Committee on a quarterly basis in a specific dashboard.

ANALYSES OF SCENARIOS

The analyses of scenarios serve two purposes: informing the Group of potential significant areas of risk and contributing to the calculation of the capital required to cover operational risks.

These analyses make it possible to build an expert opinion on a distribution of losses for each operational risk category and thus to measure the exposure to potential losses in scenarios of very severe severity, which can be included in the calculation of the prudential capital requirements.

In practice, various scenarios are reviewed by experts who gauge the severity and frequency of the potential impacts for the Group by factoring in internal and external loss data as well as the internal framework (controls and prevention systems) and the external environment (regulatory, business, etc.). Analyses are performed either at Group level (cross-business scenarios) or at business level.

Governance is established in particular to:

- enable approval of the annual scenarios update program by Senior Management through the Group Risk Committee (CORISQ);
- enable approval of the scenarios by the businesses (for example during the Internal Control Coordination Committees of the BUs and SUs concerned or during *ad hoc* meetings) and a challenge of scenario analyses by LoD2;
- conduct an overall review of the Group's risk hierarchy and of the suitability of the scenarios by CORISQ.

FRAMEWORK OF NEW PRODUCT OFFERINGS AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Each division submits its plans for a new product and services to the New Product Committee. The Committee, jointly coordinated by a representative of the Group Risk Division and a representative of the relevant businesses division, is a decision-making body which decides the production and marketing conditions of new products and services to clients.

The Committee aims to ensure that, before the launch of any product or service, or before any relevant changes to an existing product or service, all types of induced risks (among them, credit, market, liquidity and refinancing, country, operational, legal, accounting, tax, financial, information systems risks as well as the risks of non-compliance, reputation, protection of personal data, corporate social and environmental responsibility risks, etc.) have been identified, assessed and, if necessary, subjected to mitigation measures allowing the acceptance of residual risks.

MANAGEMENT OF OUTSOURCED SERVICES

Some banking services are outsourced outside the Group or within the Group (*e.g.* in our shared service centres). These two subcontracting channels are supervised in a manner adapted to the risks they induce.

The management framework for outsourced services ensures that the operational risk linked to outsourcing is controlled, and that the terms imposed by the Group under the sub-contracting agreement are respected.

The objectives are to:

- decide on outsourcing with knowledge of the risks taken; the entity remains fully responsible for the risks of the outsourced activity;
- monitor outsourced services until they are completed, ensuring that operational risks are controlled;
- map the Group's outsourcing activities with an identification of the activities and BUs concerned in order to prevent excessive concentrations on certain service providers.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY

Crisis management and business continuity measures aim to minimise as much as possible the impact of potential disasters on clients, staff, activities or infrastructures, and thus to preserve the Group's reputation and image as well as its financial strength.

Business continuity is managed by developing in each Societe Generale Group entity, organisations, procedures and resources that can deal with natural or accidental damage, or acts of deliberate harm, with a view to protect their personnel, assets and activities and to allow the provision of essential services to continue, if necessary, temporarily in reduced form, then restoring service to normal.

Since 2004, Societe Generale has used the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) allowed by the Capital Requirements Directive to measure operational risk. This approach, implemented across the main Group entities, notably makes it possible to:

- identify the businesses that have the greatest risk exposures;
- identify the types of risk that have the greatest impact on the Group's risk profile and overall capital requirements;
- enhance the Group's management of operational risks.

MANAGEMENT OF RISKS RELATED TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT).

With specific regard to information and communication technology (ICT) risks, RISQ/NFR acts as a second line of defense and is responsible, in conjunction with GCOO/ISR and SEGL/DSG, for policies to manage these risks, while respecting the roles of SEGL/DSG and RISQ/NFR. As such, RISQ/NFR shall review, *inter alia*, the ICT risk management framework, at least annually and in the event of major ICT incidents, express instructions from supervisors or need revealed by digital operational resilience tests or audit results.

The second line of defense on risk data aggregation and risk reporting, in coordination with the GCOO/CDO 1LOD Transversal Expert function, ensures that data management policies, controls and monitoring of their deployment are ensured and validated; that data aggregation and risk reporting capabilities are regularly and independently assessed; that "fire drills" are conducted to assess *ad hoc* reporting capacity; that anomalies are monitored and closed and that management is regularly informed.

4.10.2.2 Operational risk modeling

The statistical method used by the Group for operational risk modeling is based on the Loss Distribution Approach (LDA) for AMA internal model.

Under this approach, operational risks are modeled using segments, each segment representing a type of risk and a Group core business. The frequency and severity of operational risks, based on past internal losses, external losses, the internal and external environment, and scenario analyses, are estimated and the distribution of annual losses is calculated for each segment. This approach is supplemented by cross-business scenario analyses that measure cross-business risks for core businesses, such as cybercriminality and the flooding of the river Seine.

Aside from the individual risks associated with each segment or cross-business scenario analysis, the model takes into account the diversification between the various types of risk and the core businesses, dependency effects between extreme risks as well as the effect of insurance policies taken out by the Group. The Group's regulatory capital requirements for operational risks within the scope covered by the (AMA) internal model are then defined as the 99.9% quantile of the Group's annual loss distribution.

For some Group entities, notably in retail banking activities abroad, the standard method is applied: the calculation of capital requirements is defined as the average over the last three years of a financial aggregate based on the Product Net Banking multiplied by factors defined by the regulator and corresponding to each category of activity. To make the calculation, all of the Group's business lines are broken down into the eight regulatory activities.

Societe Generale's total capital requirements for operational risks were EUR 4.0 billion at the end of 2024, representing EUR 50 billion in risk-weighted assets. This assessment includes the capital requirement of AMA and Standard perimeters.

4.10.2.3 Insurance cover in risk modeling

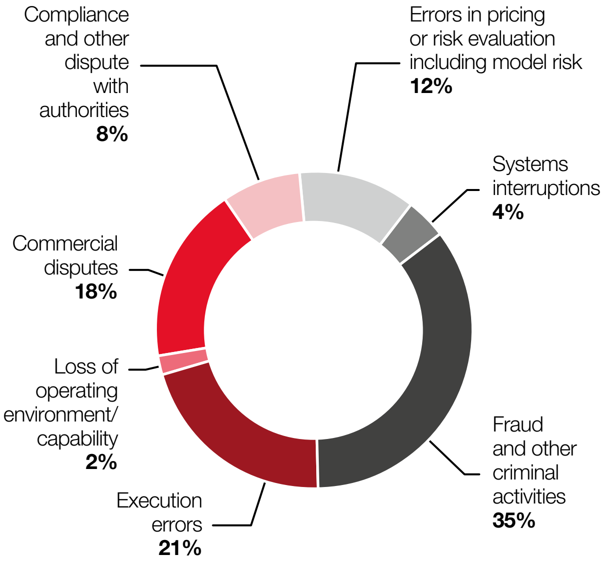
In accordance with regulations, Societe Generale incorporates risk cover provided by insurance policies when calculating regulatory capital requirements for operational risks, within the limit of 20% of said requirements. These insurance policies cover part of the Group's major risks, *i.e.* civil liability, fraud, fire and theft, as well as systems interruptions.

Risk reduction through insurance policies resulted in a 6.7% decrease in total capital requirements for operational risks.

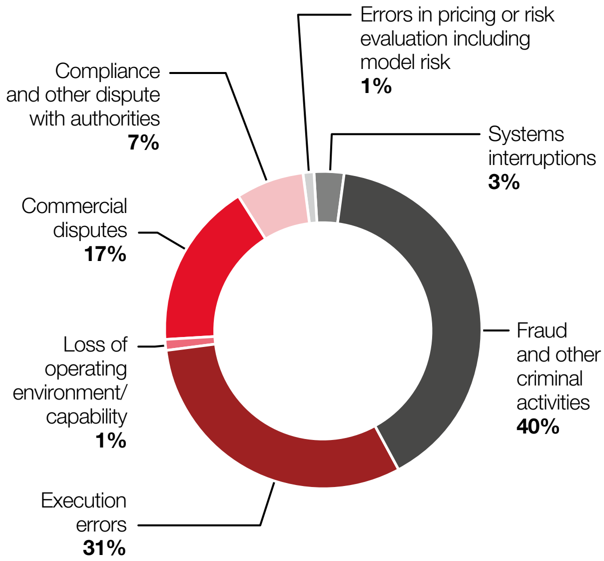
4.10.2.1 Quantitative data

The following charts break down operating losses by risk category for the 2020-2024 period.

OPERATIONAL RISK LOSSES: BREAKDOWN BY SOCIETE GENERALE RISK EVENT TYPE – AMOUNTS



OPERATIONAL RISK LOSSES: BREAKDOWN BY SOCIETE GENERALE RISK EVENT TYPE – NUMBER OF EVENTS



Societe Generale's operational risks in the last five years fall into five types, accounting for 94% of the Group's total operating losses:

- fraud and other criminal activities represented 35% of the amount of operating losses over the period. They are mainly composed of external frauds on financing files (falsified financial statements by the client, theft or misappropriation of collateral/guarantees, etc.),fraud on car leasing and rental with or without purchase option, on fraud on manual means of payment (electronic payments, transfers and cheques) and supplier fraud on financed equipment. To be noted an increase of 30% in 2024 compared to 2023 due to the OSMP recommendation implementation;
- execution errors represented 21% of total operational losses, thereby constituting the second leading cause of loss for the Group; The decrease trend that began in 2021, continued in 2024 thanks to the proper execution of the remediation plans;
- commercial disputes, the third largest category, represented 18% of the Group's operational losses over the period; Increased in 2024 is due to the settlement of old cases;
- pricing or risk assessment errors, including model risk, represent 12% of the total amount of losses;
- litigation with authorities represented 8% of total Group operating losses.

The other categories of Group operational risk (activities not authorised on the markets, system interruptions, loss of operating environment/capability) were still relatively insignificant, representing on average 6% of the Group's losses over the 2020 to 2024 period.

4.10.3 RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Societe Generale's capital requirements for operational risk are mainly calculated using the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) *via* its internal model (91% in 2024).

The total amount of RWA in 2024 is stable compared to 2023.

The following table breaks down the Group's risk-weighted assets and the corresponding capital requirements at 31 December 2024.

TABLE 34: WEIGHTED EXPOSURES AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATIONAL RISK BY APPROACH

	31.12.2024				
(In EURm)	Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	Risk-weighted assets
Banking activities	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**		
Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)	-	-	-	-	-
Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA)/alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	2,814	2,530	2,587	378	4,730
Subject to TSA	*2,814*	*2,530*	*2,587*		
Subject to ASA	-	-	-		
Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	27,186	29,640	25,906	3,628	45,355

Historical data including the updates, reflecting some changes in the scope of entities, which occurred during the year.

	31.12.2023				
(In EURm)	Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	Risk-weighted assets
Banking activities	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2023**		
Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)	-	-	-	-	-
Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA)/alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	2,351	3,087	2,563	381	4,759
Subject to TSA	*2,351*	*3,087*	*2,563*		
Subject to ASA	-	-	-		
Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	23,980	27,186	29,640	3,629	45,365

Historical data including the updates, reflecting some changes in the scope of entities, which occurred during the year.

4.10.4 OPERATIONAL RISK INSURANCE

General policy

Since 1993, Societe Generale has implemented a global policy of hedging Group operational risks through insurance.

This consists of searching the market for the most extensive cover available for the risks incurred and enabling all entities to benefit from such cover wherever possible. Policies are taken out with leading insurers. Where required by local legislation, local policies are taken out, which are then reinsured by insurers that are part of the global program.

In addition, special insurance policies may be taken out by entities that perform specific activities.

A Group internal reinsurance company intervenes in several policies in order to pool high-frequency, low-level risks between entities. This approach contributes to the improvement of the Group's knowledge and management of its risks.

Description of main general risk coverage

Buildings and their contents, including IT equipment, are insured at their replacement value. The guarantee covering acts of terrorism abroad has been renewed.

Liability other than professional liability (*i.e.* relating to operations, Chief Executive Officers and Directors, etc.) is covered. The amounts insured vary from country to country, according to operating requirements.

Description of main risks arising from operations

Insurance is only one of the measures used to offset the consequences of the risks inherent in the Group's activity. It complements the Group's risk management policy.

THEFT/FRAUD

These risks are included in the "Banker's Blanket Bond" policy that insures all the Group's financial activities around the world.

Internal fraud (committed by an employee or by a third party acting with the aid of an employee) and external fraud (committed by a third party acting alone), with the intent to obtain illicit personal gain or to harm the Group, are covered.

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY

The consequences of any legal action in respect of staff or managers in the Group's subsidiaries professional activities are insured under a global policy.

CYBERATTACKS

A cyber risk insurance policy has been taken out amid an environment not specific to the banking sector which is seeing a rapid development of new forms of crime mainly involving breach of data or the compromise, unavailability or destruction of computer systems.

4.11 COMPLIANCE

Compliance risk is considered a non-financial risk, in line with the Group's Risk taxonomy.

Acting in compliance means understanding and observing the external and internal rules that govern our banking and financial activities. These rules aim to ensure a transparent and balanced relationship between the Bank and all its stakeholders. Compliance is the cornerstone of trust between the Bank, its customers, its supervisors and its employees.

Compliance with rules is the responsibility of all Group employees, who must demonstrate compliance and integrity on a daily basis. The rules must be clearly expressed, and staff have been informed and/or trained to understand them properly.

The compliance risk prevention system is based on shared responsibility between the operational entities and the Group Compliance Department:

- the operational entities (BUs and SUs) must incorporate into their daily activities compliance with laws and regulations, the rules of professional best practice and the Group's internal rules;
- the Compliance Department manages the Group's compliance risk prevention and management system. It ensures the system's consistency and efficiency, while also developing appropriate relationships (liaising with the General Secretariat) with bank supervisors and regulators. This independent department reports directly to General Management.

To support the businesses and supervise the system, the Compliance Department is organised into:

- Standards and Consolidation teams responsible for defining the normative system and oversight guidelines, consolidating them at Group level, as well as defining the target operational model for each compliance risk.
- Core Business/business line Compliance teams which are aligned across the Group's major business lines (Corporate and Investment Bank, French Retail Banking, International Retail Banking, Private Banking and Corporate Divisions), responsible for the relationship with BU/SUs, including deal flow, advisory, and risk oversight of BU/SUs;
  - teams responsible for cross-business functions,
  - teams responsible for second-level controls.

The Compliance Department is organised into three main compliance risk categories, for which it plays a standard-setting role:

- financial security: know your customer; fight against corruption, compliance with the rules and regulations on international sanctions and embargoes; anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism, including reporting suspicious transactions to the appropriate financial intelligence authority when necessary;
- regulatory risks, which cover in particular: customer protection, ethics and conduct, compliance with tax transparency regulations (based on knowledge of the customers' tax profile), compliance with corporate social responsibility regulations and Group commitments, financial market integrity, compliance with prudential regulations in collaboration with the Risk Department, joint coordination with HRCO of the Group's Culture and Conduct issues (Conduct in particular);
- protection of data, including personal data and in particular those of customers.

Compliance has set up an extensive compulsory training programme for each of these risk categories, designed to raise awareness of compliance risks among all or some employees. The completion rates for these training modules are monitored closely by the Group at the highest level.

In addition to its LOD2 function regarding the aforementioned risks, Compliance oversees the regulatory system for all regulations applicable to credit institutions, including those implemented by other departments, such as prudential regulations.

4.11.1 COMPLIANCE

Financial security

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER (KYC)

In terms of customer knowledge, Societe Generale's KYC system is now generally robust. 2024 saw its consolidation in parallel with the tightening reinforcement of the methods of continuous detection of customers or beneficial owners who have acquired the status of Politically Exposed Person (PEP) or Close to PEP, the generalisation to all banking entities of an automated solution for identifying *Negative News* on customers, as well as the deployment of a Group tool supporting the Quality Assurance process on relationships and periodic reviews.

In addition, following the publication of the European Union's 6th anti-money laundering package in June 2024, which introduces new KYC due diligence obligations applicable from 10 July 2027, the Group took the first steps in a multi-year compliance programme at the end of the year.

PREVENTION OF ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCING OF TERRORISM (AML/CFT)

The Group implements all the measures related to the 5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive and the Order of 6 January 2021 on the AMF/CFT system and internal control.

It has also actively worked to comply with European Regulation 2023/1113 on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets, applicable since 30 December 2024.

Internal initiatives to strengthen the system also continued in 2024, particularly in terms of risk detection capabilities related to crypto-assets or the circumvention of international sanctions. In general, the development of more sophisticated tools for detecting suspicious or atypical transactions, based on technologies such as Big Data and Machine Learning, is a priority for the Group as part of a multi-year investment programme.

FINANCIAL EMBARGOES AND SANCTIONS

The strengthening of sanctions imposed on Russia by various jurisdictions (the European Union, the US, the UK, etc.) on account of the war against Ukraine continued in 2024. The implementation of these sanctions remains very complex and may generate high operational risk for financial institutions. In this context, Societe Generale Group maintains close control over any operation involving Russia.

Following the dismissal of the Deferred Prosecution Agreement in December 2021 by the US authorities, the Group took further measures to bolster its Embargoes/Sanctions system, which continues to be regularly reviewed by an independent consultant appointed by the FRB.

Regulatory Compliance risk

PROTECTION OF CUSTOMERS

Customer claims

Refer to section 5.4.2.2.1.2. "Marketing practices for products and services that respect customers' interests"/"Complaint handling and mediation", page 341; 5.4.2.2.2.2. "Actions related to responsible business practices/Complaint handling and mediation", page 345.

Conflicts of interest

Refer to section 5.4.2.2.1.2. "Marketing practices for products and services that respect customers' interests"/"Prevention of conflicts of Interest", page 341.

Product governance

Refer to section 5.4.2.2.1.2. "Marketing practices for products and services that respect customers' interests", page 341.

Vulnerable customers

Refer to section 5.4.2.2.1.2. "Marketing practices for products and services that respect customers' interests"/"Supporting customers in situations of financial fragility", page 341; 5.4.2.2.2.2. "Actions related to responsible business practices"/"Financial fragility", page 345.

MARKET INTEGRITY

The regulatory changes of recent years concerning market integrity are integrated into the implementation of a robust risk hedging framework within the Societe Generale Group. The rules of conduct, the organisational principles and the oversight and control measures are in place, regularly assessed and improved. Moreover, extensive training and awareness-raising programmes are provided to all Group employees.

This scheme has been further improved in 2024, including:

- by strengthening the regulatory framework and controls concerning the system for recording and storing electronic communications for persons subject to the orders issued by the US authorities (SEC and CFTC) against several banking institutions including Societe Generale;
- by strengthening the normative framework and controls concerning the system for preventing market abuse and its detection with the launch of a project to improve our supervision of transactions executed *via* trading venues;
- by integrating regulatory requirements into the normative framework and controls concerning the derivatives framework and regulatory reporting;
- by integrating the Group's strategic projects into our system.

TAX TRANSPARENCY AND TAX EVASION

Societe Generale Group's principles on combating tax evasion are governed by the Tax Code of Conduct. This Code is updated periodically and approved by the Board of Directors after review by the Executive Committee. It is public and accessible *via* the Bank's institutional portal *(https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/Code-conduite/code_de_conduite_fiscale_groupe_societe_generale_fr.pdf).* The current version was updated in December 2023.

The five main principles of the Code are as follows:

- Societe Generale has a responsible tax policy that forms part of its overall strategy;
- Societe Generale ensures compliance with the applicable tax rules in all countries where the Group operates, in accordance with international conventions and national laws;
- in its customer relationships, Societe Generale ensures that customers are informed of their tax obligations relating to transactions carried out with the Group (insofar as this information is authorised by the applicable laws and regulations). The Group complies with the reporting obligations that apply to it as bookkeeper and in any other way;
- in its relations with the tax authorities, Societe Generale is committed to strictly respecting tax procedures and ensures that it maintains responsible and transparent relations;
- Societe Generale prohibits tax evasion and the abuse of rights, whether in the Group or by its subsidiaries, and does not encourage or facilitate tax evasion for its customers. Societe Generale also prohibits any transaction not based on sound economic grounds and driven solely by tax considerations, whether for its own account or for its customers.

The tax strategy and its guiding principles are approved by the Board of Directors. Measures for monitoring compliance with the tax strategy and risks are presented to the Board of Directors (or a delegate Committee) at least once a year.

The Group is committed to a strict policy with regard to tax havens. No new Group entity may be established in a state or territory on the official French list of ETNCs (*États et territoires non coopératifs* in French)[(1)]. Moreover, the Group undertakes to cease operating entities in said countries unless their activities are mainly regional in nature. Internal rules have also been in place since 2013 to monitor an expanded list of countries or territories.

The Group adheres to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Transfer Pricing recommendations and applies the principle of competitive neutrality in order to ensure that its intra-group transactions are made under arm's length conditions and do not result in the transfer of any indirect benefits. However, where local regulations differ from these recommendations, the former shall prevail in all relations with the relevant government and be properly documented.

(1) Including the European black list.

The Group publishes information on its entities and activities annually on a country-by-country basis (Section 2.12 – pages 58 - 60) and confirms that its presence in a number of countries is for commercial purposes only, and not to benefit from special tax provisions. The Group complies with the tax transparency rules for its own account (CbCR – Country-by-Country Reporting) and has included the principle of transparent tax communications in its Code of Conduct. Societe Generale complies with customer tax transparency standards. The Common Reporting Standard (CRS) enables tax authorities to be systematically informed of income received abroad by their tax residents, including where the accounts are held in asset management structures. Societe Generale also complies with the requirements of the United States FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), which aims to combat tax evasion involving foreign accounts or entities held by US taxpayers. The Group has implemented the European Directive DAC6, which requires the reporting of cross-border tax planning arrangements. Lastly, the Group is studying the new tax transparency standards on digital assets ahead of their upcoming implementation, in particular the CARF (Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework), changes to the CRS standard, and the new European Directive in this regard, known as DAC8 (Directive on Administrative Cooperation 8).

Importantly, the account-keeping entities of the Private Banking business line are established exclusively in countries with the strictest tax transparency rules imposed by G20 member countries and the OECD. Assets deposited in Private Banking books are subject to enhanced scrutiny using comprehensive due diligence procedures to ensure they are tax compliant.

In accordance with regulatory requirements, Societe Generale also includes tax fraud in its anti-money laundering procedures.

MEASURES AGAINST CORRUPTION

Refer to section 5.5.1.2. “Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery”, page 351.

SUSTAINABILITY RISK

European financial regulations have seen significant changes from a social and environmental perspective, in particular with:

- the entry into force in March 2021 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 – SFDR on Sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector;
- the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment; and
- the entry into force in January 2022 of the Delegated Regulation of 4 June 2021 supplementing the Taxonomy Regulation and in August 2022 of Delegated Act 2021/1253 integrating Sustainability into MiFID.

The Compliance Department is developing the normative framework relative to the European Union regulations on sustainable investment and producing deliverables pertaining to normative documentation, training, controls and supervision to help the business lines to comply with regulations. An e-learning module on sustainable investment was made compulsory for more than 30,000 Group employees.

In addition to regulations, the Group makes voluntary public commitments in this area. To manage the implementation of the environmental and social risk management system and ensure the Group’s commitments are upheld, the Compliance Division introduced the following measures:

- development of prescriptive controls and key risk indicators;
- deployment of an e-learning module on environmental and social risk management. The training was made compulsory for all employees having a direct or indirect relationship with corporate customers and was distributed to more than 70,000 Group employees;
- definition of escalation procedures on the perimeter of corporate clients and on that of financial institutions and sovereigns, to describe the criteria that oblige business lines to request the Compliance Department and, where applicable, the Arbitration Committee chaired by the General Management, to enter into a relationship with an entity or to carry out transactions in situations that may present risks of non-compliance or environmental and social reputation issues.

Data protection

DATA PROTECTION

Refer to section 5.4.2.2.1.3. “Customer privacy policies”/“Protection of customer personal data”, page 343; 5.4.2.2.2.3. “Privacy protection”/“Data protection”, page 346.

DATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Refer to section 5.4.2.2.2.3. “Privacy actions”/“Archiving”, page 346.

Other Regulatory Risks

MANAGEMENT OF REPUTATIONAL RISK

Management of reputational risk is coordinated by the Compliance Department, which:

- supports the Compliance Control Officers of the businesses in their strategy for preventing, identifying, assessing and controlling reputation risk;
- develops a reputational risk dashboard that is communicated quarterly to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, based on information from the BU/SU (in particular the Human Resources, Communications, Legal, Corporate Social Responsibility, etc.);
- performs the Secretariat role for the Customer Acceptance Committee (CAC) whose role is to approve the onboarding or continuing relationship with certain customers which are subject to an arbitration request between the businesses and control functions and/or who present a high risk;
- performs the Secretariat role for the Complex Transactions and Reputation Risk Committee (CTRC), tasked with reviewing and approving the legal, regulatory, tax, compliance and/or high reputation risk that may arise from the involvement of a Group entity in a complex transaction or from a product, transaction, service or activity with a customer or counterparty.

Moreover, Chief Compliance Officers dedicated to Business Units take part in the various bodies (New Product and Significant Change Committees or NPSC, *ad hoc* committees, etc.) organised to approve new types of transactions, products, projects or customers, and formulate a written opinion as to their assessment of the level of risk of the planned initiative, and notably the reputation risk.

CORPORATE COMPLIANCE

In addition to its role as a second line of defence in the aforementioned areas, the Compliance Department has continued to strengthen the supervision of the Group's regulatory system in coordination with the Risk, Finance, Legal and Human Resources Departments. This oversight relies on the Corporate Compliance Framework approach, which aims to ensure the Group's compliance with all banking and financial regulations, including those implemented by other departments, namely control functions or independent expert functions. To this end, on each theme concerned, a document setting out the Compliance function's roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the missions is formalised and approved by the stakeholders. The Corporate Compliance system is now mature and robust.

COMPLIANCE INCIDENTS

Audited I In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Societe Generale Group has a system to centrally manage compliance incidents which is governed by a regularly updated body of standards.

The procedure for reporting incidents is governed by an *ad hoc* governance, together with Compliance Incident Committees (CIC). These are held monthly with an intermediate level for the business lines and a consolidated level for the Group, which addresses the most significant incidents. These bodies promote information sharing between members regarding any malfunctions that may occur, and the methods used to resolve them.

The presentation of these incidents in the CICs for the purposes of compliance risk supervision and steering is routinely accompanied by long-term remedial action plans to prevent future incidents from recurring. Once all the remedial action plans have been finalised, a compliance incident may be closed upon formal approval by the CIC.

Major compliance incidents within the Group are reported on a quarterly basis:

- to the executive arm of the Group Compliance Committee;
- to the supervisory arm of the Board of Directors' Risk Committee in a Group Compliance dashboard;
- to the *Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* (the French Prudential Supervisory Authority).

TO REITERATE: COMPLIANCE REMEDIATION PLAN FOLLOWING THE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH THE FRENCH AND US AUTHORITIES

In June 2018, Societe Generale entered into agreements with the US Department of Justice (DOJ) and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to resolve their investigations into IBOR submissions, and with the DOJ and the French Financial Prosecutions Department (*Parquet National Financier* – PNF) to resolve their investigations into certain transactions involving Libyan counterparties.

In November 2018, Societe Generale entered into agreements with the US authorities to resolve their investigations into certain US dollar transactions involving countries, persons or entities subject to US economic sanctions. As part of these agreements, the Bank committed to enhance its compliance system in order to prevent and detect any violation of anticorruption and bribery, market manipulation and US economic sanction regulations, and any violation of New York state laws. The Bank also committed to enhance corporate oversight of its economic sanction compliance programme. Against this background, the Bank defined and rolled out a programme to implement all these commitments and strengthen its compliance system in the relevant areas.

On 30 November and 2 December 2021, after three years of remediation, the US Federal Court terminated legal proceedings by the DOJ, which confirmed that Societe Generale had complied with obligations relating to the deferred prosecution agreements (DPA) of June and November 2018. In December 2020, the PNF resolved proceedings against Societe Generale and acknowledged that Societe Generale had fulfilled its obligations with respect to the public interest judicial convention.

In terms of OFAC sanctions, the closure of the judicial component did not put an end to the Order signed in 2018 with the Federal Reserve Bank, which continues to regularly monitor the Bank's full compliance with its obligations.

US COMPLIANCE REMEDIATION PLAN

On 14 December 2017, Societe Generale SA and its New York branch (SGNY) on the one hand, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) on the other hand, agreed to a *Cease-and-Desist order* regarding the SGNY compliance programme to adhere to the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and its anti-money laundering (AML) obligations (the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program), and regarding some aspects of its Know Your Client (KYC) programme. On 26 February 2024, the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) terminated its 2017 BSA/AML *Cease and Desist Order*, acknowledging that Societe Generale SA and SGNY had fulfilled their obligations under this framework.

On 17 December 2019, Societe Generale SA and SG New York (SGNY) signed an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) regarding SGNY's compliance risk management programme. Under this agreement, Societe Generale SA and SGNY have agreed, among other things, to submit (a) a written governance plan to strengthen the oversight of SGNY's non-compliance risk management programme; (b) a written plan to improve SGNY's non-compliance risk management programme; and (c) improvements to SGNY's audit programme with respect to the audit of the compliance risk management programme. Societe Generale SA and SGNY continue to comply with all the requirements of the written agreement.

4.11.2 LITIGATION

The information pertaining to risks and litigation is included in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, page 576 .

4.12 MODEL RISK

Many choices made within the Group are based on quantitative decision support tools (models). Model risk is defined as the risk of adverse consequences (including financial consequences) due to decisions reached based on results of internal models. The source of model risk may be linked to errors in development, implementation or use of these models and can take the form of model uncertainty or errors in the implementation of model management processes.

4.12.1 MODEL RISK MONITORING

The Group is fully committed to maintaining a solid governance system in terms of model risk management in order to ensure the efficiency and reliability of the identification, design, implementation, modification monitoring processes, independent review and approval of the models used. An MRM ("Model Risk Management") Department in charge of controlling model risk was created within the Risk Department in 2017. Since then, the model risk management framework has been consolidated and structured and is based today on the following device.

Market players and responsibilities

The model risk management system is implemented by the three independent lines of defence, which correspond to the responsibility of the business lines in risk management, to the review and independent supervision and evaluation of the system and which are segregated and independent to avoid any conflict of interest.

The mechanism in place is as follows:

- the first line of defence (LoD1), which brings together several teams with diverse skills within the Group, is responsible for the development, implementation, use and monitoring of the relevance over time of the models, in accordance with model risk management system; these teams are housed in the Business Departments or their Support Departments;
- the second line of defence (LoD2) is made up of governance teams and independent model review teams, and supervised by the "Model Risk" Department within the Risk Department;
- the third line of defence (LoD3) is responsible for assessing the overall effectiveness of the model risk management system (the relevance of governance for model risk and the efficiency of the activities of the second line of defence) and independent audit of models: it is housed within the Internal Audit Department.

Governance, steering and monitoring

A MRM Committee chaired by the Risk Director meets at least every three months to ensure the implementation of the management system and monitor the risk of models at Group level. Within the second line of defence and the "Model risk" Department, a governance team is in charge of the design and management of the model risk management system at Group level.

As such:

Normative framework applicable to all of the Group's models is defined, applied when necessary to the main families of models to provide details on the specifics, and maintained while ensuring the consistency and homogeneity of the system, its integrity and its compliance with regulatory provisions; this framework specifies in particular the definition of expectations with regard to LoD1, the principles for the model risk assessment methodology and the definition of guiding principles for the independent review and approval of the model;

- Identification, recording and updating of information of all models within the Group (including models under development or recently withdrawn) are carried out in the model inventory according to a defined process and piloted by LoD2;
- Monitoring and reporting system relating to model risk incurred by the Group in Senior Management has been put in place. The appetite for model risk, corresponding to the level of model risk that the Group is ready to assume in the context of achieving its strategic objectives, is also formalised through statements relating to risk tolerance, translated under form of specific indicators associated with warning limits and thresholds.

Model life cycle and the review and approval process

For each model, risk management is based on compliance with the rules and standards defined for the entire Group by each LoD1 player, it is guaranteed by an effective challenge from LoD2 and a uniform approval process.

The need to examine a model is assessed according to the level of model risk, its model family and applicable regulatory requirements. The independent review by the second line of defence is triggered in particular for new models, periodic model reviews, proposals to change models and transversal reviews in response to a recommendation:

- it corresponds to all the processes and activities which aim to verify the conformity of the functioning and use of the models with respect to the objectives for which they were designed and to the applicable regulations, on the basis of the activities and controls implemented by LoD1;
- it is based on certain principles aimed at verifying the theoretical robustness (evaluation of the quality of the design and development of the model), the conformity of the implementation and use, and the relevance of the monitoring of the model;
- it gives rise to an Independent Review Report, which describes the scope of the review, the tests carried out, the results of the review, the conclusions or the recommendations.

The approval process follows the same approval scheme for all models, the composition of governance bodies being able to vary according to the level of model risk, the family of models, the applicable regulatory requirements and the Business Units/Service Units in which model is applicable. Responsible for LoD2, the approval process consists of two consecutive instances:

- the Review Authority which aims to present the conclusions identified by the review team in the Independent Review Report and to discuss, allowing for a contradictory debate between LoD1 and LoD2. Based on the discussions, LoD2 confirms or modifies the conclusions of the Review Report, including the findings and recommendations, without being limited thereto;
- the Approval Authority, a body which has the power to approve (with or without reservation) or reject the use of a model, changes made to the existing model or continuous monitoring of the relevance of the model along the time proposed by the LoD1, from the Independent Review Report and the minutes of the Review Authority.

4.13 ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) RISKS

Following the application of the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) regulation which came into force on 1 January 2024, information relating to environmental, social and governance risks is now presented in Chapter 5 Corporate social responsability of this document, and mainly in the following sections:

- 5.1.3 “Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROS)”;
- 5.1.4.3 “The roles and responsibilities of governance bodies as regards sustainability”;
- 5.1.4.8 “Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting”;
- 5.3.3 “Management of material impacts on climate change mitigation”;
- 5.4.2 “Consumers and end-users”;
- 5.5.2 “Management of material risks related to business conduct”.

4.14 OTHER RISKS

4.14.1 RISK RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Refer to Financial Statements in Chapter 6 - Note 4.3 Insurance activities.

4.14.2 INVESTMENT RISK

The Group' appetite for financial shareholdings in proprietary private equity operations is restricted to certain targeted business areas. Consequently, the types of acceptable private equity operations chiefly involve:

- commercial support for the network through the private equity business of the Group's retail banking network in France and certain foreign subsidiaries;
- shareholdings in innovative companies and/or ESG-oriented companies, either directly or through private equity funds;
- shareholdings in financial services companies such as Euroclear and Crédit Logement.

Private equity investments are managed directly by the networks concerned (the Group's retail bank in France and foreign subsidiaries) and are capped at EUR 25 million. Any investments above this threshold must be approved by the Group Strategy Department based on a file submitted by the Business Unit in conjunction with its Finance Department. The file must set out arguments justifying an investment of the allotted size, with details of:

- the projected outcome;
- the expected profitability based on the consumption of the associated capital;
- the investment criteria (typology, duration, etc.);
- the risk analysis;
- the proposed governance.

The Group's General Management must approve the investment amount if it exceeds EUR 50 million and must base its decision on the opinion delivered by the Strategy Department, the Finance Department, the General Secretariat and the Compliance Department. At least once a year, the relevant Business Unit must submit a status report to the Strategy Department tracking the operations and the use of the allocated investment amount.

Other private equity minority investments undergo a dedicated validation process for both the investment and divestment phases. They are approved by the Heads of the Business Units and the entities concerned, by their Finance Department and the Strategy Department. Approval must also be sought from the Group's General Management for amounts over EUR 50 million, and from the Board of Directors for amounts exceeding EUR 250 million. These files are assessed by the Strategy Department with the assistance of experts from the Services Units and Business Units involved in the operation, comprising at least the Finance Department, the General Secretariat's Legal and Tax Departments and the Compliance Department. The assessment is based on:

- a review of the proposed shareholding;
- the context of the investment and the reasons for going ahead with it;
- the structuring of the operation;
- its financial and prudential impacts;
- an evaluation of the identified risks and the resources employed to track and manage them.

4.14.3 BUSINESS RISK

Business risks are the risks linked to the exposure to value loss due to fluctuations in volumes, margins, net fees and operating expenses that are not already captured by other risk categories. The CRMs, chaired by the Director General in charge of supervising the pillars/BU, are an opportunity to review the financial performance of the BU/SU. They are an opportunity to measure potential deviations from the financial trajectory and to decide on corrective actions if necessary. The quarterly summary of the Group's financial performance is presented and commented on in CACI and forwarded to the Board of Directors.

4.14.4 RISK RELATED TO OPERATING LEASING ACTIVITIES

Risk related to operating leasing activities is the risk of management of the goods leased (including the risk on residual value mainly, and risk on the value of the repair, maintenance and tires to a lesser extent), excluding the operational risk.

Residual value risk

Through its Mobility and Financial Services Division, mainly in its long-term vehicle leasing subsidiary, the Group is exposed to residual value risk (where the net resale value of an asset at the end of the leasing contract is less than initially expected).

RISK IDENTIFICATION

Societe Generale Group holds, inside in Ayvens Business Unit (automobile leasing activity), cars on its balance sheet with a risk related to the residual value of these vehicles at the moment of their disposals. This residual value risk is managed by Ayvens.

The Group is exposed to potential losses in a given reporting period caused by (i) the resale of vehicles associated with leases terminated in the reporting period where the used car resale price is lower than its net book value and (ii) additional depreciation booked during the lease term if the expected residual values of its vehicles decline below the contractual residual value. The future sales results and estimated losses are affected by external factors like macroeconomic, government policies, environmental and tax regulations, consumer preferences, new vehicles pricing, etc.

Used car sales results excluding depreciation adjustment[1] totalled EUR 907.9 million in 2024, compared to EUR 1,078.5million in 2023.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The residual value setting procedure defines the processes, roles and responsibilities involved in the determination of residual values that will be used by Ayvens as a basis for producing vehicle lease quotations.

A Residual Value Review Committee is held at least three times a year within each operating entity of Ayvens. This Committee debates and decides residual values, considering local market specificities, documenting its approach, ensuring that there is a clear audit trail.

A central Ayvens Risk team validates the proposed residual values prior to their being notified to the operating entities and updated in the local quotation system. This team informs Ayvens' regional Directors, group Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRCO) and/or other ExCo members in case of disagreements.

Additionally, the fleet revaluation process determines an additional depreciation in countries where an overall loss on the portfolio is identified. This process is performed locally twice a year for operating entities owning more than 10,000 cars (once a year for smaller entities) under the supervision of the Ayvens' central Risk Department and using common tools and methodologies. This depreciation is booked in accordance with accounting standards.

4.14.5 STRATEGIC RISKS

Strategic risks are defined as the risks inherent in the choice of a given business strategy or resulting from the Group's inability to execute its strategy. They are monitored by the Board of Directors, which approves the Group's strategic trajectory and reviews them at least once a year. Moreover, the Board of Directors approves strategic investments and any transaction (particularly disposals and acquisitions) that could significantly affect the Group's results, the structure of its balance sheet or its risk profile.

Strategic steering is carried out under the authority of General Management, by the General Management Committee (which meets weekly without exception), by the Group Strategy Committee and by the Strategic Oversight Committees of the Business Units and Service Units. The composition of these various bodies is set out in the Corporate Governance chapter of the present document, Chapter 3 (see pages 61 and following). The Internal Rules of the Board of Directors (provided in Chapter 3 of the present document, at page 61) lay down the procedures for convening meetings.

4.14.6 CONDUCT RISK

The Group is also exposed to conduct risk through all of its core businesses. The Group defines conduct risk as resulting from actions (or inaction) or behaviours of the Bank or its employees, inconsistent with the Group's Code of Conduct, which may lead to adverse consequences for its stakeholders, or jeopardise the Bank's sustainability or reputation.

Stakeholders include in particular the clients, employees, investors, shareholders, suppliers, the environment, markets and countries in which the Group operates.

See also "Culture & Conduct programme" (see page 350).

(1) From 31 December 2024, Ayvens changed presentation of the components within the Gross Operating Income in its income statement. Prospective depreciation, which reflects revision of residual values of the running fleet and previously accounted for in the Leasing contract margin, is now recognised in the Used Car Sales. This transfer is accompanied by a change of the "Used car sales result" caption becoming "Used car sales result and depreciation adjustments". These presentation changes do not impact Gross Operating Income overall, nor Net income, Group share.

5

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Information pursuant to the sustainability statement is presented in Chapter 5 of this Universal Registration Document in parts 5.1 to 5.6 as well as in Chapter 3 for corporate governance information, Chapter 4 for the risk management framework, cybersecurity and compliance risks and Chapter 10 for detailed tables relating to the European Taxonomy.
This information is certified by the opinion of the Statutory Auditors in charge of the sustainability certification mission.
This sustainability statement was approved by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2025.

(1) Report on the certification of sustainability information and verification of the disclosure requirements under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

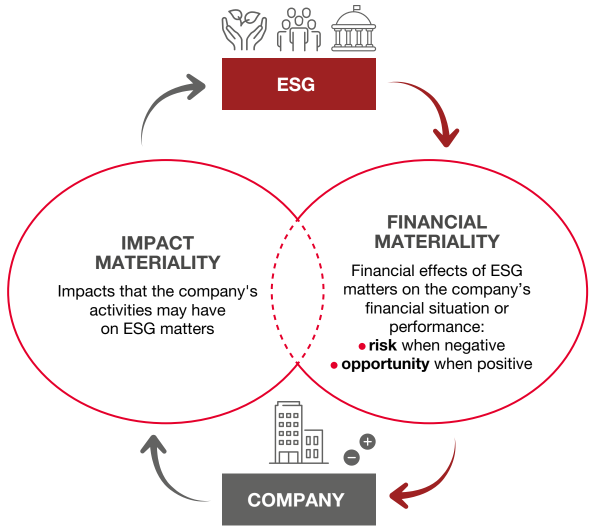
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP'S SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT IN A NUTSHELL

Regulatory background

For the first time in 2024, Societe Generale goup publishes a sustainability statement as required by the European **CSRD** (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), transposed into French law. The main objective of this Directive is to harmonize sustainability reporting and to improve the availability and quality of ESG data published through the obligation to produce and publish a sustainability statement that meets standards applicable to companies in all sectors.

The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (**ESRS**) mandate the disclosure of the sustainability statement on environmental, social and business conduct topics.

The sustainability statement is **certified** (limited assurance) by external auditors. This mission is subject to guidelines published by the French National Authority for Auditing (H2A) in France, specifying the work expected of auditors and the way in which they express their conclusions, pending a European standard governing this new assurance mission.



Double Materiality Assessment

General disclosures

For 160 years, Societe Generale, a diversified European bank, has supported its clients in their projects and offered them a diversified range of financial products and services, in France and abroad. In line with its corporate purpose: "Building together, with our clients, a better and sustainable future through responsible and innovative financial solutions", the Group's CSR strategy is based on four pillars: (1) the environmental transition, (2) positive local impact, (3) being a responsible employer and (4) the culture of responsibility within all its activities.

This strategy is supported by a governance carried out at the highest level by the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, assisted by a non-voting director with solid expertise in the challenges of the environmental transition.

Only material information shall be published in the sustainability statement. In accordance with the legal framework, to determine whether information is **material,** the **Group** has conducted a **double materiality analysis** (described in the diagram opposite), in order to identify its **material impacts, risks and opportunities** in connection with the topics set out by the ESRS.

The **analysis of** the Group's sustainability matters from an impact materiality and financial materiality perspective is based on an existing **risk management and internal control framework**. The Group will continue to **enrich its framework to identify** sustainability issues as well as its assessment methodologies, in particular through the increasing availability of information from its business relationships, enabling to **refine** its **management of ESG matters**.

Topical information

CLIMATE CHANGE

By participating in the financing of the economy, the Group has a **key role** to play **in the transition to a low-carbon economy by supporting its clients** as they move towards more sustainable solutions. In order to reconcile short-term challenges with a proactive medium- and long-term vision, Societe Generale has defined a **climate strategy** to support its clients in their transition.

This strategy is embodied in a **transition plan**, including decarbonization targets and the main associated levers, as well as the policies and actions carried out as part of the implementation of this plan. The transition plan covers the portfolios of corporate financing and investment of funds raised by savings life insurance. The Group aims to gradually align its portfolios on a path consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement using international methodological frameworks tailored to the specificities of the underlying economic activities and sectors.

To support its customers, develop its practices and monitor the implementation of its transition plan, the Group is deploying a vast **acculturation program** to raise awareness and train its employees on sustainability matters.

In addition, the Group considers climate change along with environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics across all of its activities, to **better control their impact and promote best practice**. The Group has put in place a comprehensive environmental and social (E&S) impact management framework which addresses the challenges common to all the sectors in which the Group operates, as well as **sectoral policies** that target certain sectors that are more sensitive from an E&S point of view and in which the Group plays an active role.

In addition, the evolution and magnitude climate change are sources of uncertainty and could increase the Group’s financial risks in the short, medium and long terms through the financing of its clients and the assets in which it invests.

Climate change can also be a vector of opportunities: the Group’s business lines are mobilizing their expertise to offer financial services that best meet their clients’ environmental transition projects.

OWN WORKFORCE

With around **119,000 employees in more than 60 countries**, the Group considers Human Capital to be at **the heart of its value creation**.

The Group’s Human Resources Department implements a **Responsible Employer strategy** to attract, train and engage its employees through its internal policies, which include:

- the fight against all forms of discrimination by fostering diversity, equity and inclusion within the Group;
- an occupational health policy implemented locally by dedicated teams;
- freedom of association and collective bargaining with the renewal of the global agreement with UNI Global Union;
- attractive compensation, contributing to employee loyalty and the Group’s long-term performance;
- skills development throughout the professional career.

The Group supports the commitment of its employees by allowing them to participate in social actions with a positive impact as volunteers during their working hours.

CONSUMERS AND END USERS

Through its activities, Societe Generale wishes to initiate and maintain **long-term relationships** with its clients based on trust, expertise and respect for their interests. The **Code of Conduct** places Societe Generale's clients at the heart of the Group’s priorities and provides a comprehensive framework of principles that guides operations and serves as a basis for the development and implementation of specific policies. As a result, many internal policies relating to access to banking services, responsible marketing practices and the protection of its customers’ personal and confidential data are implemented.

BUSINESS CONDUCT

As a global group, Societe Generale has high standards of **control** and **compliance** and maintains **high standards of governance** by promoting a **culture of responsibility.** Throughout the world, the Group commits its employees to act with **integrity** and in **compliance with the laws** applicable to all its activities. As such, the Group has developed a **corporate culture** based on four fundamental values (Commitment, Responsibility, Team Spirit, Innovation), a Leadership Model and a Code of Conduct.

5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

5.1.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

5.1.1.1 Introduction to the sustainability statement

BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Societe Generale has prepared its consolidated sustainability statement for the year ended 31 December 2024, in accordance with:

- Order No. 2023-1142 of 6 December 2023 ("the order transposing the CSRD") on the transposition into French law of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of 14 December 2022, commonly known as the *Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive* (CSRD); and
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 setting out the sustainability reporting standards (*European Sustainability Reporting Standards*, commonly referred to as "ESRS").

The Group is also subject to various regulations, standards and frameworks, both French and European, that overlap with the topics covered by the sustainability statement. When this is the case, it will be specifically mentioned in the relevant section.

FIRST TIME APPLICATION

The information presented in this sustainability statement were prepared in a first time application context of the legal, regulatory and normative requirements mentioned above. This first time application is marked by uncertainties on interpretation of the texts, and a first analysis of double materiality carried out in the absence of established practices and comparative data.

In this context, and for the purposes of verifiability and understandability, the Group focused on applying the normative requirements set out in the ESRS and on reporting on the basis of the information available at the date of approval of this sustainability statement by the Executive Board, which leads to:

- estimations (section 5.1.1.2.2 "Estimates and uncertainties"), for which the methodologies and assumptions could be fine-tuned when data availability and quality will increase and
- limitations of the perimeter on:
  - activities covered by the materiality assessment (section 5.1.3.1. "Outcomes of the IROs assessment in relation to the strategy and business model"),
  - the identification of eligible and aligned activities under European Taxonomy (Part 5.2 and related annexes),
  - activities covered by the Climate Change Mitigation Transition Plan (section 5.3.2.1 "Overview of the climate change mitigation transition plan"),
  - the underlying assets of the Group selected for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions (section 5.3.4.2 "Scope of calculation of GHG emissions attributed to the Group"),
  - entities with more than 10 employees in respect of the Group's own-account operations.

Finally, considering the underlying evolving path of CSRD and ESRS and in a continuous improvement approach, the Group could if necessary, adapt in the coming years the content of its sustainability statement, its data collection, disclosure processes and its internal control framework to take account of:

- the evolution of the regulatory and normative framework;
- issuing additional guidelines or questions and answers to facilitate a better understanding of the requirements;
- interpretations of regulatory and normative requirements and best practices;
- greater availability of data in particular as a result of the increase in the number of companies subject to sustainable information disclosure requirements.

PERIMETER OF GROUP SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The consolidated sustainability statement presents sustainability-related information at Group level. This information relates to the parent company Societe Generale, its controlled entities as included in the scope of accounting consolidation, including subsidiaries required to publish their own sustainability statement, and its holdings in joint ventures and associates in France and abroad.

It covers all of the Group's activities on its value chains which were identified as material during the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities, with, however, limitations as presented above. The outcome of this materiality assessment is presented in section 5.1.3.1 "Results of the evaluation of the IROs in relation to the strategy and the business model".

EUROPEAN SUBSIDIARIES OF THE GROUP PUBLISHING THEIR OWN SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The following European subsidiaries prepare their own sustainability statement:

- AYVENS SAS (France);
- BRD – Groupe Societe Generale SA (Romania);
- Komerční Banka AS (Czech Republic).

EUROPEAN SUBSIDIARIES OF THE GROUP EXEMPT FROM PUBLISHING A SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The following European subsidiaries, qualify for the exemption from publishing an individual or consolidated sustainability statement for their own scope:

- Boursorama SA (France);
- Compagnie générale de location d'équipements SA (France);
- Fiditalia SPA (Italy);
- Franfinance SA (France);
- GEFA Bank GmbH (Germany);
- Société Générale Luxembourg SA (Luxembourg);
- Sogecap SA (France).

However, some information will be provided by those exempt subsidiaries in their management report, including an exemption statement and a reference to the consolidated sustainability statement of the parent company Societe Generale.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE

The option provided for in the articles L. 232-6-3 and L. 233-28-4 of the French Commercial Code has been exercised. This allows the undertaking to be exempt from disclosure, in the sustainability statement, of impending developments or matters under negotiation.

5.1.1.2 Information on specific circumstances

5.1.1.2.1 TIME HORIZONS

ESRS 1 'General requirements' provides for the use of different time horizons. The Group has therefore adopted the following time periods:

- short-term: up to one year;
- medium term: one to five years;
- long term: beyond five years.

These time horizons are retained for the information disclosed in the sustainability statement. When the time horizons deviate from these periods, the exception is mentioned in the relevant section.

5.1.1.2.2 ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES

Generally, sustainable information could be subject to uncertainties linked to the state of scientific or economic knowledge and to the quality of internal and external data used for example for the value chain (developments below). This information may also be affected by possible future events with uncertain outcomes and consequences. In addition, some information, as prospective information, non-available data and the quantification of some sustainable information in peculiar environment information, are subject to estimations and judgement notably based on Group experience and on international recognized referential for sustainability matters. These estimates are sensitive to the methodological choices made and the assumptions used in their preparation.

Use of estimates and associated limitations

Metrics are presented in the sustainability statement, in particular regarding the Group's value chain information such as the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, which are based on estimates, averages or assumptions, and are sources of uncertainties with regard to their volatility and the quality of input data. Indeed, a metric constitutes an estimate by construction when it cannot be measured directly by the Group since the underlying data come either directly from customers or from external data providers. As a result, an uncertainty can arise on measurement. In the absence of available information, sector and geographical averages are used, which may not reflect the profile of the Group's customer portfolio, nor contain sufficiently precise information. For some metrics, such as greenhouse gas emissions attributed to financing activities, multiple data sources are combined. In addition, emission factors which convert activities data in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent - tCO2eq), are themselves subject to variations depending on sources used or application contexts. By nature, GHG emissions in the value chain cover a large panel of categories, including equipment and services supply, travel management, use of sold products, each containing their own uncertainties. Finally, the absence of consensus in methodological practices and the continuing evolving regulatory environment are also a source of complexity and uncertainty for the global estimation of GHG emissions.

Metrics published in the sustainability statement may be accompanied by explanations, in particular about the nature or limitations of the data or estimates (proxies) used. These explanations are mentioned in the description of the metric.

In that context the Group has put its best efforts to apply the more advanced practices and methodologies. They should be continuously improved in the future, subject to the gradual release of standardised and qualitative data by the Group's external partners and data suppliers.

Uncertainties inherent in forward-looking information

The sustainability statement contains objectives and other forward-looking statements that reflect the Group's ambitions. Such forward-looking information requires careful consideration regarding its use in decision-making. The Group's ambitions are based on its current convictions and expectations and are influenced by economic expectations. This forward-looking information is therefore subject to risks and significant hazards, including the occurrence of possible future events, the results of which are difficult to assess as they stand, and that are mostly not under the Group's control. They are therefore subject to significant uncertainties and do not constitute guarantees that the ambitions will be achieved. This sustainability statement reflects, in accordance with the obligations under the CSRD and the ESRS, the Group's trajectory and not definite outcome.

The implementation in each jurisdiction where the Group operates of policies, actions and targets as presented in this sustainability statement is subject to the respect of local regulatory and legal provisions.

5.1.1.2.3 CHANGES IN THE CONTENT AND PRESENTATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

Since 2017, sustainability-related information has been presented in the extra-financial performance statement ("DPEF") published on the basis of the provisions transposed into national law of Directive 2014/95/EU (*Non-Financial Reporting Directive* – NFRD).

The entry into force of the CSRD Directive, transposed into French law by the order transposing the CSRD, changed the presentation and content of sustainability-related information. The disclosure requirements have been considerably tightened, with the obligation to produce a sustainability statement divided into four parts:

- general information;
- environmental information;
- social information;
- governance information.

The sustainability statement is based on the standards applicable to all business sectors. The sector-specific standards for financial institutions should only be available and applicable from the 2026 financial year at the earliest.

Although the ESRS form the basis of the disclosures in the sustainability statement, other elements may be included, provided that they are considered material. Material and Group-specific sustainability matters have thus been integrated into the sustainability statement, in the disclosure on thematic standards.

5.1.1.2.4 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The Group discloses information required by the ESRS in its sustainability statement (included in this Chapter 5 of the Universal Registration Document), which is a specific section of the Management Report.

However, some information is incorporated by reference. The sustainability statement may therefore be based on information contained in other chapters of the Universal Registration Document. These references relate to the following disclosure requirements:

- GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies;
- GOV-2 – Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies;
- GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes;
- additionnal specific information regarding cybersecurity.

In addition, when, in accordance with IFRS, the topics covered by ESRS have material consequences on the consolidated financial statements, information is provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

5.1.2 SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

5.1.2.1 Key elements

PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)

"Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) covers all sustainability and sustainable development matters, including environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. This definition applies to Chapter 3 on Corporate Governance and to Chapter 5 on the Group's sustainability statement.

Sustainability matters and ESG topics

The ESRS provide an overview of the sustainability topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics (collectively referred to as sustainability matters) covered by ten ESG topical standards. The five environmental topics are: climate change, pollution, water, biodiversity and resources and the circular economy. The four social topics are: own workforce, workers in the value chain, affected communities, consumers and end-users. The governance topic is business conduct.

Sustainability matters correspond to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights and anti-corruption.

Sustainable finance

Sustainable finance covers loans, bonds, advisory mandates in sustainable and positive impact financing and securitisation: these products or services aim to directly finance or facilitate the raising of funds or the financing of projects clearly identified as generating benefits in environmental, social and/or business conduct terms.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders include individuals or groups affected, or potentially affected, positively or negatively, by the Group's activities or those of its business relationships, as well as users of sustainability statements.

5.1.2.1.1 KEY FIGURES AND STRATEGIC CSR OBJECTIVES

The Group generated a net banking income of EUR 26.8 billion, as presented in the 2024 Group consolidated results in Chapter 6, through services of retail banking, corporate and investment banking, private banking, insurance and specialised financial services, such as leasing and mobility solutions. The Group serves a diverse mix of customers and markets in France and abroad. Its business pillars meet the specific needs of customers, from individual customers, local businesses and non-profit organisations to global corporations, sovereign entities and financial institutions, providing tailored financial solutions across various regions and business sectors.

The Group employed around 119,000 people in more than 60 countries at the end of December 2024: 46% of the workforce is based in France, 31% in Europe (excluding France), 8% in Africa, the Mediterranean basin or French Overseas Territories, 12% in Asia and Australia and 3% in the Americas.

The Group's business model reflects its purpose: "Building together, with our clients, a better and sustainable future through responsible and innovative financial solutions". Societe Generale's strategic plan for 2026 aims to make the Group a leading European, robust and sustainable bank. In this context, the Group has announced an acceleration of its ESG ambitions, including:

- the reduction of fossil fuel exposures and increased efforts to align the Group's portfolios with a pathway consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement (see section 5.3.2.2.1 "Reducing the financing of fossil fuels and supporting the decarbonisation of the main greenhouse emitting sectors");
- investments for the transition (presented in section 5.3.2.2.2 "Increase transition finance to support clients to adapt to a low-carbon economy") with notably an envelope set up of EUR 1 billion;
- contribution to sustainable finance up to EUR ~500 billion (see section 5.3.2.2.2 "Increase transition finance to support clients to adapt to a low-carbon economy");
- an envelope of EUR 100 billion to reduce gender pay gap (presented in section 5.4.1 4.1 "Remuneration policy, including adequate wage");
- the development of partnerships and participation to international initiatives.

The Group's CSR ambition is based on four priority pillars: the environmental transition, positive local impact, being a responsible employer and the culture of responsibility.

5.1.2.1.2 SPECIFIC FEATURES OF BUSINESS LINE ACTIVITIES AND CLIENTS

MAPPING OF THE GROUP'S ACTIVITIES

The Group's activities are organised into three complementary pillars, as presented below and described in more detail in 1.4 of the Universal Registration Document.

32% NBI – French retail, Private Banking and Insurance	37% NBI – Global Banking and Investor Services	31% NBI – Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services
SG Network in France BoursoBank Private Banking Insurance	Global Banking Investor Services Financing and Advisory	Mobility International Retail Banking Financial Services

5.1.2.2 Key components of the business model and value chains

5.1.2.2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS MODEL AND VALUE CHAINS, INCLUDING UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM KEY COMPONENTS

PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Business model

The business model is the concise and systemic representation of the origin of a company's added value and how it shares that added value among different stakeholders over a period of time and for a clearly identified area of activity.

Value chain

The value chain corresponds to all activities, resources and relationships related to the company's business model and the environment in which it operates. It is divided into three parts:

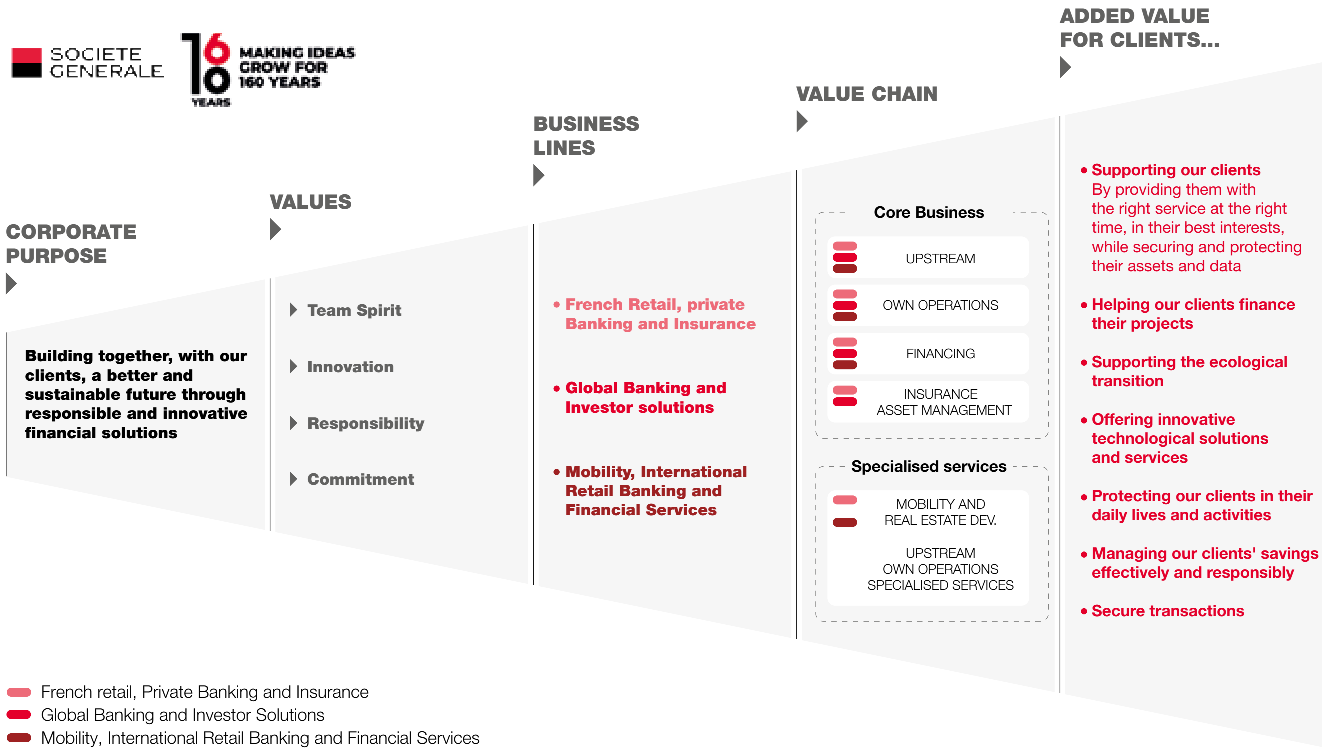
- upstream chain: activities related to the procurement of goods and services involving the company's suppliers;
- own operations: activities carried out for the company's internal management needs (cash management, liquidity, personnel management and other operating needs);
- downstream chain: products and services offered to the company's customers.

Business segment

The business segment is the result of the intersection between the types of activities within the Group and the different levels of the value chain. Based on the mapping of activities, classified by product type and customer type, the Group has distributed its different types of activities across its entire value chain (upstream, own operations, downstream).

The Group's business model seeks to offer responsible, innovative financing and investment solutions to help its customers realise their plans and meet the challenges of the transition. The Group draws on its financial strength, high-quality service and innovation-based approach. It drives forward its sustainability strategy, creating value for its stakeholders from accompanying its clients to managing capital in the best interests of shareholders.

A model that creates lasting value

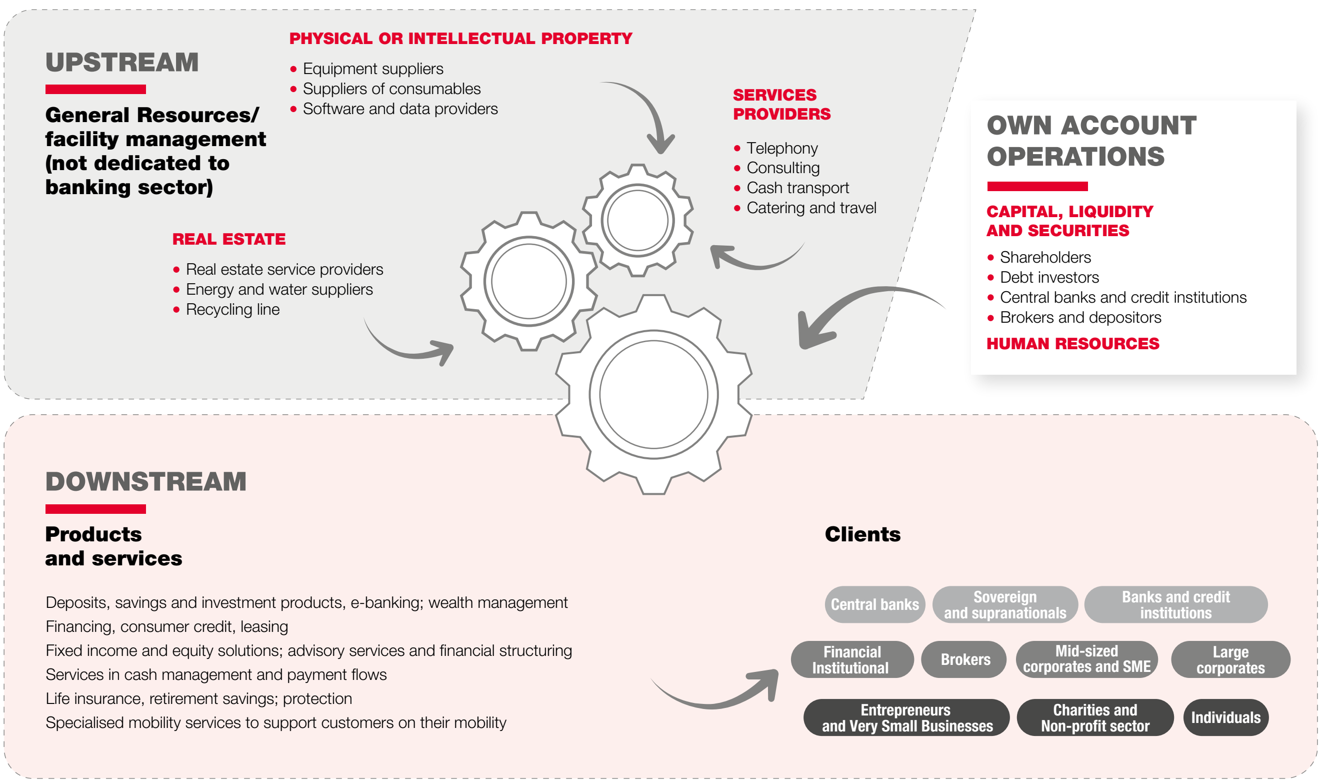


The analysis framework for sustainability matters as defined in the ESRS has led the Group to identify two distinct business models, each encompassing several business lines with their respective value chains: a primary business model for banking and insurance activities, and a specific business model for specialised mobility and real estate development services.

The mobility and real estate development business models differ significantly from that of the Group's main banking and insurance activities in terms of the composition of their revenues, the services offered and their customers.

Value chain

The different components of the value chain of the Group's banking and insurance activities are shown below.



With EUR 5.5 billion in external expenditure, the upstream part of the Group's value chain, which covers the main procurement expenses, includes IT services, software, auditing and consulting. The Group works with large international corporates, SMEs and innovative start-ups to meet its various purchasing needs and maintain relationships with its suppliers built on trust.

Own operations essential to how the Group functions include:

- human resources management through policies to ensure the training, fair remuneration and well-being of employees;
- management of real estate such as the various office sites;
- maintenance of IT systems critical for business continuity, data security and effective communication.

In contrast, the downstream value chain of the Group's core businesses is extensive and highly diversified. It includes financing and investment services on one hand, and insurance and asset management services on the other. Financing and investment services include three sub-segments, depending on the type of products/services and customers:

- corporate banking, which provides tailored financing solutions to its customers, both large corporates and SMEs, including structured finance, M&A finance, project finance, syndicated lending and payment services;
- retail banking, *i.e.* a traditional banking network offering services (*e.g.* deposits, loans and payments) mostly through physical branches, online banking with 24/7 access to accounts *via* online platforms and mobile devices, and private banking offering wealth management services, investment and estate planning;
- Investment banking, which offers market services, investment advice and portfolio management, as well as support services for mergers and acquisitions, initial public offerings (IPOs) and debt issues, offering specific products for corporates, financial institutions and investors.

In terms of insurance, the Group offers integrated insurance solutions – including life, non-life and protection – included in banking services to help large corporates, SMEs and individuals manage both their financial and insurance needs.

In addition, the Group offers asset management services through internally managed funds and collaborations, offering services such as custody, financial advisory and discretionary management to large corporates, SMEs, institutions and third-party asset managers.

VALUE CHAIN SEGMENTS OF CORE ACTIVITIES AND SPECIALISED SERVICES

Société Générale core business value chain

				Downstream				
Business Lines	**Upstream**	**Own Operations**		**Financing**			**Insurance / Asset management**	
Segments	Management of supply chain	Other own operations	Own account	Corporate Financing	Retail banking	Investment banking	Asset management	Insurance
Description of key activities	**Acquisition of goods and services instrumental to own operations**	**HR management, properties management (*e.g.*, office sites, buildings, etc.) and IT management** **Resources consumption:** energy, water, waste management, etc.	**Managing group liquidity / funding management and structural risk management** **Compliance and business conduct system** **Human Capital Management**	**Financial solutions for companies:** structured finance, M&A, financing, project finance, syndicated loans to support corporate clients' strategic growth	**Comprehensive financial services, including:** deposits, loans, and investment products, to individual and small business clients	**Capital markets services, advisory, and financing services for corporate, institutional, and public clients**	**Tailored investment solutions for institutional and private clients**	**Range of insurance solutions:** life insurance, retirement savings, and personal protection through partnerships
Actors in the value chain	Providers of IT and consulting Providers of equipment and other facilities Financial intermediaries Distributors	Employees Contractors	Large Corporate clients Sovereigns Financial Institutions	Large Corporate clients Small-Medium-Size corporate clients	Individual clients Small Business clients	Large Corporate clients Financial Institutions Institutional investors	Large Corporate clients Small-Medium-Size corporate clients Individual clients Third party Asset Managers	Large Corporate clients Small-Medium-Size corporate clients Individual clients Intermediaries

Specialised services value chain

Management of supply chain	Sourcing vehicles and services; establishing partnerships for maintenance, repairs, and insurance
Own operations	Fleet acquisition and financing; Overseeing project design and construction phases; Managing risk, regulatory compliance, and internal IT infrastructure
Specialised services	Offering corporates, SMEs, and individual clients specialised services around mobility (leasing, fleet management, and multi-mobility, *via* Ayvens) and real estate developments (*via* SOGEPROM)

- French retail, Private Banking and Insurance
- Global Banking and Investor Solutions
- Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services

5.1.2.2.2 THE ROLE OF SOCIETE GENERALE IN ITS VALUE CHAINS

Managing the upstream value chain and own operations ethically and responsibly

The role of the Purchasing Department is to identify, with the help of suppliers, the appropriate solutions to contribute to the Group's operational efficiency, by focusing on the quality of supplier relations, and the social and solidarity economy (SSE) and reducing the climate impact of its businesses.

The role of Human Resources is to fulfil the Group's five key missions: providing administrative management for human resources and payroll; managing employees' careers; defining and managing compensation and benefits; managing jobs and skills; defining and managing social policies. These key missions are in line with the Group's three goals as a responsible employer: to enable all current and future employees to fulfil their potential within the Group; to offer a rewarding, suitable and efficient working environment; and to strengthen employee engagement and impact.

Creating value for the Group's customers and other stakeholders in the downstream value chain

By embedding sustainability within its offering, the Group ensures that all types of customers – from large corporates to public entities, institutional investors, individuals, SMEs, professionals, and entrepreneurs – have access to a wide range of services that meet their financing, investment, and operational needs. In that context, the bank finances notably sustainable projects or green equipment and offers products with embedded ESG metrics. In terms of investments and savings, it offers structured products and ESG advisory by leveraging the expertise developed within the Group. For retail customers, diagnostic and advisory services include ESG advisory, energy transition support and carbon footprint management tools.

In addition, the Group offers insurance, Securities Services and receivables finance integrating ESG indicators, enabling customers to align their financing and investment strategy with their sustainability goals.

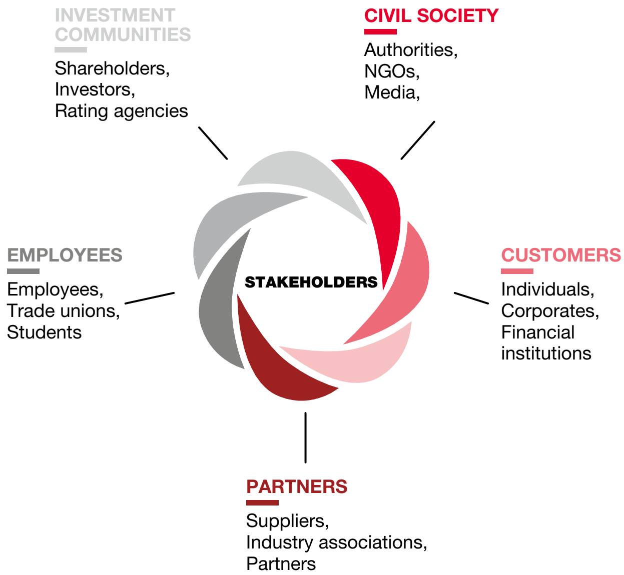
The Group also promotes sustainable growth in the communities it serves by contributing to the financing of equipment supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, notably through the financing of infrastructure.

In terms of sustainable mobility, customers benefit from electric vehicle leasing, purchase financing and mobility-as-a-service solutions.

5.1.2.3 Stakeholders' interests and views

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

By listening closely to stakeholders, the Group can gain more insight into changes in its environment and the agility to respond to new expectations. The Group engages in dialogue with its key stakeholders, categorised below into five major families:



Appropriate channels are in place at different levels of the organisation to foster a transparent and constructive dialogue with each stakeholder family. This takes place throughout the year and for specific events, such as when preparing for strategic reviews. Each stakeholder has a privileged entry point within the Group, responsible for coordinating the dialogue. In 2024, a mapping of the entire framework was produced. This will be updated annually under the aegis of the Sustainability Department.

The Group seeks to continually improve its dialogue mechanism, in line with the expectations expressed by its stakeholders, by encouraging the sharing of best practice among business lines and by keeping track of industry best practice that reflect its own issues.

The views and interests of affected stakeholders on sustainability are presented to governance bodies and inform the Group's strategic thinking:

- during presentations of the results of specific consultations (studies, surveys, etc.);
- when the double materiality assessment is published;
- through existing governance channels during strategic reviews, risk reviews, regulatory changes, etc.

The outcome of this dialogue is also taken into account in the Board of Directors' evaluation of the performance of General Management (see Chapter 3).

PRESENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS: THE DIALOGUE PROCESS, TOPICS COVERED AND OUTCOMES

The following items illustrate aspects of the dialogue mechanism for each major stakeholder family. Without being exhaustive, these items are intended to give an overview of the process and the content of the discussions.

Civil society

Key stakeholders	**Regulators/supervisors, NGOs, media**
Aims of the dialogue process	Dialogue with regulators/supervisors allows the Group to understand and anticipate regulatory changes, but also to contribute to discussions within the industry. Dialogue with NGOs and the media allows the Group to pay closer attention to the expectations of civil society in terms of environmental and social issues. It also allows to clarify commitments when necessary.
Organisation of the dialogue	The Group maintains close relations with regulators/supervisors wherever it operates and regularly participates in various consultations. Dialogue is most often initiated by regulators/supervisors. All dialogue with the media is handled by the Communication Division; dialogue with NGOs falls within the remit of the Sustainability Department. The main channels are: ■ interaction when requests are sent to the Group or following NGO publications; ■ regular bilateral meetings and briefings on specific events or news; ■ discussions led by institutions or industry associations; ■ monitoring of media coverage and press releases.
Topics covered in 2024	New supervisory regulations, ESG regulations (sustainability reporting, due diligence, taxonomy, financing of the transition, etc.), digital regulations (AI and financial services, etc.), financial market regulation (Capital Markets Union, MiFID, Retail Investment Strategy, etc.), regulations on improving access to housing and energy renovation. The Group's climate strategy: sectoral policies, their implementation and scope and the technological challenges related to the transition. HR news, restructuring and employment protection plans, diversity and inclusion, including gender equality.
Outcomes of the dialogue	The outcomes of the dialogue mainly influence: ■ the Group's normative approach; ■ the Group's CSR goals and key commitments; ■ the Group's environmental and social policies.

Investment community

Key stakeholders	**Shareholders, investors, rating agencies**
Aims of the dialogue	The Group aims to provide the investment community with a high level of transparency on its performance and strategic objectives.
Organisation of the dialogue	Dialogue with the investment community is coordinated by the Finance Division at Group level and involves the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the General Management and the Finance Division. The main channels are: ■ presentations, roadshows, conferences; ■ bilateral meetings; ■ shareholders Consultative Committee; ■ annual reviews and regular discussions with rating agencies; ■ general Meeting.
Topics covered in 2024	■ strategy and financial performance; ■ strategy and extra-financial performance; ■ opportunities and risks; ■ governance.
Outcomes of the dialogue	■ the Group's strategy and publications.

Clients

Key stakeholders	Individuals, corporates, financial institutions
Aims of the dialogue	Ongoing dialogue with customers allows the Group to measure their perceptions and anticipate their expectations, to design appropriate solutions with them and to raise their awareness of environmental and social issues in order to support them in their transition.
Organisation of the dialogue	The organisation of dialogue with customers is specific to each Business Unit and subsidiary of the Group. It is tailored to the type of customer and the issues specific to each business line. The main channels are: ■ customer feedback from employees; ■ Data transmitted during know-your-customer procedures; ■ satisfaction surveys, including Net Promoter Scores (NPS), by poll or interview; ■ studies, carried out by the Group or a third party, to gather expectations or perceptions on specific issues, in particular ESG; ■ bilateral meetings, face-to-face and/or through online platforms and call centres; ■ multi-party dialogue mechanisms; ■ a mediation and complaint mechanism (see section 5.4.2.2.1 “Customers policies”); ■ conferences, events, newsletters, etc.
Topics covered in 2024	■ the quality of the products and services provided and the pricing; ■ the development of new products and services; ■ the customer journey and relationship; ■ innovation and artificial intelligence; ■ economic and regulatory news; ■ data protection and fraud; ■ sustainability matters specific to our customers’ activities (decarbonisation, renovation, mobility, savings, etc.).
Outcomes of the dialogue	The outcomes of the dialogue mainly influence: ■ commercial strategies and offerings; ■ the relationship model and customer journey; ■ environmental and social policies; ■ development of nez offers in response to client's needs.

Employees

Key stakeholders	Employees, trade unions, students
Aim of the dialogue	The culture of dialogue is one of the commitments of the responsible employer strategy. It is fertile ground for capturing the views and interests of employees, gaining insights into what drives their engagement and supporting change during the Group’s transformations. The Group is also committed to regular dialogue with students, future employees and/or potential customers.
Organisation of the dialogue	Dialogue with employees is orchestrated by Human Resources at Group level, in addition to the individual and collective managerial dialogue specific to each department. The main channels are: ■ regular surveys to measure employee engagement and well-being, including an annual Group-wide employee survey; ■ regular meetings with staff representatives and the UNI Global Union (see section 5.4.1.4.2 “Dialogue with employees and their representatives”); ■ mobilisation of employees on specific topics or projects (*e.g.* collaborative workshops, white papers, etc.); ■ external studies, in particular to understand the expectations of students/younger generations; ■ internal events (face-to-face and online) and external events (student campuses); ■ a whistleblowing system (see section 5.5.1.1.2 “Whistleblower protection”).
Topics covered in 2024	■ attracting and retaining talent, training, mobility, career development; ■ well-being at work, including flexible working conditions, diversity, equity and inclusion, feedback and the culture of dialogue, the treatment of inappropriate behaviour; ■ compensation policy; ■ the Group’s financial and extra-financial strategy; ■ digital transformation, innovation capabilities and client centricity; ■ organisational transformation, workload, operational efficiency.
Outcomes of the dialogue	The outcomes of the dialogue mainly influence: ■ the “Human Capital” strategy for 2030 and in particular career management, employee experience and the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion strategy in 2024; ■ Culture and Conduct approach; ■ compensation policy.

Partners

Key stakeholders	Suppliers, industry associations, other partners
Aims of the dialogue	Close dialogue allows the Group to build lasting relationships with its suppliers. The Group's employees are actively involved with various industry associations, enabling the Group to contribute to industry initiatives, identify trends and dialogue with common stakeholders (regulators/supervisors, industry associations, local authorities, etc.).
Organisation of the dialogue	Dialogue with suppliers is coordinated by the Group's Purchasing Division. The involvement of employees in local industry associations is organised by each Business Unit or Service Unit. Participation in certain external organisations is coordinated at Group level. The main channels are: ■ surveys, conducted by third parties or internally; ■ regular bilateral meetings; ■ conferences, workshops, events, newsletters, etc.
Topics covered in 2024	■ development and innovation opportunities; ■ extra-financial criteria for calls for tenders and contractual clauses; ■ invoice payment terms; ■ working conditions and skills development for our suppliers' employees; ■ ESG methodologies; ■ environmental and social policies.
Outcomes of the dialogue	The outcomes of the dialogue mainly influence: ■ purchasing strategy; ■ environmental and social policies.

5.1.3 IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES (IROS)

5.1.3.1 Outcomes of the IRO assessment in relation to the strategy and business model

PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

IROs (Impacts, Risks and Opportunities)

The concept of IRO covers impacts, risks and opportunities related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics.

Impacts correspond to the negative or positive effects generated by the Group's activities or its business relationships on environmental, social or governance matters. These effects may be real or potential, in the short, medium or long term.

Sustainability matters may result in risks or opportunities that have or could have an impact (negative for risks and positive for opportunities) on the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to funding or liquidity, or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

Double materiality

The double materiality assessment is the cornerstone of the sustainability statement: the undertaking discloses information on sustainability matters identified as material. This analysis is carried out on three levels of the value chain (upstream, own operations, downstream).

The materiality of a sustainability matter must be analysed from two dimensions:

- the impact (actual or potential, positive or negative, over the short, medium and long term) that the undertaking could have on the environment and people as a result of its activities: this is the impact materiality; and
- the financial effects of ESG matters on the undertaking, its financial position, financial performance, access to funding, etc. These financial effects can be positive, in which case they are opportunities, or negative, in which case they are financial risks: this is the financial materiality.

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY TOPICS

The Group has identified, analysed and assessed its impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) for environmental, social and governance topics. The scope of the double materiality assessment covers the Group's operations and activities, as well as the upstream and downstream value chain according to the available data, as detailed in section 5.1.2.2 "Key elements of the business model and value chains" and section 5.1.1.2.2 "Estimations and uncertainties".

Subsidiaries that publish their own sustainability statement are required to detail their specific IROs, which may differ from those of the Group in terms of materiality and difference in business models.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL IROS

The double materiality assessment revealed that the material IROs mainly concern:

- financing and life insurance activities with matters focused on the downstream value chain;
- specialised services activities (mobility) across the entire value chain;
- own operations, mainly the impact on the Group's own workforce and business conduct.

The topics of cybersecurity and employee engagement are not covered by ESRS but involve matters that the Group considers material. Information on these topics is therefore included in sections 5.5.3 "Cybersecurity" and 5.4.1.4.3 "Contributing individually and collectively to actions with a positive impact".

Regarding the value chain for its core activities of banking and insurance, the description of the Group's material IROs is presented in the table below:

IROs	Description	Levels of the value chain and activities concerned	Time horizons
E1 – CLIMATE CHANGE			
Impact	Financed emissions are assessed as material with a potential negative material impact in terms of climate change	**Downstream** – Corporate activities Corporate and Investment Banking	ST, MT, LT
Impact	Emissions associated with investment (*i.e.* investments in corporate equities and bonds) are assessed as material and have a potentially negative material impact in terms of climate change	**Downstream** – Life Insurance	ST, MT, LT
Risk	The risk of default on the financing granted by the Group is accentuated by transition risks and physical risks related to climate change (credit risk)	**Downstream** – Corporate and Investment Banking	ST, MT, LT
Risk	The risk of default on market operations is accentuated by transition risks and physical risks related to climate change (counterparty risk)	**Downstream** – Corporate and Investment Banking	ST, MT, LT
Risk	A risk of drop of value activities could be material in the event of an increase in charges and/or decrease in margins (business risk)	**Downstream** – All activities	ST, MT, LT
Opportunities	The Group identifies various material short- and medium-term opportunities in supporting its customers with the low-carbon transition	**Downstream** – Corporate activities and Corporate and Investment Banking Retail Banking and Trade Finance	ST, MT
S1 – OWN WORKFORCE			
Impact	The Group could have a potential negative material impact on its own employees regarding working conditions and equal treatment	**Own operations** (Human Resources)	ST, MT
Impact	The Group has a positive material impact on its employees' engagement and the society through the philanthropic activities of its corporate Foundation	**Own operations** (Human Resources)	ST, MT
S4 – CONSUMERS AND END-USERS			
Impact	The Group could have a potential negative material impact on the protection of its customers' privacy (banking secrecy) and personal data (GDPR).	**Downstream** – Retail Banking and Life Insurance	ST
Impact	The Group could have a potential negative material impact in connection with marketing practices on access to quality information, non-discrimination and access to banking products and services.	**Downstream** – Retail Banking and Life Insurance	ST
Risk	In case the Group's counterparties fail to meet minimum standards of compliance vis-à-vis their own consumers, there is a risk of litigation between the Group's counterparties and their clients that could lead to a deterioration in the credit quality of those counterparties (through an increase in their costs and a decrease in their revenues), potentially generating a significant risk of default (credit risk).	**Downstream** – Corporate and Investment Banking	ST, MT
G1 – BUSINESS CONDUCT			
Impact	The Group could have a potential negative material impact in connection with its supplier relationships and payment practices	**Upstream** – (Suppliers)	ST, MT
Impact	The Group could have a potential negative material impact in connection with the corporate culture, whistleblower protection, the system for preventing and detecting the risk of corruption and cybersecurity	**Own operations** (Employee relations) **Upstream** (Supplier relations) **Downstream** (Relations with customers and counterparties)	ST, MT, LT
Risk	In case of non-compliance with adequate governance standards within the Group's counterparties, a risk of deterioration in their credit quality could result in a material risk of default for the Group (credit risk)	**Downstream** – Corporate activities Corporate and Investment Banking	ST, MT, LT

In addition to the material IROs identified at the Group level, there are material IROs on ESG topics more specifically related to the specialised services activity of Ayvens group, whose business model differs significantly from the Group's main banking and insurance business; those IROs are presented below:

IROs	Description	Levels of the value chain and activities concerned	Time horizons
E1 – CLIMATE CHANGE			
Impact	Emissions associated with the manufacture and use of vehicles during lease agreements and after resale are assessed as material and have a potential negative material impact in terms of climate change	**Specialised services** (Ayvens) **Upstream – Downstream**	ST
E2 – POLLUTION			
Impact	Leased vehicles have a potential negative material impact on pollution at the manufacturing stage, during their useful life and when being dismantled.	**Specialised services** (Ayvens) **Upstream – Downstream**	ST
E5 – RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY			
Impact	The use of raw materials in the manufacture and maintenance of leased vehicles has a potential negative material impact on the use of resources.	**Specialised services** (Ayvens) **Upstream**	ST
S2 – WORKERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN			
Impact	Workers at industrial sites where leased vehicles are built, dismantled or recycled could experience a negative material impact in terms of occupational health and safety	**Specialised services** (Ayvens) **Upstream**	MT
	The transformation and electrification of the leased vehicle fleet could have a potential negative material impact on employment in vehicle manufacturing (less maintenance, longer service life), but also a potential positive material impact on job creation related to car manufacturing (technological developments) and associated services (charging stations, repair, transport services)	**Specialised services** (Ayvens) **Upstream**	MT

Taking into account the specificities of car leasing services, the policies, actions, targets and metrics related to the impacts described above are determined and measured within the boundaries of Ayvens' Group, which published its own sustainability statement as specified in section 5.1.1.1 "Introduction to the sustainability statemen". As regards the GHG emissions linked to the activity of Ayvens, they are consolidated in the Group's emissions inventory in section 5.3.4. "Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the Group".

INTERACTION OF MATERIAL IMPACTS WITH THE STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

All material impacts are integrated into the Group's strategy and business model.

Environmental matters, and specifically those related to climate change, unfold at several levels: the Group's strategy to decarbonise financing in the most carbon emissive sectors, to support clients in their transitions and to develop partnerships for investment in innovative environmental solutions.

For its own workforce, the Group deploys its responsible employer strategy, which is one of the pillars of the Group's CSR strategy. Based on ambitious goals and quantified commitments, the aim is to ensure quality of life at work, equity, inclusion, and the professional development of employees. These are essential factors in encouraging employee engagement within the Group and improving performance.

In addition, the satisfaction and support of customers, and of consumers and end-users more broadly, are key components of the Group's strategy and business model. These include the use of the Net Promoter Score (NPS) in feedback and customer service.

Lastly, the Group expresses its responsible commitment through its corporate culture, ethics and business conduct.

CURRENT AND ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL EFFECTS RELATED TO FINANCIAL MATERIALITY AND THE GROUP'S MITIGATION ACTIONS

For each financial materiality matter, including risks and opportunities, the Group has analysed the current and anticipated financial effects on the business model, value chain, strategy and decision-making, as well as on its financial position and performance. These effects give rise to specific mitigation actions.

Financial impacts of risks

The analysis revealed that none of the risks set out below has been identified as requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities through impairments or provisions as at 31 December 2024.

Risks	Current and anticipated financial effects	Mitigation actions
E1 – CLIMATE CHANGE		
Credit risk	Climate change could lead to an increase in the net cost of risk for the Group. Physical and transition risks can negatively impact the revenues, costs and assets of counterparties, thus eroding their credit quality. This effect is taken into account through (i) the inclusion of climate in the budget process (with a climate-stressed trajectory) covering P&L, and (ii) the creation of a specific add-on to climate risk under the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) economic perspective for capital. Transition risk has been identified as material in the short, medium and long terms, mainly in relation to undertakings in sectors that emit high levels of greenhouse gases (*e.g.* oil and gas, real estate, aviation, industry, automotive). In a stressed transition scenario, these sectors may not be able to adapt sufficiently quickly to changes in technology, regulation or consumer behaviour. In the short, medium and long terms, physical risk is expected to have a more negative impact on the Group's portfolio. Indeed, the rise in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is expected to increase losses, especially for exposed sectors in terms of infrastructure (*e.g.* oil and gas, telecommunications, electricity). These factors, both for physical and transition risk, may also reduce the value of collateral assets and thus the ability of banks to recover their loan amounts in the event of customer default.	Climate risk is managed by an ESG assessment of counterparties and transactions embedded in the Group's lending policies, including origination guidelines and exclusion criteria. Transition risk is also specifically taken into account *via* the targets the Group has set within the framework of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which aim to contribute to the transition of the Group's portfolio.
Counterparty risk	Climate change may affect the Group's revenues and costs due to both the probability of counterparty default (as for credit risk) and the amount of counterparty exposure (effect of climate risks on the value of the underlying assets of derivatives). These effects are taken into account by creating a specific add-on to climate risk under the ICAAP economic perspective. Counterparty risk was considered material in the short, medium and long terms, for risk factors related to transition and physical risk.	In particular, the Group mitigates counterparty risk in particular through margin calls in counterparty transactions, embedded in master agreements, where possible. The nature of the transactions carried out (mainly hedging solutions on the currency and interest rate markets) also limits the risks associated with the climate factor. A system of monitoring has been set up so that dedicated committees can steer counterparty risk by sector and by level of vulnerability, as described in part 5.3.5.3.
Business risk	Climate change can lead to a loss of value for the Group due to fluctuating volumes, margins, fee income and operating expenses, caused by changes in investor and customer behaviour, rapid technological change and regulations. These effects are considered material in the short, medium and long terms for transition and physical risks.	These risks are mitigated by the rapid turnover of the funding portfolios of the concerned activities.

Risks	Current and anticipated financial effects	Mitigation actions
S4 – CONSUMERS AND END-USERS		
Credit risk	The failure of the Group's counterparties to meet minimum standards of compliance towards their consumers may lead to a deterioration in the profitability of these counterparties, owing to an increase in litigation costs (fines, damages, legal fees) or a decrease in their revenues (indirectly through a decline in activity due to the negative consequences of litigation on the counterparty's reputation). This fall in profitability is likely to lead to a deterioration in the credit quality of these counterparties and therefore a higher net cost of risk. This risk has been identified as material in the short and medium terms.	The Group manages the impact of this risk factor by including it in the ESG risk factor analysis, which is in turn part of the credit approval process. In these analyses, consumers and end-users are considered as a whole, without taking into account any segmentation.
G1 – BUSINESS CONDUCT		
Credit risk	The effect of the governance risk factor on the Group's counterparties, *i.e.* the risk related to the inability of these counterparties to adhere to high standards of governance (in business conduct in general, as well as in the areas of regulatory compliance and corruption) exposes them to regulatory compliance, litigation and reputational risks. These risks could potentially lead to a deterioration in the credit quality of these counterparties and therefore a higher net cost of risk for the Group. This risk has been identified as material in the short, medium and long terms.	Similar to the 'Consumers and end-users' topic, the Group manages the impact of this risk factor by including it in the ESG risk factor analysis, which is in turn part of the credit approval process. This approach is accompanied by exclusion and identification lists. In addition, matters related to financial crime are dealt with in separate processes as described in chapter 4.11 "Non-compliance and litigation risks".

Financial impacts related to opportunities

For this first exercise, the financial impacts related to opportunities were determined from the projection of revenues associated with sustainability topics estimated in the short and medium terms. Climate change presents material opportunities for revenue from the provision of sustainable finance to support customers in the move towards a low-carbon economy.

RESILIENCE OF THE STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL TO MATERIAL IROS

The resilience of the Group's strategy and business model to the material IROs identified is based on the following risk management processes.

In compliance with the requirements of the European Central Bank (ECB), the Group ensures that climate and environmental (C&E) risks are identified and assessed with an appropriate level of granularity, taking into account the Business Units, geographical regions, portfolios, economic sectors and products or services.

This resilience to material IROs is made possible by:

- the existence of specific mitigating factors and the processes for their management, and
- through the annual materiality assessment and Business Environment Scan (BES) exercises.

These exercises aim to ensure continuous adaptation to changes in the materiality of IROs and involve a cyclical process, allowing them to be taken into account in the definition of the strategic guidelines for the business lines and their translation into a budget trajectory.

METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE RESILIENCE ANALYSIS OF THE GROUP'S STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

The Business Environment Scan (BES) aims to identify a wide range of external factors and trends that shape the business conditions in which a business operates or is likely to operate. It is a key process through which each Business Unit integrates external factors, such as macroeconomic variables, the competitive landscape, sectoral policies and regulations, technological advances, and societal and geopolitical developments.

The BES methodology is based on a continuous three-step process:

- preparation: definition of the relevant risk factors and granularity of analyses by Business Unit;
- impact analysis: assessment of the effects of risk factors on the Group's business environment;
- business implications: identification and prioritisation of threats and opportunities for the Group.

This process, which involves teams within the Group's Risk Department, Business Units and management working together, also considers the outcome of the financial materiality assessment. In line with this assessment, the Group uses three main climate scenarios to inform its analyses: Below 2°C, Net Zero 2050 (increased exposure to transition risks) and Current Policies (increased exposure to physical risks). These scenarios apply over three time horizons in order to analyse the effects of climate and environmental risks according to various temporal contexts: short term (2024-2025), medium term (2030) and long term (2040-2050).

The governance bodies (as described in section 5.1.4) play a key role in steering this process and monitoring the implementation of the policy.

5.1.3.2 Description of processes to identify and assess material IROs

5.1.3.2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESSES TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS MATERIAL IROS

PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Transmission channels

Transmission channels are the causal chains that explain the impact of ESG risk factors on financial institutions through their counterparties, the assets they invest in or their own operations. They fall into two categories:

- microeconomic transmission channels (direct channels), which include the causal chains by which climate risk factors affect (i) banks' individual counterparties (households, corporates and sovereigns) and their assets; and (ii) the banks themselves, through the impacts on their operations or their financing capacity, as well as through impacts on their financial assets (such as bonds, single-name CDS and equities);

  Examples of microeconomic transmission channels include lower real estate values, erosion of household wealth, lower return from assets, higher insurance premiums, increased compliance and legal costs, rise in other costs, material damage and disruption to activities, loss of market share, negative impact on the Company's image, and financial contagion (market losses and tighter credit conditions);
- macroeconomic transmission channels (indirect channels) are the mechanisms by which climate risk factors affect macroeconomic factors, such as labour productivity and economic growth, and how these, in turn, can impact banks through their effect on the economy in which banks operate. Macroeconomic transmission channels also capture the effects on macroeconomic market variables such as risk-free interest rates, inflation, commodities and foreign exchange rates.

  Examples of these macroeconomic transmission channels include lower profitability, weaker demand, lower output and effects linked to exchange rates and interest rates, etc.

ESRS norms, which apply to all business sectors, set general guidelines regarding the double materiality assessment. Thus, they do not require a specific process or particular steps to be followed. This section therefore describes the approach taken by the Group for its own double materiality assessment, drawing on the EFRAG guidance on implementation and existing stakeholder dialogue mechanisms.

The IROs were each assessed separately over the time horizons considered relevant taking into account the value chain and using approaches by ESRS topic.

Description of the process and key steps to identify and assess impacts

The Group used a four-step process to identify and assess potential or actual impacts on the environment and people, before taking into account any mitigation action by the Group or its business relationships:

STEP 1: PREPARATION OF THE ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS

In this preparatory stage, the Group mapped its activities with a view to defining the business segments across the value chain. It then identified for each segment the transmission channels of actual or potential ESG impacts that could be linked to the topics covered by ESRS, as well as additional and specific matters.

All value chain segments of the core activities of Societe Generale, as an international group made up of diverse businesses, have been systematically analysed for impact materiality, with a view to comprehensively identifying the potential negative material impacts generated by the Group. The positive impacts identified are mainly linked to actions or policies to mitigate negative impacts of the Group and have, therefore, not been retained except for the employees' commitment in philanthropic actions.

The different segments of the Group's activities have been analysed taking into account the potential transmission channels of negative impact and objective criteria, such as the attention paid by regulators/ regulatory supervisors or standard-setting bodies or the absence of vulnerable actors in the value chain.

To carry out the materiality assessment, the Group identified the data sources available internally and externally and made its best efforts to collect to the possible extent the appropriate data. The external data used for this first exercise mainly concerns benchmarking data, industry-related estimates (proxies) and impact ratings by business sector.

Due to the lack of quality data on the value chain, especially downstream, the materiality assessment focuses mainly on direct contractual relationships, such as large corporate customers or retail customers. As the quality of the data improves and the amount of available data increases, the Group will be able to broaden its analysis and make it increasingly relevant.

STEP 2: INTERNAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Group has developed an internal methodology to assess the actual and potential impacts identified in the previous step. This methodology is based primarily on a quantitative analysis when the data are available (internally for greenhouse gas emissions or via external sources ENCORE and Maplecroft), supplemented as necessary by an internal CSR expert opinion. In the absence of available quantitative data, a qualitative materiality assessment methodology was developed.

This work resulted in an internal score for impact materiality by ESRS topic and by business segment concerned.

STEP 3: INCLUSION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE ASSESSMENT

The internal materiality assessment was accompanied by the views and interests of stakeholders, on the basis of existing dialogue described in section 5.1.2.3 "Interests and views of stakeholders" in relation with the Group's CSR ambitions enabling the central CSR expert analysis to be confirmed or adjusted.

STEP 4: AGGREGATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE ASSESSMENT

Lastly, the outcome of the impact materiality assessment at the business level was aggregated into a consolidated Group-wide view for each topic.

Impact assessment methodology and criteria

Impact materiality was determined by assessing the severity of actual or potential impacts and the likelihood of their occurrence. For the qualitative analysis, the assessment methodology is based on four criteria. Severity is based on three criteria: the scale, scope and irremediable character, the latter criterion being the likelihood of occurrence of potential impacts. Each severity criterion was ranked on a scale of 1 (very low) to 5 (very high). Similarly, the likelihood, or possibility of a potential impact occurring in the short, medium and long term, was ranked on a scale from 1 (unlikely) to 5 (very likely or actual).

In some cases, the internal CSR experts were unable to reach a conclusion on some of the severity criteria in the absence of factual elements or references enabling them to make a decision. Where that is the case, the criterion is considered to be weak.

In addition, for this first impact assessment exercise, the Group focused on negative impacts. For the positive impacts, the Group recognised the need to meet strict criteria (*e.g.* intentionality, additionality, clear accountability of the Group, lack of mitigation of a negative impact) to determine their materiality. At present, the fulfilment of these criteria is not clearly demonstrable.

For the quantitative analysis, the scoring methodology is similar but has been simplified for two criteria (severity and likelihood of occurrence), to take into account the severity scores provided by external bodies.

The overall score resulting from the combination of the different assessment criteria is then compared against a predefined threshold to determine its materiality.

Description of the process and key steps to identify and assess financial materiality

The financial materiality identification and assessment exercise is based on the "Materiality Assessment Implementation Guidance" published by EFRAG for the assessment of opportunities, accompanied by the ECB "Guide on climate-related and environmental risks" for the materiality of risks.

The key steps for the financial materiality assessment are as follows:

- an identification of risks and opportunities and selection of key matters;
- a quantification of the risks and opportunities, corresponding to an assessment of the potential negative or positive financial effect on the Group for each risk factor or opportunity, taking into account the time horizon, level of materiality and frequency of occurrence of risk scenarios;
- the conclusion on financial materiality is reached by comparing quantified results with predefined materiality thresholds, such thresholds being defined in line with the Risk Appetite Framework at Group level.

Methodology and criteria for assessing the materiality of risks

PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

ESG risks

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks can be defined as the potential negative materialisation of current or prospective ESG factors through the Group's counterparties, the assets that the Group invests in or its own operations. These ESG factors can materialise with different intensity through various types of risk and impact the Group's activities, performance and financial position in the short, medium and long term.

The Group's risk management framework is continuously reviewed and updated to take these new sustainability matters into account.

ESG risk factors

For the Group, ESG risks do not constitute a new category of risks but represent a risk factor that potentially aggravates existing categories of risks. They can be defined as follows:

- **environmental risk factors** are those related to the quality and proper functioning of the natural environment and natural systems. They include factors such as climate change, biodiversity, energy consumption, waste management and more. These environmental risk factors can have a detrimental financial impact through various risk factors that can be categorised as follows:
  - the physical risk, which refers to the current or potential financial effect of physical environmental factors on the Group, its counterparties or its invested assets, and on its own operations, physical risks can be:
    - acute: they result from events linked to extreme climate conditions (such as floods, heat waves or fires) and acute environment destruction (such as chemical pollution or oil spill),
    - chronic: they result from gradual changes in climate patterns (such as an increasing trend of the average temperature or sea level) or from a gradual loss of ecosystem services (for example, from the use of pesticides that lead to a gradual decline in pollinators, decreased soil fertility, and reduced crop yields);
  - the transition risk, which refers to the current or potential effect of the transition to a more environmentally sustainable economic model on the Group, its financial position, counterparties or invested assets, and on its own operations. It can arise from the following elements:
    - policy: climate-related policy measures or potentially disorderly mitigation strategies could affect asset prices in carbon-intensive sectors,
    - technology: Technological changes may, for example, make existing technologies obsolete or uncompetitive, alter their affordability and affect the relative price of substitute products. Such technological changes could trigger asset revaluation,
    - preferences and behaviors of customers and investors: the environmental effects could have an influence on the clients of the Group's counterparties, which could itself lead to a deterioration in the credit quality of those counterparties (activity decrease, deterioration of reputation, etc.);
- **social risk factors** are those related to the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities. They include factors such as (in)equality, health, inclusiveness, labour relations, workplace health & safety and well-being, human capital and communities;
- **governance risk factors** are those related to governance practices (executive leadership, executive pay, audits, internal control, fiscal policy, Board of Director independence, shareholder rights, integrity, etc.) and to how companies and entities take environmental and social factors into account in their policies and procedures.

General approach

The risk identification and assessment process applies individually to each type of risk (such as credit risk and counterparty risk).

Risk identification is based on a dual process: the annual risk identification process and the continuous risk identification process. ESG risk factors are considered in both processes.

The continuous risk identification process is part of the day-to-day risk management in the Group. It is based on a number of processes with the aim of assessing, quantifying and reporting risks when a risk is likely to be deemed material. The continuous risk identification process feeds into the annual risk process.

As soon as a risk factor is deemed to be material, the corresponding ESRS topic is also deemed to be material from a risk point of view. Material risks feed into the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and ESG risk appetite processes.

Assessment criteria and methodological tools

The materiality of the potential financial effects of the risks generated by sustainability matters is determined on the basis of the results of the Group's annual risk identification and assessment exercise as well as on additional qualitative work enabling a qualitative evaluation of these risks before mitigation actions are taken into account. This work takes into account the following criteria:

- the materiality of the potential financial effects, which takes into account the time horizon;
- the level of materiality compared with the Group's threshold;
- the frequency of the scenarios.

The likelihood of occurrence of the financial effect of the risks generated by a sustainability matter corresponds to the likelihood of the risks occurring over certain time horizons (a 10-year occurrence for an adverse scenario and a 50-year occurrence for an extreme scenario).

For the materiality of the risks, the Group has used the same materiality thresholds as those applied to traditional risk categories, *i.e.* a pre-tax revenue threshold and a capital requirement threshold.

Quantitative and qualitative methods are used in the evaluation process. For the quantitative analysis, the data comes from both internal (such as exposure amounts and their characteristics – industry, geography – internal credit ratings or climate vulnerability indicator scores) and external sources (macroeconomic data such as inflation of GDP). Qualified experts from different risk categories within the Group were called upon to supplement the data collected or to make up for the lack of quantitative data. This qualitative approach is intended to accompany the quantitative analysis.

The Group may rely on processes, indicators and tools to measure, control and mitigate risks related to ESG risk factors. For example:

- stress tests disposal: details of climate stress tests are given in section 5.3 "Description of the climate-related risk resilience analysis";
- internal tools: they are used to assess the climate vulnerability of business segments (Industry Climate Vulnerability Indicator, ICVI), companies (Corporate Climate Vulnerability Indicator, CCVI) and countries (Sovereign Climate Vulnerability Indicator, SCVI), as well as the nature vulnerability of business segments (Industry Nature Vulnerability Indicator, INVI). These indicators are also gradually being reinforced by questionnaires addressed to enterprises.

Methodology and criteria for assessing the materiality of opportunities

Opportunities are identified on the basis of the products and services related to ESG criteria in the Group's various business lines, and on the basis of the strategic planning process and other business development initiatives, such as the Business Environment Scan, that highlight business opportunities, particularly those likely to generate net banking income.

The opportunities are assessed on a quantitative basis using estimated revenues generated in connection with ESG topics and on a qualitative basis in the absence of available estimates.

Since quantitative revenue forecasts for opportunities are short term, the likelihood of these earnings is considered "very high" with an expected completion in the short and medium term. Qualitatively identified opportunities are considered "unlikely" and are expected to materialise in the medium to long term, given the high degree of uncertainty.

The Group has defined a materiality threshold for assessing the materiality of opportunities in connection with the financial thresholds that already exist within the Group.

5.1.3.2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS MATERIAL IROS IN RELATION TO TOPICAL ESRS

Climate change: description of the materiality assessment process for impacts

The process to identify and assess climate-related impacts follows the same steps as the process described in section 5.1.3.2.1 "Description of the processes for identifying and evaluating material IROs".

Each activity was analysed using the mapping of the Group's activities to determine whether the Group could have a potential or actual impact based on the topics envisaged by the ESRS and whether this impact could be considered material. The impact assessment was then compared with the results of the dialog with stakeholders to confirm the final outcome of the impact assessment.

For the assessment of climate-related impacts, a quantitative approach combined with an expert opinion was taken for all of the Group's activities. This was based mainly on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions calculated at Group level, using the internal data already available and according to a scope specific to each of the Group's activities.

For corporate finance activities, the impact assessment was carried out mainly on the own operations of direct customers (borrowers and invested companies), due to the lack of data on the value chain of these direct customers. According to the PCAF methodology (methodological initiative described in section 5.3.4 "Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the group") a specific approach was applied to the financing portfolios of corporates.

The climate impacts of corporate finance activities (based on the PCAF methodology) and insurance activities (based on GHG emissions associated with corporate equities and bonds held in the general savings account) were assessed as being material.

The activity carried out by the Ayvens Group is a specific activity with a dedicated value chain, which differs from that of Societe Generale. The climate change impacts related to this activity were assessed using the same methodology, *i.e.* a quantitative approach combined with an expert opinion.

Climate change: description of the risk assessment process and scenario analysis

The process for the materiality assessment of climate change risks followed the same steps as those described in section 5.1.3.2.1 "General description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs".

Details of the definition and management of ESG risks are also available in sections 5.1.3.2.1 "General description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs" and 5.3.1.2 "Description of climate-related material IROs".

Climate risks were assessed by determining the financial impact on the Group of the different risk categories, on the basis of an internal materiality assessment exercise. Quantifications were carried out at Group level for three scenarios (Net Zero 2050, Below 2°C, Current Policies) and *via* specific risk-related scenarios (with stressed scenarios integrating risks related to the climate transition and physical risks). This assessment was carried out using a quantitative approach (*e.g.* stress tests) wherever possible.

The scenarios proposed internally cover both the short, medium and long terms (up to 2050) and thus exceed the residual maturity of most of the Group's assets.

The scenarios are used as a reference in the analysis of industry vulnerability indicators. The analysis of climate scenarios is carried out at the sectoral level by cross-referencing the quantitative results from the macro-sectoral models with the qualitative analyses of vulnerability indicators and benchmarks from other scenarios, such as those of the IEA (International Energy Agency).

In general, climate scenarios aim to describe possible futures, by answering questions on how transition pathways, guided by policies, technology and behaviours, should be put in place to achieve a defined physical climate ambition, and on what may happen in terms of the impacts of physical climate change, given the degree of achievement of a defined transition pathway. The Group has selected various macroeconomic, microeconomic and climate inputs to develop the scenarios. The scenarios are presented by sector and region. The regions chosen and detailed are selected according to their importance for the Group.

When selecting climate hazards, the Group examines three aspects in turn: the potential scale of the economic risk; the identification of the various hazards; and lastly the measurability of these different risks.

Scenario selection

Strategic planning requires the use of forward-looking scenarios. The level of severity and temporality of climate-related risks remain uncertain in all geographical regions, the transition aspects depend on potentially different political and societal choices by countries and/or regions and may also stem from technological developments that are still unknown. The physical aspects are more directly related to the location of the activities, as well as their vulnerability. This is why it is important to consider how various situations and contexts might affect climate risks and opportunities.

In recent years, the Economic and Sector Studies Department has been deepening its **climate analysis as regards the macro and sectoral impact** to include climate considerations, carbon pricing and economic and environment policy actions into the Group's baseline economic scenario, with a more granular sector approach.

The Group has selected scenarios from several sources (Network for Greening the Financial System – NGFS, IPCC, IEA, Oxford Economics, NiGEM), which are the market benchmarks. Depending on the exercise, the scenarios are then used for internal analyses with short-, medium- and long-term trajectories, serving as a source of data, calibration and benchmarks for the Risk Division's internal scenarios.

In the context of internal stress tests and its Industry Climate Vulnerability Indicator for physical risk, the Group has chosen a "**Current policies**" scenario. This is based on the assumption that policies will be maintained.

"Business as usual" at the global level does not allow for the adoption of transition policies beyond current levels. This leads to a significant rise in both extreme and chronic physical risks due to the increase in and intensification of climate hazards. In this scenario, the average temperature in 2100 is about +3°C higher than the average pre-industrial temperature. It is applied over time horizons ranging from 2030 to 2050. In the shorter term, the physical risks remain predetermined and are accentuated primarily by the stock of greenhouse gases ("GHGs") already present in the atmosphere, with annual emissions having only a marginal influence.

In the context of internal stress tests and its Industry Climate Vulnerability Indicator for transition risk, the Group uses a "**Net Zero Emissions 2050**" (NZE) scenario. This is based on the assumption of ambitious policies to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) at the global level, making it possible to limit the temperature to around +1.5°C in 2100 relative to the average pre-industrial temperature. This includes a limited overshoot, *i.e.* a temporary period during which the average temperature exceeds +1.5°C relative to the average pre-industrial temperature, before returning below this threshold. It is applied over time horizons ranging from 2030 to 2050.

In addition to the two scenarios described above, the Group uses a central "**Below 2°C**" scenario for some scopes, based on the working assumption that governments and undertakings will meet the political commitments announced, in accordance with a scenario of below +2°C relative to the average pre-industrial temperature. This scenario corresponds to a situation where physical risks are present and more significant than in an NZE scenario and for which the transition challenges are also significant, but to a lesser extent than in an NZE scenario. It is applied over time horizons ranging from the short term (2024-2025) to 2050. This scenario is used as a reference to simulate the impact of short-term shocks (one to three years), both in terms of transition risks (by incorporating NZE-type elements) and physical risks (by incorporating climate-related shocks that have a severe impact on the economy).

These scenarios may be subject to additional variations and may be supplemented by *ad hoc* scenarios relating to specific situations for certain risk categories.

In accordance with the option of exemption from the disclosure described in section 5.1.1.1 "Introduction to the sustainability statement", the Group does not disclose details of its scenarios (apart from the abovementioned items), whether general or related to climate issues. The risk factors taken into account in the scenarios are similar to those used by the ECB for transition risks (*i.e.* regulation, technology and behaviour) and physical risks (*i.e.* acute and chronic events).

“Climate change”: description of the materiality assessment process for opportunities

The process to identify and assess climate change opportunities follows the same steps as the process described in section 5.1.3.2.1 “General description of the process to identify and assess material IROs”.

Climate change opportunities have been quantified for corporate and international trade finance activities, reaching the materiality threshold set. In addition, other Group businesses are also considering opportunities in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, even if these could not be quantified.

Climate change is therefore considered material in the short and medium terms for the assessment of the Group’s opportunities, particularly with regards to financing to support customers in their climate transition. The opportunities are detailed in sections 5.1.3.1 “Outcomes of the IRO assessment in relation to the strategy and business model” and 5.3.6 “Material climate change-related opportunities”.

“Nature”: description of the materiality assessment process

The process to identify and assess nature-related IROs covers the topics of pollution, water, biodiversity and resources and circular economy. The process applied by the Group for the “nature” topics follows the same steps as the impact and financial materiality assessment described in section 5.1.3.2.1 “General description of the process to identify and assess material IROs”.

The analysis of “Nature” related impacts carried out on the basis of available quantitative data (such as the ENCORE database), enriched by a qualitative analysis. Regarding biodiversity, for this first exercise, the analysis has taken into account the diversity and complexity of financing and investment portfolios.

Nature-related risks were assessed using a method developed in-house in the absence of dedicated scenarios or actionable nature-specific data. Quantification focused on credit and counterparty risks, based on nature risk vulnerability indicators. These indicators, developed in-house by the Risk Department, aim to assess the vulnerability to nature-related risks for each sector in a quantified manner, both for the transition and physical risk. The approach was to quantify the expected losses from downgrading the internal rating of counterparties vulnerable to these risks. The other risk categories were assessed by experts, on the basis of the elements collected during identification phase.

With regards to data availability limitations and in absence of reference methodologies related to “Nature” topics, the Group is working to enhance its impact analysis methodology (in particular through exploratory sectoral studies) and to improve the identification and assessment of the related risks.

“Business conduct”: description of the materiality assessment process for IROs

The process to identify and assess IROs relating to business conduct follows the same steps as the impact and financial materiality assessment described in section 5.1.3.2.1 “General description of the process to identify and assess material IROs”.

For the assessment of the impacts related to business conduct, the Group has implemented a qualitative approach for each ESRS sub-topic, based on expert opinion, mainly from Compliance Department, supplemented by stakeholders'expectations for all the Group’s activities.

Business conduct risks were assessed using a qualitative approach, in accordance with the principles for risk management of the European Banking Authority (EBA). Business conduct risks relate to governance practices within the Group and among the Group’s counterparties.

The Group has identified governance risk factors as a potentially significant short-, medium- and long-term operational risk factor, aggravating the credit risk associated with its corporate counterparties and financial institutions.

Inappropriate business conduct within corporate counterparties can lead to excessive risk-taking which can, in turn, lead to the following potential consequences:

- high debt and high costs in relation to the company’s structure (excessive spending, potential litigation, excessive investments, unrealistically high expectations of the company’s earnings);
- reputational risk that leads to a decline in private investment or financing, or in some cases to the company being less attractive to investors;
- the company’s profitability and earnings will be affected as a result (due to increased production costs and lower demand), resulting in potential credit risks for the Group through contagion.

5.1.3.3 ESRS disclosure requirements covered by the sustainability statement

A cross-reference table lists the ESRS data points referring to other EU legislation. Based on Appendix B of ESRS 2, this table shows whether the information is included in the sustainability statement and if so, where to find it.

In addition, another cross-reference table lists for each topical standard whether the Group, following its double materiality assessment, considers the topic material or non-material.

These two cross-reference tables are presented in the appendix in sections 5.6.1 and 5.6.2, respectively.

5.1.4 GOVERNANCE OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

5.1.4.1 General information on the governance of sustainability matters

The following sections describe the governance processes, controls and procedures in place to control, manage and monitor sustainability matters.

Some of the disclosures required in respect of the governance of sustainability matters in the sustainability statement are presented in Chapter 3 on Corporate Governance and incorporated by reference in the sustainability statement, as shown in the cross-reference table in section 5.1.1.2.4 “Incorporation by reference”.

The “administrative, management and supervisory bodies”, as mentioned in the ESRS, are commonly referred to as “governance bodies”. These governance bodies include, on the one hand, the Board of Directors (and its specialised committees) and on the other hand, the executive corporate officers (“the General Management”). This definition applies to all governance-related indicators in the sustainability statement.

5.1.4.2 Composition and diversity of governance bodies

The composition of the Board of Directors and its specialised committees are described in Chapter 3 dedicated to Corporate Governance.

The General Management, which manages the Company and represents it vis-à-vis third parties, is currently composed of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr Slawomir Krupa, assisted by a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Mr Pierre Palmieri.

5.1.4.3 The roles and responsibilities of governance bodies with regard to sustainability

5.1.4.3.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SUSTAINABILITY

Roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors in sustainability

The Board of Directors defines the Group’s business guidelines, ensures that they are implemented by General Management and reviews them at least once a year. These guidelines incorporate the Group’s values and Code of Conduct, which it approves, as well as the key policy axes on social and environmental responsibility, human resources, IT systems and organisation.

The Board of Directors is assisted by a non-voting Director whose role is to provide CSR support. The non-voting Director, in addition to his or her role in preparing for strategic CSR discussions, attends all of the Board’s committee meetings when CSR-related matters are on the agenda.

The strategic direction of the Group in CSR is approved by the Board of Directors on the basis of a proposal from General Management, which is reviewed by the non-voting Director.

Roles and responsibilities of the Board’s specialised committees as regards sustainability

Throughout the year, the Board of Directors is assisted by four specialised committees which prepare for the review of CSR matters within their respective areas of responsibility. Each matter examined by a committee is subsequently presented to the Board of Directors for discussion and approval, where appropriate:

- the Audit and Internal Control Committee reviews all financial and extra-financial CSR disclosures before they are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval;
- the Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing the risks associated with the Group’s strategic direction in sustainability, including climate risks. This risk monitoring is part of the standard Group process described in Chapter 4.2 “Risk management framework”. As part of this process, the Risk Committee specifically reviews the results of all climate stress tests. It is also responsible for reviewing the risk materiality assessment. These results are submitted to the Board of Directors to help it validate the risk appetite for ESG-related risk;
- the Compensation Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors on CSR criteria concerning the remuneration of corporate officers;
- the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee prepares discussion material for the Board of Directors to ensure the best governance to deal with CSR matters. Using a Directors’ skills matrix, it examines each year the Board’s skills requirements in terms of expertise including various CSR-related topics. It draws conclusions for recruitment processes and the training.

Further information on the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and its specialised committees can be found in the Board of Directors’ Rules of Procedure in Chapter 3 dedicated to Corporate Governance. The roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors as regards business conduct are described in section 5.5.1.1.1 “Ethics in business conduct”.

The Board of Directors approves the sustainability statement, including the transition plan for climate change mitigation and the outcome of the double materiality assessment (material IROs), while being responsible for the procedures and controls relating to the management of material sustainability matters.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee, monitors the process and the related internal control framework of establishing and certifying sustainability information and reports to the Board of Directors on the performance of its mandate.

5.1.4.3.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT WITH REGARD TO SUSTAINABILITY

Roles and responsibilities of the General Management as regards sustainability

The General Management proposes the CSR strategy, particularly on climate change, to the Board of Directors, which approves it. This proposal is reviewed beforehand, first by the non-voting Director, and then by the Board's specialised committees. It describes the implementation procedures for the CSR strategy, with an action plan and the time horizons in which these actions will be carried out. It informs the Board of Directors each year of the results obtained.

Within General Management, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer is directly responsible for overseeing all CSR policies and their effective integration into the strategic trajectories adopted by the Group's Business Units and Service Units.

Roles and responsibilities of the Group's cross-functional committees and business committees as regards sustainability

To implement the CSR strategy, the General Management relies on the Group's cross-functional committees and business committees that deal with sustainability matters. Each of them is chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer:

RESPONSIBLE COMMITMENTS COMMITTEE

The role of this committee is to deal with all matters relating to the Group's Environmental and Social (E&S) responsibility. The Committee is decision-making and has authority over the whole Group.

Its objectives are to examine E&S matters that are significant for the Group and strategic opportunities, to make new Group E&S commitments, to develop or revise the Group's E&S standards, such as sectoral policies or guidelines associated with portfolio alignment, and to examine new products or business development opportunities, seeking the opinion or approval of General Management in view of the potential E&S risks.

GROUP RISK COMMITTEE

The objectives of this Committee are to validate the main risk management processes, in particular the Group's risk taxonomy, risk identification, risk management and stress testing frameworks. It also validates the Risk Inventory and the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) before they are submitted to the Board of Directors. An operational procedure is also formalised to identify ESG topics that must be systematically analysed within the sectoral risk committees.

In addition, the risk materiality assessment exercise is submitted to the Risk Committee for approval and presented to the Group's Executive Committee, as well as to the Board of Directors' Risk Committee. The ESG risk assessment is incorporated into the risk materiality assessment included in the sustainability statement, for which the Board of Directors is responsible.

The specialised committees reporting to the Risk Committee and focused on a specific risk category (Credit Risk Committee, Counterparty Credit Risk Committee, Market Risk Committee, etc.) must now include an ESG dimension in their analysis. In addition, the Risk Committee meets annually to discuss environmental issues, covering aspects of risk appetite and the strengthening of governance around ESG risk management.

THE GROUP'S COMPLEX TRANSACTIONS AND REPUTATIONAL RISK COMMITTEE

The objective is to review, assess and, where appropriate, approve/refuse the increased legal, regulatory, tax, compliance, accounting, conduct and/or reputational risks that may arise from the involvement of Group entities or employees in any complex structured transaction or any new or existing product, transaction, business, service or activity with a customer or counterparty.

GROUP CLIENT ACCEPTANCE COMMITTEE

Client acceptance decisions are a key part of the day-to-day management of non-compliance and reputational risks at a financial institution. The Committee's role is to approve new relationships or confirm the continuation of existing relationships with clients depending on certain risk criteria.

The Committee focuses on the business relationship; sensitive transactions are the responsibility of the Complex Transactions and Reputational Risk Committee. The Committee assesses the full range of non-compliance and reputational risks (including, but not limited to money laundering, corruption, sanctions and embargoes and CSR), generated by the business relationship. The Committee reviews requests for exceptions to the Group's CSR standards (including E&S sectoral policies) relating to a specific customer.

5.1.4.4 Expertise of governance bodies with regard to sustainability

With regard to the Board of Directors, all Directors have an adequate level of expertise and understanding of CSR issues related to the Group's strategy and business model. These competencies and expertise are re-evaluated at least once a year to determine whether they are appropriate or whether they need to be supplemented to supervise sustainability matters. In addition, each year the Board of Directors' training programme includes CSR.

In 2024, training sessions were organised to help Directors and General Management understand the CSRD principles and requirements and to involve them in their implementation within the Group.

Directors' training sessions also focused on key sustainability matters and the Group's double materiality assessment method, on the role and responsibilities of governance bodies in extra-financial reporting and on the outcome of the double materiality assessment.

The key principles of the CSRD and the outcome of the double materiality assessment were also presented to members of the General Management and the Executive Committee.

The main areas of expertise and experience of Directors are presented in Chapter 3 page 68 on Corporate Governance. Detailed biographies can be found in Chapter 3 pages 73 - 80.

5.1.4.5 Decision-making process involving governance bodies

PRESENTATION OF IROS

The process for presenting the sustainability statement, including IROs, is the same as for the financial statements. The Finance Division is responsible for presenting the draft sustainability statement to the Audit and Internal Control Committee at least once a year. For the first publication of extra-financial information in accordance with ESRS, three presentations were made to this committee on the CSRD and material IROs during 2024. The Committee examined the draft sustainability statement and submitted it to the Board of Directors for approval when the financial statements were closed. The Committee and the Board of Directors benefited from the opinion of the non-voting Director.

Upstream, the decision-making process for the double materiality analysis also included the business representatives, Finance Department, Risk Department and CSR Department. The Executive Committee then validated the double materiality analysis, including its implications for the content of the sustainability statement and corporate strategy.

SUSTAINABILITY MATTERS ADDRESSED DURING THE YEAR

The main topics addressed by the Board of Directors during the year are presented in Chapter 3 dedicated to Corporate Governance.

In general, each report submitted to the Board of Directors must contain information relating to the social and environmental matters to be taken into consideration, if any.

5.1.4.6 Inclusion of sustainability-related performance into compensation policies

Each year, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors decides on the compensation policy for executive corporate officers, including the performance criteria for the calculation and vesting of annual variable compensation and long-term incentives. These criteria include CSR targets aimed at aligning the compensation of executive corporate officers with the Group’s CSR strategy.

More detailed information on the integration of sustainability-related performance into the incentive and compensation schemes for executive corporate officers is presented in the section “Remuneration of Group Senior Management” in Chapter 3 dedicated to Corporate Governance.

5.1.4.7 Statement on due diligence

The core elements of due diligence are set out in the table below, with a description of their content in the relevant paragraphs of the sustainability statement.

Core elements of due diligence	Paragraphs in the sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	Sections 5.1.2.1, 5.1.2.2 and 5.1.3.1
Engaging with affected stakeholders at all stages of the due diligence process	Section 5.1.2.3
Identifying and assessing negative impacts	Section 5.1.3.2.1
Taking action to address negative impacts	Sections 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.1.4.2 and 5.4.2.3
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	Sections 5.3.2 and 5.3.3.2.2

5.1.4.8 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO ESG RISK FACTORS

In the Group's risk taxonomy, ESG risks do not constitute a new risk category, but represent a potentially aggravating factor of the existing risk categories monitored as part of the Group's risk management. Their integration into the general framework is based on existing governance and processes. The approach to these is as follows: identification, quantification, definition of risk appetite, monitoring, reporting, control and risk mitigation. The analysis of these ESG risk factors is therefore carried out through the assessment of their impact on other existing risk categories and factors, in accordance with the guidance of the European Banking Authority.

RISK APPETITE

The general principles relating to risk appetite are set out in Chapter 4.2 "Risk management organisation".

INTEGRATION OF THE OUTCOME OF RISK ASSESSMENTS

The Group identifies and manages ESG risks on the basis of the results of its internal exercise to assess the financial materiality of ESG risk factors across all its risk categories and factors.

After determining the financial materiality, the Group ensures that its risk management framework and processes effectively address material ESG risks through:

- the Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Appetite Statement: review of the indicators and their thresholds;
- stress testing exercises: review of the overall scope of the climate stress test in order to add a new risk category or extend the geographical scope covered where necessary. Stress test exercises can also be carried out on specific risk scenarios or categories;
- ICAAP: review of capital allocation based on the materiality assessment.

These items are detailed in section 5.1.3.2 "Description of the processes for identifying and evaluating material IROs".

In addition, the risk inventory is shared with the Business Units so that they can take it into account for the Business Environment Scan, which feeds into the annual strategic review.

PERIODIC REPORTING OF RESULTS TO ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

As part of the reporting framework established by the Risk Division for the different risk categories, ESG risk factors are regularly monitored, with:

- risk reports submitted to the Board of Directors' Risk Committee several times a quarter, in addition to four quarterly reports sent to the Board of Directors;
- risk reports for the General Management submitted to the Risk Committee several times a quarter.

In terms of content, the items included in these reports cover each of the main risk categories (indicators and comments) with the addition of specific topical issues, a focus on particular topics, as well as a quarterly dashboard presenting ESG risk appetite indicators.

Items relating to the assessment of the financial materiality of ESG risks are shared with the Group's Executive Committee, the General Management and the Board's Risk Committee as part of the overall risk inventory exercise. The aim of this exercise is to present the risks identified as material for the Group and thus inform decisions on risk appetite indicators.

CONTROL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The controls relating to ESG risks are part of the existing control system for the various risk categories within the relevant departments of the Risk Division.

In addition, the Group has performed quality and relevance checks on the sustainability statement production process and double materiality assessment process. These are intended to improve the reliability of the reported data and the findings of the assessment.

To ensure that the data are reliable and the findings are based on facts and logical reasoning, a double-validation control mechanism (or independent double-control mechanism) has been implemented.

For the double materiality assessment, this control was initially carried out at the level of the business experts, then reviewed and aggregated under the supervision of the Finance Division and the Sustainability Department for impacts and opportunities and under the supervision of the Risk Division for risks.

For the initial production of the sustainability statement, the Group used a level 1 tactical permanent control system. Contributors to the sustainability statement apply the level 1 controls identified at their level. The Finance Division has set up a process to monitor the formalisation of the methodologies applied and the production status.

In addition, the Finance Division, which is in charge of the permanent level 2 control system for all Finance processes, participates in the monitoring of ESG matters. It is in charge of the level 2 control of the production processes under the responsibility of the department in charge of producing the associated metrics and indicators.

The control framework on the production of the sustainability statement will be enriched in 2025 with notably integration of internal controls in the Group's tools.

EXPERT FUNCTIONS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

The Group's Sustainability Department contributes to the production of Group-level normative documentation on ESG. It proposes a system to the General Management for managing the potential environmental and social impacts related to the Group's activities, as well as strategic objectives related to sustainable finance.

The Finance Division is responsible for the production of ESG indicators. A department with this specific expertise is in charge of reporting and metrics. The Finance Division contributes to the regulatory monitoring of sustainability and is responsible for the production of the sustainability statement.

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION RELATED TO ELIGIBLE AND ALIGNED ACTIVITIES UNDER THE EUROPEAN TAXONOMY

The environmental information in this Sustainability Statement includes the information on the activities eligible and aligned with the European Taxonomy presented in this section as well as the information related to climate change presented in the next section (5.3).

Since 2021, in accordance with the (EU) 2020/852 Regulation on taxonomy, Societe Generale has disclosed its exposure to Taxonomy-eligible sectors and to Taxonomy-aligned activities. The Regulation was amended by the European Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 and by the European Commission Delegated Regulation 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023 establishing reporting obligations for financial undertakings and defining performance indicators (KPIs) and additional information to be disclosed from 1 January 2024, supplemented by the European Commission's FAQs.

The Green Asset Ratio (GAR) is a performance indicator for credit institutions: it expresses the proportion of exposures related to the Taxonomy-aligned activities of these institutions in relation to total covered assets.

LIMITS OF REGULATORY ALIGNMENT RATIOS

For reasons related to its definition, the GAR is structurally low for European banks with diversified business models, and in particular for banks such as Societe Generale whose activities extend internationally outside of the EU and include corporate and investment banking and financing for SMEs.

According to the current methodology the covered scope of the taxonomy ratios excludes as of today from the numerator (but includes nevertheless in the numerator) all exposures to SMEs (as they are not subject to the NFRD's reporting requirements) and the exposure to non-EU domiciled companies to which the NFRD does not apply, meaning that the Bank's exposure to these companies can be neither eligible nor aligned.

Furthermore, the Taxonomy climate objectives provide a classification system that identifies activities that are already close to or near the target of carbon neutrality. It partially takes into account the decarbonisation efforts of companies to reach this target. Therefore, the GAR (as currently defined) does not account for Societe Generale's significant efforts and progress in supporting customers in their transition.

The application of Taxonomy Regulation help to shape strategic thinking on activities that can contribute to Societe Generale's objective on sustainable finance target. Despite the KPIs representing the Taxonomy's key performance indicators (KPIs) remain limited in their design and dependent on availability and quality of data, they are not fully representative of the Bank's sustainable finance activities at this stage: as these limitations resolve and data gaps close their relevance to the Group's business strategy may evolve positively.

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE BREAKDOWN OF THE MAIN RATIOS OF SOCIETE GENERALE'S GAR

Balance Sheet Position	Gross Carrying Amount *(in Bn EUR)*	Turnover KPI – Total Eligible Amount *(in Bn EUR)*	Turnover KPI – Total Aligned Amount *(in Bn EUR)*	Turnover KPI – Turnover Alignment Ratio	CapEx KPI – Total Eligible Amount *(in Bn EUR)*	CapEx KPI – Total Aligned Amount *(in Bn EUR)*	CapEx KPI – CapEx Alignment Ratio
Total Assets Balance Sheet (FINREP)	**1,417.2**	**140.4**	**12.2**		**141.7**	**13.4**	
Trading portfolio	**400.5**	-	-		-	-	
Exposures to central governments, central banks and supranationals	**303.3**	-	-		-	-	
Total Covered Assets	**713.4**	**140.4**	**12.2**	**1.71%**	**141.7**	**13.4**	**1.88%**
Derivatives (banking book)	**9.1**	-	-		-	-	
On-demand interbank loans	**50.4**	-	-		-	-	
Non-transactional assets	**169.9**	-	-		-	-	
Financial corporations	**22.4**	**1.1**	**0.1**		**1.1**	**0.1**	
Other financial corporations	**43.3**	**1.3**	**0.1**		**1.3**	**0.2**	
Non-financial corporations	**236.1**	**8.3**	**1.6**		**9.6**	**2.7**	
Households (Retail)	**182.2**	**129.7**	**10.4**		**129.7**	**10.4**	

The methodology excludes from the eligible amount a significant volume of activities, in particular exposures to undertakings not subject to the EU's NFRD reporting requirements (this encompasses exposures to the vast majority of SMEs companies domicilied outside the EU and most Special Purpose Vehicles not consolidated within on EU NFRD undertaking) and on-demand interbank lending.

SUMMARY OF KPIS TO BE DISCLOSED BY CREDIT INSTITUTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 8 TAXONOMY REGULATION

Main KPI	**Total environnementally sustainable asset** *En M EUR*	**KPI[4]**	**KPI[5]**	**% coverage (over total assets)[3]**	**% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (article 7, paragraphs (2) and (3), section 1.1.2 of annex V)**	**% of assets excluded from the denominateur of the GAR (article 7, paragraphe 1 and section 1.2.4 of annex V)**
Green Asset ratio (GAR) stock	**12,205**	**1.71%**	**1.88%**	**50.34%**	**39.47%**	**49.66%**

Additional KPI	**Total environnementally sustainable assets** *En M EUR*	**KPI**	**KPI**	**% coverage (over total assets)[3]**	**% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (article 7, paragraphs (2) and (3), section 1.1.2 of annex V)**	**% of assets excluded from the denominateur of the GAR (article 7, paragraphe 1 and section 1.2.4 of annex V)**
GAR (flow)	1,730	0.97%	1.33%	84.18%	71.20%	15.82%
Trading book[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Financial Garantees	7,405	7.8%	10.3%			
Assets under management	633	1.45%	2.21%			
Fees and commissions income[2]		N/A	N/A			

(1) *For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325a(1) of the CRR*
(2) *Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and AuM*
Instutitons shall dislcose forwardlooking information for this KPIs, including information in terms of targets, together with relevant explanations on the methodology applied
(3) *% of assets covered by the KPI over banks´ total assets*
(4) *based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty*
(5) *based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used*

Note 1: Across the reporting templates: cells shaded in black should not be reported.

Note 2: Fees and Commissions and Trading Book KPIs shall only apply starting 2026. SMEs´inclusion in these KPI will only apply subject to a positive result of an impact assessment

Based on the Taxonomy as it stands – *i.e*. excluding entire aspects of the Group's activities – the Group's Taxonomy-eligible exposures are primarily its retail mortgage loan portfolio and its exposures to a limited number of EU groups and customers subject to the NFRD reporting requirements. As such, Societe Generale's activities with SMEs and non-EU companies, as well as project finance in the renewable energy sector on non-NRFD enterprises, are not eligible.

Taxonomy-aligned exposures equate to the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible exposures that satisfy the alignment criteria set out in the following section on methodology.

IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY OF THE EU TAXONOMY REGULATION

From 2023, the GAR measures activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy based on two of the six objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. All the regulatory templates are available in the chapter 10 "Appendices".

Beyond eligibility, for an economic activity to be aligned, it must be assessed against Technical Screening Criteria for substantial contribution, respect the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria as regards the five additional environmental objectives, and comply with the Minimum Social Safeguards. As a result, many eligible activities fail to align due to the multiplicity and detail of the criteria required.

In addition to the GAR as their main KPI, credit institutions are also required to publish certain additional KPIs, such as the proportion of their Taxonomy-aligned activities in Financial Guarantees (FinGuar KPI) and Assets Under Management (AuM KPI) at the end of December 2024.

Societe Generale has calculated the data necessary for the required disclosures based on the European Banking Authority's recommendations for Pillar 3 and the European Commission's FAQs.

The information being not available as of date of publication of the present Universal Registration Document, the indicators of Societe Generale Assurances will be published in its own management report. The indicators of the other exempt subsidiaries and the indicator for financial conglomerate will be examined further for possible publication in the future.

CALCULATING ALIGNMENT FOR FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL UNDERTAKINGS (EXCLUDING RETAIL)

When calculating the GAR, Taxonomy-eligible activities of corporates in the EU can only be considered aligned when the client undertakings have published data supporting this.

For corporate, exposures where the use of proceeds is known, and provided that the beneficiary is an NFRD entity, these are considered in the UE Taxonomy eligibility analysis, but non-aligned due to the absence of data provided by the client. For other transactions, for which the use of funds is not known, alignment is calculated using the turnover and CapEx KPIs published by counterparties subject to the NFRD.

Loans to local authorities have been included in the eligibility base to the extent of exposures to *Offices Publics de l'Habitat* (OPH), but not aligned due to lack of available data.

CALCULATING ALIGNMENT FOR RETAIL CLIENTS (HOUSEHOLDS)

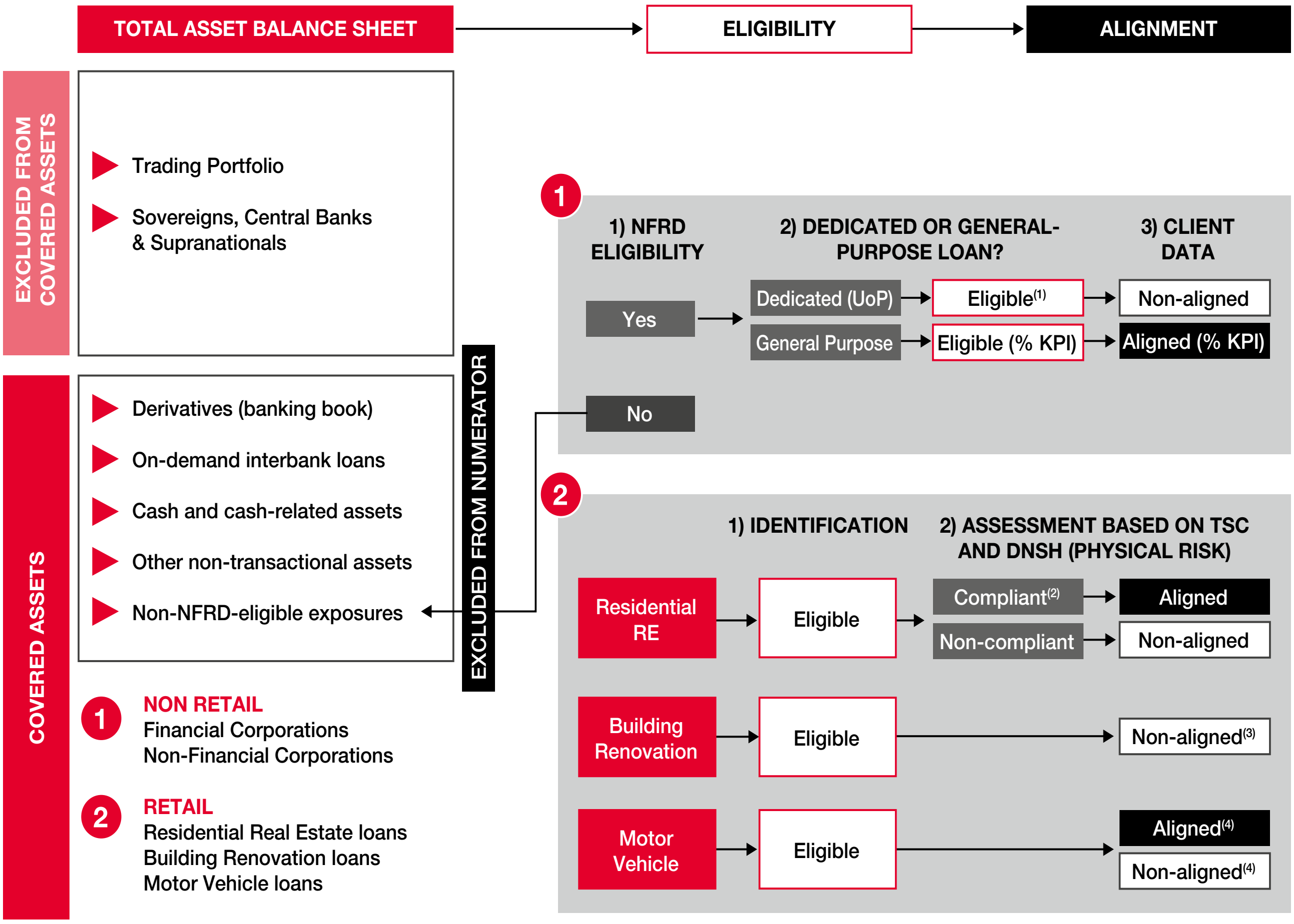
Retail mortgage loans account for the majority of Taxonomy-eligible assets. But for such loans to be considered Taxonomy-aligned, the properties in question must have been granted an Energy Performance Certificate with an A rating or primary energy consumption among the top 15% of the country concerned (for activity 7.7 acquisition for goods built before 31 December 2020). Only a very small proportion of our exposures currently meets this standard. Other criteria must also be met before an exposure can be considered aligned, in particular as regards the adaptation of the property to climate events. The availability of this data is very limited and difficult to collect from retail customers. Furthermore, Minimum Social Safeguards are presumed to be respected when funding is provided within the territory of the European Union.

Mortgage loans include those backed by a financial guarantee such as the *Crédit Logement* and are considered fully eligible. Alignment is calculated using the Technical Screening Criteria and the DNSH criteria with respect to the other environmental objectives.

The Group's mortgage loan portfolio has been evaluated by comparison with national data sources in France and, in the case of new builds, with building standards (i.e. RE2020). This gives the Group more insight into exposures for this portfolio, leading to a qualitative analysis of retail mortgage loans.

Home renovation loans and – since 1 January 2022 – consumer car loans are Taxonomy-eligible. The methodology is very restrictive and alignment requires data that are often unavailable: only finance leases for motor vehicles in the Ayvens and CGI portfolio have undergone an alignment analysis in line with the methodology developed by Ayvens for its own needs.

The following flow diagram sets out the decision-making process for determining eligibility and alignment in accordance with the EU Taxonomy for FINREP balance sheet items.



(1) *Due to missing client certificates, dedicated loans cannot be measured in terms of alignment, except for Ayvens activities (individual disclosure), a dedicated transaction requires analysis to define its eligibility.*

(2) *For properties constructed before 2020, the technical screening criteria (TSC) are equivalent to an A-label energy performance certificate or a primary energy score below 135 kWhEP/m2 /year for France. In addition, the do-not-significant-harm (DNSH) requires the assessment of the activity against physical climate risks. If a material physical risk is identified, the DNSH is considered non-compliant. Pilar 3 ESG information is used to determine physical risk.*

(3) *Due to missing client certificates, building renovation loans cannot be measured in terms of alignment at this stage.*

(4) *Based on proprietary Ayvens business methodology. Alignment for Ayvens (financial leases) scope only.*

FOSSIL GAS AND NUCLEAR ENERGY ACTIVITIES

European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 requires credit institutions to disclose investments in electricity and heat generation derived from natural gas and nuclear energy, identified as transitional activities contributing to the EU Taxonomy's objectives on climate change mitigation and adaptation. In light of the template for disclosure of "Nuclear and Fossil Gas Activities" published in March 2023 and the GAR calculation as from 2024, Societe Generale is required to publish nine templates, grouped into three subcategories for each of the KPIs of the Taxonomy Regulation. Societe Generale publishes this template set on the most relevant KPI, *i.e.* the GAR stock.

All the regulatory templates related to fossil gas and nuclear energy activities are available in Chapter 10 "Appendices".

5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

5.3.1 CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED MATERIAL IROS AND THEIR INTERACTION WITH THE STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

5.3.1.1 Description of the climate risk resilience analysis

APPROACH TO STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

The resilience of the Group's strategy and business model is assured by both the materiality analysis and the Business Environment Scan (BES). The role of these two processes in resilience analysis is detailed in section 5.1.3.1 "Outcomes of the IRO assessment in relation to the strategy and business model".

From a risk perspective, resilience is mainly analysed using the financial materiality assessment exercise, in particular, by performing the stress tests described below. In the absence of stress tests, an analysis based on expert opinion is carried out.

In 2022, the Group approved the principle of incorporating a scenario-based climate stress test into the Group's stress tests. It is produced at least once a year, over the short to medium-long term, and covers transition and physical risks across a global scope or a specific portfolio.

As part of the stress test exercise, the main assumptions primarily concern the long-term scenarios used, which are the "Current Policies", "Below 2°C" and "NZE 2050" scenarios. They are broken down by sector and geography. Physical and/or transition shocks are also applied to these scenarios in the short, medium and long terms.

Stress test work on credit risk and counterparty risk is based, in particular, on the transition and physical ICVI indicators, presented below in section 5.3.5.3 "Quantifying climate risks".

The financial materiality assessment work was carried out on all risk categories and factors.

The elements below focus on credit risk, counterparty risk and business risk, identified as material from a climate perspective:

- regarding credit risk, the scope covers the Group's Corporate and Retail Banking portfolios;
- regarding counterparty risk, the scope covers all counterparties with which the Group enters into derivatives and securities financing transactions;
- regarding business risk, the scope covers all of the Group's activities.

The work on stress tests and the business environment scan was carried out between the end of 2023 and the beginning of 2024, as part of the annual financial materiality assessment. A new exercise was launched at the end of 2024 and completion is expected in the second quarter of 2025.

ASSUMPTION AND METHODOLOGY USED FOR RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

The main macroeconomic climate assumptions made as part of the stress test work related, first and foremost, to the scenarios used.

For credit risk, the Group proceeded as follows:

- a stress test performed using 3 macroeconomic scenarios detailed in the section 5.1.3.2.2 "Description of the process to identify and assess material IROs in relation to topical ESRS" in relation to topical ESRS over a long-term time horizon (2040 and 2050): "Below 2°C" used as the reference scenario, "NZE 2050" and "Current Policies";
- two stress tests respectively for short- and medium-term shocks (time horizons from 2023-2024 to 2026 and 2030 respectively), incorporating plausible adverse economic slowdowns triggered by negative climate change-related effects (incorporating a particular focus on transition issues and climate hazards).

The impact of climate change on counterparty risk was assessed from six market stress tests (an "NZE 2050" scenario and a "Current policies" scenario, spread over the three time horizons 2025, 2030 and 2040), and the use of stressed default probabilities for corporate clients in sectors exposed to climate risks.

USING THE RESULTS OF THE RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

The results of the stress tests are especially used as part of the financial materiality assessment process, these two exercises then feed into other works including those related to Risk Appetite, the Business Environment Scan, the budget exercise and the ICAAP.

In addition to the stress tests, the estimated expected financial effects are also then used in the context of the Risk Appetite exercise, the annual budget exercise and the ICAAP.

The results of the resilience analysis are detailed in section 5.3.1.2 "Description of climate-related material IROs".

AREAS OF UNCERTAINTY

By definition, stress tests are necessarily constructed on the basis of uncertain data. The inclusion of climate components into these stress tests inevitably adds uncertainties, linked in particular to the fact that time horizons relating to the climate issues studied can be long, historical data remain limited (as climate issues are expected to become increasingly significant over time), some data is still not robust and certain methodologies are still intended to be improved and standardised over time. In addition, it is still difficult to accurately establish the link between climate risks and different risk categories.

5.3.1.2 Description of climate change-related material IROs

Climate change-related material IROs mainly concern financing and investment activities in the downstream value chain.

MATERIAL CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED IMPACTS

The material impacts identified in the short, medium and long terms in connection with climate change are as follows:

- within corporate and investment banking, on the financing of counterparties operating in the highest-emitting sectors and which have a potentially negative impact on climate change;
- within the life insurance business, on issues associated with investing in corporate equities and bonds that have a potentially negative impact on climate change.

MATERIAL CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED RISKS

Material climate change-related risks are detailed below. Credit, counterparty and business risks are identified as material in the sense of financial materiality.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of counterparty default as well as the associated risk of loss. From a climate perspective, the credit risk of the Group's various customer portfolios can be accentuated by both transition risk and physical risk aspects.

CREDIT RISK – CORPORATE CLIENTS

The Group has also determined, through a systematic analysis of transmission channels, that transition and physical risks are likely to affect credit risk primarily through revenues, costs, assets and equity, despite the impact through interest rates remaining limited.

In terms of transition risks, in a world where transition efforts are accelerating in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Group's Corporate clients will face increasing transition risks arising from the shift to an economy compatible with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions and more respectful of planetary boundaries.

The risk identification exercise showed that, with regard to climate, policies and regulations as well as technology, are relevant transition risk factors for corporate credit risk, with a potentially major effect in the short and medium term, while behavioural changes can have a more indirect and medium- to long-term effect on corporate credit risk.

Certain sectors of activity (such as Real Estate, Oil and Gas, Automotive or Aviation) are particularly affected by transition risk.

With regard to physical risks, the risk identification exercise also showed that, regarding to climate, in a scenario where the transition is too slow to occur, physical risks will become a growing concern for the Group's Corporate counterparties.

The frequency and intensity of severe weather hazards are expected to increase, while chronic physical hazards such as heat stress and rising sea levels are expected to become more prevalent. To date, the Group has determined, taking a conservative approach, that all climate-related physical risks are relevant risk factors with a long-term effect in a "Current Policies" scenario and potential short- and medium-term effects in the event of a negative economic shock.

CREDIT RISK – INDIVIDUAL AND PROFESSIONAL CUSTOMERS

As regards individual and professional customer counterparties, the main risk is related to the repayment capacity of households and professionals. This capacity depends on households' disposable income as well as on profitability for professionals, factors that may be affected by climate change (decrease or loss of business, increase in charges and costs). In addition, climate risk could also reduce the value of assets taken as collateral (damaged, abandoned assets) and so reduce the banks' ability to recover their loan amounts in the event of a customer default (increased risk of loss).

After assessing materiality, the credit risk for individual and professional customers was considered moderate. As a result, the financial materiality assessment for these individual and professional customers concluded, on the basis of the assumptions adopted, that there was a non-material risk, in the short, medium and long term.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk depends on the counterparty's probability of default, on the one hand, and on the exposure at the time of default, on the other. The variability of counterparty risk exposure, notably measured *via* GASEL (Global Adverse Stressed Loss), can therefore be affected by the following two elements:

- the effect on the probability of default: the Group considers that the most significant effects are those affecting costs, revenues and assets that directly affect the counterparties' solvency. The climate risk identification exercise showed that policy and regulation, as well as technology, are relevant transition risk factors from the short term to the long term, while behavioural changes can have a more indirect effect in the medium and long term. In addition, the Group believes that all types of physical risks will become a growing concern for companies in the medium and long term with the increase in the frequency and intensity of climate events, potentially impacting companies' financial health;
- exposure at default (or stressed exposure): The climate risk factor can, in fact, change the value of derivatives insofar as it has an effect on the value of the underlying assets in these transactions (share prices, exchange rates and interest rates). In this process, the most significant effects will primarily result from changes in carbon prices (transition), especially in the long term in a physical stress scenario. Exposure at default can be partially mitigated *via* the margin call mechanisms that are put in place for the majority of exposures.

Regarding counterparty risk, climatic factors are considered material over short, medium and long term horizons.

Business risk

Business risk is the risk related to the loss of value due to fluctuations in volumes, margins, commissions and operating expenses that are not already recognised under other categories of risk (such as the IRRBB, insurance activity-related risks, etc.). It is currently measured and managed as the risk of deviation from the budget. The budgetary trajectory is based on a narrative and on macroeconomic metrics, which include assumptions of a “Below 2°C” climate scenario.

The main financial effects of transition risks identified concern:

- unforeseen policy and regulatory changes generated by climate change, which could lead to a revision of the Group’s strategic plan and/or reduce its profitability;
- changes in the behaviour of investors, customers or employees who could negatively judge companies considered to be contributing to climate change, which could have a negative impact on the Group’s ability to execute its strategic plan, implement its business plan due to its inability to retain its employees, customers or investors as a result of a deterioration in its image or its inability to allocate scarce resources efficiently.

Given the existing framework, climate transition risk factors are considered, on the basis of expert judgement, as material risk factors for business risk, in the short, medium and long term.

Physical risks could also have a long-term effect if resources are allocated to geographical areas that are seriously affected by climate change. In fact, the deterioration of the climate could lead to an increase in general costs, reduce business opportunities or even require the discontinuation of activities.

Regarding business risk, climatic factors are considered material over short, medium and long term horizons.

MATERIAL CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

Climate change-related opportunities related were assessed as being material, mainly with regard to financing activities. They are detailed in section 5.3.6 “Material climate change-related opportunities” and section 5.1.3.1 “Results of the evaluation of the IROs in relation to the strategy and the business model”.

5.3.2 CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN

The COP 21 summit in Paris in 2015 marked an important turning point in the fight against climate change on a global scale. It has played a catalytic role, fostering unprecedented global cooperation and action on climate issues. The Paris Agreement set out several objectives to guide the actions taken by all States, such as reducing global greenhouse gas emissions, keeping “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursuing efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels” by the end of the century.

At the same time, the Group announced its first targets for restricting coal-related activities and financing renewable energy. Since then, the Group has systematically raised its ambition, formalising its actions for other fossil fuels, other sectors and other activities. In particular, the Group has begun work to align its credit portfolios with Paris Agreement objectives and published a common alignment methodology in 2020 with other international banks. In 2021, the Group went further by joining the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) as a founding partner. This membership marks the Group’s desire to accelerate the transition by aiming to align its financing of the highest-emitting sectors with net-zero emission trajectories by 2050, in line with a maximum temperature increase of 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels by 2100. The Group is not excluded from the Paris Agreement Benchmarks.

5.3.2.1 Overview of the climate change mitigation transition plan

5.3.2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Banks have a central role to play in the decarbonisation of the economy, mainly by acting as catalysts for financing the climate transition by steering industries and markets towards sustainable solutions. Through their role in financing the economy and through their investment policies, they are able to influence the flow of financial resources, directing them towards lower-carbon solutions.

The transition plans for banks' asset portfolios are built around the main emitting sectors of the economy and are distinguished by type of activity (financing, investment, etc.). Consequently, the transition plan set out in this sustainability statement presents the Group's decarbonisation targets and the main associated levers, as well as the policies and actions carried out as part of the implementation of this plan. The Group transition plan covers corporate financing and life insurance business. It is constructed as closely as possible around these activities in order to take into account the specific challenges they face and the sectors of activity in which the Group’s clients operate.

The Group has identified a decarbonisation lever for each of these activities:

- on corporate financing business: to align the financing portfolio of the most emission intensive sectors with the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
- on life insurance business: to align the asset portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The climate transition is evolutionary by nature, which makes the subject of its anticipation by the Group particularly complex. These difficulties extend to the availability of the necessary data and the accuracy of the methodologies used to carry out the calculations relating to the monitoring of decarbonisation targets. As a result, the trajectories and scenarios of this plan can be amended and updated in the future.

Financing activities

The Group's approach consists of in-depth steering of its portfolios with a view to reducing the financing of fossil fuels, on the one hand, and supporting the decarbonisation of the main greenhouse gas emitting sectors, on the other. This includes (i) **defining sector-specific decarbonisation targets** as presented as part of the alignment work within the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), (ii) **implementing actions and deploying resources** to monitor and achieve these targets and (iii) i**ncreasing financing for the transition of the Group's clients**.

The Group focused its work on 12 of the highest carbon-emitting sectors, as defined by the NZBA, resulting in alignment targets for 10 sectors. At the same time, the Group put in place a methodological and operational framework to monitor these targets, making it possible to periodically measure their progress (progress detailed in the Group's NZBA Progress report 2024). These sectors, which are broader than the value chain segments covered by the alignment targets, accounted for 73% of the Group's corporate client scopes 1 and 2 financed emissions.

Following the progress under the sector alignment targets is lagging for operational reasons, with the last update as of June 2024, except shipping and aviation sectors for which emissions are calculated with 2023 data.

To encourage transformations within these sectors and direct greater financial flows towards their decarbonisation levers, the Group has set itself a high target of contributing EUR ~500 billion to sustainable finance between 2024 and 2030, aligning with NZBA sector decarbonisation targets.

Life insurance business

The Societe Generale Assurances business unit is acting in line with the Group's work on the decarbonisation of financing activities. Societe Generale Assurances, an institutional investor, had EUR 146 billion in assets under management at the end of 2024. As a member of the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance, Societe Generale Assurances has been working to align its asset portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

To achieve this alignment objective, Societe Generale Assurances has set itself an intermediate step of reducing the carbon footprint of its equity and corporate bond portfolios by 30% by 2025 compared to 2018. To achieve this intermediate objective, the application of a proactive investment policy is required, including exclusions, particularly on fossil fuels and prioritising assets with a low carbon footprint or emitters with a trajectory to reduce their emissions. Societe Generale Assurances is also working on defining a 2030 target that will be published in the Group's next sustainability report.

5.3.2.1.2 A TRANSITION PLAN THAT IS KEY TO THE GROUP'S STRATEGY

Sustainable development at the heart of Societe Generale's corporate purpose

At Societe Generale, sustainable development is at the very heart of its corporate purpose: "Building together with our clients, a better and sustainable future through responsible and innovative financial solutions". This is why le Groupe accelerated its ESG ambitions in its 2026 strategic plan, sending a clear message about new stages in the decarbonisation and alignment of portfolios, investment in opportunities and the development of partnerships and initiatives to generate positive contributions to the environment and society.

A transition plan resulting directly from the Group's climate strategy

The Group's environmental transition pillar is mainly based on its climate strategy. In order to reconcile short-term challenges with a proactive medium- and long-term vision, this strategy is based on three axes, the first two of which make it possible to limit the Group's potential impact on climate:

- support the Group's clients in their ecological transition, in particular by designing appropriate advisory and financing solutions;
- manage the potential impacts of the Group's activities on the climate directly through its own operations or indirectly through its activities;
- manage climate change risks.

The transition plan for climate change mitigation is part of the Group's climate strategy in the sense that the objectives defined, and the actions taken to achieve them, aim to respond to the first 2 axes of the strategy presented above, as well as to limit the transition risks to which the Group is exposed.

Operationalisation and monitoring of climate strategy and transition plan progress

Deploying this transition plan requires significant work for the Group that will be spread over time, both from the point of view of team training and the operationalisation and monitoring of the transition plan. A wide-ranging acculturation programme has been launched to raise awareness and train employees in ESG aspects, in particular in environmental and social issues and how they can become effective actors in this transformation. Investment in making ESG issues more understandable in our daily activities is gradually being rolled out, including in operations planning and reporting, risk, compliance and financial management.

As part of the "ESG by Design" programme launched in 2022, the objective of which is to incorporate ESG criteria into all business lines, the alignment targets are gradually being incorporated into Group and Business Unit annual budget trajectories.

Finally, a governance structure dedicated to the periodic monitoring of indicator trends involves all the contributing Business Units within the context of co-sponsorship between the Finance Department, the Risk Department and the Sustainable Development Department. This structure makes it possible to take any corrective measures in the event of a warning that a target may not be reached.

For financing activities, the progress made against the targets and, more broadly, the actions taken by the Group as part of its transition, are presented in various specialised publications, the latest of which are the Climate and Alignment Report – In Transition, of December 2023, as well as the update of the NZBA Progress Report in July 2024.

For insurance activities, the monitoring of the achievement of objectives and the implementation of strategy are presented every year in its Management Report, as well as in the reports drawn up under Article 29 of the Energy and Climate Law.

Governance of the transition plan

The transition plan was prepared by the Finance Department, reviewed by the Sustainable Development Department and then reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on 6 March 2025.

5.3.2.2 The Group's lever on corporate financing business: aligning the financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement

5.3.2.2.1 REDUCING THE FINANCING OF FOSSIL FUELS AND SUPPORTING THE DECARBONISATION OF THE MAIN GREENHOUSE GAS EMITTING SECTORS

Corporate financing is one of the Group's core activities and is one of the main levers used in its climate strategy.

The Group's approach to this corporate financing activity consists of steering its portfolios with a view to a gradual reduction in financing the thermal coal sector and the oil and gas extraction and production.

It also consists of supporting the decarbonisation of the main greenhouse gas emitting sectors by financing their transition strategies. Indeed, high-emitting sectors, mainly due to their current dependence on fossil fuels, must transform, including using low-carbon energy sources.

The alignment methodology that the Group has put in place can be summarised in 5 steps, which will be developed below:

1. Determine the starting point (baseline)	2. Define a roadmap	3. Plan the actions to take	4. Communicate transparently about progress	5. Operationalise the actions to reach the target

Defining targets for aligning financing portfolios with the objectives of the Paris Agreement

METHODOLOGY FOR ALIGNING THE GROUP'S FINANCING PORTFOLIOS

The Group's alignment approach focuses on developing a strategy that targets the highest-emitting sectors, in line with the PACTA methodology. This methodology consists in identifying and focusing, within each sector, on the value chain segment (i) responsible for the bulk of the climate impact and (ii) on which decarbonisation efforts should be focused in order to facilitate the decarbonisation of the whole sector. In 2021, NZBA generalised this way of aligning credit portfolios and confirmed that the sectors to be treated as a priority should be the sectors with the highest greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate scenarios are required to define these alignment targets

Defining alignment targets requires the use of decarbonisation scenarios. These scenarios provide an overview of the potential impacts of different policy choices and technological developments on energy systems and greenhouse gas emissions, while respecting global carbon budgets. Their goal is to indicate potential pathways for transforming the Group business to mitigate climate change and achieve sustainable, low-carbon economies.

The Group's preferred climate scenario is the International Energy Agency (IEA) "Net Zero Emissions by 2050"

The IEA's NZE 2050 scenario sets out the path to achieve the overall target of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This scenario establishes an energy model, with the energy sector being a major contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors of the economy. It outlines a possible trajectory detailing actions and timelines that could be implemented by different sectors and stakeholders that would achieve carbon neutrality of global emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes by 2050. The IEA's NZE 2050 scenario respects a carbon budget (or cumulative future emissions) associated with a temperature increase of no more than 1.5°C by 2100, with a 50% probability. This is one of the main scenarios to be considered as part of an alignment methodology used to define and monitor specific targets aligned with the Paris Agreement.

In some cases, however, the IEA's NZE 2050 scenario does not offer a sufficient level of detail to set targets and attempt to translate them into concrete actions. Other science-based and sector-specific scenarios exist and are more relevant to target setting. In this regard, all of the Group's NZBA targets for sector alignment are based on science-based scenarios in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, tailored to individual sectors and based on the most robust frameworks for carbon accounting, target setting, alignment methodologies and disclosure. All the scenarios used by the Group to set its targets are compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, except for the International Maritime Organisation scenario (IMO Striving For) used as a reference for the shipping target, which is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to below 2°C. It is, however, still compatible with the NZBA Guidelines and is the most ambitious industry-specific scientific scenario to date.

The Group monitors the developments in the various scenarios across the sectors covered by targets and may change the scenario for a given sector in the future if a new scenario is published that remedies, amongst other things, the limitations of the previously used scenario.

The first two steps of the internal alignment methodology define the Group's targets:

1. Determine the starting point (baseline)	2. Define a roadmap
▪ Identification of relevant climate exposures in different sectors and geographies ▪ Assessment and benchmarking of exposure to carbon-intensive sectors ▪ Measurement of emissions in a given sector becoming the baseline as the starting year for the target	▪ Formulation of a level of ambition to be achieved (*e.g.*, "Net Zero Scenario") ▪ Development of sector-specific trajectories to measure emissions against targets ▪ Determination of a dynamic for a key sector and a target trajectory that meets the level of ambition

The strategy was as follows:

- reducing the CO_2 footprint of fossil fuels in absolute terms, by discontinuing certain activities and relationships;
- reducing the carbon intensity of portfolios in other sectors by limiting support to the most carbon-intensive activities, while increasing financing for low-carbon solutions.

Some technologies that will enable sectors to transition are not yet mature and cannot be made widely available until after 2030 or even after 2040. As such, the first step was to set interim targets for 2030 for the highest carbon-emitting sectors based on current knowledge and as part of the effort required to limit global warming.

The Group's alignment methodology is based on stakeholder involvement

The transition is a major challenge, with climate, economic, social and technological issues. This is a complex subject that requires concerted and collective approaches with all of the Group's stakeholders: civil society (including NGOs), investors, clients and partners. As part of the development of sector-specific targets, consultations with clients are conducted to better understand, and discuss, their climate transition strategies and to improve the Group's assessment of its potential climate-related impacts.

In 2018, the Group contributed to the development of the PACTA methodology in collaboration with BBVA, BNP Paribas, ING and Standard Chartered (also known as the Katowice Banks) and 2DII to make the methodology applicable to banking portfolios and recommend improvements.

The Group contributes to numerous working groups in various sectors to support research and development in the field of sustainable finance and decarbonisation by developing partnerships and participating in sector-specific alliances within expert bodies such as the Hydrogen Council, the Poseidon Principles for shipping, the Sustainable Steel Principles (SSP) for steel production, the Sustainable Aluminium Finance Framework (SAFF) for aluminium production and the Pegasus Guidelines for aviation, with the aim of promoting the adoption of common standards and comparability between companies.

A specific organisation, built into the Group's governance, has been created to align the Group's credit portfolios with trajectories compatible with the Paris Agreement

A specialised team within the Sustainable Development Department is in charge of methodological work and leads a network of internal stakeholders to collectively define sector-by-sector alignment objectives for the Group's financing. In addition, steering committees bring together the Sustainable Development Department, the Finance Department and the Risk Department, promoting dialogue and a common vision of the objectives and ambition defined. The methodologies and objectives are then approved by the Responsible Commitments Committee. The path to decarbonisation must involve the Group's Business Units and Service Units. In recent years, resources have also been put into CSR training on these alignment issues, *via* different channels, for the Group's employees.

THE GROUP'S SECTOR-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The table below shows decarbonisation targets in line with the sector-specific prioritisation defined by NZBA, *i.e.* focused on the highest-emitting sectors. These sectors, which are broader than the value chain segments covered by the alignment targets, account for 73% of the Group's corporate client scope 1 and 2 financed emissions at the end of June 2024. Analysis of the highest-emitting sectors to which the Group is exposed has made it possible to identify the main sources of emissions as well as their main decarbonisation levers. This work served as a basis for establishing the Group's policy for the sectors identified as the highest emitting. The cross-sectoral concepts and challenges are presented in the Group's NZBA Progress Report, which was last updated in July 2024.

Setting decarbonisation targets for these sectors therefore makes it possible to initiate the decarbonisation of the corporate financing portfolio (whether dedicated or general purpose) across all the countries where the Group operates.

The Group uses 3 alignment methodologies depending on the sector

- Exposure/absolute financed emissions targets: for coal, upstream oil and gas, the used of which should decline in a net-zero by 2050 economy, the Group is setting targets for reducing its exposure to the sector. For thermal coal, a phase out of the Group's exposure to the sector is planned. The oil and gas sectoral target is complemented by an absolute financed emissions reduction target covering both the upstream, midstream and downstream segments of the value chain.
- Physical emissions intensity targets: for the electricity, cement, aluminium, automotive, aviation and commercial real estate sectors, the Group has set targets based on a reduction in physical emissions intensity to support the development and decarbonisation of these sectors. Unlike fossil fuels for which a decarbonisation trajectory involves a reduction in the amount of funding, other sectors will continue to grow over the coming decades (need for new cars, cement, steel and more aluminium) and will need to invest to improve their efficiency (through technological innovation and operational improvements). To succeed in their decarbonisation, companies in these sectors will, therefore, have to deploy significant investments, supported by additional financing from banks.
- Alignment score targets: for the steel and shipping sectors, the Group has defined alignment score targets. These scores, based on intensity indicators, make it possible to assess, using a single indicator aggregated at portfolio level, the level of alignment of a sector with heterogeneous sub-activities whose decarbonisation trajectories are specific to each of these sub-activities.

The Group's decarbonisation targets by sector

Decarbonisation targets are underpinned by origination guidelines. They are applicable at client or transaction level. Separate guidelines exist for each sector to take into account their specific constraints. The decarbonisation targets by sector are set out in the table below.

SECTOR BOUNDARY	METHODOLOGY	EMISSIONS SCOPE	SCENARIO	METRIC	BASELINE, PROGRESS AND TARGET
OIL & GAS **UPSTREAM** / MID- AND DOWNSTREAM / TRADING *Exploration, development and production (upstream)*	PACTA	N/A (financing)	IEA NZE 2050	Gross commitments (M EUR, index 100)	2019: 100 Q2 24: 42 -58% 2025: 50 -50% 2030: 20 -80%
OIL & GAS **UPSTREAM** / **MID- AND DOWNSTREAM** / TRADING *Upstream, midstream, downstream*	PCAF	Scopes 1 & 2 + Scope 3.11 (end-use) of the upstream part of the value chain	IEA NZE 2050	Absolute emissions (in $MtCO_2eq.$)	2019: 29.6 Q2 24: 10.5 -65% 2030: 8.9 -70%
THERMAL COAL **MINING** / **SEPARATION & PREPARATION** / **STORAGE** / **TRADE** *Power generation and thermal coal mining*	Exit from the sector	N/A (financing)	IEA NZE 2050	Gross commitments (M EUR, index 100)	2019: 100 Q2 24: 44 -56% 2030: 0 (EU/OEDC countries) 2040: 0 (World)
POWER **GENERATION** / TRANSFORMATION / TRANSMISSION / DISTRIBUTION *Power generation*	PACTA	Scopes 1 & 2	IEA NZE 2050	Emissions intensity ($gCO_2eq./kWh$)	2019: 221 Q2 24: 114 -48% 2030: 125 -43%
CEMENT LIMESTONE QUARRYING / **MANUFACTURING** / CONCRETES / CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY *Cement producers*	PACTA	Scopes 1 & 2 (gross basis)	IEA NZE 2050	Emissions intensity ($kgCO_2eq.$/ t cement)	2022: 671 Q2 24: 673 2030: 535 -20%
STEEL IRON ORE MINING / **MANUFACTURING** / END PRODUCTS *Crude steel producers*	Sustainable Steel Principles (SSP)	Scopes 1 & 2	IEA NZE 2050	SSP alignment score	2022: 0 Q2 24: -0.61 2030: 0
ALUMINIUM BAUXITE MINING / **MANUFACTURING** / END PRODUCTS *Aluminium producers*	PACTA	Scopes 1 & 2 + Scope 3 upstream	IAI/MPP STS	Emissions intensity ($tCO_2eq.$/t aluminium)	2022: 8 Q2 24: 6.9 2030: 6 -25%
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIERS, CONTRACTORS / **CAR MANUFACTURING** / PARTS DISTRIBUTORS & DEALERSHIPS / WORKSHOPS *Car manufacturers*	PACTA	Scope 3.11 (end use)	IEA NZE 2050	Emissions intensity ($gCO_2eq./v\text{-}km$)	2021: 184 Q2 24: 156 -15% 2030: 90 -51%

SECTOR BOUNDARY	METHODOLOGY	EMISSIONS SCOPE	SCENARIO	METRIC	BASELINE, PROGRESS AND TARGET
SHIPPING SUPPLIERS › SHIP MANUFACTURER › **SHIP OWNERS & OPERATORS** *Ships from ship owners & operators*	Poseidon Principles (PP)	Scope 1 & Scope 3.3	IMO Striving for	PP alignment score	2022 +24.2% 2023 +16.7% 2030 +15%
AVIATION SUPPLIERS › AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS › **AIRCRAFT OPERATORS AND LESSORS** *Aircrafts owned or operated by airlines & lessors*	Pegasus Guidelines	Scope 1 & Scope 3.3	MPP PRU	Emissions intensity ($gCO_2eq./RTK$)	2019 950 2023 866 2030 775 -18%
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE BUILDINGS MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION › **OPERATIONS** › END OF LIFE *Real estate professional investors and assets*	Portofolio weight approach	Scopes 1 & 2, from a real estate asset's perspective	CRREM v2.02	Emissions intensity ($kgCO_2eq./m^2/y$)	2022 49 Q2 24 48 2030 18 -63%

The main assumptions and limitations of the approaches adopted by the Group are as follows

Sector	Scope of application	Assumptions and limitations
OIL AND GAS	Exploration, development and production (upstream)	Floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) units are not covered, as they exert a marginal influence on investment decisions regarding the exploitation of new resources or the pursuit of new strategic options (they are, however, well covered in the next target). Data providers: internal data.
	Upstream, midstream and downstream sectors	Inconsistent availability of methane (CH4) emissions data. Data providers: Bloomberg; Client data; S&P IHS Markit; IPCC.
ELECTRICITY	Electricity production	Renewable energy and nuclear power are considered to emit no greenhouse gases. Data providers: Bloomberg; Client data; Asset Impact; S&P IHS Markit; Internal data.
	Thermal coal	No particular limit. The target is applicable to both thermal coal electricity generation and thermal coal mining. Data providers: Client data; Asset Impact; Internal data; Global Coal Exit List (GCEL).
CEMENT	Cement producers	As the IEA NZE 2050 scenario does not offer sector-specific trajectories for Scope 2 emission, the Group uses the Scope 2 decarbonisation trajectory developed by SBTi in consultation with the IEA. The target is above the IEA NZE 2050 scenario because there is currently no consensus on the level of deployment of Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) by 2030: the IEA scenario is based on more optimistic assumptions than those of the sector's players. Data providers: Client data; Asset Impact.
STEEL	Steel producers	The methodology applied is in line with that described in the 2023 Sustainable Steel Principles Annual Report. Calculation of the score is very sensitive to assumptions about the proportion of scrap and emissions intensity. A new baseline was recalculated for 2022 following the addition of a client who was not identified at the time the target was set. A positive alignment score means that the Steel portfolio is not aligned with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario. Conversely, a negative or zero alignment score means that the steel portfolio is aligned with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario. As regards emissions, an SSP-compliant fixed boundary system is used, with the indicator covering Scope 1 and 2 and part (depending on the level of vertical integration) of Scope 3 emissions (particularly categories 1 and 10). Data providers: Client data; CRU.
ALUMINIUM	Aluminium producers	Sector emissions correlate strongly with the electricity grid of the country where they are located, resulting in major differences between different clients' intensities. The 2030 target assumes a constant composition of the portfolio with regard to the geographical locations of the Group's clients. Data providers: Client data. Following an overall consistency review underway on data published by clients, which are sometimes incomplete, external supplier data may also be used.

Sector	Scope of application	Assumptions and limitations
AUTOMOTIVE	Carmakers	The alignment metric is defined, for carmakers only, on the average intensity of new cars sold by carmakers in a given year. The IEA's reference scenario, on the other hand, is based on the entire number of cars on the road. In the absence of a similar indicator being provided by the IEA with which to compare the target, it was compared to the IEA's trajectory between 2020 and 2030 (-47% compared to -51% for Societe Generale's target). Data providers: Asset Impact.
SHIPPING	Shipowners and operators	The Poseidon Principles apply only to ship financing (cargo and passengers) and do not apply to non-ship-based corporate loans. They also exclude military vessels, submarines, inland waterways and ships used for production and construction. Cruise ships are excluded until the International Maritime Organisation's indicator can be adapted to take into account the specific features of this activity. The IMO's Striving For pathway is a net-zero 2050 trajectory consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, endorsed by industry, supported by the United Nations and IMO Member States. The 2030 target assumes a constant portfolio composition and is, in terms of intensity, more ambitious than the IMO's base scenario. A positive alignment score means that the shipping portfolio is not aligned (*i.e.* that it exceeds the decarbonisation trajectory). Conversely, a negative or zero alignment score means that the shipping portfolio is aligned. The 43% reduction target applies to intensity measurement (AER). The scope of emissions considered is "Well-to-Wake" corresponding to (i) operational activities (*i.e.* Scope 1 or "tank-to-wake" emissions for shipowners) from fuel combustion on board a ship and (ii) from upstream activities (*i.e.* Scope 3 category 3), or "well-to-tank" emissions for shipowners including the extraction, cultivation, production, processing, storage, transport and bunkering of fuels. Data providers: IMO; Poseidon Principles.
AVIATION	Airlines and Lessors	The 2030 target is in line with the Mission Possible Partnership's "Prudent" (MPP PRU 1.5°C) trajectory and assumes a constant portfolio composition between passenger and cargo aircraft (these categories have different emission intensity profiles). The scope of emissions considered is "Well-to-Wake" corresponding to (i) operational activities (*i.e.* Scope 1 or "tank-to-wake" emissions for airlines) from fuel combustion on board an aircraft and (ii) from upstream activities (*i.e.* Scope 3 category 3, or "well-to-tank" emissions for airlines) including the extraction, cultivation, production, processing, storage, transport and bunkering of fuels. Data providers: Client data; International Bureau of Aviation (IBA), *Estuaire*.
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE	Real Estate Professionals	The Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) reference scenario emissions are limited to the operational phase of the building, *i.e.* scope 1 emissions (*e.g.* use of natural gas or heating oil for heating) and indirect scope 2 emissions (related to electricity consumption or district heating). Embodied emissions released during the life cycle of building materials (mining, manufacturing, transportation, construction and disposal) are not taken into consideration. In the absence of energy performance certificates for the entire portfolio, asset/country proxies from the CRREM were used to estimate the baseline. The 2030 target assumes a constant portfolio composition vis-à-vis the asset/country mix and must be adapted to the corresponding CRREM targets in the event of a change in this mix. Based on the current portfolio mix (asset type and country), this translates into a target of 18 $kgCO_2eq./m^2$. Data providers: Client data; Internal data; CRREM.

The resources put in place to achieve the Group's alignment targets

CROSS-FUNCTIONAL ACTIONS

The last three steps of the internal alignment methodology define the planning of the actions to be implemented to acheive the targets, the communication on their follow-up and the means to achieve them:

3. Plan the actions to take	4. Communicate transparently about progress	5. Operationalise the actions to reach the target
■ Identification of effective levers to achieve sector-specific targets and determination of their impact on emissions and financial data. ■ Definition of the use and level of ambition of strategies such as engagement with companies, relationship exits, the potential need for the use of compensation and the financing requirements of the levers identified.	■ Implementation of strategies and tools to effectively develop transparency and promote comparable and relevant communication by complying with regulatory disclosure requirements. ■ Consistent and transparent compliance with reporting standards.	■ Engagement with clients to seize sustainable financing opportunities, support the transition and potentially redeploy capital. ■ Integration of the consequences of this alignment work into the Group's organisation. ■ Deployment of indicators and management tools made available to General Management.

During the presentation of the strategic plan for 2026, the Group announced several measures to step up its action in the transition to a sustainable world. The alignment objectives for each sector are linked to the development of new solutions to finance the growing investment requirements for the transition.

The transition requires a major transformation, which involves breaking down barriers between sectors. To adapt to this new paradigm, the Group launched a major transition programme called "The Shift" in early 2021. This initiative makes it possible to design decarbonisation financing solutions along the various value chains. The Group's ambition under this programme is to develop innovation capabilities for the transition and to support clients as a key partner in their own respective transitions and as close as possible to the sectoral's value chains.

As part of this initiative, experts from different business sectors and geographical locations are developing additional expertise together:

- in renewable energy (onshore and offshore), hydrogen, storage, transport and distribution networks;
- in relation to the challenges of decarbonising cement and new industrial processes, energy efficiency and technologies (CCUS, hydrogen, etc.);
- in relation to steel decarbonisation levers such as Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) hydrogen solutions;
- in relation to the automotive value chain through the extraction of critical raw materials, active materials for batteries, gigafactories, battery-related technologies, electric and hydrogen charging stations and infrastructure and battery recycling;
- in relation to new shipping segments such as the transportation of captured CO_2, the installation of offshore wind farms as well as the transportation of ammonia and methanol cargoes;
- around building energy efficiency and related topics: from optimised asset management to retrofitting buildings to help clients implement new business models in energy supply/production, energy efficiency and electric vehicle charging stations.

This allows for the identification of the emerging leaders of tomorrow who, for example, are developing:

- new energy technologies, sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), biogas and biomethane, which offer innovative products or services or develop clean energy projects;
- low-carbon cement solutions and innovative building materials capable of reducing the carbon footprint of the real estate and infrastructure sectors;
- new low-carbon solutions for the steel sector;
- low-carbon solutions for the automotive sector such as hydrogen fuel cells and electric batteries;
- new onboard carbon capture systems, wind vessels, hydrogen fuel cells and other low-carbon solutions for the sector.

That is why the new sustainable finance target presented in section 5.1.2.1.1 "Reduce funding for fossil fuels and support the decarbonization of the main sectors emitting greenhouse gases" echoes the sector-specific work carried out as part of the alignment of the Group's credit portfolios, in that part of the financing will be dedicated to transactions in low-carbon energy, sustainable real estate, low-carbon mobility and issues relating to industry and the environmental transition.

Finally, the Group is developing a business transition assessment tool which aims to help account managers assess their client companies' transition strategy and compare it to that of their peers. This assessment then aims to monitor the Group's portfolios, facilitate and structure strategic discussions with clients on the climate transition as well as identify associated business opportunities.

All the sectors in which the Group has defined its decarbonisation targets are covered by this tool, allowing account managers to maintain a dialogue with clients on their transition strategy and to better understand their own needs and challenges.

THE GROUP IS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON STANDARDS AND IS WORKING WITH ITS PEERS TO SUPPORT DECARBONISATION

The Group has joined several working groups bringing together financial institutions and major sector players to combine expertise and work collectively on sector transition, sustainable finance and decarbonisation. In this way, it develops partnerships and participates in initiatives within expert bodies such as the Poseidon Principles, the Hydrogen Council or, more recently, in sectors such as steel, aviation and aluminium, with the aim of promoting the adoption of common standards and comparability between companies.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS BY SECTOR

Societe Generale's work has made it possible to define actions and policies specific to each sector, whether with measures taken directly with regard to clients and/or actions carried out in conjunction with the respective actors.

The main actions implemented for each of the sectors are shown below, some of which are the subject of dedicated public sector-specific policies: on thermal coal, oil and gas. More details on all of the Group's policies are available in section 5.3.3 "Management of material impacts on climate change mitigation".

Thermal coal

- In 2016, the Group announced that it would not provide new financing dedicated to mining or coal-fired power plant projects.
- In 2020, the Group published an update of its Thermal Coal Policy detailing the concrete actions taken in support of its long-term objective:
  - the Group began to withdraw from the most exposed companies (*i.e.* where thermal coal represents more than 25% of revenues), which have not made a commitment to exit the thermal coal sector. The Group has also set stricter criteria for all other clients and prospective clients;
  - as of the end of 2021, the Group decided to stop providing new financial products and services to any company with assets in mining or thermal coal energy that is a thermal coal development company or that has not communicated a transition plan aligned with the Group's 2030/2040 thermal coal exit targets.
- The Group is continuing discussions with clients who have a transition plan and are still active in the sector to ensure that their exit from thermal coal is ongoing. The Group wishes to support clients who are diversifying into renewable energy (electricity companies) or critical minerals for the energy transition (mining companies).

Oil and Gas

- Since 2018, the Group has not financed oil production from oil sands, nor any type of oil production in the Arctic.
- In 2020, the Group was one of the first global banks to set a short-term target of reducing its upstream oil and gas exposure by 20% by 2025, which it achieved ahead of its target.
- In September 2023, the Group raised its ambition by announcing a new target of reducing its exposure to upstream oil and gas by 80% by 2030 vs 2019, complemented by a target to reduce in absolute terms by 70% greenhouse gas emissions linked to the oil and gas lending portfolio on scope 1, 2 and 3. On the same date, the Group also introduced a number of measures:
  - stop providing dedicated financial products and services for greenfield projects,
  - phase out exposure to upstream Oil and Gas private pure players, and strengthen engagement with clients in the energy sector, in particular on their climate strategy,
  - pay systematic attention to methane emission reduction and routine flaring elimination targets for upstream companies.
- The Group intends to play an active role in supporting its clients by advising and financing the development of the low-carbon hydrogen economy. Societe Generale joined the Hydrogen Council, which brings together more than 120 member companies from the various industrial and energy sectors involved in the hydrogen value chain: energy, oil and gas, chemicals, raw materials, metals and mining, equipment manufacturers, cars and trucks and other forms of transport (air, rail, maritime).

Electricity

- The Group has not provided financing for coal-fired power plant projects since 2016.
- In line with the thermal coal target, gradually decrease exposure to coal-fired power generation in order to be fully phased out of the thermal coal sector by 2030 in EU and OECD countries and by 2040 elsewhere.
- Societe Generale is an active member of the French Wind Energy Association, the Renewable Energies Union and the Hydrogen Council.

Cement

- Within the context of corporate and/or project financing, the Group structures financing solutions that promote the decarbonisation of cement production at corporate level or at major cement clients' industrial sites, for large-scale renovations and new low-emission projects. The Group also structures sustainability-linked bonds or loans with incentives based on ambitious transition indicators (carbon intensity, absolute emissions, etc.), as well as on the sustainable use of financing income.

Steel

- The Group has joined the Sustainable Steel Principles (SSP) as Vice President and Founding Member, in collaboration with the Rocky Mountain Institute and five other major lenders to the steel industry worldwide. As part of these principles, the Group publishes the carbon emissions of its loan portfolio and supports its clients with their net-zero transition plans as well as providing financial advice.

Shipping

- Societe Generale is one of the founding signatories of the Poseidon Principles, launched in 2019, alongside other banks, financing the maritime sector and in collaboration with the Global Maritime Forum. The Poseidon Principles aim to promote a low-carbon future for the global maritime industry by integrating climate decision-making into portfolio management and lending decisions in maritime finance.
- In September 2023, the Group announced that it would no longer provide financial products and services dedicated to floating production, storage and offloading units associated with greenfield oil and gas projects. After 2025, this exclusion will be extended to all new financing of floating production, storage and offloading units.
- The Group helps its clients with the supply of zero-carbon fuel, by identifying opportunities related to the procurement of ammonia, methanol and biofuels.
- The Group gives priority to the most innovative vessels, vessels ready to achieve zero emissions and low-carbon vessels as well as to the refinancing of vessels whose operational efficiency is in line with the Poseidon Principles.
- Societe Generale has also joined the Getting to Zero coalition, which aims to develop and deploy zero-emission and commercially viable vessels on the high seas by 2030.

Commercial real estate

- The Group is implementing concrete measures to support the transition and guide its portfolio:
  - clients: assess their transition strategy,
  - financed assets: improve the collection of energy performance data and evaluate the decarbonisation plan for underperforming assets,
  - to continue to develop the offer to finance the decarbonisation of the sector.
- By drawing on the expertise acquired, account managers support their clients' transition by offering tailored solutions and structuring financing focused on building renovation.
- The Group is a member of certain sector-specific initiatives, including the Green Building Observatory, IFPImm and AFREXIM.

Aluminium

- Since 2022, Societe Generale has been a founding member of the Aluminium Climate-Aligned Finance (CAF) working group, alongside the industry's leading lenders and in collaboration with the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) and industry experts.
- The working group drafted a collective framework, the Sustainable Aluminium Finance Framework (SAFF), setting out a common set of methodological principles for measuring, comparing and reporting the climate alignment of aluminium loan portfolios in line with a 1.5°C scenario.

Aviation

- The Group was one of the founding signatories of the Pegasus Guidelines in 2024, alongside other banks financing the sector and in collaboration with the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), industry experts, NGOs, regulators and think-tanks. The Pegasus Guidelines are the first climate-aligned financing framework for the aviation sector, compatible with the requirements of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and are based on existing standards, including those of the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). They aim to help banks independently measure and publish the emissions intensity and/or climate alignment of their aviation loan portfolios against a 1.5°C scenario, using a comprehensive, transparent and standardised methodology.
- By adopting this common methodology, the Group reaffirms its support for the transition of its clients in the aviation sector and its ambition to align its portfolio with net-zero emissions trajectories by 2050.

5.3.2.2.2 INCREASE TRANSITION FINANCE TO SUPPORT CLIENTS' TRANSFORMATION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY

The Group's ambitions for financing the transition

THE GROUP'S CLIENT SUPPORT APPROACH

Companies engaged in the transition are facing unprecedented investment requirements. The decarbonisation of economies generates colossal investment requirements that must often be implemented simultaneously across all value chains. It also requires collective intelligence and a co-construction effort. For nearly 20 years, the Group facilitates access to renewable energy by financing of numerous projects around the world. Today, the challenge is to go even further by supporting the Group's clients in their transition and adaptation to a low-carbon economy. This acceleration offers banks a unique opportunity to develop innovative solutions to finance the changing economy.

With this in mind, the Group is gradually expanding its offering to meet the needs of all companies and to support them in their transition. These offerings are available to all Group clients and include not only financing and investment products, but also financial services.

THE GROUP'S APPROACH TO SUPPORTING ITS LARGE CORPORATE CLIENTS IN THEIR TRANSITION:

DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE FINANCE SOLUTIONS AND PRODUCTS	BRINGING GROUP EXPERTISE TO THE SERVICE OF CLIENTS	RETHINKING BUSINESSES	ACCELERATING INNOVATION TO SUPPORT THE TRANSITION

To promote these transformations, the Group has set itself an ambition to increase the financing of the transition and to best support its clients: to reach EUR ~500 billion in contribution to sustainable finance between 2024 and 2030.

This new sustainable finance contribution target is set for 2030, in line with the time horizon chosen by the Group to define the alignment targets for its loan portfolios. In order to better monitor its level of progress and to have tools to measure its client support, the Group is building an internal standard that allows it to measure the distribution of its sustainable financing offer.

Regarding the ambition of contributing EUR ~500 billion to sustainable finance, this consists of EUR ~400 billion in financing, including some advisory and EUR ~100 billion in sustainable bonds. 80% covers environmental issues and 20% social issues. This target echoes the work carried out as part of the Group's credit portfolio alignment. A large part of the financing will be devoted to transactions specific to low-carbon energy, sustainable real estate, low-carbon mobility and issues relating to industry and the environmental transition.

The resources put in place to achieve these ambitions

TRANSFORMING THE GROUP IN LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF INCORPORATING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

In order to make these changes, the Group is continuing its transformation in line with the principle of incorporating sustainability issues. The business lines pool their expertise in financial engineering and innovation to offer a complete range of financing and investment solutions that meet clients' needs and enable them to achieve their financing ambitions:

- financing solutions: The Group is constantly seeking to use its financial innovation capabilities to provide its clients with the financial products they need to increase their positive sustainable impact;
- diagnosis and advice: the Group incorporates ESG factors into its commercial and strategic dialogue with its clients. It helps its clients adapt their approaches to the energy transition by advising them in different ways depending on their needs;
- investment solutions: the Group issues structured bonds that incorporate ESG criteria. Socially responsible deposits are another component of the sustainable and positive investment offering for corporate clients;
- financial services providers: the Group aims to offer a full range of solutions incorporating sustainability criteria to meet its clients' needs in terms of financial services, cash management and payment solutions.

DEVELOPING AN ECOSYSTEM TO PROMOTE INNOVATION

The Group also supports the development of an ecosystem to seed innovation to grow its businesses and serve its clients. Firm in the knowledge that innovation is central to sustainable finance, the Group supports cutting-edge companies *via* business incubators, investing in the champions of the future and cementing partnerships to offer bold and original solutions to its clients. Key actions over the last two years have, in particular, included:

- in 2024, the Group acquired a majority stake in Reed Management SAS, which operates under the "REED – Societe Generale Group" brand and whose ambition is to be a leading investor in the energy transition. At the launch of the inaugural fund, the Group invested EUR 250 million, the first step in using the Bank's EUR 1 billion envelope announced for the energy transition to support emerging leaders, nature-based and impact solutions.

  Reed Management SAS is a portfolio management company that structures funds that allow direct equity investments in new players in the transition to a low-carbon economy;
- in 2023, the Group acquired a stake in EIT InnoEnergy. The aim of this strategic partnership is to help new industrial champions grow and to accelerate the energy transition by supporting the development of the 200 portfolio start-ups currently in EIT InnoEnergy's portfolio, which include names like Verkor, GravitHy, Holosolis and FertigHy. The Group will support them in their growth by offering them its full range of financing and advisory services, as well as priority access to its own eco-system of clients and investors;
- lastly, in 2023, the Group joined the pool of investors in Partech which has launched its first growth impact fund with a target of EUR 300 million. The fund plans to invest in around 15 European champions. The objective is to help them scale up innovative climate and social solutions.

5.3.2.3 The Group's lever on life insurance business: aligning the asset portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement

5.3.2.3.1 THE AMBITION IS TO ALIGN THE LIFE INSURANCE PORTFOLIO WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The main activity of Societe Generale Assurances, an institutional investor with EUR 146 billion in assets under management by Sogecap SA at the end of 2024, is life insurance, which accounted for 81% of NBI from insurance activities in 2024 and almost all of the greenhouse gas emissions from corporates in the asset portfolio of Societe Generale Assurances

In general, as an institutional investor, Societe Generale Assurances has an important lever that it can use to promote the energy transition.

Within the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA, hereinafter "the Alliance"), Societe Generale Assurances has been working to align its asset portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. To do so, Societe Generale Assurances has set itself an intermediate target of reducing the carbon footprint of its asset portfolio (equities and corporate bonds) by 30% by 2025 compared to 2018. In accordance with the Alliance's target-setting protocol, this target will be reviewed every five years.

By 2023, the target had already been achieved, as the reduction in the footprint since 2018[1] reached -66%. This drop, which goes further than the initial target, is due in particular to:

- the exclusion policies put in place, particularly on fossil fuels (explained in greater detail below);
- a proactive investment policy consisting of prioritising assets with a low carbon footprint;
- the general drop in the carbon footprint of the issuers in the portfolio.

A new target for 2030 is currently being defined and will be set in 2025.

This target was defined in accordance with the Alliance Target Setting Protocol (TSP) based on science, consistent with the climate modelling published in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), published in April 2022.

Based on the IPCC's no-overshoot and 1.5°C low-overshoot scenarios (category c1), the Alliance has identified an absolute average global emission reduction requirement of -22% to -32% by 2025[2] and -40% to -60% by 2030, compared to 2019.

5.3.2.3.2 THE MEANS PUT IN PLACE TO ACHIEVE THIS AMBITION

Concrete measures and sector-specific policies have been set out as a means of operationally realising the aim of aligning the asset portfolio.

Actions to support the alignment ambition

In addition to the interim target of reducing the carbon footprint of the assets portfolio (equities and corporate bonds) by 30% by 2025 compared to 2018, three concrete measures have been set out:

- fully disengage from the thermal coal sector according to a timetable in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement: by 2030, at the latest, for companies with assets in EU and OECD countries and 2040 in the rest of the world;

  As part of its investment policy, Societe Generale Assurances excludes in particular all direct investments in companies with revenues from activities related to thermal coal extraction and energy producers that have not made a public commitment to phase out thermal coal by 2030 (EU/OECD) and 2040 (rest of the world).
- reduce its global exposure to the upstream oil and gas sector. The reduction target, previously -20% between 2020 and 2025, was increased in 2023 to -80% exposure between 2020 and 2030, with an intermediate target of -50% between 2020 and 2025;
- double the "sustainable" assets under management between 2020 and 2025. These outstanding amounts consist of green bonds, climate and energy transition thematic funds (labeled or similar funds), direct investments in energy transition or renewable energy infrastructure, private debt infrastructure, climate action funds, climate bond funds and the "Ambition Climat" market fund.

(1) Societe Generale Assurances scope; data calculated at market value; data calculated by S&P Trucost; target determined on scope 1 + scope 2 in accordance with the NZAOA TSP.

(2) The exit range for the target year 2025 was set out in 2020 and is, therefore, still based on the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, published in 2018.

Results of objectives and actions in 2024

The results at the end of the 2024 financial year are shown below.

Climate objectives and actions	Measurements and reference dates	2024	Additional Information
Reduce the carbon footprint of equity and corporate bond portfolios by 30% by 2025 compared to 2018	Reduce the carbon footprint since 2018	-66% in 2023, not available for 2024	The objective has already been achieved. See section 5.3.2.3.1.
Fully exit from thermal coal by 2030 (UE/OCDE) and 2040 (rest of the world)	Total exposure to coal-related businesses*	1%	Disengagement is proceeding according to schedule. The exposure presented corresponds to outstanding amounts held in undertakings which still have a part of their coal-related activity. The outstanding amounts weighted by the share of turnover linked to thermal coal show an exposure of 0.01% of the Societe Generale Assurances portfolio.
	Exposure weighted by the share of turnover related to coal	0,01%	
Reduce exposure to the oil and gas extraction sector by 80% between 2020 and 2030, with an interim target of -50% between 2020 and 2025	Reduction of exposure since 2020	-44%	The exposure reduction is taking place according to the planned schedule. The reduction in exposure observed in 2023 is due in particular to the maturing of companies securities related to the oil and gas sector.
Doubling "sustainable" assets between 2020 and 2025	Increase since 2020	X2.8 (market value) X2.6 (balance sheet value)	The 2025 ambition has been acheived. Total sustainable assets amounted to EUR 7 billion (on balance sheet value) at the end of 2024

* *Directly held assets; Sogecap SA; data calculated at market value ; exposure calculated using Sustainalitics tool and Urgewald's GCEL list.*

Sector-specific policies in relation to the alignment goal

Sector-specific policies have been put in place by Societe Generale Assurances for the thermal coal and oil and gas sectors to support climate change mitigation. They are shown in section 5.3.3.1.2 "Sector-specific policies".

5.3.3 MANAGEMENT OF MATERIAL IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

5.3.3.1 Policies for managing material impacts on climate change

5.3.3.1.1 E&S GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The management of potential impacts on climate change is based on the general framework for identifying and preventing serious environmental and social (E&S) impacts, the implementation of which is inseparable from the processes governing the conduct of the Group's activities. The Group sets out its E&S guidelines in several public documents: (i) the General E&S Principles, (ii) the ten sector-specific policies on clients and dedicated transactions, six of which deal directly with climate change mitigation and (iii) the sector-specific policies developed by Sogécap within Societe Generale Assurances.

The **E&S General Principles** set out the framework applicable to the Group's activities, through which clients can have actual, or potential, E&S impacts, including in terms of climate and to which the Group can be linked through the products and services offered. These Principles can be consulted on the institutional website. The E&S General Principles:

- set out the main reference standards on these matters, with the Group's determination to follow them and to encourage its clients to do same;
- also describe mechanisms for identifying the actual, or potential, E&S impacts of clients or underlying activities of dedicated transactions that are based on controversy analysis and the application of relevant sector-specific policies. This identification leads to a detailed assessment of the actual, or potential, E&S impacts of clients or underlying activities of dedicated transactions, including those relating to climate change. Actions are taken to mitigate any serious impacts identified, which may affect ongoing business with clients or underlying activities of dedicated transactions;
- mention, in particular, the Equator Principles which consist of a common framework for managing E&S impacts, allowing financial institutions to identify, assess and manage these impacts for transactions falling under this initiative (project financing with total project investment costs above USD 10 million, and loans to companies related to these projects in excess of USD 50 million). These principles are applied, regardless of the eligibility of a transaction for sector-specific policies, through a set of due diligence measures tailored to prevent, mitigate or put an end to the major impacts identified.

5.3.3.1.2 SECTOR-SPECIFIC POLICIES

General framework of sector-specific policies

Sector-specific policies define the standards that the Group intends to apply to sectors considered potentially sensitive from an E&S point of view. They include criteria for identifying and analysing the actual, or potential, climate impacts of clients or underlying activities of dedicated transactions. These policies are public and accessible on the institutional website. Policies covering potential climate impacts relate to the following sectors: industrial agriculture and forestry; mining; oil and gas; thermal power stations; thermal coal and shipping.

These policies are based on a common framework that identifies actual, or potential, E&S impacts related to a given sector of activity. These policies reiterate reference sector-specific or thematic standards, explain the scope of the activities concerned and define criteria by distinguishing between those that apply (i) to the Group's clients from those that apply (ii) to dedicated transactions for which the underlying activities are known (*e.g.* asset or project financing). Three types of criteria are defined in these policies:

- the exclusion criteria on the basis of which are excluded companies, dedicated transactions or financial products and services associated with underlying activities or practices that may have E&S impacts, including climate impacts, and that cannot be the subject of positive change within a reasonable period of time;
- priority assessment criteria targeting priority impact factors requiring a targeted and systematic response as part of the assessment process. Clients that do not meet the applicable assessment criteria are granted a reasonable timeframe in which to improve their practices (steps required may include a formal action plan or the signing of contractual undertakings). For project-related transactions, compliance with the criteria will have to be incorporated into project development. When providing dedicated advisory services ahead of project development, the Group must assess the client's commitment to developing a project that will satisfy these criteria;
- other assessment criteria aimed at identifying other E&S impact factors specific to the sector concerned, which will also be considered in the assessment, and aimed at defining the best practices the Group wishes to promote.

The E&S assessment criteria are applicable in a proportionate manner based on the importance of the E&S risks inherent to the clients' activities and to the underlying activities related to the dedicated transactions, products and services.

Sector-specific policies are updated in line with regulatory, scientific or societal developments, observed best practice and the Group's strategy. The Group's ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders covers issues related to civil society through various exchanges with French and international NGOs. When relevant issues are reported through these channels, they are dealt with through the impact management system, for instance by adding to identification lists or enhancing sector policies. Sector-specific policy updates are approved by General Management as part of a control system led by the Group's Compliance Department.

The general framework for managing negative E&S impacts implemented across the Group, includes Societe Generale Assurances. Societe Generale Assurances considers the main potential negative impacts in terms of Sustainability, particularly relating to greenhouse gas emissions, within the context of its investments. It also applies certain sector-specific policies of its own as well as a controversies management tool tailored to investments. Societe Generale Assurances puts in place measures to prevent and mitigate its potential negative impacts, in particular through:

- the incorporation of ESG criteria into investments: ESG criteria, including climate criteria, are formally considered to guide the selection of securities, their retention in the portfolio or their exclusion. All new investments for issuers with an ESG rating of F or less, according to a methodology developed by Amundi, are ruled out and all investments for issuers with a rating of E, according to the same methodology, are studied on a case-by-case basis;

- the implementation of sector-specific policies, including for the thermal coal and oil and gas sectors;
- strategy for alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement (further details in section 5.3.2.2 "The Group's lever on corporate financing business: aligning the financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement";
- a shareholder engagement policy designed to act as a catalyst for change and progress, implemented *via* Amundi, its main asset manager, which is committed to changing issuers' practices, in particular, through greater consideration of the main negative impacts. This is part of the management mandate entrusted to Amundi. (see section 5.3.3.1.3 "Impact management framework").

The most structuring criteria for sector-specific policies covering climate change impacts

In addition to the general framework on sector-specific policies, described above, the table below describes the main elements of these climate impact policies, just highlighting some of the most structural criteria. For a specific and exhaustive overview of the sector-specific policy criteria, please refer to the public version of these policies. The scope of application is specified in each individual sector-specific policy.

Sector-specific policies target certain value chains in which the Group is active and for which it has decided to publish the policies governing its relations with prospective, or existing, clients.

Sector policy	Most important criteria covering the impacts of climate change	Scope of the policy in line with our clients' activities and value chain
Oil & Gas	■ End to the provision of financial products and services for greenfield oil and gas production projects and associated infrastructure. ■ Withdrawal from financing upstream oil and gas pure players, phasing out exposure over time. ■ Exclusion of clients with more than 30% of revenues from the fossil resources listed in the policy. ■ Improved engagement with clients in the energy sector, in particular on their climate strategy, the review of which, communicated to a Group Committee, may include: (i) carbon footprint, (ii) climate objectives (iii) diversification of their activities, (iv) resources deployed such as R&D and the level of investment devoted to activities in support of the energy transition and (v) governance put in place to implement climate goals. ■ The priority assessment criteria applicable to clients who own, operate or manage O&G assets aim to mitigate methane emissions (leak detection and management) as well as to set methane intensity targets, minimise systematic flaring before it is phased out by 2030, monitor and report direct emissions and make climate commitments, ideally under the oversight of a management body. ■ The exclusion criteria related to transactions, beyond those put in place in January 2024 for new fields, concern the fossil resources specifically listed in different segments of the value chain as well as LNG, which is widely restricted since it is no longer possible to finance new fields or associated infrastructure or to significantly expand the production of or export LNG coming from shale gas or gas produced in the Arctic. Assessment criteria also include methane leaks and flaring practices and their removal.	Activities and companies owning, developing or operating assets related to the entire value chain, from the extraction of energy resources to transport, storage and export infrastructure and trading. Rules out petrochemical activities.
Mining	■ With a view to limiting greenhouse gas emissions, this policy excludes clients who use the MTR (Mountain Top Removal) technique as well as those with more than 50% of revenues associated with metallurgical coal mining activities. Similarly, no dedicated transactions are carried out in connection with metallurgical coal mining activities or in connection with related infrastructure.	The mining sector policy covers the following activities and the client companies owning mining assets involved in: (i) exploration; (ii) mines planning and development (including associated facilities); (iii) mines operation; (iv) mines closure and rehabilitation; (v) on-site processing of mined ores.

Sector policy	Most important criteria covering the impacts of climate change	Scope of the policy in line with our clients' activities and value chain
Thermal power stations	■ Greenhouse gas emissions, the energy efficiency of power stations (which has a direct influence on the level of GHG emissions and other air pollutants) and atmospheric emissions (SO_2, NOx, particulate matter, etc.) are factors considered when defining the criteria. ■ The client priority criteria ensure that clients have E&S risk management measures in place, proportionate to their impact on the environment and that they publish the GHG emissions resulting from their activities. ■ Regarding dedicated transactions, as a result of priority criteria, new power station projects must comply with national and international standards. Also, depending on the type of power station and the energy by which it is powered, criteria are put in place concerning intensity (application in particular of an emissions cap for CCGT) or choice of fuel. Exclusions specific to coal-based installations are addressed in the Thermal Coal policy.	Applicable to the following thermal power assets and client companies owning them: (i) gas-fired power stations; (ii) liquid-fuelled power plants (HFO and LFO); (iii) waste-to-energy (WtE) plants; (iv) biomass-firing power stations; (v) combined heat and power (CHP) plants.
Thermal coal	■ Rules out companies that are thermal coal developers, companies that hold thermal coal assets and have not reported an exit date compatible with the Group's 2030/2040 exit targets and those that meet a certain threshold in terms of percentage of revenue from thermal coal activities, depending on whether they are prospective, or existing, clients. ■ There is an exception to the client exclusion: the Group is committed to supporting companies in their energy transition and it will offer financing products and services specifically for energy transition to companies that do not meet the above criteria, as long as they are not thermal coal developers. ■ Also rules out dedicated transactions whose underlying activities are thermal coal mining, transport, trading or processing as well as coal-fired electricity generation units and related infrastructure.	Covers the following activities in the thermal coal sector (categories of coal used to produce electricity and heat, which generally include peat, lignite and sub-bituminous coal grades) and companies that are commercially involved in this sector: (i) mining, storage, transport, trading, processing of thermal coal; (ii) generation, transport, trading and distribution of electricity produced from thermal coal.
Shipping	■ In terms of client assessment, the analysis takes into account the fact that the client company has a corporate strategy for reducing GHG emissions and has set quantitative targets for its compliance with the IMO GHG reduction targets. For shipowners, clients must report their GHG emissions. ■ Financing of ships specifically for the transport of Arctic oil, tar sands and coal as well as those without double hulls is ruled out. ■ In addition, when the underlying asset financed is a ship, checks are carried out to ensure that the MARPOL Convention has been implemented, that information allowing for the calculation of the annual efficiency ratio is collected (as described in the Poseidon Principles) and that the energy efficiency of second-hand ships has been considered and a mitigation plan implemented, if necessary.	Client companies (i) directly involved in the merchant shipping sector, including shipowners, ship operators, ship managers and charterers; (ii) involved in ship building, repair and dismantling activities. The Shipping sector policy covers passenger liners, dry cargo ships, tankers (crude oil, gas or chemicals) and other special purpose or port service ships (including cable layers, dredgers, pilot ships, etc.). It also covers hydrocarbon floating storage units (Floating Production Storage and Offloading – FPSO and Floating Storage Unit – FSU).
Industrial agriculture and forestry	■ Client assessment criteria on climate issues aim to preserve soil integrity (in particular, by aiming for a rational use of pesticides and fertilisers) as well as to limit deforestation. ■ On the latter point, the policy specifically targets clients operating in the South American soya bean and beef sectors, as well as in palm oil, with specific exclusion criteria (large corporate clients must be committed to eliminating deforestation in their activities (on their own farms and in their supply chain) by the end of 2025. In addition, assessment criteria now cover clients operating in the cocoa, coffee, rubber and wood sectors. ■ Funding specifically for activities that have a negative impact on High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas, any operation involving large-scale slash-and-burn clearing, soya bean cultivation or cattle ranching in the Amazon and the Cerrado are also ruled out.	Client companies and activities related to operating in industrial agriculture sector upstream activities. Producers, traders and primary processors.

Regarding Societe Generale Assurances, sector-specific policies have been defined for the thermal coal and oil and gas sectors.

Sector policy	Most important criteria covering the impacts of climate change	Scope of the policy in line with our clients' activities and value chain
Thermal coal	As part of the gradual withdrawal from the thermal coal sector, Societe Generale Assurances is ruling out any direct investment in companies: ■ with revenues from thermal coal mining-related activities; ■ with a thermal coal-fired power generation capacity of more than 5 GW; ■ in the energy sector, producing more than 10 million tonnes of thermal coal per year, more than 10% of whose electricity production comes from coal; ■ developing new thermal coal projects; ■ producing energy that have not made a public commitment to phase out thermal coal by 2030 (EU/OECD) or 2040 (rest of the world).	The activity and the value chain are specified in the criteria themselves.
Oil and gas	Societe Generale Assurances rules out any direct investment in companies whose revenue related to unconventional fossil fuels (gas and oil in the Arctic, tar sands, shale gas and oil and drilling in very deep waters) is more than 10%, for equities already owned, or is more than 5% for new investments. Societe Generale Assurances has decided to terminate: ■ the financing of any new oil or fossil gas exploration or production project (conventional or unconventional); ■ any new direct investment in sector companies that continue to develop new oil or fossil gas exploration or production projects (conventional or unconventional). In order, however, to be able to support companies to transition, Societe Generale Assurances will be able to continue to invest direct in oil or gas sector companies: ■ *via* subsidiaries whose sole purpose is to develop renewable energies; ■ *via* green bonds enabling the development of renewable energies. In addition, Societe Generale Assurances rules out any direct investment (ban also applicable to dedicated funds) in companies whose revenue is linked to unconventional fossil fuels (gas and oil in the Arctic, tar sands, shale gas and oil and drilling in very deep waters): ■ is more than 10% for securities already held; ■ is more than 5% for new investments.	The activity and the value chain are specified in the criteria themselves.

5.3.3.1.3 IMPACT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Group's standards documentation includes items related to the management framework and specifies the roles and responsibilities of the Group's various divisions regarding the day-to-day implementation of the processes used to identify, evaluate and monitor actions to mitigate potential climate impacts. The operational implementation of these processes has translated into an enhanced pre-existing processes relating, in particular, to new relationships and periodic client reviews, acknowledgement of controversy analyses, the application of general E&S principles and sector-specific policies.

The framework for managing potential E&S impacts specifies the criteria applied to the provision of banking products and services by the Group to prospects or clients, for dedicated transactions. This framework provides for three main stages in its application:

- **E&S identification:** identification of the actual, or potential, impacts of clients or underlying activities of dedicated transactions: this step is based on the verification by the business line concerned of the presence or not of companies on the E&S exclusion list or of companies or underlying activities on the E&S identification list, of E&S controversies or if they are subject to one or more sectoral policies. It is through this identification process that the business line concerned ensures, when a sector-specific policy is applicable, compliance with all exclusion criteria as well as priority evaluation criteria and other evaluation criteria based on a credit exposure materiality threshold.

  To apply the identification process, the tools listed below are made available to the business lines and are regularly updated:

  - the E&S identification list is updated by in-house CSR experts on a regular basis and sent to all business lines concerned. This internal list details any projects, companies, business sectors or countries that are the subject of severe controversy or public campaigns on the part of civil society for E&S reasons, irrespective of whether or not they are financed by the Group. The purpose of this internal list is to alert the operational teams to potential concerns ahead of the client and transaction review process, so that they can be prepared to carry out a more in-depth E&S assessment of any transactions and clients concerned,
  - the E&S exclusion list identifies companies excluded under certain sectoral policies, for which, following the detailed E&S analysis process, the Group does not wish to provide banking and financial services. This list is incorporated into the Group's filtering tool, which makes it possible to notify all business lines,

- the negative news screening tool: the largest business lines and entities, in terms of number of clients and assets under management, now use a tool to check for possible E&S controversies before entering into a new relationship and benefit as well as from an automatic continuous monitoring system;

- **E&S assessment:** when proven or potential E&S impacts have been identified, an assessment is carried out by the business line concerned and considers the severity of the E&S controversies. A policy setting out groupwide guidelines for assessing E&S controversies has been in force since June 2022. This assessment is carried out over a time horizon in line with the financial transactions envisaged with the client. Based on the conclusions of the assessment, an E&S opinion is then issued. The opinion may be positive, conditional (subject to contractual conditions, action plans, restrictions) or negative;
- **E&S actions:** actions to mitigate actual, or potential, identified E&S impacts may be proposed. For example, this may include in-depth monitoring of certain E&S issues, explicit E&S conditions in contractual documentation, restrictions on relationships under certain circumstances or even a ban from the Group of certain relationships or practices.

E&S assessments and actions are reviewed by the second line of defence, either the Risk or Compliance Division, depending on the process (a separate procedure gives guidelines for escalation to Compliance) and may, where necessary, be submitted to a Societe Generale Group Steering Committee chaired by a member of the Executive Committee (Group Client Acceptance Committee or Complex Transactions and Reputational Risks Committee). With regards to the identification step it is the responsibility of the first lines of defence, the second line of defence being involved in precise cases referenced in a specific procedure. Monitoring and controls are also gradually being phased into processes for managing Group clients' actual, or potential, impacts within the business lines.

For Societe Generale Assurances, the ESG portfolio assessment is carried out by Amundi, Societe Generale Assurances' main asset manager, as well as, since 2021, by Sustainalytics on the basis of their respective methodologies. Amundi's ESG assessment is based on a rating ranging from A to G, with A being the highest rating and G the lowest. Sustainalytics' rating is based on a score ranging from 0 to 100, with 0 being the highest rating and 100 being the lowest. These two methodologies, which are based on criteria and assumptions specific to each company, allow Societe Generale Assurances to obtain a more comprehensive view of its portfolio's ESG performance by increasing the coverage of the analysis and comparing the results.

Engagement activity is carried out *via* Amundi, which has developed an engagement strategy based on:

- proactive engagement with companies aimed in particular at (i) contributing to the dissemination of best practices and fostering a better integration of Sustainability into corporate governance, operations and development models; (ii) triggering positive changes in the way companies manage their impacts on essential issues relating to the Sustainability of the society and the economy; (iii) supporting companies in their own transition to a more sustainable, inclusive and low-carbon economic model; and (iv) incentivising them to increase their investment, research and development spending in the areas most necessary for this transition;
- a voting policy highlighting the need (i) for an accountable, diverse and high-performing Board of Directors; (ii) for corporate governance capable of addressing environmental and social challenges; (iii) to ensure that Boards and companies are properly positioned and prepared to manage the transition to a sustainable, inclusive and low-carbon economy;
- the commitment is based on six major themes, including the transition to a low-carbon economy. Within this context, under certain circumstances, escalation measures may be taken that may lead to a ban on the issuer. These measures include, in no particular order, downgrades in the rating of one or more ESG criteria, questions asked at general meetings, votes against management, public statements, capping of the ESG score and finally a ban if the subject is critical. The commitment policy applied covers 26 of the 30 main contributors to the carbon footprint of Societe Generale Assurances' equity and corporate bond portfolio, responsible for 65% of total emissions.

Societe Generale Assurances has its own internal control teams, which are functionally attached to the Group's central teams. Compliance with ESG sector-specific policies is incorporated into its internal control system through the three lines of defence. Decisions for arbitration may be submitted, if necessary, to a specific Societe Generale Assurances Committee.

5.3.3.2 Actions to support policies to manage material impacts on climate change

5.3.3.2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK

The processes to carry out clients and dedicated transactions E&S analysis were revamped in 2022 and 2023. Group entities are charged with managing and controlling ESG incidence risk factors in their respective scopes. They adapt the framework set by the Group to their activities and apply it to their own processes. Each entity's Management ensures the deployment and operational implementation of these requirements within its scope.

In order to facilitate and systemise the application of the management framework for actual or potential E&S impacts across the Group, an online training has been deployed since 2021 within the business lines and cross-functional units involved in this system. It is available in 11 languages, ensuring that the same content is consistently available to everyone in the Group wherever it operates.

For Societe Generale Assurances, specialised resources are allocated to the inclusion of environmental, social and governance criteria in the investment strategy. In addition, Societe Generale Assurances has delegated to Amundi to take ESG criteria into consideration in its investment policy. This delegation concerns day-to-day management and analyses (ESG assessment, carbon footprint, etc.).

5.3.3.2.2 THE GROUP'S KEY ACTIONS OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS IN TERMS OF MANAGING MATERIAL IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

These actions cover the Group's clients or prospects. They aim to continuously improve the framework to better identify and assess impacts and apply sector-specific policies and targets.

Key actions

In 2024, the Group continued to step up the operational application of the impact management framework, by developing tools to help business lines with their monitoring. The E&S exclusion list was expanded in the first quarter of 2024 to ensure a greater consistency with exclusion criteria in sectoral policies. To monitor the exit of the relationship with these clients on the exclusion list, a procedure has been deployed to define the roles and responsibilities of the first line of defence and the second line of defence in the withdrawal process to be conducted with these clients. The identification of E&S controversies has been incorporated into the Group's financial security screening tool and the Business Units have been supplied with a grid to help qualify the materiality of the controversies. The Business Units also have an automatic continuous monitoring device.

Highest-emitting sectors

In 2024, with regards to the highest-emitting sectors identified within the context of NZBA:

- the aviation, agriculture and residential real estate sectors were presented to the Responsible Commitments Committee, culminating in the setting of a published alignment target for the aviation sector (more details are provided in section 5.3.2.2.1 "Reducing the financing of fossil fuels and supporting the decarbonisation of the main greenhouse gas emitting sectors");
- internal processes for producing, and periodically monitoring, alignment indicators were deployed in 2024, including in sectors for which a published target has recently been set. A governance structure dedicated to the periodic monitoring of alignment indicator trends has been set up, and will make it possible to initiate any corrective measures in the event of a warning of that the target may not be met.

Sector-specific policy update

In October 2024, the Industrial Agriculture and Forestry sector policy was improved to continue the Group's efforts in the fight against deforestation. According to the FAO, deforestation and the conversion of natural habitats account for 39% of emissions relating to the agricultural sector (so-called "FLAG" emissions for Forestry, Land and Agriculture). The fight against deforestation and land conversion is therefore a major lever for reducing the sector's emissions. This policy has been updated with two main objectives:

- to supplement the existing exclusion criteria for clients operating in the South American soya bean and beef and palm oil value chains (producers, traders and primary processors) by requiring a target of zero deforestation by the end of 2025;
- to expand the scope of raw materials requiring special attention, with new assessment criteria applicable to clients operating in the cocoa, coffee, rubber and timber sectors (producers, traders and primary processors).

Impact management control framework

The impact management control framework has been expanded: control points related to the proper application of the sector-specific policy exclusion criteria, as well as those related to the identification and assessment of client and transaction E&S impacts, have been enhanced.

As part of the evaluation of its framework across the Activities sub-scope, the Compliance Department has defined standards controls and set up monitoring indicators.

Outlook on actions to be taken

As far as the Group is concerned, the extension of the alignment objectives to new sector-specific portfolios, chosen on the basis of their emissions, is being studied.

As regards Societe Generale Assurances specifically, the actions implemented related to:

- the deployment (ongoing) of an ESG investment data management tool ("ESG Connect" by Weefin);
- the tightening of the Coal policy: stepping up the exclusion thresholds and halting investments in energy producers that have not made a public commitment to phase out thermal coal by 2030 (EU/OECD) or 2040 (rest of the world);
- the introduction of a new target for withdrawal from Oil and Gas (-80% by 2030 and -50% by 2025 (*vs.* 2020) compared to -20% by 2025).

5.3.3.2.3 THE GROUP'S ESG-RELATED TRAINING AND AWARENESS-RAISING INITIATIVES

The Group is working to speed up the enhancement of all employees' ESG skills so that everyone can play a role in the Bank's ESG transformation and support clients in their transition.

ESG training plan

The Group has developed an ESG training plan based on:

- a significant training offer with more than 150 ESG modules in different formats (e-learning, MOOCs, workshops, master classes or podcasts);
- a support system for developing employees' skills that includes several levels of growing expertise, with a minimum of five hours of training for the fundamental courses and more than fifty hours of training for the expert level training course.

5.3.4 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE GROUP

5.3.4.1 Carbon footprint

PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3

A scope is a category of greenhouse gas emissions within the carbon footprint of human or corporate activity, determined by the nature of the emissions:

- scope 1 covers direct emissions from the activity itself, *i.e.* from owned or controlled sources;
- scope 2 emissions are indirect energy-related emissions. These are indirect emissions from the production of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed;
- scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions emitted in the value chain, both upstream and downstream. Scope 3 refers to all greenhouse gas emissions categorised into 15 different subcategories across the Company's entire value chain. Categories are constructed to be mutually exclusive to prevent companies from double-counting emissions from one category to another.

Primary data, secondary data

Primary data includes data collected by the Group or made available by a supplier directly related to specific activities in the Group's value chain.

Secondary data include sector averages (*e.g.* from published databases, government statistics, scientific publications and industry associations), estimates based on financial data, proxy data or other generic data.

The Group's carbon footprint is calculated on the basis of the GHG Protocol, an international standardisation initiative for the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions from operations and value chains, and their mitigation measures.

The Group consolidated all emissions related to entities ender its operational control. The total emissions of around 79 million tons of CO_2 equivalent (excluding scope 3 of counterparties) concerns emissions related to corporate financing and life-insurance related investments (41 million tons of CO_2 equivalent) and emissions related to Ayvens mobility and car leasing activities (34 million tons of CO_2 equivalent). These emissions cover the entire lifetime of vehicles and not only the leasing period, and are presented in category 2 for the construction of purchased vehicles, in category 11 for the future emissions of vehicles resold over their average remaining lifetime, and also in category 13 for emissions of vehicles under leasing contract during the financial year. Hence, the emissions presented in category 11 represent more than 40% of emissions related to leasing activity as regards the average remaining lifetime post leasing period.

THE GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

	Retrospective			Milestones and target years				
tCO_2eq	Reference year	Reference year emissions	N (reporting year)	% N/N-1	2025	2030	2050	Annual target in %/ reference year
Scope 1 GHG emissions								
Gross GHG emissions scope 1(1)	2024	42,867	42,867					
Percentage of scope 1 GHG emissions resulting from regulated emissions trading schemes(2)	2024	0%	0%					
Scope 2 GHG emissions								
Gross GHG location-based scope 2 emissions(3)	2024	110,878	110,878					
Gross GHG market-based scope 2 emissions(4)	2024	70,108	70,108					
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions								
Total gross indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)(5)	2024	79,278,756	79,278,756					
3.1 – Purchased goods and services(6)	2024	592,310	592,310					
3.2 – Capital goods(6)	2024	10,174,224	10,174,224					
3.3 – Fuel and Energy-related activities								
3.4 – Upstream transportation and distribution								
3.5 – Waste generated in operations								
3.6 – Business travel(7)	2024	35,946	35,946					
3.7 – Employee commuting(8)	2024	95,665	95,665					
3.8 – Upstream leased assets								
3.9 – Downstream routing								
3.10 – Processing of sold products								
3.11 – Use of sold products(9)	2024	14,354,645	14,354,645					
3.12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products								
3.13 – Downstream leased assets(10)	2024	9,809,355	9,809,355					
3.14 – Franchises								
3.15 – Investments(11)	2024	44,216,611	44,216,611					
Total GHG emissions								
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	2024	79,432,501	79,432,501					
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	2024	79,391,731	79,391,731					

(1) For gross scope 1 emissions, each consumption line is converted into tCO_2eq. The emission factors come from ADEME for each fuel in energy consumption. Business trips made in internal combustion cars owned or controlled by the Group are reported in scope 1.

(2) The Group is not subject to regulated emissions trading schemes.

(3) Calculations for the location-based method reflect the average emission intensity of the networks on which the energy consumption takes place. An emission factor from ADEME, AIE, DEFRA and specialised provider databases is applied to each energy consumption data.

(4) Calculations for the market-based method reflect energy emissions specific to energy certificates awarded, contracts with energy producers or suppliers from a specific source, supplier labels, supplier emission rates, green tariffs, contracts, residual mix or other contractual instruments. If the data does not come from the supplier or is not certified by an independent third-party organisation, this information is not included in this calculation. The rental-based method is applied for the remaining energy consumption data.

(5) Scope 3 subcategories: "3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities", "3.4 – Upstream transportation and distribution", "3.5 – Waste generated in operations", "3.8 – Upstream leased assets", "3.9 – Downstream transportation and distribution", "3.10 – Processing of sold products", "3.12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products" and "3.14 – Franchises" are not relevant and therefore not published in the Group's carbon footprint.

(6) Supplier data are supplemented by a spend-based methodology with ADEME (monetary) emission factors on consolidated non-capital and fixed purchases.

(7) Emissions from business travel are mainly from air, train, bus and car travel (excluding CO_2 emissions already recognised in scope 1). The CO_2 emissions supplied by service providers are collected, but when they are not available, emissions factors from ADEME, AIE, DEFRA and specialised provider databases are applied (CO_2/km) for each means of transport and applied to the entire Group.

(8) In the absence of accurate data on the commuting and modes of transport of company staff and service providers, the Group assesses emissions based on French national statistics available from INSEE and the use of ADEME emission factors. These emission factors are applied for the entire Group. In addition, the calculation includes greenhouse gas emissions from working from home.

(9) This category only relates to vehicles sold by Ayvens. DEFRA emission factors (gCO_2/km) feed into the data collected from carmakers. This data is then applied to the remaining life of the vehicle, which is between 12 and 14 years for electric and internal combustion vehicles (average km travelled per year).

(10) Downstream leased assets are limited to vehicles leased by Ayvens. The methodology is based on the average number of kilometres travelled by the entire fleet of leased vehicles over a year. This average is then applied to emission factors collected from carmakers. Where vehicle emission factors are not available, the calculations are supplemented by DEFRA emission factors.

(11) This category includes financed emissions (scope 1 and scope 2 from counterparties) as well as emissions linked to investments (scope 1 and scope 2 from companies in the euro fund and UC portfolios). Financed emissions related to scope 3 of counterparts are presented in section 5.3.4.2 "Scope of calculation of GHG emissions attributed to the Group"

5.3.4.2 Scope of calculation of GHG emissions attributed to the Group

GHG EMISSION PROTOCOLS AND SCOPE

Calculation of the Group's total GHG emissions is based on several distinct and complementary data collection scopes:

Own account and upstream value chain

This scope concerns scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3, categories 6 and 7. The GHG emissions calculation covers 197 entities in the Group's financial scope of consolidation as of 31 December 2024. The collection protocol only includes entities with 10 or more employees and covers at least 98.7% of the staff. This choice of methodology aims to limit data collection and monitoring, while focusing the Group's efforts on its main GHG emitting entities. This scope is reviewed annually. For scope 3 Categories 1 and 2, the calculations are based on consolidated financial data, which cover the entire scope of financial consolidation.

The quantitative activity data are calculated on the basis of invoices, direct readings, information received from suppliers or clients and estimates.

For the downstream value chain

This scope covers categories 8 to 15. The GHG emissions calculation is defined on a case-by-case basis according to the nature of the activities covered by the different categories of scope 3. Only Group entities involved in these activities are included in the calculation. For example, for scope 3, categories 11 and 13, only Ayvens, the Group's car leasing and mobility solutions subsidiary, is taken into account. For scope 3, category 15, the total is based on the sum of financed emissions related to corporate financing and investment-related emissions, also covering savings life-insurance investments.

ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES IN PUBLISHED SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS

By their very nature, total scope 3 GHG emissions are difficult to calculate with more precision as of today:

- on the one hand, computing capacity depends on the availability of data in the upstream (*e.g.* suppliers) and downstream (*e.g.* clients) value chain;
- on the other hand, the segmentation of scope 3 categories, and the GHG emissions attributed to each of them, is approximate. Double counting of GHG emissions is sometimes difficult to identify.

Within this context, the use of estimated data and a Group-specific methodology is necessary to be able to report on GHG emissions:

Own account and upstream value chain

For scope 3, categories 1 and 2, supplier data is very fragmented or even non-existent. ADEME's monetary emission factors are therefore applied to consolidated non-capital and fixed purchases over a 9-month period (until September 30th). Emission factors are based on averages and estimates and do not reflect local or sector-specific features. In addition, accounting items for the purchase of goods (fixed and non-capital) have been matched as best as possible with ADEME's monetary emission factors, within the limits of the level of granularity available. These calculated emissions are extrapolated over a 12-month period.

For scope 3, categories 6 and 7, GHG emissions calculations do not cover all entities in the financial consolidation scope as of 31 December 2024. The current calculation does not, therefore, provide an exhaustive view of the Group's GHG emissions on these categories. Their calculation is based on secondary data in the absence of primary available data.

For the downstream value chain

Regarding categories 11 "Use of sold products" and 13 "Downstream leased assets", GHG emissions calculation only concerns Ayvens group which is preponderant on this activity segment. As with the other categories, GHG emissions calculation is based on secondary data in absence of primary available data.

Regarding the scope 3 category 15 "investments" of GHG emissions, in the context of a first publication of the sustainability statement and in absence of sectorial norms applicable to the financial sector, the ESRS, the GHG Protocol and the application of PCAF Part A are sources of difficulties and are subject to diverse interpretations relating to the perimeter of financial assets included in the calculation of GHG emissions for this category. These difficulties extend to the availability of the necessary data and to the accuracy of the methodologies used to carry out the calculations. In this context, the Group decided to include in the calculation perimeter of this category : listed equities and corporate bonds, corporate loans on the total activities' sectors and the assets under management for life-insurance savings. Are excluded from the calculation of this category the emissions associated to mortgage loans, car purchase loans and sovereign debts. Hence the total GHG calculation for scope 3 category 15 represents the sum of:

- financed emissions, i.e. GHG emissions from the loan portfolio, calculated in accordance with the principles set out in Part A – PCAF Financed Emissions Standard published in December 2022. Financed emissions were calculated on the Group's balance sheet exposures relating to non-financial companies, across all business segments;

  The emissions-related data sources were prioritised as follows: where available, emissions data reported by clients were used (primary data). Where available or estimated via the external provider, emissions data were used. Else, it was decided to use PCAF emission factors, based on clients' revenue (Revenue Based) or assets (Asset Based) to estimate their emissions. Finally, financed emissions are calculated by applying to the clients' emissions an attribution factor calculated by the ratio between (i) the total assets under management within Societe Generale and (ii) the client's total equity and financial debt.

- investment-related emissions, i.e. GHG emissions from the whole life insurance investment portfolio. These emissions are only for Societe Generale Assurances. As Societe Generale Assurances' data are not finalized at the time of publication of the present sustainability statement, the investment-related emissions at the end of 2024 are estimated.

  GHG emissions are calculated by an external service provider (S&P Trucost). The service provider supplies scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for all portfolio companies. The calculation is based on the "Enterprise Value including Cash" (EVIC) method. For downstream scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3, S&P Trucost selects the relevant data based on different sources (data published by the issuer or by the Climate Disclosure Project (CDP) or a value estimated by modelling). For upstream scope 3, S&P Trucost relies solely on estimated data. The assets covered concern equity and corporate bond issues in general assets (Euro Fund) and equity and corporate bond issues in unit-linked products (UL).

In accordance with the PCAF methodology applied for the scope 3 category 15 calculation, financial institutions shall publish separately the absolute scope 3 emissions of their counterparties for loans and investments. These indirect GHG emissions are therefore not included in the emissions summary table but are available below.

In tCO_2eq	GHG emissions Counterparty scope 1, scope 2	*GHG emissions scope 3*	Percentage of primary data
Financed Emissions	41,691,915	116,424,482	22%
Insurance-related emissions	2,524,696	19,841,561	9% Fonds Euro 13% UC

The calculation of scope 3 GHG emissions is subject to a continuous improvement process relating to data quality, data collection and production times.

5.3.5 CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

ESG factors are incorporated into the Group's risk management framework, particularly in relation to climate change-related risks. Climate risk-related processes are, therefore, part of the Group's existing processes to manage different categories of risks.

5.3.5.1 Introduction

ESG RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

As ESG risks are potentially aggravating factors for the risk categories considered in the Group's risk management framework, their incorporation is based on the following multi-step approach: identification, quantification, definition of risk appetite, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation.

A description of ESG factors, risk factors and transmission channels is provided in section 5.1.3.2.1 "General description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs". Monitoring and reporting aspects are referenced in section 5.3.5.5 "Climate risk control and mitigation".

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

The CSRD defines climate change adaptation as "the process of adjusting to present and expected climate change and its impacts" and climate change mitigation as "the process of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as provided for in the Paris Agreement".

However, from a climate risk financial materiality perspective, for financial institutions, the distinction between mitigation and adaptation components is less relevant operationally than for non-financial companies, the main objective being to identify the impacts of all climate change-related issues on the different categories of risk.

Mitigation aspects have a significant link with the transition. The various processes put in place to identify and manage the transition risk of the Group's clients take into account the concept of mitigation.

Adaptation aspects help to control the physical risks that the Group's counterparties may face. Counterparties' resilience (linked, for example, to the implementation of specialised protection systems) and the existence of mechanisms, such as tailored insurance policies, help to limit the effect of climatic hazards.

5.3.5.2 Identifying climate risks

Climate risks are identified by means of both an ongoing and a dedicated annual, and an ongoing, process (see section 5.1.3.2.1 "Description of the processes for identifying and evaluating material IROs").

5.3.5.3 Quantifying climate risks

The approach to climate risk management requires quantification both as part of risk identification, as well as, more broadly, for other processes that contribute to the monitoring and mitigation of ESG risk factors. Climate risk is quantified using various climate scenarios and over several time horizons.

SCENARIO SELECTION

The scenarios selected for risk identification and materiality analysis correspond to a central scenario (B2D, Below 2°C), a stressed climate transition scenario (NZE 2050, Net Zero in 2050) and a stressed scenario in physical climate terms (CP, Current Policies, *i.e.* high-emission scenario). These scenarios are based on short-term (one year), medium-term (five years) and long-term horizons (2040-2050).

The elements relating to the scenarios are detailed in section 5.3.1.2 "Description of climate-related material IROs".

ENVIRONMENT VULNERABILITY INDICATORS

The assessment of environmental risks impacting the Group's counterparties is based on a set of Vulnerability indicators. These indicators aim to measure environmental risks (related to climate change, biodiversity loss, depletion of freshwater resources, pollution and circular economy and resource issues) faced by sovereigns, industries and corporates in terms of transition and physical risks. They are then used, depending on their maturity and level of deployment, as part of stress tests, portfolio monitoring and specific mitigation measures. They measure counterparties' current vulnerability and capacity to adapt to transition and physical risks, emphasising the transition trajectory to 2030 and the ability to continue on that pathway to 2050 (and beyond).

All indicators use the same 11-level scale ranging from "extremely negative" to "extremely positive":

EXTREMELY NEGATIVE	ULTRA NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	FAIRLY NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	FAIRLY POSITIVE	POSITIVE	VERY POSITIVE	ULTRA POSITIVE	EXTREMELY POSITIVE
-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5

The indicators have been developed for transition risk and physical risk on a number of different topics:

Industry Climate Vulnerability Indicator (ICVI)

At sector level, the indicator reflects the vulnerability of the least developed sectors of activity in terms of climate strategy in a stressed transition scenario (NZE 2050, IEA) for the transition indicator and in a stressed physical scenario ("Current policies", IEA) for the physical indicator. An indicator, divided into 114 segments, is calculated uniformly at global level for each sector of activity. For each of these segments, the indicator level (from -5 to 5) is set by independent internal experts from the Group's Economic and Sector Studies Department based on a documented questionnaire, with qualitative and quantitative contributions. It takes into account the effect of climate risk (transition and physical) on the revenues, costs and asset value of companies in each segment.

Transition and physical ICVI indicators are used, in particular, as part of credit risk and counterparty risk stress tests.

Corporate Climate Vulnerability Indicator (CCVI)

This indicator makes it possible consider the specific features of a corporate counterparty's climate vulnerability, in particular, through its climate strategy. The Group has identified the impact of climate transition risk on the credit risk of the Group's corporate clients as one of the main environmental risks it faces. It was, therefore, the first area of focus for the Group when developing its environment risk framework.

The transition CCVI is based on the transition ICVI and a company-specific climate strategy questionnaire. This questionnaire makes it possible to collect information on the quality of the information communicated, the credibility of the targets or the governance in place. Based on this questionnaire, the CCVI score can, therefore, be improved or downgraded compared to the ICVI rating. This CCVI score is given during the internal credit rating and is reviewed annually.

A phased roll-out of this CCVI indicator, the second version of which goes back to 2023, is under way. Priority is given to scoring counterparties identified as the most exposed to climate transition risk (those with the most negative ICVI scores) to which the Group has significant exposure. At the very least, counterparties for which a CCVI score has yet to be calculated are rated on the basis of an ICVI.

Sovereign Climate Vulnerability Indicator (SCVI)

Two SCVI indicators, one for transition aspects and the other for physical risk, assess the impact of climate-related risks on a country's ability and willingness to meet its external debt commitments. For the transition indicator, the scores reflect the countries' vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate transition in a Net Zero Scenario (NZE). For the physical risk indicator, the scores reflect vulnerability to chronic and acute physical risks as well as adaptive capacities, in a current policies scenario, to cope with the increased frequency of extreme weather events and adapt to chronic risks. Sovereign risk has not been identified as material for the Group.

STRESS TESTS

Stress testing for climate risk is a valuable tool to assess how resilient financial institutions are to changes in the market. The set of scenarios includes future developments in the energy transition, carbon emissions trajectories or severe climate events.

The stress test mechanism is described in section 5.3 "Description of the climate-related risk resilience analysis".

Over the past few years, the Group has continued its efforts to develop and integrate its tools and methodologies to include climate risk as part of global stress tests.

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PHYSICAL RISK INTEGRATION

In addition to the vulnerability indicators and stress tests described above, the Group continues to develop its physical risk analysis by means of several initiatives, based on both internal tools and external solutions.

The Group is striving to improve analysis of the physical risks generated by its activity by refining the identification of the location of its assets, in particular, by stepping up its collection of information on loan origination or additional data collection exercises (from clients, external partners and data providers). The Group is also developing a tool for reporting physical hazards based on an external service provider's scoring data.

The disclosure of Pillar 3 data on physical risks has also served to improve understanding of related climate issues. The Risk Report – Pillar 3 details the methodology used.

INCORPORATING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE RISKS INTO THE ASSESSMENT OF CREDIT LOSSES

The Group has adopted tools developed to clarify the risks associated with environmental factors (ICVI, CCVI, etc.) and procedures that allow to take into account of the impact of ESG risk factors when calculating a counterparty's credit rating (based on duly justified expert opinion).

When it comes to estimating expected credit losses, upwards or downwards adjustments may need to be made to the results obtained using the existing models, based on the sector in question. These sector-specific adjustments are made by means of dedicated governance based on the sector ratings established by the Group's Economic Research Department, which incorporates climate factors into the sector rating process.

INCORPORATION OF THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE RISKS IN THE ICAAP

The incorporation of the effect of climate and environmental risk factors into the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) on capital requirements continued to be gradually stepped up in 2024, both from a standards perspective (*i.e.* related to regulatory requirements) and from an economic perspective (*i.e.* related to internally identified risks).

5.3.5.4 Definition of risk appetite and climate risks

In accordance with the principles set out in the ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks (Expectation 4), financial institutions must include climate-related and environmental risks in their risk appetite process.

Climate and environmental risks were incorporated into the Group's risk appetite in 2022 and have been gradually stepped up since then.

The general principles of ESG risk appetite are presented in section 5.1.4.8 "Risk management and internal controls over Sustainability information".

With regards to credit risk in relation to the climate risk factor, the assessment and oversight of the effect of climate risk factors is based, in particular, on portfolio alignment indicators (GHG emissions linked to electricity production, for example). As part of the process of strengthening governance around the management of ESG risk factors, these indicators were enhanced in 2024, in particular, to expand on the number of climate risk factor-related indicators monitored at sector level (both in terms of portfolio alignment and portfolio exposure).

These indicators are part of the governance of risk appetite, including monitoring and escalation processes allowing, among other things, for information to be passed on to management.

The Group may be required to define limits applicable to certain business portfolios. Some decisions (*e.g.* the setting of targets for evolving the coal-related financing portfolio) assume the existence of governance involving the Group's Sustainable Development Department, the Business Units concerned and the second lines of defence (Risk Management and Compliance Departments). Other decisions (adjustments to existing limits or definition of new limits for climate considerations) are taken within the framework of existing governance for the relevant risk category.

5.3.5.5 Climate risk control and mitigation

The Group uses a set of processes and tools put in place to control and mitigate risks linked to environmental factors. In particular, they are applied to the climate risk factor to track a range of transition and physical risk effects across a variety of risk factors and portfolios. The paragraphs below provide details of these different processes and tools.

The main processes, indicators and tools put in place to measure, control and mitigate risks relating to ESG risk factors are presented in section 5.1.4.8 "Risk management and internal control over Sustainability information".

MECHANISMS FOR ALLOCATION AND PERIODIC MONITORING OF CLIMATE RISKS

General guidelines

General guidelines for the risk allocation and monitoring process have been defined and are gradually being adopted by the various sector-specific Risk Committees. They enshrine the obligation to check that counterparties are not on the environmental and social exclusion list and compliance with the exclusion criteria incorporated into sector-specific policies as well as the obligation to analyse CCVI scoring and take material ESG controversies into consideration.

Environmental and social exclusion and identification lists

The exclusion list, which includes companies excluded under certain environmental and social policies, is updated at least quarterly. The Group is committed not to knowingly provide banking and financial services to these companies.

In addition, a climate and environmental identification list is regularly updated by internal CSR experts and distributed to the relevant operational teams. This internal list identifies any projects, companies, business sectors or countries that are the subject of severe controversy or public campaigns on the part of civil society for C&E reasons, irrespective of whether they are financed by the Group. The purpose of this internal list is to alert the operational teams to potential concerns ahead of the client and transaction review process, so that they can be prepared to carry out a more in-depth C&E assessment of any transactions and clients concerned.

Criteria for exclusion and evaluation of sector-specific policies

Sector-specific policies also provide relevant guidelines to follow on the E&S aspects of the identified sectors, focusing on issues requiring a sector-specific or regional approach and cover a total of 10 sectors.

When entering into a relationship with, or reviewing, a counterparty, checks are carried out to verify whether a client is eligible for a sector policy and whether exclusion or assessment criteria are applicable to the client under the policy in question.

Client negative information checks

The detection of environmental and social (E&S) "negative news" is used across the companies' scope to identify and anticipate the possible negative consequences of two distinct risks: E&S reputational risk (action by NGOs, etc.) and the risk of non-alignment (in relation to the Group's commitments to sector-specific policies, etc.).

ESG assessment of clients and transactions

An in-depth ESG assessment is carried out for corporate clients or transactions identified as involving intrinsic ESG risk. The complete sequence of the various due diligence processes is described in two specific Group operating procedures, one for the ESG analysis of counterparties, the other for the ESG analysis of transactions, which specify the different stages of these analyses as well as the levels of validation required.

New Product Committee

Climate and environmental factors are also taken into account in New Product Committees. This allows for the potential financial and non-financial risks associated with the physical and transition risks associated with marketing a new product to be taken into consideration.

LINK TO STRATEGY AND ALIGNMENT TARGETS

NZBA targets

As part of its NZBA (Net Zero Banking Alliance) commitments, the Group has gradually set portfolio alignment targets for ten particularly high-emitting sectors, while measuring its progress and regularly adapting the Group's data system as methodologies and regulations evolve. The ten key areas that are now the subject of an alignment target are: Oil & Gas, Thermal Coal, Electricity Production, Cement, Steel, Aluminium, Automotive, Shipping, Commercial Real Estate & Aviation. These alignment targets make it possible, in particular, to mitigate the Group's transition risk.

The elements relating to portfolio alignment issues are presented in section 5.3.2.2 “The Group’s lever on corporate finance activities: aligning the financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement”. The “NZBA Progress Report 2024” published in July 2024 also provides information on the Group’s alignment sector trajectories.

Incorporation of climate and environmental issues, the Group’s strategy

In addition, work has been completed by means of the Business Environment Scan, in order to strengthen the process of identifying the main opportunities and threats of climate and environmental risks on the Group’s business unit activities. Particular attention has also been paid to the consideration of climate and environmental risks in order to provide the Group with a systematic mechanism for analysing and incorporating the impact of C&E risks into the Group’s business strategy. This strategic planning process is reviewed and commented on by the Risk Department (effective challenge process).

COLLATERAL AND INSURANCE

Inclusion of ESG factors in the valuation of real and personal property collateral

With respect to real estate and personal property collateral, two instructions for the first and second lines of defence were issued internally in November 2023 and March 2024 to include ESG factors in the assessment of collateral. The Group rolled out its data collection process for Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) – a key component in assessing the transition risk of real estate collateral transition risk – across the Group and circulated guidelines on how this risk should be taken into account when considering whether to grant loans.

Climate damage insurance

Insurance mechanisms (mainly non-life insurance, automatically including Natural Disaster cover and storm/hail/snow (TGN) cover for the French market), reinsurance mechanisms and natural disaster insurance systems theoretically cover damage caused by climate factors and constitute a significant mitigating factor. The benefit of this insurance cover is, however, likely to gradually decrease as extreme events occur more frequently (even more so in pessimistic scenarios), since it is likely that insurance policies will become more and more geographically selective either in terms of rates or by excluding certain areas.

SPECIFIC MECHANISMS FOR MITIGATING COUNTERPARTY AND BUSINESS RISKS

Specific mechanisms for mitigating counterparty credit risk

The Group’s counterparty risk is mitigated, in particular, by means of a margin call mechanism incorporated, where possible, into framework derivative and securities financing agreements. In addition, for transactions with corporate counterparties, which do not all benefit from margin calls, this risk is also mitigated by the nature of these clients’ transactions, which are highly concentrated on currency and interest rate hedging solutions. Clearing services also carry less long-term risk due to the margin mechanisms in place and other contractual mitigations.

Specific mechanisms for mitigating business risk

Business risk is also covered by specific mechanisms, including (i) the commitments made by the Group’s businesses in the transition strategy and (ii) the annual assessment of the adequacy of the Group’s strategy to cope with C&E risk factors as part of the strategic planning process.

5.3.5.6 Data matters

The completeness and quality of data are key in enabling financial institutions to identify, quantify and manage climate-related risks.

The Group uses several sources of data: data is collected from counterparties (data already present in its business line or non-business line information systems), from public data and research institutes or obtained from data providers. It is continually striving to expand its external supplier base (with a view to obtaining better data on certain sectors) and adopt the right data collection processes (especially for Energy Performance Certificates) to achieve optimal data coverage.

However, the challenges remain significant in terms of improving the completeness and quality of the data. The Group is, therefore, partially constrained by the degree of accuracy of the information disclosed by corporate counterparties.

The application of proxies is also necessary in certain cases in the event of data not being available.

The Group strives to improve the quality and completeness of the data it gathers, with additional data quality controls and indicators in the business lines and at Head Office. The controls put in place make it possible to identify data where quality or completeness needs to be improved and to define remediation plans.

In terms of Energy Performance Certificates, the collection of data flows has been improved and the addition of data (sale in future state of completion, construction dates, etc.) has made it possible to refine the estimates used in the production of reports. In terms of physical risk, reporting coverage has been improved with data on the location of financed assets, particularly for the Non-Financial Corporates portfolio. Finally, the Green Asset Ratio has been slightly enhanced, particularly for car loans.

To achieve the target, the Group has chosen to gradually implement the data incorporated into its existing repositories and applications to:

- make the use of ESG data structurally secure;
- have the option to roll out data quality checks on a large scale;
- provide the option to develop its processes and information system.

Initial data collected in relation to this target mode through this medium/long-term strategy will be available from 2025 and over the coming years.

5.3.6 MATERIAL CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

The Group identifies many short- and medium-term opportunities in supporting its clients to move towards a low-carbon transition. Current revenues related to supporting clients in their transition are material, particularly for financing activities. Projections for these opportunities estimate material ESG revenues over the medium term.

The Group's business lines are galvanising their substantial expertise in financial engineering and innovation to develop new solutions to help finance their clients' environmental transition.

Material opportunities for Corporate and Investment Banking in relation to climate change

An internal Global Banking & Investor Solutions programme was introduced to work together with clients to build innovative solutions tailored to their transition challenges. This programme has made it possible to develop a tool for analysing clients' transition strategies which then supports the ability to identification of identify related financing needs.

In 2024, the Group's Financing and Advisory activities continued to finance energy efficiency and sobriety projects (renovations and construction, solutions to improve energy production and/or distribution, low-carbon transport of goods, etc.), renewable energy development (including creation of wind farms, creation of facilities to produce electricity from photovoltaic panels,. renewable energy transmission, distribution and storage solutions, etc.). The Group continues to expand its range of products tailored to its clients' ESG strategies, including its offer of green, social and sustainable loans, and financing products incorporating Sustainability objectives. The Sustainability-Linked products create a link between the cost of financing and the achievement of ESG objectives, with the cost of the product being indexed to the client's environmental and/or social performance. Trade finance activities have also developed a transition activity offer, including renewable energy, clean transport, etc.

Climate change-related material opportunities for retail banking

Corporate, SME and institutional clients in retail banking in France and abroad have very significant needs in terms of financing the ecological transition. In France, the retail banking advises and supports its clients in assessing their carbon footprint, seeking subsidies, financing transformation projects (organisation of local ecosystems of partners, development of new technologies, etc.) and by supporting new emerging actors in the transition.

Within the international retail banking subsidiaries, the support of low-carbon transitions in these regions presents many financing opportunities across real estate (new construction and energy renovations) and renewable energy financing opportunities, among others.

5.4 SOCIAL INFORMATION

5.4.1 OWN WORKFORCE

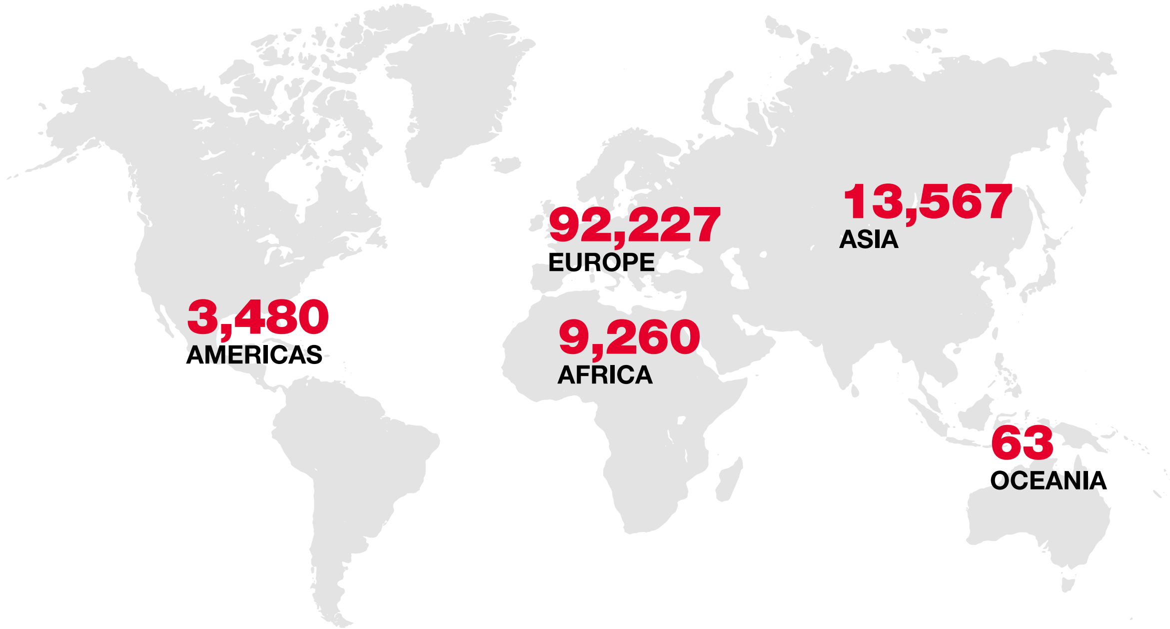
5.4.1.1 Being a responsible employer

The Group acts as a responsible employer in the management of Human Capital through all the policies and tools implemented within the company to attract, recruit, integrate, train and engage employees. The term Human Capital refers to the Group's employees and non-employees working on behalf of the Group (excluding service providers who are workers in the value chain).

5.4.1.1.1 PRESENTATION OF THE GROUP'S EMPLOYEES

The Group operates in more than 60 countries and has around 119,000 employees worldwide.

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEES(2) BY REGION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024



Methodology for calculating the number of employees

- The scope of employees covers permanent contracts (known in France as "CDI") and fixed-term contracts ("CDD") including work-study participants, according to the regulations applicable locally;
- the genders "women" and "men" are reported, as current capacities do not yet allow for the identification of "undeclared" and "other" genders at Group level;
- the workforce figures are taken from the Group's Human Resources Department's information systems and supplemented by local HR teams as part of data collection campaigns;
- the figures in this section are to be considered in headcount rather than full-time equivalents (FTEs) and relate to the 2024 financial year;
- the data in this section relates to the consolidated scope, including entities with ten or more employees, captured in the context of the social information collection campaign for the year ended 31 December 2024.

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEES(2) BY GENDER AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Gender		Total
Country	**Women**	**Men**	
France(1)	31,292	24,110	55,402
Other countries of operation	32,412	30,783	63,195
Total number of employees within the Group(2)	63,704	54,893	118,597

(1) *Only country accounting from more than 10% of employees for the year ended 31 December 2024.*
(2) *The total number of employees is relative to the scope of consolidation (composed of entities with 10 or more employees covered in the FY2024 reporting campaign). Across the entire scope of financial consolidation, the Group has 119,379 employees.*

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEES BY TYPE OF CONTRACT AND WORKING HOURS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Women	Men	Total
Number of employees on permanent contracts	59,955	51,799	111,754
Number of employees on temporary contracts (of which work-study participants)	3,749	3,094	6,843
Total	**63,704**	**54,893**	**118,597**
Number of full-time employees	55,881	53,801	109,682
Number of part-time employees	7,823	1,092	8,915
Total	**63,704**	**54,893**	**118,597**

In addition, there are a total of 7 non-guaranteed hours contracts (including 4 women and 3 men) accross Switzerland, Sweden and the Netherlands.

5.4.1.1.2 THE GROUP’S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES

The Group interacts with its employees in accordance with the values and principles set out in the following main international conventions:

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its related covenants;
- the ten conventions as well as the declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, recognised as fundamental texts by the International Labour Organisation (ILO);
- the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage Convention;
- the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

5.4.1.1.3 MATERIAL IROS RELATED TO THE GROUP’S HUMAN CAPITAL

The double materiality analysis has identified potential material impacts on Human Capital. Employees and non-employees are considered as a whole, without distinction or specific characteristics. This analysis has identified potential negative impacts in the short and medium terms on Human Capital, before taking into account any mitigation policies and actions deployed by the Group, concerning the following matters:

- diversity, equity and inclusion;
- employment and inclusion of people with disabilities;
- training and skills development;
- inappropriate behaviour and harassment;
- occupational health and safety;
- work-life balance and respect for privacy;
- fair compensation;
- social dialogue;
- freedom of association and collective bargaining rights.

Furthermore, the Group has a positive material impact on its employees and society through the philanthropic activities of its Foundation.

This double materiality analysis did not highlight any material risks and opportunities, nor material impact on forced labour and child labour. These results, and their links to the strategy and business model, are presented in section 5.1.3.1 “Results of the assessment of IROs in relation to the strategy and business model”.

Potential material impacts on Human Capital were qualified following the double materiality assessment methodology defined by the Group. The result of this assessment is based on internal Human Resources expert reviews and on analysis of the opinions of stakeholders such as employees (*via* the employee satisfaction survey), civil society, clients, extra-financial rating agencies and investors.

Data points regarding the topics ‘employment and inclusion of people with disabilities’, ‘training and skills development’, ‘occupational health and safety’, and ‘work-life balance and respect for privacy’ are not published in this sustainability report because they are not mandatory for this first year of application.

5.4.1.1.4 A RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYER STRATEGY IN RESPONSE TO MATERIAL ISSUES CONCERNING EMPLOYEES

Responsible Employer strategy

The Responsible Employer strategy is approved by the Human Resources Department and gives rise to quarterly meetings with human resources experts to manage indicators.

Objectives for 2026 were set in 2023: an ambition in terms of gender equality of at least 35% of women leaders within the Group Leaders Circle (or Top 250), as well as the reduction of any pay gaps between women and men within the Group by mobilizing a budget of 100 million euros. These are regularly monitored by the Executive Committee of the Human Resources Department.

Alongside the aspects defined in this Responsible Employer strategy, other issues have been identified within the framework of a common base and further details are contained in this Sustainability report: the remuneration policy, measures against violence and harassment in the workplace, etc.

All of the Group's policies are centralised in internal standards documentation, applying to all employees. Some of these policies are developed in specific parts of the Sustainability report.

Actions related to potential material impacts

In order to prevent and mitigate these potential impacts, the Group defines specific guidelines for the various issues identified, as well as a set of policies applicable to the entire Group, implemented by the Business Units and Service Units, including:

- the definition of five priority areas to combat all forms of discrimination: gender diversity, the inclusion of people with disabilities or those who are neuroatypical, diversity of ethnic, cultural or socio-economic origin, intergenerational inclusion and the inclusion of LGBTI people;
- a health policy that is operational in all the Group's entities, as a result of the support of dedicated local teams (HR, logistics managers, occupational medicine, etc.) and takes into account national legislation and local contexts. In addition, as a responsible employer, the Group is committed to maintaining decent working hours that respect work-life balance;
- renewal of the Group's global agreement on employee rights with the international federation, UNI Global Union. This agreement, covering 100% of the Group's employees, improves trade union rights and establishes new rights for the Group's employees;
- attractive compensation that nurtures employee loyalty and boosts the Group's long-term performance;
- a skills development offer aimed at guaranteeing the employability of employees throughout their professional career within the Company.

These actions are supported by commitments, presented below, and are monitored by the Executive Committee of the Human Resources Department. In addition, the Group consults all employees on these material topics through the employee barometer, an annual survey that gives them the opportunity to express themselves freely and anonymously on these subjects.

TABLE OF THE GROUP'S COMMITMENTS AS PART OF THE RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYER STRATEGY

<table>
<tr><th>Pillars of the Responsible Employer strategy</th><th>Commitments</th><th>ESRS topics</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Empowering every employee, current and future, to fulfil their potential</td><td>To offer the best employability prospects to attract and retain talent</td><td rowspan="2">Training and skills development</td></tr>
<tr><td>To promote personalised career opportunities adapted to future challenges (section. 5.4.1.2.2)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Offering an appropriate, fulfilling and motivating work environment</td><td rowspan="2">To ensure the conditions for an equitable and inclusive culture (section 5.4.1.3.1)</td><td>Diversity, Equity and Inclusion</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment and inclusion of people with disabilities</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">To ensure working conditions respect work-life balance and employees' health and security
(section. 5.4.1.3.2)</td><td>Work-life balance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Health and safety</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Fostering employees engagement and ability to impact</td><td>To strengthen engagement and a culture of communication to work together to maintain the Group's competitiveness (section. 5.4.1.3.2)</td><td>Social dialogue
Freedom of association and collective bargaining rights</td></tr>
<tr><td>To contribute individually and collectively to actions with a positive impact (section. 5.4.1.4.3)</td><td>Solidarity action, social impact</td></tr>
</table>

5.4.1.2 Empowering every employee, current and future, to fulfil their potential within the Group

The Group has made commitments to employability prospects in order to attract and retain talent and is implementing actions to promote personalised career opportunities adapted to future challenges.

A SYSTEM FOR MANAGING JOBS AND CAREER PATHS

The Group has launched a Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP) initiative worldwide. The aim is to adapt policies, particularly in terms of training and filling positions, to the evolving skills required by the business lines and which are strategic challenges of the Group. This initiative provides employees with the means to boost their employability.

This initiative is in place for all of the Group's key businesses and in 2024 covered virtually all Business and Service Units, representing the foundation of an effective strategy for acquiring new skills and guiding the development of those skills already existing within the Group.

A SYSTEM THAT PROMOTES MOBILITY

The Group offers many career opportunities to its employees across business lines and sectors of activity. The principles underpin the Group's policies on internal mobility and filling positions, and they apply to all Group entities. They focus on:

- ensuring transparency as regards vacant positions, by systematically posting offers on the internal job exchange (Job@SG), in entities using this tool;
- filling positions from within the Group where possible;
- maintaining a community skilled in recruitment practices, in France and internationally, so that best practices and information can be shared;
- strict adherence to the recruitment process defined by the Human Resources Department to avoid any potential risk of corruption or conflict of interest, or any form of discrimination or favouritism;
- the permanent adaptation of employees' skills to rapid changes in their environment. In addition to being able to apply for vacancies advertised internally, employees can also be contacted by managers looking to fill a position. Employees' skills are matched with those sought by hiring managers thanks to the ACE skills self-reporting platform, which includes an AI-based recommendation engine that managers can use to quickly identify employees whose profiles meet their needs. ACE is deployed for more than 76,800 of the Group's employees, in 80 entities and 30 countries, covering 65% of the Group's employees.

The Group has also offered reskilling programmes since 2020. Developed with business line experts, these programmes aim to offer employees who want to change jobs the opportunity to reorient themselves professionally within the Group towards professions that are growing, or where employees are in short supply, with an emphasis on the promise of internal mobility for employees. These programmes frequently involve the awarding of certificates or diplomas, combining theoretical learning *via* academic partnerships with practical experience through a mentorship process, thus facilitating the employee's integration into their new team. Since 2020, more than 860 employees have engaged in 90 diversified reskilling programmes, particularly on Data, ESG and Agile Project topics.

A SKILLS DEVELOPMENT OFFERING

The skills development training offered by various departments (corporate centre or academies specific to Business or Service Units or subsidiaries) come in a variety of formats (e-learning, face-to-face, MOOC, videos, etc.) and target:

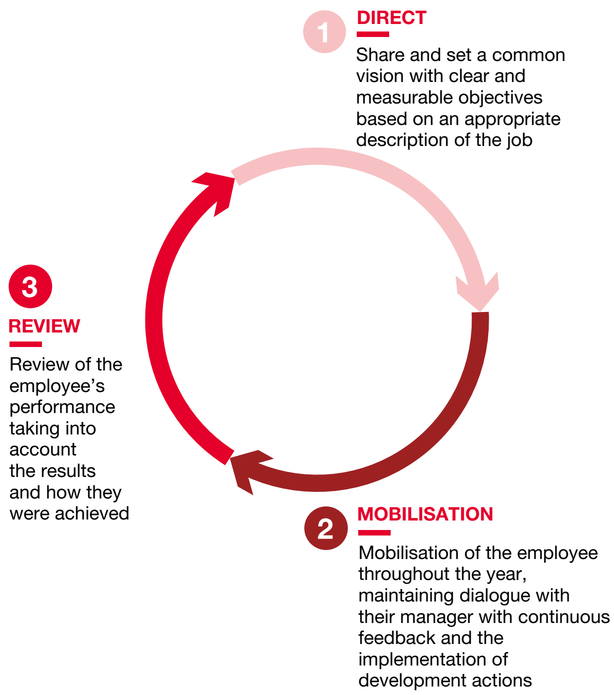
- business skills, in particular in market activities and corporate finance;
- the culture of risk, responsibility and compliance of employees. Compulsory training for all Group employees covers the following subjects: information security, anti-corruption measures, Code of Conduct (including the right to whistleblow and the fight against inappropriate behaviour), the General Data Protection Regulation, international sanctions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, conflicts of interest and harassment;
- data and artificial intelligence skills;
- CSR skills;
- managerial and leadership skills;
- behavioural skills (improving operational efficiency, collaboration, change management, etc.).

The average number of hours of training per employee per year in 2024 was 38.2 hours, with 38 hours for women and 38.4 hours for men. All skills development initiatives (such as distance and face-to-face training, including mandatory training, coaching or mentoring initiatives) have been taken into consideration when counting these training hours.

A SYSTEM FOR REVIEWING INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

The Group monitors every employees' performance throughout their careers, particularly through development plans and annual performance reviews. Employee assessment is a three-stage process and is structured around two interviews between the manager and the employee: the setting of objectives at the beginning of the year, in line with the Group's strategy ("Direct") and the end-of-year review ("Review"). Between these two interviews there is a monitoring and support phase throughout the year ("Mobilise"). The process is based on the use of a dedicated tool deployed across all the Group's entities, guaranteeing uniformity and consistency in the methodology used during performance reviews.

In addition, for permanent Group employees, the appraisal interview is completed by a professional meeting with their line manager during which they can discuss prospects for professional evolution over the medium and long term.



RETENTION OF SKILLS AND TALENT

The Group offers personal and professional development opportunities to its employees to improve employability, increase the internal mobility rate and better control the rate of departures, which was 12.4%(1) in 2024, *i.e.* 13,853 employees with a permanent contract who left the Group.

5.4.1.3 Offer a fulfilling, suitable and motivating work environment

5.4.1.3.1 PROVIDE THE CONDITIONS FOR AN EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE CULTURE:

Fight against discrimination

With around 119,000 employees from 145 nationalities working in more than 60 different countries, and with 53% of its workforce based outside of France, the Group confirms its commitment to making Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DE&I) a reality for all employees and a managerial priority for the Group.

The Group has defined **five priority areas** to combat all forms of discrimination: gender diversity, the inclusion of people with disabilities or those who are neuroatypical, diversity of ethnic, cultural or socio-economic origin, intergenerational inclusion and the inclusion of LGBTI people.

The Group has a range of policies, actions and other processes in place to counter the risk of discrimination, including:

- a DE&I policy, reflecting the Group's determination to recognise and promote all talents, regardless of their beliefs, age, disability, parental status, nationality, gender identity, sexual orientation, membership of a political, religious or trade union organisation, or any other factors on the basis of which they could be discriminated against. It is made available to all stakeholders on the Group's institutional website. It aims to create the conditions for an inclusive organisation and to uphold fair and equal treatment practices;
- sponsorship at the highest level of the organisation, led by the Group's Deputy Chief Executive Officer;
- a DE&I Committee, made up of twelve members from the Group Management Committee and a DE&I expert to guide discussions and proposals;
- a dedicated team that relies on an international network of DE&I managers within the Group and the Group's networks of committed employees;
- an ambition represented by a gender equality target of increasing the percentage of women within the Group Leaders Circle (or Top 250) to at least 35% by 2026;
- the reduction of potential pay gaps between women and men within the Group by 2026 through the allocation of a budget of EUR 100 million;
- public commitments that have been strengthened over recent years with, in particular:
  - the signing in 2023 of the new Global Agreement on Fundamental Rights with UNI Global Union, including provisions reflecting the Group's DE&I commitment,
  - in France, the renewal of the Charter of the Other Circle in October 2024,
  - in France, a collective agreement on gender equality in the workplace in 2023,
  - in France, signing of the OneInThreeWomen Charter to raise awareness of violence against women in 2022,
  - the signing of a new Corporate Parenthood Charter, to support parents in all family configurations in France (single parents, same-sex parents, etc.) in 2022,
  - the signing of the Towards the Zero Gender Gap initiative during "Women's forum 2021".

(1) *Numerator: departures among permanent contracts only (resignations, dismissals, retirement, death or any other departure); Denominator: the total number of employees with a permanent contract at the end of the reference period.*

The Group's commitment to implementing a strong diversity policy is also based on a set of initiatives, including:

- hosting the first international summit on diversity, equity and inclusion. This event brought together 45 employee networks from the Group's key locations to work on the five priorities of DE&I;
- specific monitoring indicators for women and international employees, *i.e.*, their representation within high-potential pools and succession plans, their promotions, pay rises, grades and classifications, etc.;
- an e-learning course on understanding and preventing discrimination in the hiring process, which is mandatory for HR staff and managers;
- the facilitation of "Diversity Fresque" training workshops;
- all French and international job offers, published on the careers.societegenerale.com recruitment site, includes a paragraph relating to the Group's DE&I commitments;
- an in-house resource hub (the DE&I SharePoint) available to all Group employees and containing articles, benchmark studies, reports and more;
- support for in-house employee networks set up to promote inclusion: women's networks, in particular, women in digital, WAY (We Are Young), Pride&Allies (LGBTI), Great Minds (neurodiversity), networks supporting diversity of origin such as "Be Me Network" in the UK, "Black Leadership Network", "Vamos" and "Asian Professionals Network" in the US, "Cultural Diversity Network" in Asia, etc.

In 2024, 100% of the Group's employees were covered by a DE&I policy and 98% had local initiatives or programmes in at least one of the five priority areas.

Diversity indicators

Below are the main Diversity, Equity and Inclusion-related indicators.

GENDER BREAKDOWN WITHIN TOP MANAGEMENT

Top management is understood here as the Top 250 within the Group (Group Leaders Circle).

30% were women and 70% men as of 31 December 2024.

Other indicators on gender breakdown	2024
Percentage of women on the Executive Committee	54.5%
Percentage of women managers	41%
Percentage of women among employees	54%

AGE BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEES

The indicators shown for the breakdown of employees by age correspond to the Group's data at the end of 2024, with the exception of US entities where dates of birth are not permitted to be stored in IT systems:

As of 31/12/2024	Employees	As a percentage
Employees under 30 years of age	22,172	19%
Employees between 30 and 50 years of age	69,550	61%
Employees over 50 years of age	23,392	20%

Actions to support employees with disabilities

The Group has multiple actions to promote the employment of people with disabilities or who are neuroatypical, such as:

- the renewal, for the sixth time, of the three-year agreement 2023-2025 promoting the employment and occupational integration of people with disabilities in France;
- the launch of awareness-raising campaigns during the European Week for the Employment of People with Disabilities;
- the provision of a conversation guide called "All together for an inclusive environment with people with disabilities";
- work on digital accessibility (particularly for clients) and physical accessibility on the Group's premises;
- the setting up of an Academy in Romania to train people with disabilities to improve their employability.

5.4.1.3.2 ENSURING THE CONDITIONS FOR A QUALITY OF LIFE AT WORK THAT RESPECTS WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES

Health and safety

The Group's occupational health and safety policy, applicable groupwide, aims to provide each employee with a safe working environment – taking into consideration both the physical workplace and working practices – that guarantees their safety and their physical and psychological well-being. The Group complies with all local labour laws and legal obligations for occupational health and safety in all of its entities worldwide.

This health, safety and prevention policy is based on three main players:

- the Group Security Department, responsible for implementing a safety awareness programme within the Group *via* a dedicated community, including a representative in each Business and Service Unit;
- human resources for mental and physical health, within the context of improving quality of life and conditions at work;
- managers, guarantors of continuous risk monitoring on a daily basis.

ENSURING CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH AND SAFETY MATTERS

The Group's long-standing commitment to offering the best possible working conditions means:

- a global approach to security rolled out by the Group Security Division, with the aim of assessing risk levels and unifying all protection measures in order to be able to respond in an optimal manner to multiple exogenous and endogenous threats (cybercrime, terrorism, geopolitical risks, health risks, climate risks);
- continuous awareness with *Security Hours*, monthly events for all Group employees;
- a safety and security master plan, prepared by the Group's Security Division for France and shared with the international entities and subsidiaries as standard practice, to be applied in addition to all local safety and security rules;
- continuous risk monitoring by a specialised team with a network of experts and in conjunction with the authorities in France and abroad.

RAISING AWARENESS AMONG EMPLOYEES OF THE MAIN HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS

Protecting staff from aggressive behaviour

As the profession is potentially exposed to robbery and incivility, the Group takes great care to ensure the safety of its employees. By way of example, the Group partners with *France Victime* to offer anonymous psychological support for any employees who are victims of offensive or aggressive behaviour or armed robbery.

Risk prevention in business and expatriate travel

As the Group is legally responsible for, and guarantees the safety of, its employees on business trips, including international trips, it has developed a security policy to reduce exposure to potential security risks and reduce the impact in the event of a crisis likely to affect the physical safety of employees travelling internationally. The Group has a partnership agreement in place for the purposes of ensuring health and safety, and repatriation services.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATORS

	2024
% of employees covered by a health and safety system	98%
% of employees covered by an audited health and safety system	68%
Number of deaths related to a workplace accident or disease(1)	0
Number of workplace accidents	631
Frequency rate of workplace accidents(2)	2.93%

(1) The scope includes employees and non-employees (not including the self-employed).

*(2) The frequency rate is calculated as follows: number of workplace accidents/(employees and non-employees present * annual working time) * 1,000,000*
Annual working time is calculated by each entity as follows: number of hours worked per day x number of days worked in the year.
The number of days worked = 365 days – [weekends (52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays) + public holidays + annual leave + time-off-in lieu of France's 35-hour working week, (RTT)].

Work-life balance

PROMOTING WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Particular attention is paid to working hours, notably through:

- compliance with local laws on hours of work;
- the inclusion of a workload discussion between the employee, the line manager or HR manager during the annual evaluation;
- awareness raising and support for managers and employees to promote an optimal organization of work;
- work-life balance initiatives.

The Group also considers each entity's local context when implementing measures to promote a healthy work-life balance, such as:

- social benefits covering their children;
- support for employees who are caregivers and schemes for the donation of days between employees;
- in France more specifically:
  - expanded eligibility for parental leave to take into account all family configurations,
  - support for employees suffering from chronic illness and/or returning to work after a lengthy period of sick leave,
  - signature to a new Parenthood Charter.

In addition, the renewal of the agreement with UNI Global Union in 2023 permits the gradual implementation, across all Group entities, of a minimum of 14 weeks maternity leave and one week paternity leave. These two measures are complemented by a guarantee in the event of the employee's death of a minimum of two years' salary in an approach aimed at ensuring a minimum level of social protection, in terms of health, life and disability insurance, for all employees worldwide.

A QUALITY OF LIFE AND CONDITIONS AT WORK AGREEMENT IN FRANCE

In November 2022, the Human Resources Division signed an agreement with the French trade unions on workplace wellbeing. The aim was to instil new momentum to improve working conditions and prevent occupational risks. This agreement came into effect on 1 January 2023 for a three-year term and centres on six areas: work-life balance, new ways of working (remote/hybrid working), individual and collective freedom of expression, workload, living and working with cancer or another chronic illness, and the prevention of psychosocial risks (PSR) particularly within the context of the fight against isolation and occupational marginalisation. The goal is to focus on wellbeing in the workplace on a broad level, using all possible levers to achieve it.

REMOTE WORKING WITHIN THE GROUP

95% of the Group's employees benefit from a remote working system with arrangements appropriate to their local context and 92,268 people were remote working within the Group at the end of 2024.

In January 2021, General Management signed an open-ended Remote Working Agreement with the French trade unions. The agreement makes remote working available to all employees (*i.e.*, whether on permanent or temporary contracts and including trainees, work-study students and new hires). The agreement establishes the principle of regular remote working, setting two days of remote working per week as the standard. Each Business and Service Unit can adjust the number of remote working days so that the system is implemented in a collective manner. In implementing this agreement, the Group's entities adhere to all principles of equality, rules on working hours, the right to disconnect, and health and safety requirements for staff working from home.

5.4.1.4 Additional social and societal measures

5.4.1.4.1 REMUNERATION POLICY, INCLUDING ADEQUATE WAGE

Total pay gap between women and men

The total remuneration(1) taken into account when calculating the pay gap indicators between women and men and total remuneration includes:

- contractual fixed remuneration on an annual basis on a full-time equivalent basis and bonuses comparable to fixed remuneration;
- variable remuneration (including long-term incentives) awarded in 2024 for the 2023 performance year;
- profit-sharing scheme for Societe Generale SA employees in France.

The scope used to calculate these two indicators comprises employees paid under permanent or fixed-term employment contracts(2).

On this basis:

- the total pay gap between women and men, defined as the difference between the average total remuneration of male and female employees expressed as a percentage of the average total remuneration of male employees and calculated groupwide, is 34%;
- the total pay gap between women and men, defined as the difference between the median total remuneration of male and female employees expressed as a percentage of the median total remuneration of male employees and calculated groupwide, is 22%;
- the ratio of the total annual remuneration of the highest paid person to the average total annual remuneration of all employees (excluding the highest paid person) and calculated at group level is 69;
- the ratio of the total annual remuneration of the highest paid person to the median total annual remuneration of all employees (excluding the highest paid person) and calculated at group level is 97.

These gaps and ratios are indicators of gross pay gaps between women and men that do not take into account differences in pay between countries or financial markets, fields of activity, professions and functions.

As regards the total remuneration ratios, they are explained in particular by the fact that approximately three quarters of staff are active in either retail banking (a significant proportion of which is in Central and Eastern Europe and Africa), mobility and leasing, or a shared service centre in India and Romania, where levels of remuneration are lower than in investment banking activities in the major financial centers in Europe, the United States and Asia and in the corporate functions of the Group.

The total pay gaps between women and men can be explained, in particular, by the fact that there are proportionally significantly more men than women working in activities and professions associated with higher salaries (such as sales or trading in investment banking or IT professions). Women are in the majority in the retail banking workforce, where remuneration is lower. This difference is accentuated by the fact that a significant percentage of the Group's retail banking activities are located in Central Europe (Czech Republic and Romania) where compensation is lower than in Western Europe and North America.

The calculation of the gross pay gaps between women and men reflects the gender distribution within the Group's various business lines and geographical scopes. The Group has launched numerous groupwide initiatives as part of the diversity, equity and inclusion policy to increase the representation of women in the highest-paid activities, professions and functions and to make progress in terms of parity, recruitment, promotions, talent pool, career management, etc. (initiatives detailed in Chapter 5.4.1.3.1 "Providing the conditions for an equitable and inclusive culture").

In addition, the Group has enshrined the principle of gender pay neutrality in its remuneration policy and regularly monitors its implementation groupwide to ensure equal treatment between women and men. A budget of EUR 100 million has been allocated groupwide to close the gender pay gap as part of the Group's strategic plan.

(1) For operational reasons, benefits in kind are not included and remuneration is based on data at the end of September 2024. The remuneration taken into account for expatriates is the remuneration in the host country.

(2) Scope at the end of September 2024. Excluding: members of the Board of Directors, apprentices, trainees and International Corporate Volunteers (VIEs) as well as employees of Moroccan entities held for sale or sold at the end of 2024.

Adequate wage

The Group strives to offer attractive, fair and sustainable remuneration to nurture employee loyalty and boost the Group's performance over the long term. Within this context, the Group has incorporated the notion of an adequate wage into its approach to remuneration since 2023, taking into account the living wage references developed for each country and region of the world by the Fair Wage Network, a globally recognised NGO.

This living wage is defined as remuneration that allows employees to meet their essential needs and that of their family (food, housing, transport, children's education, health costs, etc.) as well as allowing them to participate in social and cultural life and to build up precautionary savings. The level of the living wage for each country is determined according to the local context and criteria such as the size of the household and the average number of people likely to bring income into the household(1). The levels are readjusted regularly to take account of changing circumstances.

As a continuation of the work carried out previously, the Group analysed the fixed remuneration(2) of its employees(3) for 2024 worldwide, in the countries where the Group operates. Some deviations from the Fair Wage Network's benchmark were identified during these analyses (in three subsidiaries) and corrective measures were decided upon and implemented.

At the end of 2024, there was no gap between employees' fixed remuneration and the adequate wage, as determined in accordance with the applicable benchmarks (based on the living wages provided by the Fair Wage Network). In addition, no gap was reported in relation to the minimum wage set by national legislation or by collective bargaining if no minimum wage has been set by national legislation.

5.4.1.4.2 DIALOGUE WITH EMPLOYEES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

Process for interacting with employees and their representatives

UNI GLOBAL UNION GLOBAL AGREEMENT

In 2023, maintaining the importance of social dialogue, the Group signed the renewal of a global agreement on the Group's employee rights with the international federation UNI Global Union based on the previous agreements of 2015 and 2019. This agreement, valid for four years, reinforces the role of UNI Global Union in the Bank's duty of care plan, introduces new rights for the Group's employees, improves trade union rights and recognises the commitments made by the Bank in the light of the rise of new labour and human rights organisations. Under this agreement, the Group regularly communicates with UNI Global Union and an annual meeting to monitor commitments is held between UNI Global Union representatives, the management of the Group's Human Resources Department, and representatives from the Group's trade unions. A number of working meetings were held in 2024, the last of which was in October 2024.100% of the Group's employees are covered by this global agreement.

ORGANISATION OF STAFF REPRESENTATION

Staff representation within the Group is organised as follows:

- a European Group Committee: a forum for information, dialogue and exchange of views on economic, financial and social issues of strategic importance and of a transnational nature, which meets twice a year;
- a Central Social and Economic Committee, with authority to take decisions in relation to Societe Generale SA in France. It meets at least five times a year and is responsible, in particular, for ensuring that employees express themselves collectively. It is informed of corporate projects in France and is also consulted on issues relating to knowledge of the Company's general situation (strategic guidelines, strategic workforce planning, general training guidelines), the Company's economic and financial situation and its social policy;
- Social and Economic Committees within Societe Generale SA in France and within French subsidiaries, which can be consulted or informed about projects at an institutional level, as well as listening to employees' concerns, in a spirit of continuous dialogue.

Specific means are made available to representative trade unions to communicate with employees, in accordance with the legislation in force in the various countries. For example, within Societe Generale SA in France, these include:

- the distribution of leaflets to employees;
- bulletin boards displaying union communications in the workplace;
- each representative trade union organisation website can be accessed *via* the Company's intranet;
- union information meetings held with employees on working hours without loss of pay for the employee;
- the option for employees to subscribe to representative trade union organisations' mailing lists and to receive trade union communications *via* their work or personal email.

In terms of social dialogue, the Group demonstrates its commitment by signing a number of collective agreements with social partners, covering remuneration and employee benefits, working conditions (working hours, employment conditions, remote working, etc.), strategic company projects, labour relations practices and equality in the workplace. The content of these agreements is communicated to employees *via* internal communication campaigns and made available to employees on the Group's intranet.

In 2024, 191 local agreements were signed within the Group, covering 68% of the workforce. Moreover, in France (the only country in the European Economic Area accounting for more than 10% of the Group's workforce), 99.9% of employees are represented by trade unions or other forms of employee representative (such as Social and Economic Committees, elected committees, Works Councils, staff delegations, etc.).

In 2024, 99.3% of employees were in entities that considered social dialogue to be good or very good.

(1) Indicator 'FWN typical family living wage' (Annual living wage along fertility rates, adjusted with income earners).

(2) Contractual fixed remuneration on an annual basis at the end of September 2024 in full-time equivalent, to which are added other bonuses comparable to fixed salary.

(3) Present or absent paid employees under a permanent or fixed-term employment contract excluding apprentices, trainees and employees under International Corporate Volunteering (VIE) of entities in the financial consolidation scope at end-September 2024 (and excluding employees of entities sold at end-December 2024 or announced as being sold).

Systems to address negative impacts and channels for staff to raise concerns

The Group has set up systems to enable employees to express their opinions, in particular *via* the employee satisfaction survey and through a culture of dialogue.

MEASURING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION SURVEY

The Group measures employee engagement through its Employee Satisfaction Survey, an annual, anonymous internal survey conducted throughout the Group. Employees are asked to freely express their opinion and impressions on a range of topics related to life at work. All answers are strictly confidential. The results are shared with employees and serve as the basis for drawing up action plans and putting together working groups involving employees in each of the Business and Service Units, with a view to continuous improvement. These action plans are then submitted to the Board of Directors.

The 2023 results led to actions on the following issues in the 2024 financial year:

- engaging with Group strategy;
- improving operational efficiency;
- promoting wellbeing at work.

In 2024, 76% of the Group's employees responded to the survey, a significant increase (+3 points) compared to the previous year. This new version of the survey gave the option of evaluating issues of commitment, efficiency, responsibility and prospects, with the following key figures:

- the Group's engagement rate increased slightly to 65%. This rate is included in the common objectives of the members of the Group Management Committee;
- in terms of diversity, equality and inclusion, 88% of employees feel included and accepted for who they are;
- 75% of employees feel that they have a good work-life balance;
- 83% of respondents would systematically exercise their right to whistleblow if they witnessed, or were confronted with, inappropriate behaviour.

FOSTERING A CULTURE OF DIALOGUE

The Group also invites all employees to have the courage to speak up, with the dual objective of identifying the best ideas and more easily detecting risks. In order to foster freedom of expression and active listening, mandatory training is provided together with workshops to raise awareness, guidelines on maintaining a culture of dialogue and practical fact sheets. Regular feedback is also practised within the Group to build an environment that is conducive to dialogue.

PROMOTING HIGH STANDARDS OF CULTURE AND CONDUCT

The Group is vigilant when it comes to complying with regulations, internal rules and procedures, and the ethical principles governing its business activities. These principles are detailed in the Group's Code of Conduct.

Having, in particular, coordinated the Group's Culture and Conduct programme since 2021 alongside the Compliance Division, the Human Resources Department is particularly active in promoting ethical and responsible conduct on the part of individuals and teams that will translate into ethical and responsible business for the Group as a whole. To this end, it organises annual campaigns involving training, workshops, videos, articles and the like, designed to foster an environment in which appropriate conduct prevails, in line with the Group's values (see section 5.5.1.1.1 "Ethics in business conduct").

ADDRESSING INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOUR

Introduced in 2019, a Group policy to combat inappropriate behaviour aims to prevent and combat any behaviour that contravenes the principles set out in the Group's Code of Conduct. As part of its drive to stamp out inappropriate conduct, the Group has adopted a zero-tolerance stance on psychological harassment, sexual harassment and sexism in the workplace. It organises information campaigns and encourages employees to speak up to their line managers and/or to human resources contacts if they become aware of or experience any form of harassment. All Group employees receive mandatory training on the prevention of inappropriate behaviour. At the same time, the Group has put in place a plan focused on awareness and training involving, in particular, specific workshops for managers and employees to raise awareness of methods of preventing inappropriate behaviour. Human resources teams are trained to prevent, and deal with, these situations as best as possible. This policy is designed to ensure that people are aware that such behaviour is subject to disciplinary action (criminal sanctions in certain cases) and dismissal where required.

BENEFITING FROM A WHISTLEBLOWING PROCEDURE

Set up for the entire Group, the Whistleblowing procedure allows employees, members of the management bodies, Board Directors, shareholders or non-employees to confidentially report any situations of which they are aware that either breach the Group's ethical standards or rules of business or could be illegal or contrary to applicable legislation (described in section 5.5.1.1.1 "Whistleblower protection"). This right to whistleblow can cover situations of inappropriate behaviour or supposed threats to the health and safety of people.

APPLYING A GLOBAL DISCIPLINARY POLICY

Published in 2019, the global disciplinary policy formalises the Group's principles and best practices in relation to sanctions (recognition of the right to make a mistake but zero tolerance on misconduct, collective decision-making on sanctions, proportionality, managers' ultimate responsibility in upholding principles and enforcing sanctions, sanctions paired with corrective actions). This global policy translates into operating procedures and a record of disciplinary actions imposed in each Group entity. Key indicators relating to disciplinary actions are communicated to General Management.

Whistleblowing and incidents

In 2024, 310 alerts of inappropriate behaviour (psychological and sexual harassment, sexist behaviour, discrimination, violence at work, health and safety) were filed.

Alerts (or complaints) within the meaning of the right to whistleblow are analysed following a very strict process (see section 5.5.1.1.2 on the right to whistleblow). After examination of the alerts, the analysis determines whether or not there has been a breach either of the Group's internal rules or of a legal or regulatory obligation applicable to the Groupe, referred to as “incident”.

In 2024, 63 incidents were recorded and addressed within the Group on the grounds of discrimination, sexist acts, psychological and sexual harassment. They have all resulted in action plans, including disciplinary sanctions.

No human rights incidents were reported through internal whistleblowing channels or by trade unions.

The total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages related to cases of psychological harassment or discrimination within Societe Generale SA in France (resulting from convictions where judgments are final and no longer subject to appeal) was EUR 47,000 in 2024, *i.e.* two convictions for psychological harassment (EUR 35,000 and EUR 12,000). For entities outside France, operational constraints do not allow the collection of this data below a certain threshold.

5.4.1.4.3 CONTRIBUTING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY TO ACTIONS WITH A POSITIVE IMPACT

The Group offers employees the opportunity to participate in solidarity initiatives, *via* skills-based sponsorship programmes. In France, employees are allocated three days a year to spend with the Societe Generale Foundation’s partner associations working within its three fields of action (youth education and workplace integration, culture and environmental protection) or with a non-profit supported by one of the Group’s entities. The Group also held solidarity events such as those under the “Move for Youth” association: this internal sports and solidarity challenge was held for the fourth time in 2024 and mobilised nearly 22,000 employees in 62 countries (*i.e.* more than 17% of the Group’s employees) with the aim of supporting non-profits that work to advocate for young people and workplace integration.

The Group considers skills-based sponsorship as an opportunity to promote the commitment of its employees to show solidarity, in particular by working for the common good. In addition, skills-based sponsorship is also open to employees at the end of their careers *via* a specific scheme that allows for a long-term commitment (senior part-time). For example, at Societe Generale SA in France, 58 employees spent 15,187 days with non-profit organisations.

The number of days spent by employees on solidarity actions amounted to 11,364 for 11,513 employees within the Group.

In addition, Societe Generale encourages those who wish to join the army reserve forces and allows specific “civil service” leave for this purpose. Any Societe Generale SA employee in France can take leave for this purpose and must obtain the agreement of their manager if this leave surpasses ten days a year. Under an agreement signed by Societe Generale and the Ministry of the Armed Forces dated 10 December 2019, the Group goes beyond its regulatory requirements by continuing to pay compensation for the first ten days of leave for this purpose per year, whether consecutive or not.

5.4.2 CONSUMERS AND END-USERS

5.4.2.1 Material social impacts and risks related to the strategy and business model

MATERIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS RELATED TO THE STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

A distinction should be made between two types of consumers and end-users within the Group: direct customers of the Group's products and services, and customers of products and services that are provided by counterparties that the Group finances.

Consumers and end-users of Societe Generale's products and services are individuals, mainly connected to the Group through retail banking and insurance activities. They are hereinafter referred to as 'customers'.

Materials IROs (including those related to consumers and end-users) are described in section 5.1.3.1 "Outcomes of the IRO assessment in relation to the strategy and business model ".

The Group could potentially have material negative impacts on its customers in the following areas:

- the protection of customer privacy and data in the event of an information leak: due to the very nature of its business model, Societe Generale processes its customers' personal and confidential information. The Group has, therefore, adopted a business model based on the confidentiality of information and its processing, managed with the greatest care, in particular by deploying appropriate cybersecurity tools (see Chapter 4, section 4.10.1), in accordance with legal requirements. The potential impact of an information leak would be on a one-off basis and could affect all customers. Politically exposed customers may, however, be particularly vulnerable in the event of a breach of their personal data;
- the non-discrimination, the access to products and services and the access to quality information: Societe Generale may, in the event of irresponsible business practices, fail to meet one or more of these three objectives. These impacts are intrinsic to the Group's business model as a service provider and taking these impacts into account helps the Group to adapt its model in order to reduce their probability of occurrence. These potential impacts would be one-off and would mainly concern vulnerable customers, who are particularly exposed in the event of irresponsible business practices.

The potential negative impacts on its customers that are considered material for the Group and identified in this section do not give rise to material financial risks, but other social risks relating to consumers and end-users are described below.

MATERIAL "CONSUMERS AND END-USERS" SOCIAL RISK FACTORS

As part of its 2024 materiality assessment process, detailed in section 5.1.3.2 "Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs", the Group identified the consumers and end-users social risk factor as a potentially significant aggravating factor, in the short and medium terms, of the credit risk associated with its corporate customers in the financing value chain.

The consumers and end-users social risk factor highlights how failure to meet minimum compliance standards, such as personal data protection, adopting responsible sales practices or meeting customer commitments, can expose corporate customers to reputational and litigation risks. These incidents can amplify the financial and operational vulnerabilities of these companies, leading to a deterioration in their credit quality, through increased litigation costs (e.g., fines, damages and legal fees) and reduced revenues. Revenue losses can occur directly, following more reimbursement incidents from customers and indirectly, due to reputational damage resulting in a drop-in business activity.

The assessment of this risk was made qualitatively with respect to the Group's materiality thresholds with a ten-year probability of occurrence.

5.4.2.2 Management of potential material impacts on customers

The Group applies the laws, standards and regulations in force in the various countries in which it operates. The Group goes further by adopting a Code of Conduct that enforces high ethical standards with which the Group wishes to comply in relation to human rights and other interests, the prevention of conflicts of interest and corruption, the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. A monitoring system is in place to ensure that the Code of Conduct is followed. In addition, in 2019, the Group adopted a disciplinary sanctions policy applicable to all employees, which distinguishes between the right to make mistakes and misconduct, with zero tolerance for the latter. The focus on serving the interests of customers, respect for market integrity, data protection and responsible procurement management are at the heart of the Group's practices (see section 5.5.1.1.1 "Ethics in business conduct").

In addition, Societe Generale periodically conducts exercises to identify risks in relation to human rights, fundamental freedoms and health and safety, which are inherent in its activities.

5.4.2.2.1 CUSTOMER POLICIES

By making customers a key priority, the Group Code of Conduct aims to offer the highest standards of service quality, demonstrating the Group's commitment to responsibility and integrity in all areas of its activities. The Group maintains lasting relationships with its customers built on trust, expertise and respect for their legitimate interests. This Code aims to ensure that customers' interests are protected.

The Global Customer Protection Policy, described in the Group's internal documentation (SG Code), provides a general framework for addressing customer concerns. It sets out the fundamental principles of Societe Generale's rules on customer protection, reflecting the Group's commitment to international standards and best practices. It aims to ensure that business is conducted in an honest, fair and professional manner, putting the interests of customer first. This policy applies to the entire Group, with specific rules for the European Economic Area (EEA) or France, as detailed in specific sections. It covers all entities, Business Units and Service Units across the Group, which apply it with the support of their Compliance function.

Areas of risk relating to customer protection include management of the product and service offering, including product governance obligations, the duty to provide customers with information, advice-related requirements, compliance with canvassing and cross-border activities, the prevention of conflicts of interest, the protection of customer assets and the efficient handling of complaints. Specific rules govern the professional qualification requirements, evaluation and compensation of employees in charge of marketing products and services. As regards Retail Banking customers, the Group's internal policy has defined rules aimed at protecting the most vulnerable customers, who are subject to a particular duty of care and monitoring, in line with their situation, during the marketing process and in general. The Bank is committed to protecting vulnerable customers who are identified on the basis of criteria such as age, legal capacity (minors and persons under legal protection) as well as financial precarity.

The Group Code of Conduct emphasises the importance of having in-depth knowledge of customers in order to offer them products and services tailored to their situation and needs in terms of bringing their projects to fruition or anticipating their financing needs, in order to advise and inform them, taking into account their level of expertise and the conditions or risks associated with certain transactions.

The Code of Conduct is available on the Group's corporate website.

The section below describes how the Group Code of Conduct is reflected in local policies, which may differ slightly for each of the Group's business lines and specifically addresses certain issues.

Policies on access to goods and services

As part of its policies on products and services, Societe Generale supports the fight against discriminatory practices towards customers.

COMBATING DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES WHEN ENTERING INTO A CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP

In accordance with French law which prohibits all forms of discrimination (Articles 225-1 to 225-4 of the Penal Code), Societe Generale offers its financial products and services to all customers without discrimination in accordance with the Group's General Principles. These practices have been transcribed into the Group's internal standards documentation as well as into the Group's publicly available Code of Conduct, which is binding on all employees. Societe Generale's internal standards documentation makes specific reference to discrimination and extends compliance with the provisions of French law to all entities; it states that situations involving the rejection of a customer's request to enter into a relationship may not be motivated by discrimination based on gender, ethnic origin or religion. Refusal to open an account is based on objective and lawful reasons relating to the banking risks that the relationship may generate.

As part of the fight against banking exclusion, the rules described in the Group's internal standards documentation (SG Code) provide for the provision of information and support to customers whose application to open an account is refused, and set out the terms and conditions for welcoming customers who may be referred by a Central Bank with a view to opening an account offering basic services within the framework of the "right to an account" (a mechanism applicable in France by transposition of European law and in certain countries in the African region).

ACCESSIBILITY OF GOODS AND SERVICES – DISABILITY

Societe Generale places particular emphasis on the accessibility of its products and services, particularly for customers with disabilities.

The Group ensures that its services are adapted to the needs of customers with disabilities. This includes access to automatic teller machines (cashpoints) as well as their use with headphones for visually impaired users across the SG Network, braille account statements and that includes improving the ergonomics of digital applications. The Group also prioritised physical accessibility, with a compliance rate of over 98% across its entire branch network as of October 2024, with 2,083 accessible sites.

Societe Generale is also a signatory of the "Manifesto for the inclusion of people with disabilities in economic life", reaffirming its commitment to digital accessibility. This commitment involves optimising access to digital tools, incorporating accessibility into the design of information systems and developing inclusive digital solutions. Accessibility remains at the heart of the Group's actions to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities, in addition to the following areas: recruitment, employee retention, training and awareness of teams and responsible purchasing in the disability employment sector.

The Group publishes its Multi-Year Accessibility Plan and continues to bring its websites and mobile applications into compliance.

Marketing practices for products and services that respect customers' interests

With regard to rules on marketing practices, Societe Generale applies high ethical standards, as part of a sales approach oriented towards acting in the customer's interest, providing accurate and clear information, dealing with complaints, providing mediation, preventing conflicts of interest and requires its employees to comply with these standards.

A RANGE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AND A SALES APPROACH THAT RESPECTS CUSTOMERS' INTERESTS

Societe Generale offers products and services tailored to the needs of its customers, in compliance with the regulatory framework.

The Group applies strict governance standards in the development, review and marketing of its product and service offerings, in compliance with European Regulations on customer protection, in particular MiFID II and the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD) on financial savings offerings. The system is in place both in terms of governance of products and advice as well as compliance with information obligations.

New products and services are rigorously assessed by the Group's New Products Committees, co-chaired by representatives of the Risk Department and other relevant departments. These Committees assess risks and ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are in place prior to the launch of a new offering or significant changes to existing products, services or processes. The Board of Directors' Risk Committee regularly reviews any issues raised by New Products and Services Committees (see Chapter 3 "Risk Committee Charter").

Societe Generale also sets up Product Governance Committees to ensure that the target market is properly defined and adapted if necessary. As a distributor, Societe Generale checks that products or services are tailored to the situation and needs of customers and holds discussions with producers to ensure that products are monitored throughout their life cycle.

Lastly, greater attention is paid to compliance with the "Value for money" principle within the context of governance and product pricing in order to offer customers the "right price" with regard to the value of the product or service offered.

In accordance with the Group's Code of Conduct, when distributing products, Societe Generale employees rely on an in-depth knowledge of customers in order to:

- offer them products and services tailored to their situation and needs in terms of bringing their projects to fruition or anticipating their financing needs;
- advise and inform them, taking into account their level of expertise and the conditions or risks associated with certain transactions.

SUPPORTING FINANCIALLY VULNERABLE CUSTOMERS

Societe Generale adopts standards of good professional practices in terms of financial vulnerability, in particular the French Association of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms (AFECEI) Charter for banking inclusion and the prevention of over-indebtedness. This charter includes all the commitments made in terms of capping rates for vulnerable customers (professional practice of the French Banking Federation - FBF). The system includes a mechanism for the early detection of financially vulnerable customers, based on a combination of internal Know Your Customers systems.

The Group has also put in place procedures that meet regulatory requirements for the detection and support of "financially vulnerable" customers, in particular through the Specific Offering for Financially Vulnerable Customers. Since 2019, this scheme has included additional measures for vulnerable customers:

- freezing banking fees;
- capping monthly banking fees for vulnerable customers;
- following-up and providing tailored support to all customers experiencing difficulties in the situation of specific events.

Societe Generale ensures that the lending criteria and terms of the products offered do not lead to undue hardship and over-indebtedness for borrowers.

ACCURACY AND CLARITY OF INFORMATION IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Obligations to provide customers with information are part of a general duty to act honestly and fairly (in good faith and impartially) and professionally in order to serve customers' best interests.

The Group applies rules on transparency, cautions and alerts. Their purpose is to draw customers' attention, in good time, to all the information that enables them to have a clear understanding of the service or product offered to them, to check that the service being provided to them is really what they expected, to measure the financial consequences and to make their decision in full knowledge of the facts. The information provided to customers/prospective customers must be clear, accurate, and not misleading, regardless of the communication medium. Customer information is now being expanded for ESG labels and designations, in line with the expectations of regulators and supervisors who are gradually improving the monitoring of communications on the Sustainability of products offered by asset management companies, including proposed selections,. Customers' sustainable investment preferences are taken into account in investment advice proposals or for insurance products.

COMPLAINTS HANDLING AND MEDIATION

Processing a claim is a commercial transaction that impacts customer satisfaction. Updated in 2023, the Group policy on "Customer Claim Processing" incorporates the recommendations of the national supervisors *(Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* – ACPR and *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* – AMF) and the regulatory requirements (MiFID II, the Insurance Distribution Directive – IDD and the Payment Services Directive – PSD) relative to the strengthening of customer protection measures at European level. The rules require the business lines to have an *ad hoc* governance, organisation, human and application resources, formalised procedures and quantitative indicators for monitoring complaints.

As for mediation, a measure aimed at amicable settlement is brought to customers' notice on multiple information media, in particular, through a permanent notice on the back of bank account statements. The decisions taken by the independent ombudsman are followed, with rare exceptions, by the entities concerned.

PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Group has a normative framework in place to prevent and manage conflicts of interest. The system tackles various types of potential conflicts of interest: those of Group entities that may arise in the course of business, whether with respect to customers or other third parties (suppliers, etc.) and those of employees when their personal activities and interests conflict with their professional activities. The system is supplemented by the annual reporting of conflicts of interest (*Déclaration Annuelle des Conflits d'intérêts* – DACI) regarding people most exposed to the risks of corruption. Societe Generale prioritises its customers' interests under all circumstances. If, however, in some instances, this system proves inadequate when it comes to removing the risk of conflicts of interest with reasonable certainty and in accordance with local regulations, Societe Generale will either refrain from carrying out the transaction or, insofar as confidentiality requirements allow, will inform the customer or prospective customer of the general nature or source of conflict of interest. The customer can then make an informed decision.

A summary of the Group's conflict of interest management policy was updated in 2023 and is available on Societe Generale's website.

EMPLOYEE-RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Societe Generale trains its employees in rules on customer protection and ensures that they have the knowledge and skills required to offer appropriate products and services to customers in full transparency.

The Group applies compensation policies and practices that aim to:

- bring together the interests of customers, employees, the Group and its shareholders;
- prevent conflicts of interest in customer relations;
- encourage taking into account the actions of each party with regard to the Group's values and commitments, as set out in the Code of Conduct, as well as respect for the interests and the fair treatment of customers.

Employee compensation decisions take into account performance evaluation, based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Qualitative criteria include the assessment of behaviour in terms of compliance with applicable regulations and internal rules. Within this context, the annual employee appraisal includes a mandatory Conduct and Compliance section, allowing managers to take these criteria into account when evaluating their employees' annual performance. Depending on the position, the assessment includes the following criteria:

- review of the knowledge and skills required for the position;
- respect for the customer's interests;
- fair treatment of customers (sale of products tailored to the customer's investment profile).

In French Retail Banking, the Operational Risk and Compliance Committee now highlights the risk of misconduct, including forced selling, with a systematic search for root causes and the implementation of an action plan. To remedy the situation, the "Customer" and "Human Resources" teams send out guidelines on sales targets and appropriate conduct to managers every year, stressing the core concept of responsible sales. Mystery client visits at SG Network branches throughout the year helps support and promote the process. To further improve customer experience and satisfaction, a customer satisfaction target was included in the sales force evaluation criteria from 2021. A specific internal procedure expressly states that tied selling cannot be part of the criteria for individual performance bonuses.

Privacy protection policies

As part of its privacy protection policy, Societe Generale agrees to comply with the requirements of banking secrecy (in accordance with Law No. 84-46 of 24 January 1984, known as the "Banking Law") as well as to protect customers' personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Professional secrecy is a legal obligation, reiterated in the Group's Code of Conduct and set out in the Group's internal standards documentation (SG Code). It applies, under all circumstances, to all employees who may have relations with third parties, in particular with the media, including through new communication channels such as social networks.

All Group employees are required to only use it internally for professional purposes and only disclosing it outside the Company if they are authorised to do so in the cases provided for by law, in particular, at the request of certain judicial or supervisory authorities.

In addition, employees holding certain confidential information as a result of their duties, that has the status of inside information within the meaning of stock market regulations, are subject to even stricter obligations of confidentiality, disclosure and/or abstention.

Certain customer information may be forwarded to the Group's subcontractors or to service providers carrying out essential or important functions or tasks on behalf of the Group, within the meaning of banking regulations, under the conditions provided for by law and/or provided for by contractual clauses.

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Societe Generale is especially sensitive to personal data protection. The personal data processing framework at the Group has been enhanced since the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). A governance and normative framework have been defined for the data protection system which applies to entities within the scope of article 3 of the General Data Protection Regulation.

In accordance with the applicable regulations, the Group has appointed a Data Protection Officer (DPO) who reports to the Head of Group Compliance. In addition, the DPO reports at least once a year to the Audit and Internal Control Committee (as defined in Chapter 3 of the Universal Registration Document, paragraph: Audit and Internal Control Committee) on the implementation of obligations arising from the GDPR. The DPO is the main contact person for the Personal Data Protection Authority (*Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés* – CNIL in France) and the DPO is responsible for ensuring that the Group complies with the General Data Protection Regulation.

The DPO works with a network of local DPOs and contacts throughout the Group entities, supervised and coordinated by way of a dedicated Committee. The DPO is tasked with performing regular reviews of certain risk indicators, notably the number and nature of personal data leaks, and the internal training course completion rate.

Respect for, and commitments to, human rights

As a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact since 2003, Societe Generale supports the ten fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact, including those related to human rights and labour. The Group conducts its activities on the basis of the values and principles set out in the main international guidelines and conventions, including:

- the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP);
- the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5.4.2.2.2 ACTIONS TAKEN TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS RELATING TO THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OFFERED BY THE GROUP

Actions related to access to products and services

Over the past few years, the Group has implemented several concrete actions to ensure inclusive and equitable access to its products and services. These actions include educational campaigns, support for financial education and workplace onboarding as well as support for micro-finance schemes.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIONS, FINANCIAL EDUCATION AND WORKPLACE INTEGRATION

Societe Generale supports financial education, which also helps to prevent financial exclusion. These initiatives are supported by the Group's subsidiaries as well as by the Societe Generale Foundation.

In recent years, Societe Generale has launched a number of initiatives to educate and support its customers: video programmes such as "*le 5' des experts*" to address financial topics, the Boost platform offering a range of non-banking services for young customers and programmes such as *"1 Jeune 1 Solution"* to connect young job seekers with companies that are recruiting.

Via its *Boursorama.com i*nformation portal, BoursoBank provides its customers with training courses to acquire the fundamentals of financial education. This system, called Bourso Campus, is made up of a set of educational videos sequenced in three levels (beginner, intermediate, advanced) with tests to validate the knowledge acquired at the end of each module.

The *Boursorama.com* site also makes a wide range of financial information content available to all users and now offers an analysis of the environmental, social and governance impacts of nearly 4,000 companies, allowing investors to take this information into account when choosing their investments.

In the countries where the Group operates, philanthropic initiatives provide support to public interest structures and organisations that carry out projects in the fields of education, culture and the environment.

In terms of education, these initiatives are aimed, in particular, at young people through financial education, education through sport and culture and workplace integration, particularly around jobs relating to the environmental and digital transition.

Through its Corporate Foundation, Societe Generale supports the Crésus association, whose mission is to fight against financial exclusion by providing necessary tools to private and public organisations, non-profits and individuals. The association also plays a role in providing education on budgeting by developing educational tools that facilitate the understanding of budget management issues. In 2013, Crésus launched the budget education programme, *Dilemme*, which aims to teach budgeting in a recreational way. Societe Generale has supported this programme since its inception and has raised awareness among nearly 100,000 young people over the past 10 years through *Dilemme* workshops. The project is also being developed in other countries such as Romania, Malta, Benin, etc.

ACTIONS TO SUPPORT MICROFINANCE

Societe Generale actively supports microfinance. This activity offers a range of financial services (mainly loans, savings, insurance and money transfers) intended for entrepreneurs or companies with limited resources or limited access to traditional banking institutions.

Since 2006, the Group has worked in partnership with ADIE (a non-profit promoting the right to economic initiative) to support microfinance throughout both metropolitan and overseas France. Outstanding loans with ADIE amounted to EUR 41.2 million at end-2024, compared with EUR 35.9 million at the end of 2023.

	2024
Provision of credit lines in partnership with ADIE *(In EURm)*	21.5
Loans outstanding with ADIE *(In EURm)*	41.2

In Africa, Societe Generale has been supporting the development of microfinance for nearly 20 years, meeting the significant needs of local populations and very small enterprises (VSEs) that do not have access to traditional banking services.

In 2024, Societe Generale continued to support this sector by financing its African network customer institutions in local currency, over the short or medium term. The Group still has a seat around the table of institutions that it helped to create in the 2000s and which are now key players in their respective markets.

Actions related to responsible marketing practices

The Group is committed to improving its responsible marketing practices through concrete actions, in particular by supporting customers who are financially vulnerable, handling complaints and providing access to mediation to effectively respond to customer requests and customer dissatisfaction.

FINANCIAL VULNERABILITY

Societe Generale has put in place a dedicated system for identifying and supporting financially vulnerable customer.

In France, Societe Generale has launched several initiatives aimed at offering banking products and services to the most financially vulnerable customers, who often face difficulties in accessing traditional financial services. The Group supports them with budgeting difficulties, providing services tailored to their needs. These initiatives are part of a broader approach to financial inclusion.

One such product is Generis – an everyday banking offering available for a nominal fee of 1 euro per month, designed to help financially vulnerable customers stay on top of their accounts. Generis provides for customers practical tools such as financial simulations and personalised budget management advice. The Group ensures that its teams receive specialised training to better support its financially vulnerable customers.

Another inclusive offer is Kapsul, introduced in 2020, which targets customers looking for greater financial autonomy and budget control. Accessible both online and in-branch, Kapsul offers essential banking services for just 2 euro per month, with no income requirements or account maintenance fees.

	2024
Number of customers benefiting from the Kapsul offer	6,962
Number of customers benefiting from the Generis offer	56,092

BoursoBank, an online bank , subsidiary of the Group, strives to be accessible to all audiences and to support its customers regardless of their financial situation and needs. To do this, BoursoBank has set up various tools allowing customers to be warned of any future overdraft position and to manage their budget with Wicount in their customer space. More specifically, for financially vulnerable customers, BoursoBank offers a specific online offering that is completely free of charge. This gives access to essential banking services while protecting vulnerable customers in order to stop them from getting into debt. This free tier also limits the billing of incident fees since only the following fees are billed with a cap of 15 euro per month:

- fixed fee per cheque rejected due to lack of funds;
- costs relating to the rejection of direct debits due to lack of funds;
- registration in the Banque de France’s Central Cheques File for dishonoured cheques;
- seizure costs (third party debt order, garnishment, etc.).

FIGHT AGAINST OVER-INDEBTEDNESS

Since 2013, the Group has had a centralised and automatic system for supporting customers in the event of payment incidents. Customers experiencing payment incidents (Accounts receivable for more than 90 days or 2 unpaid loans) are taken care of by specialised advisors.

Since 2023, one of these services has been deployed in each of the regional divisions in order to be as local as possible to customers and branches. These services take over the commercial relationship in place at the branch on a temporary basis and seek, together with the customer in question, solutions for the gradual settlement of unpaid debts.

Since their inception in 2023, the amicable negotiation/special cases services have handled more than 18,000 cases. Once customers’ financial situation has cleared up, they can resume a banking relationship within their Societe Generale branch, the return rate to the branch was 72% in 2024.

In addition, since 2021, Societe Generale has improved its system by setting up the Incident Prevention Service – through its subsidiary Concilian operating as an own brand – which contacts customers (the commercial relationship remains in the branch) as soon as the customer’s current account has been overdrawn for 60 days and/or from the first unpaid loan.

COMPLAINT HANDLING AND MEDIATION

In the event of an ongoing disagreement with a customer, Societe Generale offers direct and free access to the Customer Relations Department with a response within two months, then, if necessary, to the ombudsman. Since 2023, Societe Generale French Retail Banking has adhered to mediation with the French Banking Federation (FBF).

The Group has set up a system for handling complaints that is available to any natural person or legal entity that subscribes for, or is likely to subscribe to, its products and services, on a private or professional basis. This includes all customers (retail, professional and business) that have an existing business relationship with Societe Generale, as well as third parties that are not customers (prospective customers or any other third party in connection with a product or service offered by the Group). Such complaints include any type of dissatisfaction in connection with the sale, compliance or management of a product or service offered (*e.g.* investment advice). They may concern a product or banking or financial service, the failure to provide a product or service, the payment of expenses or fees, pricing levels, fraud, damages suffered by a customer, contact with a staff member, refusal to provide a service, or failure by a professional to fully comply with a regulation.

	2024
Number of mediation requests received by the ombudsman for SG Network in France	6,671
Cases processed by the ombudsman, deemed admissible	4,003
Cases processed by the ombudsman, decision made	951

Actions for privacy protection

Over the past few years, Societe Generale has taken concrete measures to guarantee the protection of privacy and personal data. These initiatives include personal data protection and archiving management, in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Policy and the Data Archiving Policy described in the Group's internal standards documentation (SG Code).

BANKING SECRECY

All Group employees with access to customer data are required to respect banking secrecy. The issue of professional secrecy, as well as the more general issue of the security of the information entrusted to the Bank, is the subject of strict standards-related documentation as well as regular training for bank advisors. Controls on compliance with these guidelines are also in place.

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Personal data protection is taken into account notably through impact analyses carried out pursuant to regulations when the data processing is likely to generate a high risk for the rights and freedoms of the data subjects. In general, Societe Generale analyses the compliance of its personal data processing and takes risk mitigating measures appropriate to their level of sensitivity.

Firstly, Societe Generale has set up an information and training system. In fact, the Group has set up information systems for data subjects (such as customers, employees – including external employees, shareholders, suppliers' employees), relating, in particular, to the type of data collected, the purpose of the data processing, the categories of recipients of the data, the existence of data transfer (where applicable), the data retention period and the rights of data subjects, as well as how those rights can be exercised. Moreover, the Group has made dedicated efforts to increase staff awareness *via* specialised training. An e-learning module was rolled out to all employees working in relevant entities and was completed by 97.8% of employees at the end of 2024. In 2024, Societe Generale also rolled out a GDPR awareness-raising campaign for external staff identified as working on the premises of relevant entities with access to the Group's information systems.

In addition, Societe Generale has put in place processes that make it possible to analyse and reduce the risks associated with data processing. The Group has, therefore, now put in place processes to comply with regulations, including analysis of the legal basis for processing; responses to requests from data subjects to exercise their rights under GDPR, such as data correction and deletion; management of personal data breaches and implementation of action plans in relevant situations; the application of security measures to personal data and the creation of processing registries. More specifically, when using legitimate interest as legal grounds for the transfer of data, Societe Generale performs an analysis to check that the interests sought do not create an imbalance that adversely affects the rights and interests of the persons whose data are being processed.

From a cybersecurity perspective, data is classified according to its level of sensitivity and both organisational and technical protection measures are defined according to these levels and applied to the various processing operations, throughout the life cycle and processing of the data. The technology may include various methods for authenticating and identifying persons/applications accessing the data, encryption methods to protect them, or anti-leak systems.

Furthermore, before transferring the personal data outside of the European Economic Area, the Group entities subject to the GDPR conduct an impact analysis considering the laws and practices of the destination countries to assess whether the level of personal data protection in the country of destination is essentially equivalent to that of the European Union, and whether additional measures (especially safety and organisational measures) should be implemented prior to the transfer.

When the Group communicates personal data to its partners, it applies the necessary governance to meet regulatory requirements and its customers' legitimate expectations with contractual obligations requiring said partners to implement the necessary personal data protection measures. In particular, in the event of the transfer of personal data outside the European Economic Area, the partners undertake to take all necessary measures before the transfer, including security measures.

Societe Generale conducts internal audits on its outsourced essential service providers as part of its annual audit plan. Audits are also carried out on these service providers within the framework of the Inter-Inspection General Committee (CIIG). Compliance with the GDPR is an integral part of the field of investigation.

Lastly, data purging, which incorporates personal data protection regulations, is managed within the wider context of archiving proof of activity (described in the section on "Data records management" below).

Societe Generale has a risk control and monitoring system. This internal control framework for GDPR non-compliance risk is based on the Group's "three lines of defence" model. The Groups has tools for documenting data processing and risk analyses, ensuring consistency within Societe Generale.

In addition, a risk assessment exercise is carried out periodically by the Compliance Department. This risk assessment exercise includes a specific questionnaire on personal data protection. It aims to assess an activity's intrinsic risk level and the robustness of its risk mitigation system from a personal data protection perspective.

Lastly, the risk indicators are reported to the Group's Personal Data Protection Compliance Committees. The information gathered from the permanent controls, compliance controls and periodic controls (control framework based on the three lines of defence) are also monitored by the appropriate Compliance Committees.

DATA RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The Group is required to archive information that could provide evidence of its activities, in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable in its countries of operation. Data record management is defined as the set of actions, tools and methods that aim to identify, preserve, make accessible and manage the final disposition of all information constituting evidence of an activity. It ensures the traceability of the Group's activities by preserving records held in compliance with the legal, regulatory, contractual and business rules applicable to related activities, and by destroying them at the end of their retention period (purge), except in specific, duly justified cases (*e.g.*, under pre-litigation or litigation retention procedures). Three Data records management principles must be respected and applied proportionately for all archived information: integrity, traceability and access. Governance and Data records management principles are the subject of a specific groupwide policy, published in the Group's internal standards documentation.

5.4.2.3 Remedy negative material social impacts and manage relationships with customers

5.4.2.3.1 INTERACTIONS WITH CUSTOMERS REGARDING NEGATIVE MATERIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

Societe Generale has developed a number of mechanisms for collecting information on the negative material impacts of its activity.

Interactions with customers are insured through:

- the dialogue with Group stakeholders;
- the monitoring the complaint-handling system.

Societe Generale is engaged in an ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders, enabling it to receive warnings. For more information on stakeholder dialogue, see section 5.1.2.3 “Stakeholder interests and views”.

More specifically, with regard to financial inclusion, Societe Generale is a member of the Observatory of Banking Inclusion (OIB), which monitors credit institutions’ practices in terms of banking inclusion. Chaired by the Governor of the Banque de France, the OIB brings together stakeholders representing public authorities, banks and civil society through consumer associations. Societe Generale and other credit institutions provide the OIB with information on access to, and use of, banking services and financial inclusion practices that feed into the OIB report, which is published annually.

The Group has also set up a system for handling complaints that is available to any natural person or legal entity that subscribes to, or is likely to subscribe to, its products and services, on a private or professional basis. This system is described in section 5.4.2.2.2 “Actions taken to reduce the negative impacts relating to the products and services offered by the Group”.

5.4.2.3.2 MECHANISMS USED TO ADDRESS NEGATIVE MATERIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

A number of procedures have been put in place by the Group to address the potential negative material impacts of products and services offered to customers. Some of them have been described in the previous paragraph (section 5.4.2.2.2 “Actions taken to reduce the negative impact relating to the products and services offered by the Group”):

- complaint management, mediation;
- fight against over-indebtedness;
- support for financial education provided by its entities and the Societe Generale Foundation.

Societe Generale also monitors customer satisfaction, in order to better understand their needs and improve the products and services offered to them.

Customer satisfaction monitoring

Customer satisfaction is monitored by the entire Group. Continuous improvement in customer satisfaction, Net Promoter Score (NPS) and customer experience are incorporated into Chief Executive Officers’ variable compensation and their implementation is assessed, on an annual basis, by the Board of Directors (for more information, see Chapter 3 of the present Universal Registration Document).

In order to measure and monitor customer satisfaction and identify the practical measures to be taken, the SG Network draws on various data collection systems to obtain a full overview of the quality delivered and the quality perceived by its customers. The main indicators used to measure this perceived quality are overall satisfaction, NPS and satisfaction with the customer experience.

These various measures are based on:

- listening to all of its customers on an ongoing basis to measure perceived quality. This system accounts for more than 50,000 items of customer feedback/month from individual and professional customers and more than 2,200 items of customer feedback/quarter from companies. The answers are analysed in depth in order to define action plans:
  - centrally, as part of continuous improvement loops of all customer experiences,
  - locally, at branch level, by calling customers and monitoring them based on a certain number of predefined criteria (especially if they are not satisfied);
- benchmark surveys for all markets. Every year, the SG Network appoints the CSA research institute with a survey of 15,000 individual, wealthy, professional and corporate customers of the ten or eleven market leading banks. The results benchmark Societe Generale in its competitive environment and help guide its ambition to be a leading player in customer satisfaction;
- around 6,000 messages a month from *“SG & Vous”*, a direct discussion channel with our customers on the various social networks (Facebook, X, Instagram).

Constantly improving customer satisfaction is also a major focus of Societe Generale Assurances’ strategy. In order to monitor customer satisfaction, Societe Generale Assurances has set up a comprehensive “voice of the customer” data collection system.

This takes the form of four types of measurements:

- the “cold NPS” to obtain opinions on all areas of the value proposition: coverage of needs, personalisation, accessibility, expertise, communication, support;
- on-the-spot feedback, including “on-the-spot NPS” to understand customers’ immediate level of satisfaction after telephone contact with Customer Relations Centres. These measurements are complemented by an analysis of customer *verbatims*;
- the “NPS Customer Journey” to measure the level of customer satisfaction after a complete cycle such as a subscription, a claim or a financial transaction on a Whole Life Insurance policy;
- measuring satisfaction with digital tools in order to improve spaces and fully meet customer needs and expectations.

In 2024, a “cold NPS” was set up in the insurance business, boosted by the increase in customer satisfaction relating to products, online features and personalisation of communications. Societe Generale Assurances is continuing to optimise omnichannel pathways, develop relationship models tailored to the needs of each customer, launch new online features and provide greater accessibility at key moments in policyholders’ lives, as levers for improving customer satisfaction.

Internationally, a customer satisfaction survey (which includes an NPS and competition surveys) is conducted every year on individual and business customers. This is completed at KB and BRD by on-the-spot surveys conducted among individual customers after they interact with the Bank to measure their satisfaction level.

In 2024, the Retail Banking Customer Satisfaction Survey covered seven countries: the Czech Republic, Romania, Morocco, Algeria, Cote d’Ivoire, Senegal and Cameroon.

In the Czech Republic, KB posted a stable and resilient NPS in 2024, in a market marked by strong competition and against the backdrop of the bank’s ongoing digital transformation throughout the year. In Romania, BRD’s NPS recorded a sharp increase, thanks in particular to the effort made to improve its mobile and internet services.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, Group’s banks maintained their position in the top third of banks despite a downward trend in 2024.

5.4.2.4 Mitigating material financial risks related to “consumers and end-users” social risk factors

To address the effect of risks related to “consumers and end-users” social risk factors, Societe Generale builds social criteria analysis into the ESG risk factor analysis process, which is itself incorporated into the credit approval process. In these analysis, consumers and end-users are considered as a whole, without taking into account any segmentations.

5.5 BUSINESS CONDUCT INFORMATION

5.5.1 MANAGEMENT OF MATERIAL IMPACTS RELATED TO BUSINESS CONDUCT

5.5.1.1 Corporate culture in business conduct

5.5.1.1.1 ETHICS IN BUSINESS CONDUCT

The Group oversees that business is conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. This matter is placed at the highest level of the Group's governance. The Board of Directors:

- determines the Group's Activity Guidelines, ensures their implementation and reviews them at least once a year. These include the Group's Code of Conduct, which it endorses;
- reviews at least twice a year the activity and results of internal control, notably compliance monitoring, including compliance incidents and action plans;
- shall also have all the relevant information on the evolution of risks, in particular in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) and shall determine to this end the volume, form and frequency of the information transmitted to it. More specifically, it regularly reviews the AML/CFT policy, risk classification, systems and procedures, and their effectiveness, It is informed, at least once a year, of the activity and results of the internal controls in this area, of incidents and deficiencies, and of the corrective measures taken. It approves the report on internal control dedicated to AML/CFT. Debates in these different areas are prepared in advance by the Audit and Internal Control Committee;
- ensures that a system for the prevention and detection of corruption and influence peddling is in place and receives all the necessary information for this purpose;
- is informed of the "whistleblower" system in place and its development.

The Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing the results of the Compliance function's annual exercises and reviewing Culture and Conduct indicators. It regularly reviews the dashboards on reputational and compliance risks as well as significant incidents that may affect the institution with regard to reputational and compliance risks. It also examines, at least semi-annually, the risks related to financial security, the AML/CFT policy, the arrangements and procedures put in place to address significant incidents and deficiencies in relation to AML/CFT and asset freezes.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee provides an annual update on matters related to customer protection; the integrity of markets and the implementation of GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) obligations; It is also responsible for reviewing compliance incidents and related action plans.

The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee prepares for the Board of Directors' consideration of issues relating to corporate culture.

Description of the corporate culture

The Group seeks to establish a culture of responsibility and apply strict control and compliance standards. It commits its employees to acting with integrity and in accordance with applicable law in all its activities.

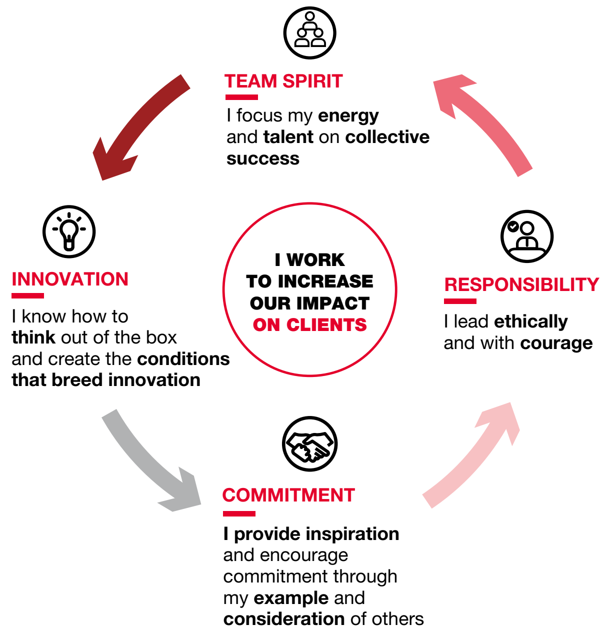
Societe Generale has built a strong corporate culture based on its values, its Leadership Model and its Code of Conduct.

The Group's values

The Group relies on four core values (Team Spirit, Innovation, Commitment, Responsibility) to nurture and promote a culture of responsibility and ethical behaviour throughout the Group, which are essential factors to achieve its strategic objective of sustainable performance.

These values feed into the Group's Leadership Model, which defines the expected behaviours and skills that can be observed and assessed, tailored for each corporate level (executives, managers, employees) in order to align results and objectives.

The four values are translated into key competencies:



Employees' annual objectives are set based on the four values of the Group's Leadership Model. One of the values is attached to each behavioural objective, and employees can use the Leadership Model to formulate their annual objectives.

The Code of Conduct, a vehicle for the Group's values

The Group conducts its operations in line with the values set out in the following major international conventions:

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its additional commitments;
- the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO);
- the UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage;
- the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP).

These values are embedded in the Code of Conduct policy document covering all of the Group's activities and countries in which it operates. Available in the main languages spoken in the Group, the Code of Conduct sets out a common framework for all activities. It forms the basis of professional ethics within the Group and formalises commitments to all internal and external stakeholders and the individual and collective professional behaviours expected. The Code of Conduct promotes respect for human rights and the environment and specifies the individual and collective professional behaviours expected through sections dealing with respect for confidentiality, the market integrity, the management of conflicts of interest, relations with all its stakeholders: customers, suppliers, supervisors and other supervisory authorities, and finally civil society. It also lays down principles on the prevention of corruption risks, the fight against money laundering, the financing of terrorism and tax evasion.

Culture and Conduct

The Group nurtures and promotes its corporate culture by integrating the Culture and Conduct dimensions into the activities of the Business Units and Service Units with annual roadmaps aligned with their strategic and risk management objectives. The Human Resources and Compliance functions ensure a steering role for the system and a solid and sustainable governance of the corporate culture. The Group strengthened its set up in 2024 creating a new role of Group Head of Culture and Conduct, reporting to General Management and responsible for supervising and promoting the design, implementation and application of ethical programmes and standards across the Group.

The Group deploys training, awareness-raising and communication initiatives on the themes of Culture and Conduct in various formats. The themes covered focused in particular on the promotion of the culture of dialogue.

The culture of responsibility is integrated into human resources, with the conduct of employees taken into account in their performance assessment, and the formalisation since 2019 of a disciplinary sanctions policy setting out the principles applicable to the management of misconduct and the recognition of the right to make mistakes.

Finally, the Group assesses its corporate culture through regular reviews of organisational maturity, risk management and indicators related to Culture and Conduct (employer barometer, training, whistleblowing right, conduct incidents). An annual presentation is made to the Board of Directors and regular reviews are carried out at the level of the Executive Committee to supervise the implementation and monitoring of the measures.

These reviews are based in particular on:

- an assessment of maturity in terms of corporate Culture and Conduct risk management taking into account the organisational focuses, communication, conduct risk management and processes influencing the corporate culture;
- and indicators relating to both corporate culture (selection of results from the employer barometer, completion of training, use of the whistleblowing right) and conduct (conduct incidents, follow-up of alerts from the whistleblowing procedure).

Mechanisms in place to identify and address reports of unlawful behaviour or behaviour that breaches the Code of Conduct

Conduct incidents can be identified by management or through controls or the exercise of the whistleblowing right.

The process of reporting compliance incidents is governed by an *ad hoc* governance that makes it possible to report malfunctions that have occurred and to avoid the occurrence of incidents of the same nature, as presented in Chapter 4.11 "Compliance incidents".

When conduct incidents are identified, they are investigated by teams with the means and expertise required for this type of investigation, either directly by experts or by the audit or general inspection (3rd line of defence) for complex cases or when the required investigative acts (*e.g.* access to certain tools, access to employee data, etc.) require it. The incidents actually identified as a result of these investigations are reviewed through Committees, such as the Compliance Incident Committee and the Audit and Internal Control Committee. All conduct incidents are also analysed as part of the annual Culture and Conduct report, presented to the Board of Directors.

In-house Culture and Conduct training

The annual training of employees on Culture and Conduct has been strengthened with the creation of a training course on ethics and conduct, consisting of three modules (Code of Conduct, Culture of Dialogue and Exercise of the Whistleblowing Right) distributed since December 2023. It complements the mandatory training courses carried out on all of the Group's risks (corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing, market abuse, psychosocial risks, inappropriate conduct, etc.).

5.5.1.1.2 WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

Group whistleblowing system

The Group's whistleblowing system, accessible *via* the corporate website and the intranet, has been set up in France and internationally. It meets all French and international legal obligations, in particular the law of 9 December 2016, known as "Sapin 2" on transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernisation of economic life, as amended by the Waserman law of 21 March 2022, transposing Directive 2019/1937 of the European Union, aimed at improving the protection of whistleblowers, and also the law of 27 March 2017 on the duty of vigilance of parent companies and contracting companies.

The Group's whistleblowing system allows the parties involved to report suspected violations or attempted cover-ups related to human rights, health, safety, the environment or situations contrary to the Group's Code of Conduct. This mechanism is open to employees, management, shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders who have a relationship with the Group. It is complementary to and does not replace the complaints and mediation system set up exclusively for the Bank's customers.

The Group prohibits all forms of retaliation or discriminatory measures against whistleblowers in good faith, in particular by respecting the choice of anonymity of the issuer of a report and by ensuring strict confidentiality regarding the identity of whistleblowers. The awareness campaigns on the whistleblowing right carried out for all employees recall the measures that the Group is taking to guarantee the protection of whistleblowers.

Annual training and awareness campaigns on the right to whistleblow

The Group deploys annual training and awareness raising campaigns to inform employees about the whistleblowing system and its challenges. All employees receive training on the whistleblowing right at least once a year. These training sessions explain the protection afforded to whistleblowers and include a module on ethics and conduct, helping employees to report incidents through the appropriate channels. Managers and whistleblowing managers undergo detailed training on the management of reports, focusing on best practices (confidentiality, anonymity, prohibition of retaliation).

Alert processing

The whistleblowing system ensures that alerts are handled securely, regardless of whether they are made anonymously or not, *via* a confidential reporting channel on a dedicated external platform (WhistleB tool) that ensures the protection of personal data. All alerts are reviewed and investigated by qualified experts (Compliance, Audit, Human Resources), in application of the "need to know" principle. In the event of identified incidents, thorough investigations are carried out by specialised teams with the necessary resources and corrective actions are implemented.

5.5.1.2 Corruption prevention and detection

5.5.1.2.1 ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES

Societe Generale is fully committed to fighting corruption, in particular by participating in the Wolfsberg Group and the UN Global Compact. The Group promotes a culture of compliance in which no form of corruption or influence peddling is tolerated. The management body's commitment to zero tolerance for the risk of corruption is regularly expressed in communications to the Group' staff.

Societe Generale Code on the fight against corruption and influence peddling

The code governing the fight against corruption and influence peddling is integrated into the Group's Internal Rules. It defines and illustrates the situations to be avoided and those that should alert as being likely to characterise acts of corruption. This code is aligned with Societe Generale's values and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

As part of its system for preventing corruption risks, the Group has identified the employees most exposed to the risk of corruption in order to provide them with appropriate training.

The criteria for defining the employees most exposed to the risk of corruption are described in the Group's internal normative documentation. It details the employees concerned among:

- the governing bodies;
- sales managers;
- employees in charge of purchasing;
- employees with notarial power of attorney or who are identified as interest representatives.

In addition to these criteria, it is specified in the Societe Generale Code that other criteria may be added at the level of each Business Unit, Service Unit or Legal Entity depending on the results of their risk mapping and their specificities.

Internal mechanisms for the prevention and detection of corruption

The Group's system for preventing and detecting cases of corruption includes (1) a Code of Conduct, (2) a risk mapping, (3) a training system, (4) third-party evaluation procedures, (5) accounting control procedures, (6) a control framework, (7) a disciplinary regime and (8) a whistleblowing system.

Prevention is based on the definition of a normative framework, the implementation of risk mapping and the deployment of a training and awareness-raising policy.

The Group defines strict principles through the Code of Conduct, a framework applicable to all of the Group's activities and subsidiaries and the Code Governing the Fight Against Corruption and Influence Peddling, which are available on the Group's corporate website. This Code defines and illustrates the situations to be proscribed and those that should alert as being likely to characterise acts of corruption.

The principles defined through these codes are set out in internal policies and procedures formalised in the Group's Normative Documentation and reviewed annually. Their deployment within the Group is ensured through a dedicated tool (called "MyP&P").

Internal norms and policies governing the fight against corruption covers the following areas:

- the obligations to evaluate third parties through the requirement of specific due diligence, whether they are customers, suppliers or partners (in particular beneficiaries of patronage and sponsorship actions);
- contractual policy;
- mergers and acquisitions activities;
- interest representation activities;
- the rules applicable to business gifts and external events;
- human resources (recruitment, mobility, professional assessment, remuneration, disciplinary framework);
- conflict of interest situations.

The set up of third-party assessments, including screening and analysis processes implemented at the start of the relationship and then on a periodic basis, aim to enable appropriate risk management decisions to be taken, including termination of the relationship if necessary.

The detection systems are based on monitoring mechanisms (operational controls and specific accounting controls), second-level controls carried out by independent teams and the work of the Group Inspection and Audit Department. The alert system is also a detection channel.

The systems for managing and reporting compliance incidents deal with cases of corruption. The process for reporting compliance incidents is based, in particular, on the Compliance Incident Committees held at intermediate levels for the business pillars and at the consolidated level for the Group. The presentation of incidents (suspected or proven cases) is systematically accompanied by corrective action plans with the aim of preventing the occurrence of new incidents of the same nature. The monitoring indicators and rules for reporting incidents through these Committees allow the various governance bodies to be informed. The Group Compliance Incidents Committee informs the following bodies of major incidents: the executive body through the Group Compliance Committee, the Board of Directors' Risk Committee in the Group Compliance dashboard and the Supervisor where applicable.

The Group also has several tools at its disposal, such as the Gifts and Hospitality Reporting tool (GEMS), the Whistleblowing management tool (WhistleB), the annual conflict of interest declaration tool (DACI), the Risky Manual Ledger Entry Selection tool (OSERIS) and the Standards Deployment Monitoring tool (MyP&P).

Training programmes on the prevention and detection of corruption

Societe Generale has set up a structured training programme to raise awareness and equip its employees to deal with corruption risks, by offering modules adapted to their level of exposure.

Societe Generale has set up a training plan for the fight against corruption, consisting of five modules:

- "All staff" training;
- training of employees most exposed to corruption risks (Most Exposed Persons);
- training of employees in charge of mitigating the risk of corruption;
- training of Board Directors of SG SA and subsidiaries;
- training of the Group's Accounting and Finance Departments.

Basic training, covering the fundamental principles of the fight against corruption, is provided in an e-learning format, which is mandatory for all employees.

For At-risk functions, the Group identifies the categories of employees most exposed to the risk of corruption in order to provide them with appropriate training. These categories are defined on the basis of the following criteria: membership of the governing bodies, sales managers, purchasing managers, employees with notarial power or who are among the interest representatives.

Employees identified as "Most Exposed Persons" benefit from in-depth training, face-to-face or e-learning, tailored to their specific industries and responsibilities. Accounting auditors also receive training in the form of e-learning every three years, to strengthen their understanding and role in anti-corruption governance, thus contributing to rigorous supervision and control within the Group. Employees responsible for risk mitigation functions (Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC) Managers, ABC Compliance Officers and other Anti-Bribery Compliance staff) attend certification training, such as the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (ACAMS) modules.

For the Directors of the SG SA entity, the training is required every two years and is provided by the Group's ABC Manager.

	At-Risk Functions ("MEP" Most Exposed Persons)		Governance bodies	All staff[1]
Participants	**Face-to-face**	**Online training**	**Face-to-face**	**Online training**
Total (Targeted)	5,824	4,310	16	118,601
Total Participants	5,569	4,299	16	117,320
Percentage of coverage	95.60%	99.70%	100%	98.90%
Format and duration				
ABC Training – Most exposed staff to corruption risks	2 hours			
Fight Against Corruption – Most Exposed People (MEP)		40 minutes		
Fight Against Corruption – Group				40 minutes
Fight Against Corruption – Group			2 hours	
Frequency				
ABC Training – Most exposed staff to corruption risks	Once for the new ABC MEP			
E-learning MEP		Every 2 years		
ABC face to face training AMSB			Every 2 years	
E-learning All Staff				Every 2 years

(1) All staff includes At-Risk functions and concerns all employees and non-employees (excluding self-employed)

The figures for employees trained as of 30 September 2024 correspond to a training campaign started and finished in 2024.

5.5.1.2.2 ACTS OF CORRUPTION

Societe Generale has not been convicted or fined for any acts of corruption in 2024.

5.5.1.3 Supplier relations

5.5.1.3.1 POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT OF RELATIONS WITH SUPPLIERS

Description of approaches to supplier relations, taking into account supply chain risks and impacts on Sustainability issues

The Sourcing Function, led by the Group Head of Sourcing, handles the commercial and contractual aspects of all of the Group's external commitments other than payroll expenses.

Societe Generales's Sourcing Function plays an important role in implementing the Group's CSR strategy. It helps give tangible form to the Group's values and strives to ensure the Group's environmental and social (E&S) commitments are achieved.

In place since 2006, the responsible sourcing policy covers all stakeholders in the value chain (vendors, buyers and suppliers, including SMEs) and has two main strands:

- upholding the Duty of Care Plan;
- promoting positive-impact sourcing strategies.

The Group's sourcing practices are part of a continuous improvement approach and are annexed to the global agreement on fundamental rights with UNI Global Union.

To support these ambitions, the Group's normative documentation on sustainable sourcing sets out how E&S risks are managed within the Group.

The Group's efforts are recognised through the award of the Responsible Supplier Relations Label awarded by the French National Ombudsman (*Médiation des entreprises*) and National Procurement Council (*Conseil National des achats*). This certification, underpinned by ISO 20400, attests to Societe Generale's commitment to the sustainable purchasing policy it has pursued with its suppliers for over 15 years. The Group has been awarded "exemplary" status in managing risk, seeking out CSR opportunities and adding CSR considerations to its expressions of requirements when preparing calls for tender.

Proven or potential E&S impact management system

Operational implementation of the normative documentation and management of E&S impacts at all stages of the sourcing process are based on a set of tools to identify, assess and manage E&S impacts at the level of the product or service purchased and the supplier or service provider. These tools are used for purchases managed by the Group Head of Sourcing and at least for high risk categories with regards to purchases managed by the Sourcing Function in other countries. They are gradually being phased in across the Group.

Mapping and assessment of intrinsic E&S risks by purchasing category

The intrinsic E&S risk mapping by purchasing category covers more than 150 subcategories of banking sector procurement. The assessment of the level of risk for each category of purchases is based on three axes: fair practices and ethics, environment, as well as human rights and social conditions.

The categories of purchases with the highest levels of E&S risks are those related to building works (renovation or fitting out, but also the construction of new buildings), waste management and telephone and IT equipment.

To identify and assess inherent E&S risks, the Group Head of Sourcing draws primarily on:

- identifying the level of E&S risks for purchasing categories using the dedicated E&S risk mapping tool;
- including E&S criteria in calls for tender involving purchasing categories ranked as medium-high or high E&S risk, at least covering the scope of procurement overseen by the Group Head of Sourcing and, since 2021, for calls for tenders conducted by the Sourcing Function in other countries involving purchasing categories ranked as high E&S risk;
- including E&S criteria in the KYS (Know Your Supplier) assessment for shortlisted suppliers, including verifying compliance with the E&S exclusion list;
- the extra-financial assessment carried out by independent third parties of certain "targeted" suppliers (suppliers accounting for a significant purchasing volume at Group level);
- identifying whether a Group supplier represents a potential source of E&S controversy, strengthened since 2022, thanks in particular to the monitoring in a dedicated tool for identification and analysis of ESG controversies of approximately 600 suppliers "targeted" and/or presenting a medium or high E&S risk for procurement overseen by the Purchasing Division in France, and a high E&S risk for procurement overseen by the Sourcing Function in other countries.

Actions to prevent and mitigate risks of intrinsic E&S impairment in relations with suppliers and subcontractors

In addition to the measures to identify and assess inherent E&S risks when conducting business in the sourcing process, various actions to prevent and mitigate inherent E&S risks in this area have been implemented, and consist of:

- including, in calls for tender E&S requirements covering the main risks for the purchasing categories identified in the risk mapping, at least for the purchasing categories ranked as medium-high or high E&S risk for procurement overseen by the Purchasing Division in France and, since 2021, for calls for tenders conducted by the Sourcing Function in other countries involving purchasing categories ranked as high E&S risk;
- weighting E&S criteria according to the degree of E&S risk represented by the purchasing category in question, according to the rating criteria for service or product bids;
- the integration of a CSR clause in the contract models of the Group Head of Sourcing and the Sourcing Function in other countries, which includes the contractual commitment related to compliance with the Responsible Sustainable Sourcing Charter, principles at least equivalent to those set out in the Group's Code of Conduct, as well as the possibility of carrying out on-site E&S audits;
- if E&S performance is considered insufficient:
  - incentive the implementation of remedial action plans,
  - monitoring of review of controversies and changes in extra-financial ratings,
  - option to conduct on-site E&S audits.

Training and incentives for purchasing managers for effective collaboration with suppliers

To support the effective implementation of these measures, specific training courses on Responsible Sourcing and E&S risk management tools are provided to all professional buyers in the Group Head of Sourcing. These training courses were adapted and extended to buyers in the Sourcing Function in other countries and to entities that are likely to regularly manage purchases and that express a need for the training.

A Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) programme has been set up by the Group Head of Sourcing to deepen the relationship and identify future development opportunities with the most strategic suppliers for the Group.

Finally, operational CSR objectives are integrated into the process of evaluating the performance of the Group Head of Sourcing's professional buyers according to the challenges of the purchasing categories for which they are responsible.

5.5.1.3.2 PAYMENT PRACTICES

Societe Generale promotes a responsible approach in relations with its suppliers and implements a set of measures aimed at optimising payment terms for the Group's suppliers. The "Responsible Sourcing and Supplier Relations" label, which the Group has held since 2012, recognises the quality of supplier relationship management within the Group.

The Group's commitment to compliance with payment deadlines is formalised in:

- the Group's internal normative documentation (Code Societe Generale);
- all contracts signed with suppliers, which include a commitment clause concerning payment terms;
- information *via* the Group's website, which is aimed at suppliers and highlights the Group's commitments regarding payment terms.

As of 2020, the strategy of digitising the invoices received as well as the implementation of a policy, known as "No Purchase Order, no Pay", requiring the issuance of an order number for all purchases and reminding suppliers of the requirement to include it on the invoice, have improved payment processes. The Group has channels that allow for differentiated processing (invoicing correspondents, dematerialised platform, channel dedicated to urgent payments), which can be effective in the relationship with small suppliers, SMEs or local suppliers as well as in the management of sensitive suppliers.

Payment management takes into account criteria such as the age of the invoice, the supplier's situation or the sensitivity of the purchasing category in order to speed up processing.

The table below provides a summary of the key metrics related to payment terms:

Country	Proportion to the Group's total invoices(1)	Average payment time (days)	Percentage of payments aligned with Group practices(2)
SG GROUP(1)	**100%**	**31**	**89%**
France	48%	38	87%
Czech Republic	22%	14	93%
Romania	6%	23	90%
Germany	4%	24	93%
India	3%	30	93%
United Kingdom	2%	29	92%
United States of America	2%	44	81%
Spain	2%	52	78%
Netherlands	2%	38	91%
Luxembourg	1%	38	87%
Hong Kong	1%	50	79%

(1) The first line of this table "SG Group" is equal to the total for all countries. Only entities representing more than 1% of the total scope are listed in the table above.
(2) Payments are managed within a period of 60 days from the date of the invoice (according to the French Law) or in compliance with the contractual deadline .

The scope of the invoices paid for this first publication is limited to overheads. The scope of the entities includes the PTP (Procure to Pay – Shared Service Centre managing the payment of invoices for 68 subsidiaries and branches and Societe Generale SA) and the subsidiaries Ayvens, Komerční Banka (Czech Republic), BRD (Romania), Franfinance, Boursorama and Sogécap which have their own solution. This represents 83% of the amount of the Group's overheads. In 2024, across the Group, there are five ongoing legal proceedings concerning late payments: two in France, two in Sweden and one in Turkey.

5.5.2 MANAGEMENT OF MATERIAL RISKS RELATED TO BUSINESS CONDUCT

5.5.2.1 Material risks related to business conduct

As part of its 2024 materiality assessment process, detailed in this section 5.1.3.2 "Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs", the Group has identified governance risk factors as a potentially significant short, medium and long terms aggravating factor of the credit risk associated with its corporate counterparties and financial institutions in the Bank financing value chain.

In this context, the Group's governance refers to corporate governance in its broadest sense. It includes all the processes, structures and mechanisms that shape the control and strategic direction of corporate clients. The quality of governance is determined by several factors, including the competence and expertise of the decision-making bodies or key people within these companies. It also depends on their practices in their relations with customers and suppliers, in the prevention of corruption and the management of conflicts of interest, their approach to ethical issues, as well as their risk management and attention to environmental and social responsibilities.

Failure by corporate clients to meet high governance standards can negatively impact their performance and expose them to compliance, reputational and litigation risks. These risks may have consequences on their financial situation leading to a deterioration in their credit quality.

These governance risks are thus transmitted to credit quality through cascading effects. For example, litigation risks can result in financial costs (*e.g.*, fines, damages, legal fees) and indirect revenue losses due to reputational damage and possible reduced business.

The assessment of this impact was carried out qualitatively and was based on a scenario with a probability of occurrence of 10 years.

5.5.2.2 Prevention and mitigation of material financial risks related to business conduct

The Group manages the governance risk factor on credit risk through a set of measures including:

- an integration of the governance criterion into the ESG risk factor analysis process, which is itself integrated into the credit approval process of clients counterparties;
- an analysis at the beginning of the relationship and constant vigilance regarding business relationships with corporate clients for financial security aspects through dedicated processes and tools including:
  - the Know Your Customer process (KYC),
  - continuous monitoring of controversies and negative information relating to client counterparties,
  - the identification of politically exposed persons among the legal representatives and beneficial owners of the corporate client,
  - the detection of links of attachment (nexus) for the application of sanctions (presence on lists of designated persons or sectoral sanctions),
  - continuous monitoring of transactions to identify potential money laundering or terrorist financing scenarios;
- E&S exclusion and identification lists:
  - the E&S exclusion list includes companies excluded under certain E&S sector policies. This is updated quarterly as part of the E&S risk identification system. Societe Generale has pledged that it will not knowingly supply banking or financial services to such companies. This list is now included in the Group's financial security tool and is available to all employees who deal with corporate clients,
  - the E&S identification list identifies projects, corporates and sectors that are the subject of public attention, criticism or campaigns within civil society in relation to ESG concerns. When a business or transaction is included in this list, the process of granting credit involves a more thorough evaluation.

5.5.3 CYBERSECURITY

Information on cybersecurity is available in Chapter 4.2 on the Risk management organisation and in Chapter 4.10 on Operational risk of this Universal Registration Document. The latter presenting the organisation of operational risk management and as well as the operational risk monitoring and measurement system.

5.6 LOOKUP TABLES

5.6.1 LOOKUP TABLE LISTING DATA POINTS REQUIRED BY OTHER EU LEGISLATION

This cross-reference lookup table is intended to help the reader find the main ESRS data points related to the information required by European Union legislative acts other than the CSRD or its delegated acts (ESRS). This cross-reference table is based on Appendix B of ESRS 2. The label of the data points mentioned in column 'publication requirement' stemming from different legislative acts may differ from the exact designation of the datapoint as required by the ESRS. In case of discrepancy, mentioned by an asterisk for the published datapoints, please refer to the designation and content of the corresponding paragraph in ESRS standards as referenced in the first column.

For the datapoints published in the sustainability statement, the corresponding pages are presented in the column 'publication'. The non-publication of a datapoint is also mentioned; it concerns indicators that are not material, not applicable to the Group activities or subject to phase-in provisions in the ESRS standards.

ESRS and paragraph	Publication requirement	SFDR Reference	Pillar 3 Reference	Benchmarks Regulation Reference	European Climate Law	Publication
ESRS 2 GOV-1 § 21 d)	Board's gender diversity*	X		X		292
ESRS 2 GOV-1 § 21 e)	Percentage of Board members who are independent			X		66 - 72
ESRS 2 GOV-4 § 30	Statement on due diligence	X				294
ESRS 2-SBM-1 § 40 d) i)	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	X	X	X		Not published
ESRS 2-SBM-1 § 40 d) ii)	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	X		X		Not published
ESRS 2-SBM-1 § 40 d) iii)	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	X		X		Not published
ESRS 2-SBM-1 § 40 d) iv)	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco			X		Not published
ESRS E1-1 § 14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050*				X	302 - 314
ESRS E1-1 § 16 g)	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks		X	X		302
ESRS E1-4 § 34	GHG emission reduction targets	X	X	X		304 - 311 and 313 - 314
ESRS E1-5 § 38	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors)	X				Not published
ESRS E1-5 § 37	Energy consumption and mix	X				Not published
ESRS E1-5 § 40-43	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors	X				Not published
ESRS E1-6 § 44	Gross scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	X	X	X		321 - 324
ESRS E1-6 § 53 to 55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	X	X	X		Not published

ESRS and paragraph	Publication requirement	SFDR Reference	Pillar 3 Reference	Benchmarks Regulation Reference	European Climate Law	Publication
ESRS E1-7 § 56	GHG removals and carbon credits				X	Not published
ESRS E1-9 § 66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks			X		Not published
ESRS E1-9 § 66 a)	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk		X			Not published
ESRS E1-9 § 66 c)	Location of significant assets at material physical risk		X			Not published
ESRS E1-9 § 67 c)	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy efficiency classes		X			Not published
ESRS E1-9 § 69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities			X		Not published
ESRS E2-4 § 28	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil	X				Not published
ESRS E3-1 § 9	Water and marine resources	X				Not published
ESRS E3-1 § 13	Dedicated policy	X				Not published
ESRS E3-1 § 14	Sustainable oceans and seas	X				Not published
ESRS E3-4 § 28 c)	Total water recycled and reused	X				Not published
ESRS E3-4 § 29	Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations	X				Not published
ESRS 2-SBM 3 – E4 § 16 a) i)		X				Not published
ESRS 2-SBM 3 – E4 § 16 b)		X				Not published
ESRS 2-SBM 3 – E4 §16 c)		X				Not published
ESRS E4-2 § 24 b)	Sustainable land/ agriculture practices or policies	X				Not published
ESRS E4-2 § 24 c)	Sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies	X				Not published
ESRS E4-2 § 24 d)	Policies to address deforestation	X				Not published
ESRS E5-5 § 37 d)	Non-recycled waste	X				Not published
ESRS E5-5 § 39	Hazardous and radioactive waste	X				Not published
ESRS 2-SBM 3 – S1 § 14 f)	Risk of incidents of forced labour	X				Not published
ESRS 2-SBM3 – S1 § 14 g)	Risk of incidents of child labour	X				Not published
ESRS S1-1 § 20	Human rights policy commitments*	X				330
ESRS S1-1 § 21	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8*			X		330

ESRS and paragraph	Publication requirement	SFDR Reference	Pillar 3 Reference	Benchmarks Regulation Reference	European Climate Law	Publication
ESRS S1-1 § 22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	X				**Not published**
ESRS S1-1 § 23	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system*	x				**334 - 335**
ESRS S1-3 § 32 c)	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms*	x				**338**
ESRS S1-14 § 88 b) & c)	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents	x		x		**Not published**
ESRS S1-14 § 88 e)	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	X				**Not published**
ESRS S1-16 § 97 a)	Unadjusted gender pay gap	X		X		**336**
ESRS S1-16 § 97 b)	Excessive CEO pay ratio*	X				**336**
ESRS S1-17 § 103 a)	Incidents of discrimination*	X				**339**
ESRS S1-17 § 104 a)	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines*	X		X		**339**
ESRS 2-SBM3 – S2 § 11 b)	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain	X				**Not published**
ESRS S2-1 § 17	Human rights policy commitments	X				**Not published**
ESRS S2-1 § 18	Policies related to value chain workers	X				**Not published**
ESRS S2-1 § 19	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines	X		X		**Not published**
ESRS S2-1 § 19	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8			X		**Not published**
ESRS S2-4 § 36	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain	X				**Not published**
ESRS S3-1 § 16	Human rights policy commitments	X				**Not published**
ESRS S3-1 § 17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines	X		X		**Not published**
ESRS S3-4 § 36	Human rights issues and incidents	X				**Not published**
ESRS S4-1 § 16	Policies related to consumers and end-users	X				**340 - 343**

ESRS and paragraph	Publication requirement	SFDR Reference	Pillar 3 Reference	Benchmarks Regulation Reference	European Climate Law	Publication
ESRS S4-1 § 17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines*	X		X		**343**
ESRS S4-4 § 35	Human rights issues and incidents	X				**Not published**
ESRS G1-1 § 10 b)	United Nations Convention against Corruption	X				**351**
ESRS G1-1 § 10 d)	Protection of whistle-blowers	X				**351**
ESRS G1-4 § 24 a)	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	X		X		**353**
ESRS G1-4 § 24 b)	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery*	X				**351 - 353**

5.6.2 LOOKUP TABLE LISTING MATERIAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Besides ESRS 2 disclosure requirements that are mandatory, the lookup table below indicates the publication requirements considered as material regarding topical ESRS and where to refer in the sustainability statement.

Standard	Disclosure requirement	Page
ESRS E1 – Climate Change	Disclosure Requirement E1-1 – Transition plan for climate change mitigation	302 - 314
	Disclosure Requirement E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	315 - 319
	Disclosure Requirement E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	319
	Disclosure Requirement E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	304 - 311 and 313 - 314
	Disclosure Requirement E1-6 – Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	321 - 322
ESRS S1 – Own Workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce	330
	Disclosure Requirement S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	337 - 339
	Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	337 - 339
	Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	331 and 336
	Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	331
	Disclosure Requirement S1-6 – Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	329
	Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	
	Disclosure Requirement S1-8 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	337 - 339
	Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Diversity metrics	333 - 334
	Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Adequate wages	337
	Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Social protection	334 - 336
	Disclosure Requirement S1-12 – Persons with disabilities	333 - 334
	Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Training and skills development metrics	332
	Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Health and safety metrics	334
	Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Work-life balance metrics	334 - 336
	Disclosure Requirement S1-16 – Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)	336 - 337
	Disclosure Requirement S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	339
ESRS S4 – Consumers and End Users	Disclosure Requirement S4-1 – Policies related to consumers and end-users	340 - 343
	Disclosure Requirement S4-2 – Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	347
	Disclosure Requirement S4-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	347 - 348
	Disclosure Requirement S4-4 – Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	344 - 346
ESRS G1 – Business Conduct	Disclosure Requirement G1-1 – Corporate culture and Business conduct policies and corporate culture	349 - 351
	Disclosure Requirement G1-2 – Management of relationships with suppliers	354 - 355
	Disclosure Requirement G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	351 - 353
	Disclosure Requirement G1-4 – Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	353
	Disclosure Requirement G1-6 – Payment practices	355

5.7 REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 8 OF REGULATION (EU) 2020/852

(For the year ended 31 December 2024)

This is a translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report on the certification of sustainability information and verification of the disclosure requirements under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and the H2A guidelines on "Limited assurance engagement - Certification of sustainability reporting and verification of disclosure requirements set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852".

Société Générale
29, Boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris, France

To the Shareholders,

This report is issued in our capacity as Statutory Auditors of Société Générale. It covers the sustainability information and the information required by Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and included in sections 5.1 to 5.6 of chapter 5 "Sustainability statement" of the Group's management report (hereafter "the sustainability statement").

Pursuant to Article L.233-28-4 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), Société Générale is required to include the abovementioned information in a separate section of the Group's management report. This information has been prepared in the context of the first-time application of the aforementioned articles, a context characterised by uncertainties regarding the interpretation of the legal texts, the use of significant estimates, the absence of established practices and frameworks, in particular for the double materiality assessment, and an evolving internal control system. It enables an understanding of the impact of the Group's activity on sustainability matters, as well as the way in which these matters influence the development of its business, performance and position. Sustainability matters include environmental, social and corporate governance matters.

Pursuant to II of Article L.821-54 of the aforementioned Code, our responsibility is to carry out the procedures necessary to issue a conclusion, expressing limited assurance, on:

- compliance with the sustainability reporting standards adopted pursuant to Article 29 ter of Directive (EU) 2013/34 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (hereinafter ESRS for European Sustainability Reporting Standards) of the process implemented by Société Générale to determine the information reported, and compliance with the requirement to consult the social and economic committee provided for in the sixth paragraph of Article L.2312-17 of the French Labour Code (*Code du travail*);
- compliance of the information included in the sustainability statement with the requirements of Article L.233-28-4 of the French Commercial Code, including with the ESRS; and
- compliance with the requirements set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

This engagement is carried out in compliance with the ethical rules, including those on independence, and quality control, prescribed by the French Commercial Code.

It is also governed by the H2A guidelines on limited assurance engagements on the certification of sustainability information and verification of disclosure requirements set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

In the three separate parts of the report that follow, we present, for each of the parts covered by our engagement, the nature of the procedures we carried out, the conclusions we drew from these procedures and, in support of these conclusions, the elements to which we paid particular attention and the procedures we carried out with regards to these elements. We draw your attention to the fact that we do not express a conclusion on any of these elements taken in isolation and that the procedures described should be considered in the overall context of the formation of the conclusions issued in respect of each of the three parts of our engagement.

Finally, where deemed necessary to draw your attention to one or more items of sustainability information provided by Société Générale in the Group management report, we have included an emphasis of matter paragraph hereafter.

The limits of our engagement

As the purpose of our engagement is to provide limited assurance, the nature (choice of techniques), extent (scope) and timing of the procedures are less than those required to obtain reasonable assurance.

Furthermore, this engagement does not provide a guarantee regarding the viability or the quality of the management of Société Générale; in particular, it does not provide an assessment of the relevance of the choices made by Société Générale in terms of action plans, targets, policies, scenario analyses and transition plans, that would go beyond compliance with the ESRS reporting requirements.

It does, however, allow us to express conclusions regarding the process for determining the sustainability information to be reported, the sustainability information itself, and the information reported pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, as to the absence of identification or, on the contrary, the identification of errors, omissions or inconsistencies of such importance that they would be likely to influence the decisions that readers of the information subject to this engagement might make.

Any comparative information that would be included in the sustainability statement are not covered by our engagement.

Compliance with the ESRS of the process implemented by Société Générale to determine the information reported, and compliance with the requirement to consult the social and economic committee provided for in the sixth paragraph of Article L.2312-17 of the French Labour Code

Nature of procedures carried out

Our procedures consisted in verifying that:

- the process defined and implemented by Société Générale has enabled it, in accordance with the ESRS, to identify and assess its impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters, and to identify the material impacts, risks and opportunities that are disclosed in the sustainability statement; and
- the information provided on this process also complies with the ESRS.

We also checked compliance with the requirement to consult the social and economic committee.

Conclusion of the procedures carried out

On the basis of the procedures we have carried out, we have not identified any material errors, omissions or inconsistencies regarding the compliance of the process implemented by Société Générale with the ESRS.

Concerning the consultation of the social and economic committee provided for in the sixth paragraph of Article L.2312-17 of the French Labour Code, we inform you that at the date of this report this consultation has not yet been held..

Observations

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw your attention to:

- the section 5.1.3.1 “*Results of the assessment of IROs in relation to the strategy and business model*” of the sustainability statement, which states that the policies, actions, targets and indicators relating to material IROs specific to the vehicle leasing management business have been determined and measured by Ayvens Group and presented in its own sustainability statement;
- the section entitled “Nature: Description of the materiality analysis process” in section 5.1.3.2.2 “*Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs with regard to topical ESRS*”, which sets out the process for analysing the materiality of nature-related IROs, as well as the limitations associated with the methodologies used and the availability of data.

Elements that received particular attention

We set out below the elements that have been the subject of particular attention in relation to our assessment of compliance with the ESRS of the process implemented by Société Générale to determine the information reported.

CONCERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

Information relating to the identification of stakeholders is provided in section 5.1.2.3 “*Interests and views of stakeholders*” of the sustainability statement.

We spoke to management and inspected the documentation available.

We also assessed the consistency of the main stakeholders identified by the Group with the nature of its activities and its geographical location, taking into account its business relationships and its value chain.

CONCERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES (IROS)

Information relating to the identification of impacts, risks and opportunities is set out in section 5.1.3.2 “*Description of processes to identify and assess material IROs*” of the sustainability statement.

We have taken note of the Group’s process for identifying actual and potential impacts (positive and negative), risks and opportunities (“IROs”) in relation to the sustainability issues set out in paragraph AR 16 of ESRS 1 “Application requirements” and, where applicable, those specific to the Group.

In particular, we assessed the approach taken by the Group to determine its impacts, which may be a source of risks or opportunities.

We reviewed the list of IROs identified by the Group, including a description of their distribution in the Group’s own operations and value chain, as well as their time horizon (short, medium or long term), and we assessed the consistency of this list with our knowledge of the Group and, where applicable, with the risk analyses it has carried out.

CONCERNING THE ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT MATERIALITY AND FINANCIAL MATERIALITY

Information on the assessment of impact materiality and financial materiality is provided in section 5.1.3.2 “*Description of processes to identify and assess material IROs*” of the sustainability statement.

, We obtained an understanding of the impact materiality and financial materiality assessment process implemented by the Group through interviews with management and inspection of the available documentation, and assessed its compliance with the criteria defined by ESRS 1.

In particular, we assessed the way in which the Group has established and applied the materiality criteria defined by ESRS 1 to determine the material information disclosed (i) in respect of indicators relating to material IROs identified in accordance with the relevant topical ESRS and (ii) in respect of information that is specific to the Group.

Compliance of the sustainability information included in the sustainability statement in the Group management report with the requirements of Article L.233-28-4 of the French Commercial Code, including the ESRS

Nature of procedures carried out

Our procedures consisted in verifying that, in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, including the ESRS:

- the disclosures provided provide an understanding of the general basis for the preparation and governance of the sustainability information included in the sustainability statement, including the general basis for determining the information relating to the value chain and the exemptions from disclosures retained;
- the presentation of this information ensures its readability and understandability;
- the scope retained by Société Générale for providing this information is appropriate; and
- on the basis of a selection, based on our analysis of the risks of non-compliance of the information provided and the expectations of users, this information does not contain any material errors, omissions or inconsistencies, i.e., that are likely to influence the judgement or decisions of the users of this information.

Conclusion of the procedures carried out

Based on the procedures we have carried out, we have not identified material errors, omissions or inconsistencies regarding the compliance of the sustainability information included in the sustainability statement with the requirements of Article L.233-28-4 of the French Commercial Code, including the ESRS.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying the conclusion expressed above, we draw your attention to sections 5.3.2.1 "*General presentation of the transition plan for climate change mitigation*" and 5.3.4.2 "*Scope for calculating greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the Group*" of the sustainability statement, which set out the scope used respectively for the Group's transition plan and for the calculation of financed emissions relating to the value chain (category 15 of Scope 3 under the GHG protocol). These sections also mention the limitations relating to the availability of data, the assumptions and the methodologies used for the determination of estimates relating to decarbonisation targets and to the greenhouse gas emissions statement.

Elements that received particular attention

The elements to which we paid particular attention concerning the compliance of the sustainability information included in sections 5.3.4 "*Greenhouse gas emissions statement attributed to the Group*" and 5.3.2 "*Transition plan at Group level*" with the requirements of Article L.233-28-4 of the French Commercial Code, including the ESRS, are presented below.

- With regard to the information relating to the greenhouse gas emissions statement, our work primarily consisted in:
  - asking what internal control and risk management procedures the Group has put in place to ensure the compliance of the disclosed information;
  - concerning Scope 3 emissions (categories 11, 13 and 15), our work consisted in:
    - reviewing the methodology used to calculate the estimated data and the sources of information on which these estimates rely;
    - gaining an understanding of the scope of assets covered by the calculation of financed emissions and assessing its justification with regard to the reference framework applied as described in the sustainability statement;
    - verifying that the basis for calculating financed emissions corresponds to the scope of assets covered as described in the sustainability statement and reconciling it with the consolidated balance sheet; assessing the appropriateness of the emission factors used and the calculation of the relevant conversions, as well as the calculation and extrapolation assumptions, taking into account the inherent uncertainty related to the state of scientific or economic knowledge and the quality of the external data used;
    - assessing the appropriateness of the sectoral proxies used by the Group and ensuring, on the basis of samples, that they are correctly used;
    - verifying the mathematical accuracy of the calculation of financed emissions, on the basis of samples.
  - concerning Scope 3 emissions (categories 1, 2, 6 and 7) from the Group's own operations, our work consisted in:
    - reviewing the approach used to compile the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions;
    - assessing the appropriateness of the emission factors used and verifying the calculation of the relevant conversions, taking into account the inherent uncertainty related to the state of scientific or economic knowledge and the quality of the external data used;
    - verifying, on the basis of samples, the underlying data used to draw up the greenhouse gas emissions statement, as well as the mathematical accuracy of the calculations used to prepare the estimated emissions.
- Concerning the verification of the transition plan for climate change mitigation, our work consisted primarily in:
  - assessing whether the information disclosed in the transition plan meets the requirements of ESRS E1 and provides an appropriate description of the underlying assumptions of the plan, it being understood that we are not required to express an opinion on the appropriateness or the level of ambition of the objectives of the transition plan;
  - assessing whether the transition plan reflects the commitments made by the Group and the elements of the strategic plan as approved by management.

Compliance with the reporting requirements set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Nature of procedures carried out

Our procedures consisted in verifying the process implemented by Société Générale to determine the eligible and aligned nature of the activities of the entities included in the scope of consolidation.

They also involved verifying the information reported pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, which involves checking (i) compliance with the rules governing the presentation of this information to ensure that it is readable and understandable and (ii) on the basis of a selection, the absence of material errors, omissions or inconsistencies in the information provided, i.e., information likely to influence the judgement or decisions of users of this information.

Conclusion of the procedures carried out

Based on the procedures we have carried out, we have not identified any material errors, omissions or inconsistencies in relation to compliance with the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying the conclusion expressed above, we draw your attention to the sections “Methodology for implementing the EU Taxonomy Regulation” and “Measuring alignment for customers (Retail)” in chapter 5.2 of the sustainability statement, which respectively present the limitations of certain information presented and the main methodological choices made to assess the alignment of loans granted to retail customers.

Elements that received particular attention

We established that there were no such elements to address in our report.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 12 March 2025

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		KPMG SA	
Amel Hardy-Ben Bdira	Ridha Ben Chamek	Sophie Sotil-Forgues	Guillaume Mabille

5.8 DUTY OF CARE PLAN

5.8.1 INTRODUCTION

5.8.1.1 Purpose

Societe Generale Group is subject to French legislation enacted on 27 March 2017 on duty of care for parent and subcontracting companies (the Duty of Care Act). The law requires the Group to prepare and implement a duty of care plan to identify risks and prevent serious breaches of human rights, fundamental freedoms, or damage to the health, safety and security of persons and the environment as a result of its activities. In particular, in accordance with the law, this plan must include a mapping of risks of violations (section 5.8.2), regular assessment procedures of these risks (section 5.8.3); suitable actions to mitigate serious risks or prevent serious violations (section 5.8.4); a whistleblowing system to report any violations (section 5.8.5); a procedure to monitor the measures taken and assess their effectiveness (section 5.8.6). In addition to the legal requirements, the Group wanted to summarise the outlook and the expected developments (section 5.8.7).

Since its introduction, the enactment of the duty of care law has been an opportunity for the Societe Generale Group to strengthen its existing vigilance framework as part of a continuous improvement process.

5.8.1.2 Scope of application

The Group's duty of care approach has been built on the basis of the corresponding reference texts. Accordingly, risks related to human rights, fundamental freedoms, health and safety were identified based in particular on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization. The standard reference document for identifying environmental risks is the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992). This duty of care approach covers Societe Generale and consolidated companies over which Societe Generale exercises exclusive control, (hereinafter the "**Group**").

The Group's duty of care approach is structured around three sub-scopes:

- **Group employees:** aiming to prevent or mitigate the risk of serious violations in respect of human rights, fundamental freedoms or the health and safety of Group employees;
- **Group suppliers and subcontractors with which it maintains an established commercial relationship:** aiming to manage or mitigate the risk of serious breaches of human rights, fundamental freedoms, health, safety and security and the environment associated with the activities of the Group's suppliers and direct subcontractors[1] (*i.e.* level 1);
- **Group activities:** aiming to prevent the risk of serious violations in respect of human rights, fundamental freedoms, health, safety and security and the environment that are directly associated with the products and services provided by the Group.

5.8.1.3 Governance of the duty of care plan

The Duty of Care Plan was drawn up by the Sustainable Development Department, the Compliance Division, the Human Resources (HR) Department and the Sourcing Division, in coordination with the Legal Department and the Group Security Division. This document is presented to General Management every year; it is also included in the Management Report prepared by the Board of Directors and published in the Universal Registration Document.

The roll-out of the vigilance approach is coordinated by the Sustainable Development Department, the Human Resources Department, the Sourcing Division and the Compliance Division. The Business Units and Service Units are responsible for implementing the plan within their scope.

The Duty of Care Plan was devised in accordance with the principle of continuous improvement. It evolves on the basis of the results of the risk mapping, the updating of policies and internal procedures and tools for managing these risks, changes in activities and new environmental and social commitments made by the Group.

(1) Suppliers and subcontractors with which the Group's companies maintain an "established commercial relationship", i.e. a direct, ongoing and stable commercial relationship (as defined in French case law).

5.8.2 MAPPING OF INHERENT E&S RISKS: IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS

Societe Generale periodically conducts exercises to identify the risks of violations of human rights, fundamental freedoms, health, safety and security, and the environment that are inherent in its activities (referred to as **"inherent E&S risks"**[(1)]). This identification process, which served as the basis for the deployment of the Group's existing E&S risk management tools and procedures, was completed by mapping the inherent E&S risks for each of the three sub-scopes: employees, suppliers and subcontractors, and its activities.

Each of the risks identified for each sub-scope has been analysed and ranked by cross-referencing sector and geographic data, where relevant. This was done based on information obtained from recognised external databases[(2)] as well as internal experts[(3)].

5.8.2.1 In relations with employees

Societe Generale is based in 60 countries. As the local context is a determining factor in the analysis of the inherent E&S risks applicable to its employees and in the policies and measures deployed to prevent or mitigate serious risks of damage, the Societe Generale Group assesses, in all its countries of operation, the level of exposure to the risks of infringement of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the health and safety of employees.

The mapping of inherent E&S risks was updated in 2024[(4)] using an external database[(5)] of indicators, which is reviewed annually, detailing the risk levels specific to the country in which the Group operates and to financial sector activities.

The methodology for risk mapping and prioritization is structured around the following parameters:

- country in which a Societe Generale Group entity operates;
- business sector of a Societe Generale Group entity;
- entity's share of the Societe Generale Group's workforce.

The risk mapping and prioritization was completed based on five themes: freedom of association and collective bargaining; discrimination; occupational health and safety; working conditions; human rights.

For each subject area assessed, the following table sets out the proportion of the Group's workforce operating in countries considered to have a low, medium, high and very high level of inherent E&S risk.

Risk exposure	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Freedom of association[(1)] and collective bargaining[(2)]	70.92% of the workforce	28.58% of the workforce	0.50% of the workforce	None
Discrimination[(3)]	68.02% of the workforce	30.76% of the workforce	1.22% of the workforce	None
Occupational health and safety[(4)]	71.42% of the workforce	18.52% of the workforce	10.06% of the workforce	None
Working conditions[(5)]	69.18% of the workforce	19.83% of the workforce	10.99% of the workforce	None
Human rights[(6)]	70.62% of the workforce	12.11% of the workforce	17.27% of the workforce	None

(1) As last year, Societe Generale conducted an additional analysis on the subject of "Freedom of association and collective bargaining" based on the ***International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Index,*** *which relies in particular on the feedback of local trade unions in 151 countries. By way of comparison, according to the ITUC index, the distribution of the Group's workforce is as follows: 64.23% of the workforce is located in countries considered low or medium risk, 12.30% in high-risk countries and 21.79% in very high risk countries (1.68% of our workforce is located in countries not covered by ITUC). The differences observed between the ITUC (country risk approach) and Verisk Maplecroft (financial sector) indexes were analysed and discussed with UNI Global Union between December 2024 and January 2025: the difference in sectoral approach between the two indexes explains a large part of the differences.*

(2) Covers the topics of freedom of association and collective bargaining and freedom of assembly.

(3) Covers the topics of discrimination in the workplace, minority rights, sexual minorities and Women's and Girls' rights. Verisk Maplecroft's "Discrimination" index highlights the extent to which individuals are treated less favourably in the workplace on account of their gender, ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, disability, HIV/AIDS status, migration status, nationality, sexual orientation or gender identity, or for any other reason unrelated to the person's job requirements.

(4) Covers occupational health and safety (OHS) topics (this topic does not include safety indices).

(5) Covers the topics of decent wages, decent working time, the right to privacy, migrant workers.

(6) Covers the topics of : forced labour, trafficking in persons, child labour and "security forces and human rights"

(1) We distinguish between inherent and residual E&S risks; the latter is the remaining level of risk following the implementation of measures by the Group to prevent risks or mitigate their consequences.

(2) HR relies on data from Verisk Maplecroft; Activities drawn from the same source, together with ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure); Sourcing relies mainly on data from Transparency international, the World Bank, the ILO, and UNICEF.

(3) UNI Global Union, for the Employees part only.

(4) In view of its sale in 2024, the SG entity based in Madagascar was not included in this analysis.

(5) Verisk Maplecroft FY2024 and ITUC FY2024 for additional analysis of risks relatated to "freedom of association and collective bargaining".

For each subject area assessed, the following table sets out the countries in which the Societe Generale Group operates that have "medium" and "high" risk levels. All the Group's other countries of operation are all "low" risk.

	Medium	High
Freedom of association and collective bargaining[(1)]	Cameroon, Turkey, Algeria, Guinea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mexico, India, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Ukraine, United States of America, Singapore, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Togo, Senegal, Hungary, Romania, Tunisia, Serbia	China, Equatorial Guinea, United Arab Emirates
Discrimination	Malaysia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, India, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Senegal, Algeria, Brazil, Ghana, Peru, Tunisia, Ukraine, Togo, Benin, Mexico, Colombia, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, United States of America, Japan, Greece, Poland, Singapore, Italy	Cameroon, China, Guinea, Mauritania
Occupational health and safety (OHS)	Equatorial Guinea, Benin, Turkey, Cameroon, Brazil, United Arab Emirates, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ghana, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Malaysia, Peru, Mexico, Mauritania, Togo, Ukraine, Colombia, Romania, Tunisia, United States of America, Serbia, Bulgaria, Singapore, Chile	China, Guinea, India
Working conditions	Burkina Faso, Brazil, Turkey, Côte d'Ivoire, Algeria, Senegal, Ukraine, Mexico, Mauritania, Morocco, Togo, Hong Kong, Colombia, Benin, Ghana, Peru, Singapore, Romania, United States of America, Serbia, Tunisia, Taiwan, Japan, Hungary, Greece, South Korea, Chile, Bulgaria, Poland	Cameroon, China, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, India, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates
Human rights	United States of America, Romania, Hong Kong, Tunisia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary	China, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, India, Brazil, Ukraine, Turkey, Ghana, Mexico, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Togo, Malaysia, Peru, Senegal, Colombia, Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Algeria

(1) As it did last year, Societe Generale conducted an additional analysis on the subject of "Freedom of association and collective bargaining" based on the ***International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Index,*** *which relies in particular on the feedback of local trade unions in 151 countries. By way of comparison, according to the ITUC index, the distribution of the Group's workforce is as follows: 64.23% of the workforce is located in countries considered low or medium risk, 12.30% in high-risk countries and 21.79% in very high risk countries (1.68% of our workforce is located in countries not covered by ITUC). The differences observed between the ITUC (country risk approach) and Verisk Maplecroft (financial sector) indexes were analysed and discussed with UNI Global Union between December 2024 and January 2025: the difference in sectoral approach between the two indexes explains a large part of the differences.*

5.8.2.2 In relations with suppliers and subcontractors

For this topic, the inherent E&S risk mapping was based on the main sourcing categories for the banking sector from a classification including more than 150 sourcing sub-categories. The risk level assessment for each sourcing category took in three main areas: loyal business practices and ethics (including fraud and corruption, personal data protection, rights of ownership and patents), the environment (including depletion of natural resources, pollution[(1)], erosion of biodiversity, climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, waste and end-of-life management), and human rights and employment conditions (including health and safety, working conditions and freedom to organise, discrimination, forced labour and modern slavery, child labour). Additional contextual factors were also built into the risk assessment for the sourcing category: supply chain characteristics (complexity, including the number of actors and distance from the intermediaries to the end purchaser) and labour intensity.

The inherent E&S risks of each sourcing category were mapped in conjunction with three other French banks in 2018, with the support of a specialised consulting firm. The mapping was subsequently updated and supplemented within the Group.

The inherent E&S risk levels of each sourcing category are cross-referenced with the corresponding expenditure amounts per category to identify the share of Group purchases in medium-high and high-risk categories.

Accordingly, for the scope analysed by the Sourcing Division France and the Sourcing Function abroad, around 9,62% of the spend was on sourcing categories representing a high inherent E&S risk, and around 9,96% on sourcing categories representing a medium-high inherent E&S risk.

The categories of purchases with the highest levels of inherent E&S risks are those related to work on buildings (renovation or fit-out, but also the construction of new buildings) and IT equipment.

Regarding purchases managed directly by Ayvens, a subsidiary of the Group, in connection with their specific long-term vehicle leasing activity, a mapping of the E&S risks of the sourcing categories is in place. This mapping highlights the risks of inherent E&S damage related to the vehicle manufacturing process and fleet maintenance (manufacture of spare parts in particular). These include greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, air pollution, intensive use of resources as well as the deterioration of occupational health and safety in factories manufacturing new vehicles or tyres for maintenance.

(1) Water, air, soil, etc.

5.8.2.3 In the Group's activities

The Societe Generale Group provides financial products and services to corporate clients in many sectors, including some that may expose it to inherent E&S risks. The Group recognises the interdependencies between climate, biodiversity and human societies. In assessing them, the Group bases its reflections on the available scientific data.

In 2024, the Group carried out an identification, assessment and prioritisation of the inherent E&S risks related to its corporate finance portfolio with a sectoral (and geographical for certain themes) perspective. For this exercise, the Group built on external data sources covering the topics related to climate change, biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as human rights (through the following main risks: child labour; unfair remuneration; excessive working hours; violation of migrant workers' rights; violation of workplace health and safety rules; forced labour; violation of the rights of indigenous peoples; violation of property rights; violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining; violation of minority rights; modern slavery; human rights violations by security forces; discrimination in the workplace; violation of young workers' rights; violation of sexual minorities' rights; violation of women's and girls' rights; undeclared work).

In 2024, Ayvens, a subsidiary of the Group, also carried out an identification, assessment and prioritisation of the inherent E&S risks related to its long-term vehicle leasing business.

CLIMATE

The Group prioritizes the inherent E&S risks related to climate by considering the level of associated greenhouse gas emissions as well as the Group's financial exposure to the relevant sector. Based on this, the most significant E&S risks are concentrated in the following sectors : power generation; transport of goods by road, warehousing and storage; extraction and production of hydrocarbons; agriculture, forestry and fishing; metallurgical industry; organic chemistry.

Regarding the specific case of Ayvens, a subsidiary of the Group, the risks of inherent E&S damage mainly include GHG emissions during the use phase of vehicles and electricity consumption for electric vehicle charging, in the event that it is made from fossil fuels.

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

On the biodiversity and ecosystems side, the mapping exercise of inherent E&S risks benefited in 2024 from a strong enrichment of the ENCORE "Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities Risks and Exposure" database. This database, developed under the aegis of UNEP-FI, UNEP-WCMC and the NGO Global Canopy, provides an analytical framework for the direct potential impacts and dependencies of economic activities on natural capital.

ENCORE now provides an assessment of the pressures exerted by 271 economic activities, based on the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification for All Economic Activities (ISIC), on the following 13 pressure factors: area of freshwater use; area of seabed use; area of land use; emissions of GHG; emissions of non-GHG air pollutants; emissions of toxic pollutants to water and soil; emissions of nutrient pollutants to water and soil; generation and release of solid waste; other biotic resource extraction (*e.g.* fish, timber); other abiotic resource extraction; volume of water use; introduction of invasive species; and disturbances (*e.g.* noise and light).

ENCORE's data has made it possible to identify and prioritize the sectors that present high risks of damage to biodiversity to which the Group is exposed through its financing of companies in these sectors, albeit representing a small proportion of its overall portfolio. These sectors are : power generation; mining industry; extraction and production of hydrocarbons; agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Concerning the specific case of Ayvens, a subsidiary of the Group, the risks of inherent E&S damage related to the use of vehicles mainly include air pollution due to emissions from combustion engines (NOx and fine particle emissions), as well as air, water and soil pollution caused by the wear and tear of other vehicle components (tyres, brakes).

HUMAN RIGHTS

On human rights issues, the mapping of inherent E&S risks has been updated to take into account the levels of risk of harm by sector of activity according to the countries of location (based on data from Verisk Maplecroft) and data on the Group's financial exposures. The human rights topics covered by this mapping include working conditions; child labour; forced labour; water and sanitation; the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of communities.

This mapping confirms that the severity of human rights risks varies depending on the sector of activity and the countries in which the activities are located. It highlights the mining, agriculture, heavy industry and hydrocarbon production sectors as posing high human rights risks in the following geographical locations (to which the Group has significant financial exposure): Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India and Turkey. The results of this mapping will inform the Group's continuous improvement approach to help manage its human rights and fundamental freedoms risks and to prepare the actions implemented.

The results of these three mapping exercises (in relations with employees; in relations with suppliers and subcontractors; in the Group's activities) have led to the implementation of appropriate actions which are described in section 5.8.4 and are intended to feed into the Group's continuous improvement approach in the management of its risks of damage to the environment and human rights.

5.8.3 PROCEDURES FOR REGULAR ASSESSMENT OF INHERENT E&S RISKS

The aim of the duty of care approach is to provide an appropriate framework for managing inherent E&S risks. In other words, it should cover the main risks pinpointed by the risk mapping exercise and be correctly deployed in the Group. Accordingly, the Group regularly reviews its inherent E&S risk management framework to identify risks of serious violations that may not be adequately covered by the existing framework and to step up prevention and mitigation measures for serious inherent E&S risks.

5.8.3.1 In relations with employees

In order to assess the serious inherent E&S risks, Societe Generale builds on a set of operational systems, which are constantly updated to meet continuous improvement goals.

THE GROUP EVALUATES ITS MITIGATION AND PREVENTION MECHANISMS FOR SERIOUS INHERENT E&S RISKS THROUGH SELF-ASSESSMENTS.

Each year, the Group conducts two self-assessment exercises:

- an exercise on hedging operational risk (Risk control self-assessment);
- a specific exercise on the proper application of the duty of care by the Group's entities *via* a questionnaire (Planethic Reporting) addressing the implementation of local policies and processes, as well as on the controls carried out on the five themes identified in the framework of the Duty of Care Plan (see section 5.8.2.1). The Human Resources Department governs, consolidates and analyses these data. In 2024, this self-assessment exercise covers all the employees of the Group's consolidated entities with ten or more employees.

THE GROUP REGULARLY ASSESSES THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF ITS EMPLOYEES

In addition to these measures and in order to identify and work on the most important levers to improve the experience of its employees, the Group measures their commitment through the "Employee Barometer", an annual and anonymous internal survey deployed throughout the Group. In 2024, the survey focused on the following dimensions: being committed to better collective performance; fostering efficiency to become a leader in our field; being responsible and looking to the future to realise our full potential. Shared with employees, the results of the annual barometer give rise to action plans and working groups involving employees in each Business Unit and Service Unit, in a spirit of continuous improvement. These action plans are then submitted to the Board of Directors. The 2023 results led to actions on the following issues in the 2024 financial year:

- following Group strategy;
- improving operational efficiency;
- promoting well-being at the workplace.

In addition, local surveys are launched by the entities, such as the weekly "Friday pulse platform" surveys within the entities of Ayvens, a subsidiary of the Group. Other ways of collecting employee feedback exist, such as specific feedback collection modules or satisfaction surveys for newcomers three and six months after their integration.

Finally, an annual "Ethics and Conduct" training course (mandatory for all employees since 2023) includes a specific module on the right to whistleblow to combat any behaviour that does not meet the principles defined in the Group's Code of Conduct.

5.8.3.2 In relations with suppliers and subcontractors

The Group's normative documentation governs inherent E&S risk management in terms of Sourcing and supplier relationship management.

The operational implementation of this normative documentation and management of inherent E&S risks at all stages of the sourcing process are based on a set of tools to identify, assess and manage E&S risks at the level of the product or service purchased, and the supplier or service provider. These tools are used for purchases made by the Group Sourcing Division and at least for high-risk categories in the Sourcing function in other countries. They are being phased in across the Group.

To support the effective implementation of these inherent E&S risk management measures when sourcing, **specific training courses** on Sustainable Sourcing and E&S risk management tools are provided to all professional buyers in the Sourcing Division. These training courses were adapted and extended to buyers in the Sourcing function in other countries and to entities that are likely to regularly manage purchases and that express a need for the training. In addition, to make sure occasional buyers are mindful of what is at stake, a "motion design" video presents the Group's sustainable sourcing programme.

To identify and assess serious inherent E&S risks in business conduct, the Sourcing Division draws primarily on:

- identifying the level of E&S risks for sourcing categories using the dedicated E&S risk mapping tool;
- including E&S criteria in calls for tender involving sourcing categories ranked as medium-high or high E&S risk, at least covering the scope of procurement overseen by the Sourcing Division and, since 2021, for calls for tenders conducted by the Sourcing function in other countries involving sourcing categories ranked as high E&S risk;
- including E&S criteria in the KYS (Know Your Supplier) assessment for shortlisted suppliers, including verifying compliance with the E&S exclusion list;
- non-financial assessment of certain "targeted" suppliers[(1)] by independent third parties;
- identifying whether a Group supplier represents a potential source of E&S controversy. This was reinforced in 2022, notably thanks to the monioring, in a dedicated tool, the identification and analysis of ESG controversies for around 600 "target" suppliers and/or suppliers assessed as posing a medium or high E&S risk for procurement overseen by the Sourcing Division in France, and a high E&S risk for procurement overseen by the Sourcing function in other countries.

(1) Suppliers accounting for large purchase volumes at Group level or directly representing the brand.

In May 2020, the Sourcing Division strengthened the vigilance measures included in the KYS analysis it had put in place in 2016 to manage the **risks of corruption and reputation damage** related to the scope of suppliers it monitors, extending the KYS process to all Group suppliers representing significant sums or sensitive purchase. It now systematically conducts the process at the beginning of the business relationship as well as periodically over the contract's term, in line with the supplier's risk level.

It should be noted that, for Ayvens' activities, direct purchases are not managed by the Group's Sourcing Division. Nevertheless, for direct sourcing, Ayvens' policy on sustainable sourcing reflects and sets out the principles of the Group's policy. The main expectations are recalled in Ayvens' new Sustainable Sourcing Charter, published in 2024. Ayvens' policy integrates E&S considerations at every stage of the procurement process (from call for tender to relationship monitoring), with a particular focus on E&S risk management. The E&S maturity of suppliers is assessed during the tender phase through a questionnaire, the weight of which is included in the overall supplier rating and the award decision, which in turn is proportional to the level of E&S risk related to the sourcing category. The E&S risk assessment has also been integrated into the KYS (Know Your Supplier) process.

5.8.3.3 In its activities

The Group's normative documentation includes information on inherent E&S risk management processes and notably the roles and responsibilities of the different Group divisions in each of these areas. It manages consideration of controversy analyses and the application of E&S policies in the existing risk management processes, such as transactional, onboarding and periodic client review processes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INHERENT E&S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The system in place to manage inherent E&S risks extends across different levels (corporate clients, dedicated transactions and services; asset and investment management), and breaks down into three key steps:

- **inherent E&S risk identification:** this step entails identifying whether the clients' activities or the transaction with those clients could represent an E&S risk. This is done primarily by checking whether the client businesses or their underlying activities are on the E&S exclusion list[1] or the E&S identification list[2], whether they are the subject of any E&S-related controversy and whether they are covered by one or more sector policies[3] or covered by decarbonisation targets. This process is notably designed to confirm compliance with the criteria from the different sector policies. In addition to these analyses, governance due diligence is conducted as part of KYC (Know Your Customer) procedures and measures to counter corruption, financing of terrorism, tax evasion and money laundering;
- **assessment of client businesses or transactions identified as presenting an inherent E&S risk:** when an inherent E&S risk is identified, the business line assesses compliance with the criteria from the applicable E&S policy or policies and the Group's other E&S commitments, and weighs up the severity of any E&S controversies. This assessment may include a prospective analysis of these criteria. A policy setting out Group-wide guidelines for assessing adverse E&S information has been in force since June 2022. Based on the conclusions of the assessment, an E&S opinion is then issued. The opinion may be positive, conditional (subject to contractual conditions, action plans, restrictions) or negative;
- **actions to mitigate or prevent identified serious inherent E&S risks:** these actions are detailed in section 5.8.4 of this plan.

E&S assessments and actions on specific cases with medium to high E&S risks are reviewed and studied by the second line of defence in accordance with the Group's escalation procedure and may be submitted, if necessary, to arbitration by a Societe Generale Group Steering Committee chaired by a member of the Executive Committee. The business lines are also phasing in monitoring and controls into their inherent E&S risk management processes.

To ensure a smooth and systematic roll-out of this inherent E&S risk management framework across the Group, a compulsory online training module was developed in 2021 for all Business Units and Service Units covered by the framework. It is available in eleven languages, ensuring that the same content is consistently implemented and available to everyone in the Group wherever it operates.

Group entities are accountable for managing and controlling inherent E&S risks within their respective scopes. They implement the normative system defined by the Group and adapt it to their activities, applying it to their own processes. Each entity's management ensures that these requirements are rolled out and implemented into operations within its scope and assigns the necessary resources and expertise.

As a result of its recent creation resulting from the merger of ALD with LeasePlan, Ayvens is currently evolving, in accordance with the integration schedule of the ex-LeasePlan entities, its E&S risk management system related to its activities and is gradually integrating a series of controls into its existing processes aimed at reducing these E&S risks. In addition, the ongoing development of fleet electrification will also contribute to the reduction of the identified risks to the climate and biodiversity.

DEVELOPMENT OF CSR TRAINING

Societe Generale Group has initiated a plan to provide training and establish a CSR culture for all employees, with the aim of:

- developing a cross-business culture based on a shared core of CSR knowledge;
- supporting its business lines in their needs for developing technical expertise.

*(1) An **E&S exclusion list,** updated quarterly, includes companies excluded under certain E&S sector policies. Societe Generale will not knowingly supply banking or financial services to such companies. This list is now included in the Group's financial security tool and is available to all employees who deal with corporate clients.*

*(2) An **E&S identification list** is regularly updated by in-house experts and forwarded to all the business lines concerned. This internal list details any projects, company, activity sectors or countries that have given rise to major controversy or public campaigns on the part of civil society for E&S reasons, irrespective of whether they are financed by Societe Generale. The purpose of this internal list is to alert the operational teams about potential concerns ahead of the client and transaction review process, so that they conduct a more in-depth E&S assessment on any transactions and clients concerned.*

(3) The Group is currently deploying a tool to help identify companies whose core activity is covered by a sector policy to strengthen operational security in the application of these policies.

This plan draws on:

- **a skills development course with several levels of expertise**

  The training plan includes an employee skills development course with several levels of expertise. The most basic level requires employees to complete five hours of training, while the highest level requires 50 hours of training.

  The first two levels (Beginner and Intermediate) are for all Group employees, while the higher levels are for employees who work in ESG or are seeking ESG expertise or certifications.

  By the end of December 2024, the number[1] of staff trained was as follows:

  - 90,500 trained in CSR basics,
  - 82,000 trained in sustainable finance and its regulations,
  - 87,700 trained in issues related to the ecological crisis,
  - 91,600 trained in E&S risk management,
  - 92,000 trained in the Group's CSR strategy;

- **a proactive deployment of the Climate Fresk among employees**

  The Group has achieved its target of deploying the Climate Fresk to 30% of its employees ahead of schedule and is continuing this approach (at the end of December 2024, 38% of the Group's employees had followed the Climate Fresk).

  The effort, which focused on specific ESG training (excluding mandatory e-learning), continued in 2024. By the end of December 2024, **95%** of the Group's employees had taken at least one CSR training course during the year.

  The mandatory e-learning module on E&S risk management was updated in 2023 and offered to over 82,000 employees by the end of the year (at end-December 2024, almost 95% of such employees had successfully completed the module). The module covers the scope, governance and main stages in managing E&S risks: identifying and assessing risk and ensuing action plans. In addition, around 32,000 employees had completed the Group's e-learning module on the European Union's sustainable investment regulations.

5.8.4 ACTIONS TO PREVENT AND MITIGATE SERIOUS INHERENT E&S RISKS

5.8.4.1 In relations with employees

To prevent and mitigate serious inherent E&S risks in its relationships with employees, the Societe Generale Group defines specific guidelines that cover issues related to human rights, freedom of association and collective bargaining rights, in addition to a number of policies that apply Group-wide, which are then implemented by the Business Units and Service Units:

- **internal normative documentation for the Group** that sets out all the operating and organisational rules (the Societe Generale Code). This documentation is adapted to the nature of the Group's activities and takes into account all types of risks, including those related to human rights and fundamental freedoms and the health and safety of the Group's employees. This document is updated, disseminated and accessible to all;
- **a Code of Conduct** that applies to all of the Group's activities in the countries in which it operates: this document describes the standards to meet and the commitments to all stakeholders and promotes respect for human rights;
- policies and promotion mechanisms attached to each human rights theme:
  - **social dialogue, freedom of association and collective bargaining:** at Group level, social dialogue builds on local staff representative bodies and local trade union organisations, where they exist, in the entities, countries and in the Group European Works Council at the European level. In 2023, Societe Generale renewed the global agreement on the rights of Group employees[2] with UNI Global Union on the basis of the previous agreements signed in 2015 and 2019. This agreement, valid for four years and covering 100% of the Group's workforce, reinforces UNI Global Union's role in the Group's duty of care plan and improves trade union rights. The agreement formalises the positive practices observed since 2019 through commitments on remote working (including trade union rights), the digital environment, health, safety, security and quality of life at work, including prevention of inappropriate behaviour including the fight against discrimination and harassment, the development of diversity and respect for gender equality, as well as universal commitments to social protection. Through this agreement, UNI Global Union is recognised as a "stakeholder" in the Duty of Care Plan for the Group employees sub-scope. As such, UNI Global Union is consulted annually when the Duty of Care Plan is being drafted, on the part relative to this sub-scope, and provides comments on the draft version of the document before it is reviewed by the Board of Directors,
  - **discrimination:** through its Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I) policy deployed throughout the Group and through commitments made in the framework of the agreement with UNI Global Union (as indicated above), Societe Generale has defined five priority focuses to fight against all forms of discrimination. In 2024, 100% of the Group's employees were covered by a DE&I policy and 98% had local initiatives or programmes in at least one of the five priority focuses:
    - gender diversity,
    - employment and inclusion of people with disabilities or neurological differences,
    - diversity of ethnic, cultural or socio-economic origin,
    - the inclusion of all generations,
    - and the inclusion of LGBT+ people.

(1) Employees under active permanent contract only.

(2) The UNI Global Union agreement can be viewed at the following link: https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/2023-global-agreement-on-the-rights-of-societe-generale-group-employees.pdf

The Group is committed to implementing the conditions of an inclusive organisation in all its HR processes and entities and prohibits any form of discrimination, regardless of beliefs, age, disability, parenthood, nationality, gender identity, sexual orientation, membership of a political, religious or trade union organisation or any other characteristic that could be subject to discrimination. This commitment is reflected in particular in mandatory non-discrimination training actions for the teams in charge of recruitment at the global level. A DE&I Committee ("DE&I Steering Committee") is made up of twelve members from the Group Management Committee and a DE&I expert to guide discussions and proposals. The Group has also set ambitious targets for the feminization of executives (target to reach more than 35% of women in the Top 250 by the end of 2026) and to reduce the potential gender pay gap within the Group by 2026 through the mobilisation of a budget of EUR 100 million,

- **occupational Health and Safety (OHS):** the Group has introduced a health policy which is implemented by its entities with the help of local support teams (HR, logistics managers, occupational medicine, etc.) and taking into account its own legislation and local contexts. Each Group subsidiary defines a level of supplementary health cover depending on the compulsory scheme in its country and with a level of protection at least comparable to local market practices. In addition, this policy is reinforced by the terms of the agreement with UNI Global Union, thanks to an approach aimed at ensuring a minimum level of social protection, in health and personal protection, for all Group employees. An agreement was signed in France between the Human Resources Department and the Representative Trade Unions on Wellbeing and Workplace Conditions in 2022. It is intended to further improve working conditions and prevent occupational risks, paying particular attention to preventing psychosocial risks, In addition, in 2024, the "Wellbeing@Work" platform was created for the Group's employees, which have thus a variety of tools and best practices, adapted to the needs of employees and managers on this theme. At the same time, a global network of "well-being at work referents" has been set up to deploy concrete actions locally with employees. In France, in 2024, the implementation of a minimum set of measures to support transformations also made it possible to prevent risks,
- **working conditions:** The Group's entities are required to ensure the existence and signature of a valid employment contract for all its employees. Societe Generale also strives to offer attractive compensation to nurture employee loyalty and boost the Group's performance over the long term. In addition, the Group is committed to equitable and sustainable compensation, specifically taking into consideration the decent wage guidelines developed by FairWage for each country and world region. The compensation policy is based on principles of non-discrimination and other principles shared by all. It is then adjusted to the businesses and geographic areas in which the Group operates, taking into account market practices and contexts. As a responsible employer, the Group is committed to maintaining decent working hours that respect work-life balance. Indeed, in line with the growing importance and development of digital tools and the phenomenon of "hyper-connection", Societe Generale recognises the right to disconnect, in particular through a flexible working hours policy covering 90.5% of the Group's workforce, allowing employees to adapt and distribute their workload. In addition, the Bank undertakes to protect the data and privacy of employees, in compliance with applicable local rules, on the basis of the following principles: right of access and transparency (allowing data to be rectified or deleted), proportionality, limited storage period, protection and confidentiality,
- **human rights:** the Group has set the minimum age for employment at 16. Group entities are required to check the age of all new employees at the hiring stage. In 2024, all Group entities comply with this provision and only 0.67% of the Group's workforce is in entities that must maintain controls to verify whether employees are over 15 years old, in accordance with the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organisation. The Group also prohibits all forms of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking.

  In 2024:

  - no Group entity has a transaction with a significant risk of incidents related to forced or compulsory labour,
  - only 0.72% of the Group's workforce is in entities that are responsible for maintaining formal HR policies, procedures or processes related to modern slavery and human trafficking,
  - 45 Group entities representing 57.32% of the workforce have a policy or programme dedicated to migrant workers. For example, the retail banking network in France works in collaboration with the Each One association to train refugees in front office jobs on a work-study basis;

- in addition, the supervision of the **security of people and property within Societe Generale premises,** and during business trips, is carried out by the Group Security Department (DSG), attached to the Group's General Secretary. The DSG has implemented a global security approach that aims to assess risk levels and then bring together all protection mechanisms to respond in the best possible way to the increasing number of threats (crime, terrorism, geopolitical, public health and climate risks, cybercrime, etc…). This approach is applied to all Societe Generale Group locations through five focuses: a monitoring system, a security standard, supervision including permanent controls, security culture actions and a crisis management system:
  - the objective of monitoring is to assess on a day-to-day basis the risks likely to affect the health, safety and security of people in the workplace and during business travel in order to anticipate risks and crises,
  - the security standard, called the General Security and Safety Framework, describes the security standards that must be implemented by all Societe Generale Group subsidiaries and locations in addition to the security rules imposed locally. Business travel-specific rules are included,
  - supervision makes it possible to support the establishments in the development of skills to operate on a daily basis and respond to incidents according to the best standards. Permanent controls are deployed to verify compliance with the rules of the General Safety and Security Framework,
  - monthly security culture actions (conferences, awareness-raising, press reviews) are organised to raise awareness among all employees of the risks and good *ad hoc* reflexes,

- finally, the Group Security Department has structured a crisis management system to respond effectively to all significant breaches of the security of people and property.

- **communication of the applicable rules** in all countries of operation supplement and reinforce these systems. **A skills development offer** aims to guarantee the employability of employees throughout their professional career within the Company. This offer primarily targets business skills, risk, responsibility and compliance culture, Data and Artificial Intelligence skills, social and environmental responsibility, managerial culture and behavioural skills. These compulsory trainings for all Group employees cover subjects including information security, anti-corruption measures, Code of Conduct, the General Data Protection Regulation, international sanctions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, conflicts of interest, whistleblowing right and fight against inappropriate behaviour such as moral and sexual harassment. The Group also offers training courses specific to each business line or function, thereby limiting operational risks and maintaining employee skills. In addition, the **Speak-Up** reference document distributed in 2023 was supported by various tools to onboard the information, including workshops and presentations. The business lines have rolled out local initiatives including communications, training, workshops and surveys.

The system described here applies to the entire Group, including all its subsidiaries.

5.8.4.2 In relations with suppliers and subcontractors

Following the measures to identify and assess inherent E&S risks when conducting business, various **actions to prevent and mitigate serious inherent E&S risks** have been implemented, and consist of:

- including in calls for tender E&S requirements covering the main risks for the sourcing categories identified in the risk mapping, at least for the sourcing categories ranked as medium-high or high E&S risk for procurement overseen by the Sourcing Division in France and, since 2021, for calls for tenders conducted by the Sourcing function in other countries involving sourcing categories ranked as high E&S risk;
- weighting E&S criteria according to the degree of E&S risk represented by the sourcing category in question, in the rating grids for service or product bids;
- adding a CSR clause to contract templates used by the Sourcing Division and the Sourcing function in other countries, which includes a contractual commitment to comply with:
  - the Group's Sustainable Sourcing Charter[1]. This document is the result of a joint initiative started in 2017 between French Banking and Insurance operators looking to involve their suppliers in the due diligence process. It sets out the Group's CSR commitments, obligations and expectations with respect to its suppliers. The charter has been translated into six languages. The reciprocal commitments set out in the Sustainable Sourcing Charter are based notably on the fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact as regards human rights, working conditions (health and safety), the environment and countering corruption,
  - principles that are at least equivalent to the Group Code of Conduct and the right to audit (to perform E&S audits if necessary) and a request for non-financial assessment of "target" suppliers[2];
- for procurement that does not go through the Sourcing Division ranked as high E&S risk, simplified E&S risk management tools are provided;
- if E&S performance falls short:
  - encouragement for remedial action plans,
  - review of controversies and changes in non-financial ratings,
  - option to conduct on-site E&S audits.

5.8.4.3 In its activities

As part of a continuous improvement process and to take into account the inherent E&S risks identified by successive risk mapping exercises (see details in section 5.8.2) or captured through the whistleblowing process (see section 5.8.5.1) and stakeholder dialogue (see section 5.8.5.2), the Societe Generale Group has put in place a set of appropriate measures, the details of which are provided below, together with the changes made in 2024.

STRONGER SECTOR POLICIES

In order to prevent and mitigate the risks of **serious inherent E&S** damage in the context of its activities, the Group has defined sectoral policies, deployed in certain sectors considered potentially sensitive from an environmental or social point of view. These policies describe in particular the main risks of human rights or environmental damage for the sector concerned and specify the criteria for evaluating customers or transactions carried out with actors in these sectors, as well as, in certain cases, exclusion criteria.

These sectoral policies are as follows:

- industrial agriculture and forestry[3] (including criteria applicable to clients and dedicated transactions, especially as regards deforestation);
- dams and hydro-power[4] (exclusions on financing the construction or expansion of hydroelectric plants with reservoirs in sensitive sites);
- thermal power[5];
- thermal coal[6] (including the commitment to reduce exposure to the thermal coal sector to zero by 2030 for EU and OECD countries and by 2040 for the rest of the world);
- defence[7] (exclusion list encompassing all activities linked to controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, depleted uranium weapons, chemical, biological and nuclear weapons – non-NPT countries);

(1) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/construire-demain/12112018-sustainable-sourcing-charter-vf-eng.pdf
(2) Suppliers accounting for large purchase volumes at Group level or directly representing the brand.
(3) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/industrial-agriculture-and-forestry-sector-policy.pdf
(4) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/dams-hydropower-sector-policy.pdf
(5) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/thermal-power-sector-policy.pdf
(6) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/thermal-coal-sector-policy.pdf
(7) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/oil-gas-sector-policy.pdf

- mining[1] (exclusions apply to dedicated financing for mining of asbestos and metallurgic-grade coal);
- shipping[2] (financing exclusions include non-double hull tankers, vessels for the shipment of Arctic oil, oil sands and coal);
- civil nuclear power[3];
- oil and gas[4] (exclusion policy applicable to unconventional hydrocarbons and, since the end of 2023, very firm restrictions on new oil and gas developments);
- tobacco[5] (exclusion policy applicable to companies that make more than 25% of their revenue from tobacco).

This set of sector policies is gradually being added to and updated to improve the management of serious inherent E&S risks identified within the specified sectors or to include new sectors within the scope of its application. Thus, in 2024, the main changes concerned the "Industrial Agriculture and Forestry" and "Mining" policies, which were updated to better take into account the risks related to deforestation and human rights.

On the Climate side, the power generation sector, identified in the mapping presented in section 5.8.2, is covered by several dedicated sectoral policies. Among the five other sectors identified, the "agriculture, forestry, fishing" and "hydrocarbon extraction" sectors are covered by dedicated sectoral policies and the metallurgical industry is partially regulated through the mining sectoral policy (including exclusion criteria on metallurgical coal). The organic chemistry and road freight transport sectors will be examined over the coming months with a view to better mitigating inherent risks.

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE MONITORING SYSTEM FOR SERIOUS INHERENT E&S RISKS

The E&S exclusion list has been expanded to ensure more consistency with the exclusion criteria of sectoral policies. To monitor the extinctive management of the relationship with these clients, a procedure has been deployed to define the roles and responsibilities of the first line of defence and the second line of defence in the exit process to be conducted with these clients. As a result, the risk indicators used to manage clients in breach of an exclusion criterion from a sectoral policy were refined in 2024.

In 2024, with the support of dedicated teams and tools to support Business Units, the Group strengthened the operationalisation of the system for identifying and assessing serious inherent E&S risks:

- the identification of E&S controversies has been incorporated into the Group's financial security screening tool and the Business Units have been supplied with a grid to help qualify the materiality of the controversies;
- clients' eligibility for sector-specific policies as well as their alignment with the application criteria have been incorporated into an internal KYC rules engine;
- for both clients and transactions, E&S due diligence has been harmonised and deployed in all the Group's entities (in terms of scopes covered, content of due diligence, deadlines and quality of E&S reviews).

STRENGTHENED ALIGNMENT TARGETS

In line with the timetable set by UNEP-FI's Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), which it joined (as a founding member) in 2021, Societe Generale Group **has set up decarbonisation** targets (to align its corporate credit portfolios with trajectories compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement) **on the ten sectors identified as the most emitting**. The Group has also implemented a transparent communication policy on the Group's alignment process with the publication of dedicated progress reports: "NZBA progress report" and "Climate and Alignment Report"[6].

This latest document outlines the Group's approach to tackling climate change. It features the benchmark measurements and target figures set for the oil and gas, thermal coal, thermal power plant, cement, steel, automotive, maritime transport and commercial real estate sectors, with details of the related assumptions and methodologies.

In 2022, following the commitment made in 2019 to fully exit the coal sector by 2030 for companies domiciled in EU or OECD countries and by 2040 in the rest of the world, the Group set a **CO_2 emission intensity target for our exposure to the power generation sector of 125g CO_2 per kWh by 2030,** representing a 43% reduction in the carbon intensity by 2030 compared with the 2019 level. This target is aligned with the NZE 2050 scenario.

In 2023 and 2024, the Group strengthened its alignment targets with the following objectives:

- reduction in exposure to the **oil and gas production sector, with a target of -80% by 2030 compared to 2019, with an intermediary step in -50% in 2025;**
- **target of a decrease in financed greenhouse gas emissions in the oil and gas sector of 70% by 2030 compared with the 2019 level** (absolute greenhouse gas emissions, across the entire oil and gas value chain, incorporating scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions related to the end-use of oil and gas). This is a **significantly more ambitious target than the IEA's NZE 2050 scenario of -34%**;
- 20% reduction in carbon emissions intensity by 2030 *vs.* 2022 for the **cement sector**;
- 51% reduction in carbon emissions intensity by 2030 *vs.* 2021 for the **automotive sector**;
- a target alignment of the **crude steel production** portfolio with the IEA's NZE scenario based on the methodology developed under the Sustainable Steel Principles (*i.e.* achieve an alignment score of 0 by 2030);
- target on the carbon emissions intensity of the **commercial real estate sector** of 18kg CO_2eq/sq.m in 2030 (based on the current composition of the Group's portfolio) *i.e.* a reduction of 63% from 2022 levels;

(1) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/mining-sector-policy.pdf
(2) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/shipping-sector-policy.pdf
(3) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/civil-nuclear-power-sector-policy.pdf
(4) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/oil-gas-sector-policy.pdf
(5) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/CSR/tobacco-sector-policy-en.pdf
(6) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/rse/rapport-climat-et-alignement.pdf (December 2023).

- target on the carbon emissions intensity of the **electricity production sector** at 125g of CO_2 per kWh in 2030, *i.e.* -43% compared to 2019;
- target for the carbon emissions intensity of the **aluminium sector** of 6 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per tonne of aluminium by 2030, *i.e.* -25% compared to 2022;
- target to align the **shipping portfolio** (excluding cruise ships) with the IMO's "Striving For" scenario, based on a Poseidon Principles alignment score of 15% in 2030, *i.e.* a 43% intensity reduction (AER) by 2030 compared to 2022;
- target on the carbon emissions intensity of the **commercial aviation sector** of 775g of CO_2 equivalent per Revenue Ton Kilometre by 2030, *i.e.* -18% compared to 2019.

ACCELERATING THE REDUCTION OF FOSSIL FUEL EXPOSURES

- Significant progress made on the Bank's gradual withdrawal from the thermal coal sector: the thermal coal portion of Societe Generale's financing portfolio represented less than 0.1% of total outstanding loans at the end of 2023;
- Reduction of more than 50% in exposure to oil and gas production at the end of Q2 24 compared to the end of 2019. The target set of -80% by 2030 compared to 2019 with the intermediate stage of -50% in 2025 is one of the most proactive among global banking players. This objective is accompanied by a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the oil and gas sector by -70% across the entire activity chain by 2030 compared to 2019.

A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON BIODIVERSITY

Societe Generale acknowledges that a proportion of the world's economic activity is harmful to nature. The Group wishes to pursue an approach that reflects the momentum of the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted by COP15 in December 2022, by promoting measures that have a positive impact on nature and reducing activities that are harmful to nature.

In November 2022, as a signatory to the Act4Nature international initiative, Societe Generale set out updated tangible and measurable biodiversity objectives for the entire Group. Act4Nature international is an initiative led by business networks with scientific partners, environmental NGOs and public bodies. Its objective is to develop the mobilisation of companies in favour of biodiversity through pragmatic commitments supported by their CEOs. The objectives are publicly available[1] and will be supplemented by the 2022-2024 assessment during Q1-2025.

The mapping of the inherent risks of damage linked to biodiversity has revealed the sensitivity of certain sectors (see details in section 5.8.2). The sectors "power generation", "agriculture, forestry and fisheries", "agri-food industry" and "hydrocarbons extraction and production" are covered by sectoral policies. In 2024, an in-depth analysis of the nature impacts of the power generation sector was conducted by integrating the geographical angle and the impacts of the value chain. This is exploratory work at this stage, but it nevertheless makes it possible to cross-reference the following two elements: the intensity of the pressures exerted on nature and the vulnerability of the areas where they are exerted. The methodology and initial lessons learned from this exercise are available on the Group's website[2]. It should be noted that this methodology does not take into account, at this stage, any strategies or policies for preventing or reducing breaches implemented by clients.

The management of risks of damage to biodiversity and ecosystems is incorporated into the Group's general E&S risk management framework and more specifically in the sectoral policies[3], the E&S identification list and the controversies monitoring tool. At the level of **project financing**, since 2007, the Group has applied the Equator Principles, a risk management framework for project financing (generally projects for which the total capital cost is EUR 10 million or more) which notably integrates risks related to biodiversity erosion. Also excluded are any funding for new projects located in the main international protected areas (UNESCO, RAMSAR, IUCN I-IV, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites) as well as any funding dedicated to soybean cultivation or cattle ranching in the Amazon and the Cerrado region of South America.

The integration of the biodiversity aspects into the assessment of risks related **corporate clients** has been further continued. As part of its efforts to help curb deforestation, particular attention is paid to clients that operate upstream of supply chains in the South American soy and cattle sectors and upstream of palm oil supply chains. The Group is already in dialogue with existing client companies that operate in these sectors to assess their strategies to curb deforestation and their status in terms of alignment with its Industrial Agriculture and Forestry sector policy.

Particular emphasis has been placed on **training** for its teams in these subjects. To continue enhancing its internal expertise in nature-related subjects, biodiversity training modules have been made available to staff in addition to the biodiversity fresk workshops.

SPECIFIC ATTENTION PAID TO HUMAN RIGHTS:

The Group takes a proactive approach to complying with and promoting human rights, which is a core element of its E&S risk management process. The Group acknowledges the fundamental role played by States and governments in defining legal frameworks for the protection and full exercise of human rights. The Group complies with the legal and regulatory provisions of the territories in which it operates, and is also aware of its role in preventing serious infringements of human rights in the performance of its activities. In this regard, the Group acknowledges the value of the following standards, initiatives and best practices that it uses as a guideline for its own activities: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its additional commitments, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDD), and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of 16 June 2011.

(1) https://www.act4nature.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/SOCIETE-GENERALE-VF.pdf
(2) https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/csr/understanding-nature-impacts-across-financed-activities.pdf
(3) With the exception of policies covering sectors that the Group has decided to exit.

Human rights risk management is incorporated into the Group's overall E&S risk management framework, mainly in the sectoral policies[1], the E&S Identification List, the E&S Exclusion List and the Controversies monitoring tool. For dedicated transactions, the E&S experts of the relevant Business Units conduct the E&S assessment primarily based on the Equator Principles (EP) framework. According to these principles, for projects with significant potential E&S risks, the following actions are carried out:

- ensure that an E&S assessment of the project is carried out, also covering human rights issues (*e.g.*: impacts on indigenous peoples; consultation and engagement with the affected population; health and safety; resettlement of people; existence of grievance mechanisms);
- have an independent review of this assessment conducted to identify deviations from local and international standards. The independent review usually results in an action plan that is incorporated into the E&S clauses included in the financing agreements.

5.8.5 WHISTLEBLOWING PROCEDURE

In accordance with the law, the Group has set up a mechanism allowing it to collect alerts (5.1). It is also involved in an ongoing process of dialogue with its stakeholders, through which it can receive alerts from third parties that are not covered by the whistleblowing system described above (5.8.5.2).

5.8.5.1 Whistleblowing system

DESCRIPTION OF THE WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

The Societe Generale Group's whistleblowing system meets all French and international legal obligations, in particular the French law of 9 December 2016, known as "Sapin 2 law" on transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernisation of economic life, as amended by the Waserman law of 21 March 2022, aimed at improving the protection of whistleblowers, and also the law of 27 March 2017 on the Duty of Care of parent companies and contracting companies. This whistleblowing system takes into account the obligation to provide employees of companies with more than 250 employees with a local whistleblowing channel that complies with the laws and rules of the countries in which the entities concerned are located. The French representative trade unions were consulted and the system proposed was presented to and discussed with French and European bodies before being introduced.

The whistleblowing system, available at *www.societegenerale.com* and on the Societe Generale Group's Intranet, has been rolled out worldwide and is available in over 20 languages *via* a secure platform[2]. In addition to the Group and local alert channels, reports can also be carried out through different channels including management, compliance, HR channels or any designated whistleblowing officer.

Whistleblowers can use the system to report any: suspected potential or actual violation or attempt to conceal a violation of an international commitment, a law or a regulation; in respect of human rights, fundamental freedoms, health and safety or the environment; and regarding behaviour or a situation that runs counter to the Group's Code of Conduct. It can be used by employees, members of the management body, Directors, shareholders, external and part-time employees, subcontractors and suppliers with which a business relationship exists, and third party facilitators. It is hosted on a secure external platform offering the guarantees required by the French Act on Transparency, the Fight against Corruption and Modernisation of the Economy, namely protection of personal data and strict confidentiality of any information provided (notably the whistleblower's identity). Whistleblowing is a right and no employee will be sanctioned in any way whatsoever for having made disclosures in good faith.

The Group's Code of Conduct explains how to use the whistleblowing system (see "A Code of Conduct underpinned by shared values" page 279 of the Universal Registration Document).

Reports and alerts in 2024

In 2024[3], the Group observed an increase in the number of reports reported *via* the Group tool (429 reports received in 2024 compared to 310 in 2023). Among these, 159 (*versus* 111 in 2023) were qualified as alerts because they fall within the legal scope of whistleblowing. The proportion of alerts relating to human relations issues (moral or sexual harassment; sexist acts; discrimination) remains high (circa 3/4 of alerts). Other alerts concerned issues such as corruption, conflicts of interest, data protection, etc. In addition to the alerts made *via* the Group system, others were made using local or managerial channels or reported directly to HR staff.

Out of the total reports that were qualified as alerts, 35% highlighted incidents that required the implementation of corrective action, of which circa the half involved sanctions (ranging from reprimand to lay-off).

Communication on and awareness of the whistleblowing system

Links to the whistleblowing channels have been made available by the Group on its intranet and its institutional website, to which employees, external and part-time employees, members of the management body, Directors and shareholders along with all service providers (subcontractors, suppliers, etc.) with which the Group has a established business relationship have access.

Since its launch in 2019, there has been communication and other measures to heighten awareness of the whistleblowing system each year among staff, external and part-time employees and members of the management. Additionally, all employees are required to complete training on the subject of whistleblowing made available by the Group each year. The objective is to ensure that all employees understand the issues involved in whistleblowing, and are aware of the resources available to them and the protections afforded to whistleblowers. Subcontractors and suppliers obtain information on the whistleblowing system through the Group's Code of Conduct.

(1) With the exception of policies covering sectors that the Group has decided to exit.
(2) https://report.whistleb.com/fr/portal/socgengroup
(3) Data as of February 18th 2025.

5.8.5.2 Promotion of dialogue with stakeholders

The Group is also involved in an ongoing process of dialogue with its stakeholders, through which it can receive alerts from third parties that are not covered by the whistleblowing system described above, if applicable.

Such dialogue covers issues related to civil society through various exchanges with French and international NGOs. When relevant issues are reported through these channels, they are dealt with through the risk management system, for instance by adding to identification lists or enhancing sector policies.

In addition to the whistleblowing system, the Group has also set up a comprehensive system for treating complaints that is available to any natural person or legal entity that subscribes for or is likely to subscribe for its products and services, on a private or professional basis. This includes all clients (retail, professional and business) that have an existing business relationship with Societe Generale as well as third parties that are not clients (prospective clients or any other third party interested in a product or service offered by the Group). Such complaints include any type of dissatisfaction in connection with the sale, compliance or management of a product or service offered (*e.g.* investment advice). They may concern a banking or financial product or service, the failure to provide a product or service, the payment of expenses or fees, pricing levels, fraud, damages suffered by a client, contact with a staff member, refusal to provide a service, or failure by a professional to fully comply with a regulation.

Finally, the Group strives to promote exchanges with its peers in order to bring out best practices in the market. In 2024, for example, this was the case to identify emerging risks related to the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI)-based tools.

5.8.6 SYSTEM FOR MONITORING DUTY OF CARE MEASURES AND REPORTING ON THEIR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

The Group has developed steering and reporting tools to comply with its extra-financial reporting obligations and monitor implementation of its inherent E&S risk management processes. These tools provide the Human Resources Department, Security Division, Sourcing Division and Sustainable Development Department with key extra-financial performance indicators.

Duty of care measures are also monitored by means of internal self-assessment exercises, to:

- monitor how E&S risk management processes are applied in Business Units, Service Units and further down the chain (at individual legal entity level);
- identify areas for improvement and monitor the ensuing action plans; and
- leverage additional indicators for monitoring the measures taken by the Group.

5.8.6.1 In relations with employees

THE GROUP EVALUATES THE MONITORING SYSTEMS THROUGH CONTROLS

The Group manages the serious inherent E&S risks in its relations with employees through a series of control systems and monitoring.

The Human Resources Department and the local Human Resources teams are also covered by the Group's risk management and permanent control systems. They thus have:

- a set of **controls on key HR processes** deployed throughout the Group;
- **business continuity** plans and crisis exercises;
- **periodic controls** (including on how measures to mitigate the risk of E&S violations have been implemented) performed by the Audit and Inspection teams.

THE GROUP IMPLEMENTS FRAMEWORKS TO MONITOR ITS DUTY OF CARE MEASURES

The Planethic Reporting questionnaire is updated on an annual basis: the protocols integrating the questions asked to Group entities are reviewed before the launch of the social data collection campaign with HR experts (Labour relations for freedom of association and collective bargaining; the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion team reviews those on discrimination; and the Corporate teams responsible for Health & Safety and Working Conditions review those relating to such matters). The 2024 protocol review took into account the requirements of the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

In 2024, the main actions to strengthen the monitoring system for duty of care measures were the following:

- awareness training for Human Resources staff on why duty of care matters and its challenges;
- strengthening the prevention of psychosocial risks, particularly in areas impacted by the transformations;
- the design of workspaces, a lever for attracting and retaining employees, thanks to the Future of Workplace Charter, which contributes to offering a fulfilling work environment around the world;

As part of negotiations on the new agreement with UNI Global Union, it was agreed that the Group would send the section of its Duty of Care Plan dealing with Group employees to UNI Global Union for review before submitting it to the Board of Directors. As part of a continuous improvement approach, it was also agreed that both parties would set up working groups to regularly discuss how best to analyse and mitigate inherent risks (locally in certain countries as well as at corporate level), ensuring that duty of care remains the Group's focus in structuring social dialogue. In addition, a global presentation of the Duty of Care Plan is organised with UNI Global Union, after the publication of the document and gives rise to discussions.

RESULTS

The 2024 evaluation of the duty of care and risk mitigation measures in countries exposed to high, medium-high or moderate inherent E&S risk pointed to the following residual E&S risks:

Risks	Workforce exposure level
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	The entities that need to pay special attention to requests for employee representation systems employ **6.01%** of the Group's workforce.
Discrimination[(1)]	The entities that need to have official policies and strengthen checks to ensure that HR processes are non-discriminatory employ **0.68%** of the Group's workforce.
Health and safety	The entities that need to have official policies and strengthen their checks on workplace health and safety employ **5.46%** of the Group's workforce.
Working conditions[(2)]	The entities that need to have official policies and strengthens their checks to ensure that working conditions meet International Labour Organization standards employ **0.54%** of the workforce.

(1) Verisk Maplecroft's "Discrimination" index highlights the extent to which individuals are treated less favourably in the workplace on account of their gender, ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, disability, HIV/AIDS status, migration status, nationality, sexual orientation or gender identity, or for any other reason unrelated to the person's job requirements.

(2) Covers the topics of decent working time, the right to privacy, concealed work, kidnapping and decent wages.

- in terms of **freedom of association and collective bargaining,** the countries in which some Group entities must pay particular attention in the event of requests made on this subject are China, Colombia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine;
- on **discrimination,** the countries in which some Group entities need to have official policies and strengthen their checks to make sure that HR processes are not discriminatory are Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Italy, Poland;
- on **health and safety,** the countries in which some Group entities need to have official policies and strengthen their checks are Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Romania, Togo;
- as for **working conditions,** the countries in which some Group entities need to have official policies and strengthen their checks to ensure that working conditions meet International Labour Organization standards are Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary.

5.8.6.2 Relations with suppliers and subcontractors

The Sourcing Division tracks E&S risk indicators on suppliers and calls for tender on a quarterly basis to assess how effective its risk management framework is.

For procurement overseen by the Sourcing Division:

- 100% of the sourcing categories representing a high or medium-high E&S risk are subject to a formalised proposal of E&S requirements and criteria specific to products or services purchased as well as a sector of activity to be included in calls for tender. The requirements and criteria vary according to the sector and the products or services in question. Proposed E&S criteria and requirements also exist for a further 50 or so sourcing categories beyond these medium-high and high risk categories. In total, around 100 sourcing categories are covered;
- 98.6% of calls for tender in high E&S risk categories included E&S criteria in 2024;
- a tool has been developed to help tackle controversies involving companies suspected of using forced labour in their supply chains;
- by the end of 2024, 100% of the Sourcing Division's active buyers had received training in Sustainable Sourcing, as defined in the Group's normative documentation, and in E&S risk management tools for sourcing;
- 98.5% of the Sourcing Division's active buyers had attended Climate Fresk training by the end of 2024.

The Group continued to enhance its risk management framework over 2024, with the following main achievements:

- review of specific E&S requirements and criteria applicable during calls for tender for 40 sourcing categories representing all levels of E&S risk;
- further training on Sustainable Sourcing and E&S risk management tools provided to buyers in the Sourcing Division and the Sourcing Function for the international market;
- the conduct of four new CSR audits of suppliers in a medium-high risk sourcing category; and the continuation of the follow-up of the action plans resulting from the two CSR audits of suppliers carried out in 2022;
- the continued identification of supplier E&S controversies through the monitoring of more than 600 "targeted" suppliers and/or suppliers with a medium or high E&S risk in France and a high E&S risk in the scope of its Sourcing Function for the international market;
- on the theme of forced labour: for three of our sensitive suppliers, the sending and processing[(1)] of a specific questionnaire concerning the means implemented to control their supply chains. In addition, three sensitive suppliers who had already responded to this specific questionnaire in 2022 have been subject to a review of their processes to control their supply chains on the theme of forced labour.

(1) Analysis of the responses (and critical review of these responses if necessary)

5.8.6.3 In its activities

The Group continued to implement procedures and controls aimed at managing E&S risks intrinsic to its activities.

Using these internal management tools, the Group assessed, in particular:

- familiarity with the normative framework for managing E&S risks in the Group (E&S policies, E&S watch list, E&S exclusion list) and their transposition into the Business Units' own procedures;
- those Business Units that had the highest exposure and had implemented specific procedures (transposing the Societe Generale Code) with respect to the E&S risk management framework;
- implementation of Group procedures and associated controls, as part of the Group's permanent control system;
- the human resources and skills devoted to E&S risk management;
- the governance framework in place to address complex E&S issues at local level, before escalation to Group level;
- the number of people trained in managing E&S and climate risks;
- the number of customers that pose an E&S risk and that were the subject of in-depth review, as well as the main findings of these reviews.

As part of its system evaluation process across the Activities sub-scope, the Compliance Department has defined normative controls and set up monitoring indicators. The main conclusions were as follows:

- 100% of the Group's Business Units have correspondents or people dedicated to E&S risk management;
- 100% of the Group's Business Units, concerned by the E&S risk management system covering activities, check the ESG exclusion list when entering into a relationship with a corporate client;
- 100% of the Group's Business Units have introduced controls to assess E&S risks in their transaction processes and when onboarding a new corporate client;
- in 2024, Business Units conducted 4,689 environmental and social assessments of client groups. The results of these evaluations were 93.89% positive, 5.26% conditional and 0.85% negative.

5.8.7 OUTLOOK AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS

The Group plans to maintain and, where necessary, enhance its existing inherent E&S risk management frameworks (policies, formal processes and/or additional controls) over 2025.

5.8.7.1 Concerning employees

Changes in the environment, in society and in technologies are reshaping the banking professions and how banks operate. These shifts also have consequences for how work is organised, which, in turn, has an impact on employees. Societe Generale has taken the measure of the acceleration of these transformations and is committed to implementing the necessary changes to prevent and control risks related to human capital.

The Group intends to strengthen its measures, in particular by:

- monitoring the commitments made as part of the responsible employer strategy, so as to offer a satisfying and efficient working environment, notably *via*: a budget of EUR 100 million to reduce the gender pay gap, increase women representation in senior leadership roles up to 35% by 2026, extension of its remote working charter, international implementation of social benefits thanks to the provisions of the agreement signed with UNI Global Union, and emphasis on enhacing employee engagement rate and wellbeing at work level;
- the implementation of actions to promote the Culture of Dialogue among all employees, such as employee testimonials and dedicated workshops;
- continuing social dialogue with the various employee representation bodies on topics covered by the Duty of Care Plan;
- continuing constructive exchanges with our internal stakeholders (staff representatives, employees, managers, etc.) through the various internal listening mechanisms (Whistleblowing, speak-up, employee barometer, etc.);
- monitoring of the deployment of the provisions relating to well-being at work provided for in the agreement signed with UNI Global Union ("Societe Generale Care for You" programme);
- monthly indicators to identify potential psychosocial risks at the level of each Business and Service Unit and to implement the necessary actions to contain them. In addition, extra-indicators in case of transformations for the Business and Service Units concerned, allowing HR and managerial teams to best support the teams;
- the promotion of new collectives of employees committed to DE&I topics, such as neurodiversity (Great Minds), employee caregivers (*Mon Everest*) and intergenerational (WISE) and dissemination of DE&I recommendations within all the Group's Business and Service Units.

5.8.7.2 Concerning suppliers and subcontractors

The Group is planning to implement the following main actions:

- the continuous updating of our tools to help identify, assess and manage inherent E&S risks to ensure that emerging issues related to new technologies such as AI are taken into account;
- gradually imposing stricter E&S risk management for sourcing within the Sourcing Function for the international market, introducing a minimum 15% weighting for E&S criteria in calls for tenders for sourcing categories representing a high E&S risk by 2025;
- the extension of the management of the inherent E&S risks in the sourcing acts of the new entities integrated into the Sourcing Division and the Sourcing Function for the international market;

- continuing to provide training on Sustainable Sourcing and E&S risk management tools to buyers in the Sourcing Division and the Sourcing Function for the international market, as well as to entities that regularly manage their own sourcing, if they should request it;
- conducting CSR audits, jointly with other banks where possible, on suppliers presenting E&S risk factors, and following them up with action plans when necessary;
- continuing to improve the process of identifying and managing E&S controversies for Group suppliers, and pursuing targeted dialogue with and, where appropriate, challenging those suppliers identified as being involved in significant controversies;
- the industrialisation of the management and materiality analysis of E&S controversies identified in the context of the KYS (Know Your Supplier) process at the beginning of the relationship as well as during periodic reviews;
- the optimisation, in conjunction with three of our peers, of the extra-financial evaluation of our suppliers;
- maintaining data collection and a critical review of the Group's suppliers on issues relating to the carbon emissions generated by the products and services purchased and biodiversity preservation.

5.8.7.3 Concerning its activities

The Group is planning to implement the following main actions:

- **continuing work on the impact of the power generation sector on nature** to make it a lever for client engagement and awareness;
- **continuing to assess impacts on nature** in other priority sectors identified as part of the risk mapping exercise, such as the agri-food industry and mining sectors, integrating value chain and location elements to the extent possible;
- **updating the procedures for operationalising sectoral policies and training** actions on the E&S risk management system, in order to support the business lines in complying with the application criteria of sectoral policies;
- **the continuation of the enrichment of the training offer in 2025,** in order to continue to develop a transversal CSR culture and support the Business Units and Service Units in their expertise needs.

In addition to the inherent E&S risks identified in the maps detailed in section 5.8.2, the Group is also striving to identify emerging risks related to changes in technologies and their uses and in particular risks related to the development of Artificial Intelligence. This exploratory approach has already been initiated in recent months and may also be extended to other emerging technologies depending on the Group's developments and ambitions on these new technologies.

6

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Information on categories of risks, the risk management linked to financial instruments as well as information on capital management and compliance with regulatory ratios, required by IFRS as adopted by the European Union, are disclosed in Chapter 4 ("Risk and Capital Adequacy") of the present Universal Registration Document.
The main characteristics of Societe Generale stock-option plans and free share plans are disclosed in Chapter 3 of the present Universal Registration Document (Corporate governance).
This information belongs to the notes to the consolidated financial statements and has been audited by Statutory Auditors; it is identified as such in Chapters 3 and 4 of the present Universal Registration Document.

6.1 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1.1 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash, due from central banks		201,680	223,048
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Notes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4	526,048	495,882
Hedging derivatives	Notes 3.2 and 3.4	9,233	10,585
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Notes 3.3 and 3.4	96,024	90,894
Securities at amortised cost	Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9	32,655	28,147
Due from banks at amortised cost	Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9	84,051	77,879
Customer loans at amortised cost	Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9	454,622	485,449
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	Note 3.2	(292)	(433)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts assets	Note 4.3	615	459
Tax assets	Note 6	4,687	4,717
Other assets	Note 4.4	70,903	69,765
Non-current assets held for sale	Note 2.5	26,426	1,763
Investments accounted for using the equity method		398	227
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 8.3	61,409	60,714
Goodwill	Note 2.2	5,086	4,949
TOTAL		**1,573,545**	**1,554,045**

6.1.2 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due to central banks		11,364	9,718
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Notes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4	396,614	375,584
Hedging derivatives	Notes 3.2 and 3.4	15,750	18,708
Debt securities issued	Notes 3.6 and 3.9	162,200	160,506
Due to banks	Notes 3.6 and 3.9	99,744	117,847
Customer deposits	Notes 3.6 and 3.9	531,675	541,677
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	Note 3.2	(5,277)	(5,857)
Tax liabilities	Note 6	2,237	2,402
Other liabilities	Note 4.4	90,786	93,658
Non-current liabilities held for sale	Note 2.5	17,079	1,703
Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	Note 4.3	150,691	141,723
Provisions	Note 8.2	4,085	4,235
Subordinated debts	Note 3.9	17,009	15,894
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,493,957**	**1,477,798**
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity, Group share			
Issued common stocks and capital reserves	Note 7.1	21,281	21,186
Other equity instruments		9,873	8,924
Retained earnings		33,863	32,891
Net income		4,200	2,493
SUB-TOTAL		**69,217**	**65,494**
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	Note 7.3	1,039	481
SUB-TOTAL EQUITY, GROUP SHARE		**70,256**	**65,975**
Non-controlling interests		9,332	10,272
TOTAL EQUITY		**79,588**	**76,247**
TOTAL		**1,573,545**	**1,554,045**

6.1.3 CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(In EURm)		2024	2023
Interest and similar income	Note 3.7	55,019	53,087
Interest and similar expense	Note 3.7	(45,127)	(42,777)
Fee income	Note 4.1	10,817	10,063
Fee expense	Note 4.1	(4,591)	(4,475)
Net gains and losses on financial transactions		10,975	10,290
o/w net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	*Note 3.1*	*11,149*	*10,327*
o/w net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		*(89)*	*(9)*
o/w net gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost		*(85)*	*(28)*
Income from insurance contracts issued	Note 4.3	3,851	3,539
Expenses from insurance services	Note 4.3	(2,058)	(1,978)
Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held	Note 4.3	(40)	17
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued	Note 4.3	(5,901)	(6,285)
Net finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	Note 4.3	13	5
Cost of credit risk of financial assets from insurance activities	Note 3.8	0	7
Income from lease activities, mobility and other activities	Note 4.2	27,582	21,005
Expenses from lease activities, mobility and other activities	Note 4.2	(23,752)	(17,394)
Net banking income		**26,788**	**25,104**
Other operating expenses	Note 5	(16,821)	(16,849)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(1,651)	(1,675)
Gross operating income		**8,316**	**6,580**
Cost of credit risk	Note 3.8	(1,530)	(1,025)
Operating income		**6,786**	**5,555**
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method		21	24
Net income or expenses from other assets		(77)	(113)
Value adjustments on goodwill		-	(338)
Earnings before tax		**6,730**	**5,128**
Income tax	Note 6	(1,601)	(1,679)
Consolidated net income		**5,129**	**3,449**
Non-controlling interests	Note 2.3	929	956
Net income, Group share		**4,200**	**2,493**
Earnings per ordinary share	Note 7.2	4.38	2.17
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	Note 7.2	4.38	2.17

6.1.4 STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND UNREALISED OR DEFERRED GAINS AND LOSSES

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Consolidated net income	**5,129**	**3,449**
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses that will be reclassified subsequently into income	**696**	**(166)**
Translation differences	820	(356)
Revaluation differences for the period	*874*	*(429)*
Reclassified into income	*(54)*	*73*
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	172	2,402
Revaluation differences for the period	*66*	*2,374*
Reclassified into income	*106*	*28*
Revaluation of insurance contracts at fair value through other comprehensive income	(252)	(2,134)
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(70)	(68)
Revaluation differences of the period	*(35)*	*(36)*
Reclassified into income	*(35)*	*(32)*
Related tax	26	(10)
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses that will not be reclassified subsequently into income	**(173)**	**(177)**
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	19	12
Revaluation of own credit risk of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(254)	(257)
Revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1
Related tax	62	67
Total unrealised or deferred gains and losses	**523**	**(343)**
Net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	**5,652**	**3,106**
o/w Group share	*4,775*	*2,085*
o/w non-controlling interests	*877*	*1,021*

6.1.5 CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In EURm)	Shareholders' equity, Group share							
	Issued common stocks and capital reserves	Other equity instruments	Retained earnings	Net income, Group share	Unrealised and deferred gains and losses	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholder's equity
At 1 January 2023	**21,248**	**9,136**	**35,697**	**-**	**889**	**66,970**	**6,356**	**73,326**
Increase in common stock and issuance/redemption and remuneration of equity instruments	(1,133)	(212)	(1,143)	-	-	(2,488)	(70)	(2,558)
Elimination of treasury stock	961	-	(62)	-	-	899	-	899
Equity component of share-based payment plans	110	-	-	-	-	110	-	110
2023 Dividends paid (see Note 7.2)	-	-	(1,362)	-	-	(1,362)	(499)	(1,861)
Effect of changes of the consolidation scope	-	-	(34)	-	-	(34)	3,523	3,489
Sub-total of changes linked to relations with shareholders	***(62)***	***(212)***	***(2,601)***	***-***	***-***	***(2,875)***	***2,954***	***79***
2023 Net income	-	-	-	2,493	-	2,493	956	3,449
Change in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	-	-	-	-	(408)	(408)	65	(343)
Other changes	-	-	(205)	-	-	(205)	(59)	(264)
Sub-total	***-***	***-***	***(205)***	***2,493***	***(408)***	***1,880***	***962***	***2,842***
At 31 December 2023	**21,186**	**8,924**	**32,891**	**2,493**	**481**	**65,975**	**10,272**	**76,247**
Allocation to retained earnings	2	-	2,508	(2,493)	(17)	-	-	-
Increase in common stock and issuance/redemption and remuneration of equity instruments (see Note 7.1)	(94)	949	(723)	-	-	132	(551)	(419)
Elimination of treasury stock (see Note 7.1)	119	-	(97)	-	-	22	-	22
Equity component of share-based payment plans (see Note 5.1.3)	68	-	-	-	-	68	1	69
2024 Dividends paid (see Note 7.2)	-	-	(719)	-	-	(719)	(604)	(1,323)
Effect of changes of the consolidation scope (see Note 7.1)	-	-	2	-	-	2	(692)	(690)
Sub-total of changes linked to relations with shareholders	***93***	***949***	***(1,537)***	***-***	***-***	***(495)***	***(1,846)***	***(2,341)***
2024 Net income	-	-	-	4,200	-	4,200	929	5,129
Change in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	-	-	-	-	575	575	(52)	523
Other changes	-	-	1	-	-	1	29	30
Sub-total	***-***	***-***	***1***	***4,200***	***575***	***4,776***	***906***	***5,682***
At 31 December 2024	**21,281**	**9,873**	**33,863**	**4,200**	**1,039**	**70,256**	**9,332**	**79,588**

6.1.6 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Consolidated net income (I)	**5,129**	**3,449**
Amortisation expense on tangible and intangible fixed assets (including operational leasing)	10,086	7,710
Depreciation and net allocation to provisions	(492)	(346)
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	(21)	(24)
Change in deferred taxes	143	209
Net income from the sale of long-term assets and subsidiaries	(139)	(101)
Other changes	1,700	4,748
Non-cash items included in net income and other adjustments excluding income on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (II)	**11,277**	**12,196**
Income on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,266	(379)
Interbank transactions	(19,026)	(18,239)
Customers transactions	7,014	23,841
Transactions related to other financial assets and liabilities	(24,116)	9,753
Transactions related to other non-financial assets and liabilities	4,358	6,802
Net increase/decrease in cash related to operating assets and liabilities (III)	**(26,504)**	**21,778**
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to operating activities (A) = (I) + (II) + (III)	**(10,098)**	**37,423**
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to acquisition and disposal of financial assets and long term investments	(2,310)	(206)
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to tangible and intangible fixed assets	(11,433)	(11,867)
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to investment activities (B)	**(13,743)**	**(12,073)**
Cash flow from/to shareholders	(1,428)	(3,928)
Other net cash flow arising from financing activities	155	26
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to financing activities (C)	**(1,273)**	**(3,902)**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents (D)	2,236	(2,320)
Net inflow (outflow) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)	**(22,878)**	**19,128**
Cash, due from central banks (assets)	223,048	207,013
Due to central banks (liabilities)	(9,718)	(8,361)
Current accounts with banks (see Note 3.5)	39,798	34,672
Demand deposits and current accounts with banks (see Note 3.6)	(11,131)	(10,455)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	**241,997**	**222,869**
Cash, due from central banks (assets)	201,680	223,048
Due to central banks (liabilities)	(11,364)	(9,718)
Current accounts with banks (see Note 3.5)	44,498	39,798
Demand deposits and current accounts with banks (see Note 3.6)	(15,695)	(11,131)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**219,119**	**241,997**
Net inflow (outflow) in cash and cash equivalents	**(22,878)**	**19,128**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.2 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025.

NOTE 1 MAIN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

NOTE 1.1 Introduction

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Under EU Regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002 on the application of International Accounting Standards, the Societe Generale group ("the Group") prepared its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and in force at that date. The Group includes the Societe Generale parent company (including the Societe Generale foreign branches) and all the entities in France and abroad that it controls either directly or indirectly (subsidiaries and joint arrangements) or on which it exercises significant influence (associates).

These standards are available on the European Commission website.

In accordance with the transitional measures provided by IFRS 9, the Group has elected to continue accounting for hedging transactions under IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union, including the provisions related to macro-fair value hedge accounting (IAS 39 "carve-out").

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION

As the IFRS framework does not prescribe a standard model, the format used for the primary financial statements is consistent with the format proposed by the French Accounting Standard setter – *Autorité des Normes Comptables* (ANC) – under Recommendation No. 2022-01 of 8 April 2022.

The information provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements ("Notes") is essentially both relevant and material to the Group's financial statements, businesses and circumstances in which they were carried out during the period under review.

The Group publishes its 2024 Annual Financial Report using the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) as specified by the amended Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements is the euro.

The amounts presented in the financial statements and Notes are expressed in millions of euros, unless otherwise specified. The effect of rounding may generate discrepancies between the figures reported in the financial statements and those reported in the Notes.

CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to French Ordinance n°2023-1142 of 6 December 2023 on the transposition in French law of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) and of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 (European Sustainability Reporting Standards), the Group prepared for the first time a Sustainability statement on the 2024 financial year. Direct or indirect links with the consolidated financial statements are shown in the Sustainability statement wherever the latter includes financial information.

NOTE 1.2 New accounting standards applied by the SG Group as of 1 January 2024

Amendments to IFRS 16 “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback” (available for early adoption in 2023).

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 16 “LEASE LIABILITY IN A SALE AND LEASEBACK”

These amendments provide clarifications on the subsequent measurement of leaseback transactions when the original sale of the asset meets the criteria of IFRS 15 “Revenue from contract with customers” for recognition as a sale. These amendments specify in particular how to subsequently measure the lease liability arising from these leaseback transactions, made of variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

These amendments have no material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1.3 Accounting standards, amendments or interpretations to be subsequently applied by the SG Group

The IASB published accounting standards and amendments, some of which not yet adopted by the European Union on 31 December 2024. They will enter into force for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025 at the earliest or from the date of their adoption. They were not therefore applied by the Group as at 31 December 2024.

The provisional timetable for the application of the standards with the highest impact for the Group is as follows:

2025
- Amendment to IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”

2026
- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity” (PPA and VPPA)

2027
- IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

AMENDMENT TO IAS 21 "THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES"

Published on 15 August 2023.

These amendments specify the circumstances in which a currency is exchangeable (or not) into another currency, and how to determine the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable. They also add to the list of supplementary information to be disclosed in the annex to the financial statements when a currency is not exchangeable.

The provisions of these amendments are already applied to the preparation of the Group's financial statements.

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 9 "AMENDMENTS TO THE CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS"

Published on 30 May 2024.

These amendments clarify the classification of financial assets, in particular with regard to how to assess whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. They thus clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features.

They also include specifications regarding the classification of contractually linked instruments and of financial assets guaranteed solely by security rights.

Furthermore, these amendments also specify how to apply the derecognition of financial assets settled through electronic payment systems.

New disclosures are also required on the investments in equity instruments originally designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, and the financial assets and liabilities with contingent features, such as those with ESG-linked features.

The amendments should have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 9 AND IFRS 7 "CONTRACTS REFERENCING NATURE-DEPENDENT ELECTRICITY" (PPA AND VPPA)

Published on 18 December 2024.

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 relating to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity the produced quantity of which is subject to hazard and variability.

The contracts concerned can be settled:

- through contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity: Power Purchase Agreements (PPA);
- virtually settled net for the difference between the contractually agreed price and the market price: Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA).

These amendments clarify the conditions for the application of the own use exemption which allows for the exclusion of the Group-owned PPAs from the application scope of IFRS 9.

These amendments should have no material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 18 "PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS"

Published on 9 April 2024.

This standard will supersede IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

It will not change the rules for recognising assets, liabilities, income and expenses, nor their measurement; it only addresses their presentation in the Primary financial statements and in their related notes.

The main changes introduced by this new standard affect the income statement. The latter will have to be structured by mandatory sub-totals and articulated in three categories of income and expenses: the operating income and expenses, investment income and expenses, and financing income and expenses.

For entities, for which investing in particular types of assets or providing financing to customers is one of their main business activities, such as banking and insurance entities, the standard provides for an appropriate presentation of the income and expenses relating to these activities under the operating income and expenses.

IFRS 18 also requires presenting in the notes management-defined performance measures (MPMs), *i.e.* alternative measures defined by the Management of the entity and used for public communication (justification of the use of these measures, calculation method, reconciliation with the subtotals required by the standard).

Finally, the standard provides guidance on how to aggregate and disaggregate material information in the primary financial statements and in the related notes.

The application of IFRS 18 will be required for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2027; this application will be retrospective with a restatement of comparative information.

The impact of this standard on the Group's financial statements is currently being analysed.

NOTE 1.4 Use of estimates and judgement

With a view to the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements, in application of the accounting principles described in the notes, the Management makes assumptions and estimates that may impact the amounts recognised in the income statement or under "Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses", the valuation of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, and the information disclosed in the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In order to make these estimates and assumptions, the Management uses the information available on the date when the consolidated financial statements are prepared and may exercise its judgment. Valuations based on estimates intrinsically involve risks and uncertainties relating to their materialisation in the future. Consequently, the actual final results may differ from these estimates and have a significant impact on the financial statements at that time.

The assumptions and estimates made for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements take account of the uncertainties regarding the economic consequences of the current geopolitical and macroeconomic context. The effects of these events on the assumptions and estimates used are specified in paragraph 5 of this note.

Estimates and judgment are used in particular with regard to the following items:

- the fair value on the balance sheet of the financial instruments that are not listed on an active market and are recognised as Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, Hedging derivatives, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (see Notes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4), as well as the fair value of the instruments measured at amortised cost for which this information is disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements (see Note 3.9);
- the impairment and provisions for credit risk related to financial assets measured at amortised cost (including the pricing of real estate guarantees), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and loan commitments and guarantee commitments granted measured using models or internal assumptions based on historical, current and prospective data (see Note 3.8). The use of estimates and judgment relates in particular to the assessment of the deterioration in credit risk observed since the initial recognition of financial assets and the measurement of the amount of expected credit losses on these same financial assets;
- the amortisation assumptions and conventions used to determine the maturities of financial assets and liabilities as part of the measurement and monitoring of structural interest rate risk and of the documentation of the related macro fair value hedge accounting (see Note 3.2);
- the impairment of Goodwill (see Note 2.2);
- the provisions recorded as liabilities on the balance sheet (see Notes 5.1 and 8.2);
- the estimates related to the valuation of insurance contracts assets and liabilities (see Note 4.3);
- the tax assets and liabilities recognised on balance sheet (see Note 6);
- an analysis of the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial instruments in order to determine the appropriate accounting classification (see Note 3);
- the assessment of the degree of control for the determination of the scope of consolidated entities, especially in the case of structured entities (see Note 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4);
- the determination of the lease term to be applied for recognising the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (see Note 8.3).

NOTE 1.5 Geopolitical and macroeconomic environments

2024 was marked by geopolitical uncertainties, with, in particular, the continuing conflict in Ukraine and the situation in the Middle-East. In the United States, economic growth was higher than expected, sustained by strong consumption. In the Eurozone, after a first half-year when business remained resilient especially in the services sector, economic growth slackened in the second half-year, in particular as a result of the weakness of the German economy and the political uncertainties in France. In China, the supporting measures merely prevented economic growth from further decline but without any actual economic upturn.

In this context, the Group updated the macroeconomic scenarios selected for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

These macroeconomic scenarios are taken into account in the credit loss measurement models including forward-looking data (see Note 3.8) and are also used to perform goodwill impairment tests (see Note 2.2) and tests assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets (see Note 6).

NOTE 1.5.1 MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS

As of 31 December 2024, the Group has opted for three macroeconomic scenarios to better understand the uncertainties related to the current macroeconomic context.

The assumptions selected to build these scenarios are described below:

- the central scenario (“SG Central”) predicts a low growth level in the eurozone in a context of more restrictive fiscal policy than in 2024 and of persistent geopolitical concerns. Inflation should converge with the Central banks’ targets and the monetary policy is expected to ease. In the USA, a rebound in economic growth is expected in 2025. The economic policy ushered by the new president of the United States should initially benefit American growth but could however have a negative impact later on. It would burden the other areas and increase global uncertainty;
- the favourable scenario (“SG Favourable”) describes an accelerated economic growth compared to the trajectory projected in the central scenario; this growth may result from improved supply conditions owing to a positive shock on productivity or from unexpectedly improved demand conditions. In both cases, stronger growth will have a positive impact on employment and the profitability of companies;
- the stressed scenario (“SG Stress”) corresponds to a crisis situation leading to a negative deviation in GDP compared to the central scenario. This scenario may result from a financial crisis (2008 crisis, eurozone crisis…), an exogenous crisis (Covid-19-like pandemic) or a combination of both.

These scenarios are developed by the Economic and Sector Research department of Societe Generale for all Group entities, based, in particular, on the information published by statistical institutes in each country.

Forecasts by institutions (IMF, Global Bank, ECB, OECD…) and the consensus among market economists serve as a reference to challenge the Group’s forecasts.

NOTE 1.5.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

The scenarios provided by the Group economists are incorporated into the expected credit loss provisioning models over a three-year horizon, followed by a two-year period to gradually return by the fifth year to the average probability of default observed during the calibration period. The assumptions made by the Group to develop these macroeconomic scenarios have been updated during the fourth quarter 2024.

Variables

In 2024, the Group updated the expected credit loss measurement models. This update resulted in the identification of new economic variables relevant for estimating the expected credit losses. The major variables now used in the models are the GDP growth rates, the disposable income of households, the interest-rate differential between France and Germany, the US imports, the exports from developed countries, the unemployment rates, the inflation rate in France and the yield on France ten-year government bonds.

The variables with the stronger impact on the determination of expected credit losses (GDP growth percentage for the major countries in which the Group operates, and disposable income of households in France) for each scenario are detailed hereinafter:

“SG Favourable” scenario	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
France GDP	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.3
Disposable income of households in France	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Eurozone GDP	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.2
United States GDP	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.0
Developed countries GDP(1)	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.6

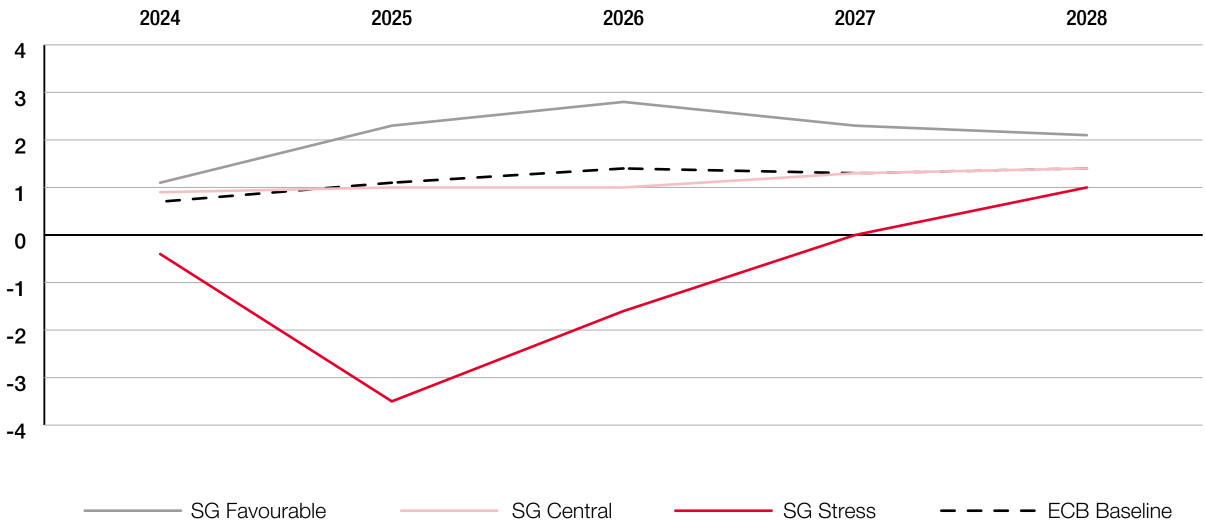
“SG Central” scenario	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
France GDP	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3
Disposable income of households in France	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Eurozone GDP	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
United States GDP	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
Developed countries GDP(1)	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6

“SG Stress” scenario	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
France GDP	(3.6)	(1.5)	0.0	1.1	1.3
Disposable income of households in France	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.3)	0.8
Eurozone GDP	(3.5)	(1.6)	0.0	1.0	1.2
United States GDP	(3.0)	(0.8)	0.7	1.8	2.0
Developed countries GDP(1)	(3.2)	(1.2)	0.4	1.4	1.6

(1) The Developed countries GDP correspond to the combination of the GDPs of the eurozone, the United States of America and Japan.

These simulations assume that the historical relationships between the key economic variables and the risk parameters remain unchanged. In reality, these correlations may be impacted by geopolitical or climatic events, or by changes in behaviour, legislative environment or credit granting policy.

The graph below shows the GDP projections in the eurozone selected by the Group for each scenario and compares them with the scenarios published by the ECB in December 2024.



	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
SG Favourable	0.9	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.1
SG Central	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4
SG Stress	0.9	(0.4)	(3.5)	(1.6)	0.0	1.0
ECB Baseline	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	

WEIGHTING OF MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS

The probabilities used are based on the differences observed over the past 25 years between the forecasts made by a consensus of economists regarding the US GDP and the actual scenario that occurred (forecast similar to the actual scenario, significantly optimistic or pessimistic).

In order to better account for a possible reversal in the cycle, the Group applies to its scenarios a weighting methodology (mainly based on the observed output gaps for the USA and the eurozone) and assigns a higher weight to the SG Central scenario when the economy is depressed. Conversely, the methodology provides for a higher weight to be assigned to the SG Stress scenario when the economy moves towards the peak of the cycle. Accordingly, the weighting applied to the SG Central scenario is set at 56% as at 31 December 2024.

PRESENTATION OF CHANGES IN WEIGHTS

	31.12.2024	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
SG Central	56%	60%	62%
SG Stress	34%	30%	28%
SG Favourable	10%	10%	10%

CALCULATION OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Credit risk cost as at 31 December 2024, insurance subsidiaries excluded, amounts to a net expense of EUR 1,530 million, increasing by EUR 505 million (49%) compared to 31 December 2023 (EUR 1,025 million).

Sensitivity tests have been performed to measure the impact of the changes in weights on the models. The sectoral adjustments (see Note 3.8) have been taken into account in these sensitivity tests. The scope of these tests includes the Stage 1 and Stage 2 outstanding loans subject to a statistical modelling of the impacts of the macroeconomic variables (which represents 88% of the expected credit losses as on 31 December 2023).

The results of these tests, taking into account the effect on the classification of the outstanding loans concerned (67% of the total outstanding loans), show that, in the event of a 100% weighting:

- of the SG Stress scenario, the impact would be an additional allocation of EUR 208 million;
- of the SG Favourable scenario, the impact would be a reversal of EUR 219 million;
- of the SG Central scenario, the impact would be a reversal of EUR 149 million.

COVID-19 CRISIS: STATE GUARANTEED LOANS (PGE)

Until 30 June 2022, the Group offered to its crisis-impacted customers (professionals and corporate customers) the allocation of State Guaranteed Loan facilities (PGE), with contractual characteristics equivalent to those of basic loans (SPPI criterion), and held by the Group under a management model aimed at collecting their contractual flows until maturity. Consequently, these loans were recorded on the consolidated balance sheet under “Customer loans at amortised cost”.

As of 31 December 2024, after the first repayments made after the end of the moratorium periods, the amount outstanding corresponding to the State Guaranteed Loans (PGE) granted by the Group is approximately EUR 5.3 billion (including EUR 1 billion classified in Stage 2 and EUR 1 billion in Stage 3). The residual portion of PGE granted by the French Retail networks amounts, as at 31 December 2024, to EUR 4.8 billion (of which EUR 0.9 billion classified in Stage 2 and EUR 0.9 billion in Stage 3); the State guarantee for these loans covers, on average, 90% of their amount.

The expected credit losses recognised as at 31 December 2024 for PGE amount to some EUR 160 million of which EUR 130 million booked by the French retail networks (including EUR 10 million in Stage 2 and EUR 110 million in Stage 3).

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE

The table below shows the changes in balance-sheet and off balance-sheet residual exposures (measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI) booked by the Group’s entities for Russian counterparties or subsidiaries of Russian groups.

	31.12.2024		30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EUR billion)	**Exposure at default**	**Gross outstanding/ commitments**	**Exposure at default**	**Gross outstanding/ commitments**	**Exposure at default**	**Gross outstanding/ commitments**
Onshore exposures on consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	0	0
Offshore exposures(1)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1
Rosbank residual exposures	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**1**	**1.1**

(1) Offshore exposures (exc. Private Banking and residual exposures linked to the disposal of Rosbank) correspond to the exposures on Russian counterparties or subsidiaries of Russian groups booked outside Russia.

Exposures in Russia and Ukraine

The Russian subsidiary LeasePlan RUS LLC was sold during the first half of 2024. The Group does not hold any entity in Russia anymore.

The Group remains present in Ukraine through its Ayvens Ukraine Limited Liability Company subsidiary, the total balance sheet of which amounts to EUR 88 million as at 31 December 2024.

Offshore exposures

The Group also holds assets on Russian counterparties; the volume of these assets dropped significantly between 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024, owing in particular to asset disposals, customer reimbursements completed without incident, and the reception of funds that settle Russian exposures.

These outstanding assets, including residual Rosbank exposure, were classified as “sensitive” from the very beginning of the conflict (see Note 3.8) and declassified to Stage 2 of impairment for credit risk or to Stage 3 when necessary.

The consequences of these classifications, as well as the account taken of the new macroeconomic scenarios to determine expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024, are described in Note 3.8.

Furthermore, to take account of these specific risk exposures, the Group supplemented the expected credit losses through a post-model adjustment, as described in Note 3.8.

Other information

Societe Generale received during 2024 financial year EUR 301 million, linked to exposures in Russia relating to its former local presence *via* Rosbank. These exposures, valued at zero or provisioned in the Group’s accounts, have been recovered in accordance with the laws in force and following approval by the relevant regulatory authorities, generating a positive contribution of some EUR 218 million after tax to the net income, Group share.

NOTE 1.6 Hyperinflation in Turkey and Ghana

The publications by the International Practices Task Force of the Center for Audit Quality, usual reference for identifying the countries in hyperinflation, show that Turkey and Ghana have been considered hyperinflationary economies since 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Accordingly, the Group applies the provisions of IAS 29 ("Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies") to prepare the individual financial statements presented in Turkish liras of the Ayvens group entities located in Turkey and the individual financial statements in cedis of the Societe Generale Ghana PLC entity located in Ghana (before their conversion to euro as part of the consolidation process), since 1 January 2022 and 1 January 2023, respectively.

The accounts of the SG Istanbul branch have, however, not been restated, their impact being non-material.

Under IAS 29, the accounting value of some balance sheet items measured at cost is adjusted, as at the closing date, for the inflation effects observed over the period. In the financial statements of the entities concerned, these adjustments are mainly applied to tangible assets (including in particular the rented car fleet, buildings), as well as to the different components of equity.

The inflation adjustments for the assets concerned and equity items, as well as for income and expenses for the period, are recognised as income or expenses on foreign exchange transactions under "Net gains and losses on financial transactions".

Thus restated, the financial statements are converted to euro based on the exchange rate applicable on the closing date.

As of 31 December 2024, a gain of EUR 111.6 million was recognised in the Net gains and losses on financial transactions from inflation adjustments for the period. After taking into account the adjustments of the other income and expense lines of the period, the impact of the restatements for hyperinflation on the consolidated pre-tax accounting result is EUR 133.9 million.

NOTE 2 CONSOLIDATION

MAKING IT SIMPLE

The various activities of the Societe Generale group in France and abroad are carried out by Societe Generale – Parent company (which includes the Societe Generale foreign branches) and by all of the entities that it controls either directly or indirectly (subsidiaries and joint arrangements) or on which it exercises significant influence (associates). All of these entities make up the scope of the Group consolidation.

Consolidation is based on a standardised accounting process so as to report in an aggregated format the accounts of Societe Generale's parent company and its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates as if they were a single entity.

For this purpoose, the individual accounts of the entities that make up the Group are restated so that they are in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the European Union, in order to present consistent information in the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, the accounting balances (assets, liabilities, income and expense) generated by transactions between Group entities are eliminated through the consolidation process so that the consolidated financial statements present only the transactions and results made with third parties outside of the Group.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The consolidated accounts bring together the accounts of Societe Generale, its foreign branches and the French and foreign entities over which the Group exercises control, joint control or significant influence.

Consolidated entities

SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries are the entities over which the Group has exclusive control. The Group controls an entity if and only if the three following conditions are met:

- the Group has power over the entity (ability to direct its relevant activities, *i.e.* the activities that significantly affect the entity's returns), through the holding of voting rights or other rights; and
- the Group has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- the Group has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

Power

When determining voting rights for the purpose of establishing the Group's degree of control over an entity and the appropriate consolidation method, potential voting rights are taken into account where they can be freely exercised at the time the assessment is made or at the latest when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities need to be made. Potential voting rights are instruments such as call options on ordinary shares outstanding on the market or rights to convert bonds into new ordinary shares.

Some rights are designed to protect the interests of their holder (protective rights) without giving that party power over the investee to which those rights relate.

If there are several investors, each with substantive rights that give them the unilateral ability to direct different relevant activities, the investor with that has the current ability to direct the activities that most significantly affect the variable returns of the investee is presumed to have power over the investee.

Exposure to variable returns

Control exists only if the Group is significantly exposed to the variability of variable returns generated by its investment or its involvement in the entity. These returns, which could be dividends, interest, fees, etc., can be only positive, only negative or both positive and negative.

Link between power and variable returns

To assess the link between power and variable returns, if the Group has been delegated decision-making rights that it exercises on behalf and for the benefit of third parties (the principals), it is presumed to act as an agent for these principals, and therefore it does not control the entity when it exercises its decision-making power. In asset management activities, an analysis shall be performed in order to determine whether the asset manager is acting as agent or principal when managing the net assets of a fund; the fund is presumed to be controlled by the asset manager if the latter is considered as a principal.

Special case of structured entities

A structured entity is an entity designed so that voting rights are not the determining factor in identifying who controls the entity. Such is the case, for example, when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

A structured entity often presents certain characteristics such as a limited business activity, a specific and carefully defined purpose, or insufficient capital to fund its activities without the use of subordinated financing. Structured entities may assume different legal forms: stock companies, partnerships, securitisation vehicles, mutual funds, unincorporated entities, etc.

When assessing the existence of control over a structured entity, all facts and circumstances shall be considered among which:

- the purpose and design of the entity;
- the structuring of the entity;
- risks to which the entity is exposed by way of its design and the Group's exposure to some or all of these risks;
- potential returns and benefits for the Group.

Unconsolidated structured entities are those that are not exclusively controlled by the Group.

JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

Through a joint arrangement (either a joint operation or a joint venture) the Group exercises joint control over an entity if decisions about the direction of its relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that collectively control the entity. Assessing joint control requires an analysis of the rights and obligations of all the parties. In the case of a joint operation, the parties to the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities.

In the case of a joint venture, the parties have rights to the net assets of the entity.

ASSOCIATES

Associates are companies over which the Group exercises significant influence and are accounted for using the equity method in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policies of an entity without exercising control. In particular, significant influence can result from Societe Generale being represented on the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board, from its involvement in strategic decisions, from the existence of significant intercompany transactions, from the exchange of management staff, or from the Company's technical dependency on Societe Generale. The Group is assumed to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of an entity when it directly or indirectly holds at least 20% of the voting rights in this entity.

Consolidation rules and methods

The consolidated financial statements are built up from the financial statements of the entities that are included in the consolidation scope. Companies with a fiscal year ending more than three months before or after that of Societe Generale prepare *pro forma* statements for a twelve-month period ended 31 December. All significant balances, profits and transactions between Group companies are eliminated.

The results of newly acquired subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from their effective acquisition date while the results of subsidiaries disposed of during the fiscal year are included up to the date where the Group relinquished control.

CONSOLIDATION METHODS

The subsidiaries, including the structured entities over which the Group has exclusive control, are fully consolidated.

In the consolidated balance sheet, full consolidation consists in replacing the value of the subsidiary's equity securities held by the Group with each of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities, in addition to the goodwill recognised when the Group assumed control over the entity (see Note 2.2). In the income statement and the statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses, the subsidiary's expense and income items are aggregated with those of the Group.

The portion of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary is presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet and income statement. However, the units of the funds controlled and consolidated by the Group that are held by third-party investors are recognised as Debt under "Other liabilities" provided that they are puttable at fair value.

In the case of a joint operation, the Group distinctly recognises in its consolidated financial statements its share in the assets and liabilities as well as its share in the related revenue and expense.

Associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is recognised, on initial recognition, under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" at the cost of the Group's investment in the joint venture or associate, including goodwill and after the date of acquisition the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the changes in the investor's share in the net asset value of the investee.

These investments are tested for impairment if there is objective evidence of impairment. If the recoverable amount of the investment (value in use or market value net of selling costs, whichever is higher) is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recorded on the balance sheet at the carrying amount of the investment. Impairment allowances and reversals are recorded under "Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method".

The Group's share in the entity's net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses is presented on separate lines in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses. If the Group's share in the losses of an entity consolidated using the equity method becomes greater than or equal to its ownership interest in the Company, the Group ceases to recognise its share in subsequent losses unless it is required to do so by legal or implied obligations, in which case it records a provision for said losses. Capital gains and losses generated on the disposal of companies accounted for using the equity method are recorded under "Net income/expense" from other assets.

CONVERSION OF FOREIGN ENTITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The balance sheet items of consolidated companies reporting in foreign currencies are converted into Euros at the official exchange rates prevailing at the closing date. Income statement items of these companies are translated into euros, at the average month-end exchange rates. Gains and losses arising from the translation of capital, reserves, retained earnings and income are recognised under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses – Translation differences". Gains and losses arising from the translation of the capital contribution of foreign branches of Group banks are also included in changes in consolidated shareholders' equity under the same heading.

In accordance with the option allowed under IFRS 1, the Group allocated all differences arising on translation of foreign entity financial statements at 1 January 2004 to consolidated reserves. As a result, if any of these entities are sold, the proceeds from the sale will only include write-backs of those translation differences arising since 1 January 2004.

CHANGES IN THE GROUP'S OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN A CONSOLIDATED ENTITY

In the event of an increase in Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary over which it already exercises control, the differences between the price paid for the additional stake and the assessed fair value of the proportion of net assets acquired at this date is recorded under "Retained earnings", Group share.

Also, in the event of a reduction in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary over which it keeps control, the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the share of interests sold is recorded under "Retained earnings", Group share.

The costs related to these transactions are recognised directly in equity.

When the Group losses control of a consolidated subsidiary, any investment retained in the former subsidiary is remeasured at fair value through profit or loss, at the same time the capital gain or loss is recorded under "Net income/expense" from assets in the consolidated income statement. The gains or losses on disposals include a share of goodwill previously allocated to the cash-generating units to which the subsidiary belongs. This share's determination is based on a normative capital allocated to the subsidiary that is sold and to the portion of cash-generating unit that is retained.

Commitments to buy out minority shareholders in fully consolidated subsidiaries

In some fully consolidated Group subsidiaries, the Group has awarded minority shareholders commitments to buy out their stakes. For the Group, these buyout commitments are put option sales (put options without transfer of the risks and advantages associated with the ownership interest before the option's exercise). The exercise price for these options can be established using a formula agreed upon at the time of the acquisition of the shares in the subsidiary that takes into account its future performance. It can also be set as the fair value of these shares at the exercise date of the options.

The commitments are recorded as follows:

- in accordance with IAS 32, the Group records a financial liability for the put options granted to minority shareholders of the subsidiaries over which it exercises control. This liability is initially recognised at the present value of the estimated exercise price of the put options under "Other liabilities";
- the obligation to recognise a liability even though the put options have not been exercised means that, in order to be consistent, the Group must use the same accounting treatment as the one applied to transactions in Non-controlling interests. As a result, the counterpart of this liability is a write-down in value of non-controlling interests underlying the options, with any balance deducted from Retained earnings, Group share;
- subsequent variations in this liability (linked to changes in the estimated exercise price of the options and the carrying value of Non-controlling interests) are recorded in full in Retained earnings, Group share;
- if the buy-out takes place, the liability is settled by the cash payment linked to the acquisition of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary. However if, when the commitment reaches its term, the buy-out has not occurred, the liability is written off against Non-controlling interests and Retained earnings, Group share for their respective portions;
- as long as the options have not been exercised, the results linked to Non-controlling interests with a put option are recorded under "Non-controlling interests" on the Group's consolidated income statement.

NOTE 2.1 Consolidation scope

The consolidation scope includes subsidiaries and structured entities under the Group's exclusive control, joint arrangements (joint ventures and joint operations) and associates whose financial statements are significant relative to the Group's consolidated financial statements, notably regarding Group consolidated total assets and gross operating income.

The main changes to the consolidation scope as at 31 December 2024, compared with the scope applicable at the closing date of 31 December 2023, are as follow in chronological order:

SALE OF SOCIETE GENERALE TCHAD

On 31 January 2024, the Group sold the totality of its participation in SG TCHAD, its Chadian subsidiary. This sale led to a reduction of EUR 0.3 billion in the total Group's balance sheet compared to 31 December 2023.

CREATION OF A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETE GENERALE AND ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale and AllianceBernstein launched Bernstein, a partnership combining their cash equities and equity research businesses.

The partnership is organised under two separate legal vehicles: Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited, covering Europe and Asia activities, with a head office in London, and Bernstein North America Holdings LLC, covering North America activities, with a head office in New York, complemented by major hubs in Paris and Hong Kong, and multiple regional offices.

Since 1 April 2024, the entity Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited, fully controlled by the Group (stake of 51%) is fully consolidated, and the entity Bernstein North America Holdings LLC, over which the Group has significant influence (stake of 33.33%) is consolidated by using equity method.

Options may allow Societe Generale, subject to regulatory approvals, to own 100% of both entities within five years.

SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN HOLDINGS LIMITED (ENTITY FULLY CONSOLIDATED)

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale acquired 51% of the holding company Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited for a purchase price of EUR 108 million.

As of 31 December 2024, the purchase price allocation exercise is still ongoing: pending this, the Group has recorded the assets and liabilities of its new subsidiary at their carrying amounts in its annual consolidated accounts as at 31 December 2024.

The purchase price allocation will be finalised within one year from the acquisition date: as of 31 December 2024, the Group recognised a goodwill of EUR 26 million (see Note 2.2).

The put option negociated to redeem non-controlling interests (49%) is recognised as a liability representing the present value of the discounted strike price for an amount of EUR 61 million with an impact in equity, Group share, of EUR 17 million as at acquisition date.

(In EURm)	Allocation as at 31 December 2024
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	4
Due from banks	246
Net tax assets	5
Customer deposits	(80)
Net other assets and liabilities	(14)
Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired (C)	161
Non-controlling interests(1) (B)	79
Purchase price (A)	108
GOODWILL (A) + (B) - (C)	**26**

(1) Non-controlling interests are measured based on the proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the revalued identifiable net assets.

BERNSTEIN NORTH AMERICA HOLDINGS LLC (ENTITY CONSOLIDATED BY EQUITY METHOD)

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale acquired 33.33% of the holding company Bernstein North America Holdings LLC for a purchase price of EUR 180 million. Optional instruments were negotiated with the counterparty, leading to the recognition of a derivative financial liability of EUR 37 million as at 31 December 2024.

DISPOSAE OF SHINE

On 28 November 2024, the Societe Generale group sold Shine to the Danish group Ageras, which took over all of the entity's activities and employees. This sale resulted in a reduction of other liabilities by EUR 0.6 billion compared to 31 December 2023.

DISPOSAL OF SOCIETE GENERALE MAROCAINE DE BANQUES, ITS SUBSIDIARIES, AND OF LA MAROCAINE VIE

On 3 December 2024, the Societe Generale group finalised the sale of SG Marocaine de Banques and its subsidiaries and the entity La Marocaine Vie to Saham group.

The sale resulted in a reduction of the Group's total balance sheet by EUR 12 billion compared to 31 December 2023, mainly including a decrease in Customer loans at amortised cost of EUR 9 billion and a decrease in Customers deposits of EUR 7 billion.

Coincidently, the Group signed put and call agreements on its stake in ALD Automotive SA in Morocco. The signing of these agreements led the Group to remove the subsidiary from the consolidation scope, resulting in a reduction of the Group's total balance sheet by EUR 0.2 billion compared to 31 December 2023.

DISPOSAL OF SOCIETE GENERALE MADAGASCAR

On 20 December 2024, the Group sold its entire participation in BFV – Societe Generale, its Malagasy subsidiary. This sale resulted in a reduction of the Group's balance sheet total of EUR 0.8 billion compared to 31 December 2023.

NOTE 2.2 Goodwill

MAKING IT SIMPLE

When the Group acquires a company, it integrates in its consolidated balance sheet all of the new subsidiary's assets and liabilities at fair value.

But the acquisition price of a company is generally higher than the net revalued amount of its assets and liabilities. The excess value, called goodwill, can represent part of the Company's intangible capital (reputation, quality of its personnel, market shares, etc.) which contributes to its overall value, or the value of the future synergies that the Group hopes to develop by integrating the new subsidiary in its existing activities.

In the consolidated balance sheet, the goodwill is recognised as an intangible asset, the useful life of which is presumed to be unlimited; it is not amortised and therefore does not generate any recurring expense in the Group's future results.

However, every year, the Group assesses whether the value of its goodwill has not depreciated. If it has, an irreversible expense is immediately recognised in the Group results, which indicates that the profitability of the intangible capital of the acquired entity is inferior to initial expectations, or that the anticipated synergies have not been fulfilled.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group uses the acquisition method to recognise its business combinations in accordance with IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”.

On the acquisition date, the acquisition cost is calculated as the total fair value of all assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued in exchange for the control of the acquired entity. The costs directly linked to business combinations are recognised in profit or loss for the period except those related to the issuance of equity or debt instruments.

Any contingent consideration is included in the acquisition cost at its fair value on the acquisition date, even if its occurrence is only potential. It is recognised under equity or debt in the balance sheet depending on the settlement alternatives. If recognised as debt, any subsequent adjustment is recorded under income for financial liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9 and within the scope of the appropriate standards for other debts. If recognised as equity instruments, these subsequent adjustments are not recorded.

On the acquisition date, as required by IFRS 3, all assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet items and contingent liabilities of this new subsidiary (even if they were not recognised before the combination) are measured individually at their fair value regardless of their purpose. At the same time, non-controlling interests are valued according to their share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity. However, for each business combination, the Group may also choose to measure non-controlling interests initially at their fair value, in which case a fraction of goodwill is allocated.

Any excess of the price paid over the assessed fair value of the proportion of net assets acquired is recorded on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet under “Goodwill”. Any deficit is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

On the acquisition date, any stake in this entity already held by the Group is remeasured at fair value through profit or loss. In the case of a step acquisition, goodwill is therefore determined by referring to the fair value on the acquisition date.

The analyses and professional appraisals required for this initial valuation must be carried out within 12 months as from the acquisition date, as must any corrections to the value based on new information related to facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. Goodwill and non-controlling interests initially recorded are consequently adjusted. On the acquisition date, each item of goodwill is allocated to one or more cash-generating units expected to derive benefits from the acquisition. When the Group reorganises its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more cash-generating units, goodwill previously allocated to modified units is reallocated to the units affected (new or existing). This reallocation is generally performed using a relative approach based on the normative capital requirements of each cash-generating unit (CGU) affected.

Goodwill is reviewed regularly by the Group and tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that its value may have diminished, and at least once a year. Any impairment of goodwill is calculated based on the recoverable value of the relevant cash-generating unit(s).

If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit(s) is less than its (their) carrying amount, an irreversible impairment is recorded in the consolidated income statement for the period under “Value adjustment on goodwill”.

As of 31 December 2024, goodwill is split into the following nine CGUs:

Pillars	Activities
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurances	
French Retail and Private Banking	Societe Generale's retail banking network, Boursorama online banking activities, wealth Management Solutions
Insurances	Life and non-life insurance activities in France and abroad (including Sogécap, Sogessur, Oradéa Vie and Antarius)
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	
Global Markets and Investor Services	Market solutions for businesses, financial institutions, the public sector, family offices and a full range of securities services, clearing services, execution, prime brokerage and custody
Financing and Advisory	Advisory and financing services for businesses, financial institutions, the public sector and transaction and payment management services
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services	
Europe	Retail banking in Europe, notably in Czech Republic (KB) and Romania (BRD)
Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas	Retail banking and consumer finance in Africa, the Mediterranean Basin and Overseas, including in Algeria (SGA), Tunisia (UIB), Cameroon (SGBC), Côte d'Ivoire (SGBCI) and Senegal (SGBS)
Equipment and Vendor Finance	Financing of sales and professional equipment by Societe Generale Equipment Finance
Auto Leasing Financial Services	Operational vehicle leasing and fleet management services (Ayvens)
Consumer Finance	Consumer finance services in Europe, in Germany (Hanseatic Bank, BDK), Italy (Fiditalia) and France (CGL)

The table below shows by CGU and by operating segment (Note 8.1) the changes over the year 2024 in the values of goodwill:

(In EURm)	Value as at 31.12.2023	Acquisitionsand other increases(1)	Disposals and other decreases(2)	Impairment	Value as at 31.12.2024
French Retail and Private Banking	**1,149**	**-**	**(30)**	**-**	**1,119**
French Retail and Private Banking	1,149	-	(30)	-	1,119
Insurances	**348**	**-**	**(3)**	**-**	**345**
Insurances	348	-	(3)	-	345
International Banking	**831**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**831**
Europe	831	-	-	-	831
Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas	-	-	-	-	-
Mobility and Financial Services	**2,564**	**152**	**(8)**	**-**	**2,708**
Equipment and Vendor Finance	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Leasing Financial Services	2,019	152	(8)	-	2,163
Consumer finance	545	-	-	-	545
Global Markets and Investor Services	**-**	**26**	**-**	**-**	**26**
Global Markets and Investor Services	-	26	-	-	26
Financing and Advisory	**57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**57**
Financing and Advisory	57	-	-	-	57
TOTAL	**4,949**	**178**	**(41)**	**-**	**5,086**

(1) The increases in goodwill relate to the acquisition of Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited (see Note 2.1) and the finalisation of the allocation of the acquisition price of LeasePlan (see below).

(2) The other decreases include the reclassification of the entities held for sale's goodwill to Non-current assets held for sale (see Note 2.5).

FINALISATION OF THE GOODWILL CALCULATION RELATED TO THE ACQUISITION OF LEASEPLAN BY ALD

On 22 May 2023, following the approval of ALD's Board of Directors and relevant regulatory authorities' approvals, ALD acquired 100% of LeasePlan for a consideration of EUR 4,969 million.

This purchase price included an earn out consideration initially estimated to EUR 70 million in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2023. The earn-out mechanism lasted until 31 December 2024, subject to an additional 6-month period in some specific circumstances.

As of 30 June 2024, the Group assessment of the earn out consideration at closing date of the transaction was EUR 142 million.

As of 31 December 2024, this amount hasn't been revised. The adjustment of EUR 72 million accounted in the first half of 2024 is the result of additional information brought to the Group's attention on the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

As the acquisition price allocation has been finalised in the first half of 2024, any subsequent variations of the earn-out fair value will be accounted through the income statement.

The amount of goodwill, provisionally estimated at EUR 1,396 million in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2023, has been adjusted to reach the final amount of EUR 1,548 million as at 31 December 2024. The table below shows the adjustments of EUR 152 million made in 2024, in addition to the adjustments of EUR -230 million made in 2023.

(In EURm)	Certified balance sheet at acquisition date	Fair value adjustment	Provisional allocation as at 31 December 2023	Fair value adjustment[1]	Final allocation as at 30 June 2024
Cash, due from central banks	3,812	-	3,812	-	3,812
Customer loans at amortised cost	615	-	615	-	615
Net non-current assets and liabilities held for sale[2]	617	33	650	-	650
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	23,891	330	24,221	2	24,223
o/w Assets under operating leases	*20,983*	*429*	*21,412*	*60*	*21,472*
Debts securities issued	(9,327)	7	(9,320)	-	(9,320)
Due to bank	(2,687)	(7)	(2,694)	-	(2,694)
Customer deposits	(11,334)	33	(11,301)	-	(11,301)
Net tax assets/liabilities	(505)	(64)	(569)	35	(534)
Net other assets and liabilities	(1,298)	(102)	(1,400)	(117)	(1,517)
Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired (C)	3,784	230	4,014	(80)	3,934
Non-controlling interests[3] (B)	513	-	513	-	513
Total purchase price (A)	4,897	-	4,897	72	4,969
GOODWILL (A) + (B) - (C)	**1,626**	**(230)**	**1,396**	**152**	**1,548**

(1) The amounts have been restated compared with the published consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2024 due to an correction of error, see below.
(2) Amount after elimination of intra-group transactions.
(3) Other equity instruments issued.

Main adjustments to LeasePlan's identifiable assets and liabilities fair value in 2024 relate to:

- a net increase of EUR 2 million in tangible and intangible assets, which breaks down into:
  - additional decrease of EUR 63 million in the value of LeasePlan's intangible assets (software) at the date of the acquisition due to a completion rate adjustment for ongoing IT developments, corrections of the scope of the software and confirmation of impairment items already existing at the acquisition date,
  - increase in leased assets of EUR 60 million and customer relationships intangible of EUR 4.6 million;
- a decrease of EUR 117 million in other net assets and liabilities mainly due to:
  - a decrease of EUR 23 million in the stake in the Please entity following an update of the valuation (the activity has been discontinued in 2022) and of the percentage of ownership by the Group,
  - a decrease of EUR 18 million related to allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables as a result of alignment to the methodology applied by the Group,
  - a decrease of EUR 73 million related to the historical motor finance commission payments (DCA – Discretionary Commission Arrangement) to be accrued for Inula Holding UK Limited. The omission of a provision from the 2023 financial statements has been considered as a prior period error and adjusted against the Goodwill;
- an increase of EUR 35 million in net deferred tax asset arising from the adjustments above.

IMPAIRMENT TEST OF CGU

The Group performed an annual impairment test on 31 December 2024 for each CGU to which goodwill had been allocated.

A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from the Group's other assets or groups of assets. Impairment tests consist into assessing the recoverable value of each CGU and comparing it with its carrying value. An irreversible impairment loss is recorded in the income statement if the carrying value of a CGU, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable value. This loss is booked under "Value adjustment on goodwill".

The recoverable amount of a CGU is calculated using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method applied to the entire CGU.

The key principles retained for the implementation of annual tests for the assessment of the recoverable value of CGUs are as follows:

- for each CGU, estimates of future distributable dividends are determined over a five-year period, based on a on a five-year (from 2025 to 2029) budget trajectory (SG Central scenario) extrapolated to 2030, the latter year being used to calculate the terminal value;
- these estimates consider the equity target allocated to each CGU, in increase compared to 31 December 2023 (13% of the risk-weighted assets of each CGU for 2024 *versus* 12% for 2023);
- the growth rates used to calculate the terminal value are determined using forecasts on sustainable long-term economic growth and inflation. These rates are estimated using two main sources, namely the International Monetary Fund and the economic analyses produced by SG Cross Asset Research which provides 2028 or 2029 forecasts;
- the central scenario makes the working assumption that governments and corporates deliver on announced policy pledges in line with a Below 2°C (B2D) scenario but falling short of Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C). The scenario assumes no major public opinion push-back, and envisions that public policies will prioritise efficient green investment, with private sector financing playing a key role. This implies significant sectorial transformations, with some sectors, seeing declining demand;
- the projected dividends are then discounted based on a rate equal to the risk-free rate grossed up by a risk premium based on the CGU's underlying activities. This risk premium, specific to each activity, is calculated from a series of equity risk premiums published by SG Cross Asset Research and from its specific estimated volatility (beta). Where appropriate, the risk-free rate is also grossed up by a sovereign risk premium, representing the difference between the risk-free rate available around monetary assignment (mainly US dollar area or Euro area) and the interest rate observed on liquid long-term treasury bonds issued (mainly US dollar area or Euro area), in proportion with risk-weighted assets for CGUs covering several countries.

As of 31 December 2024, the table below presents discount rates and long-term growth rates specific to the CGUs of the Group's three core businesses:

Assumptions as at 31 December 2024	Discount rate	Long-term growth rate
French Retail and Private Banking	9.3%	2.0%
Insurances	9.9%	2.0%
Global Markets and Investor Services	11.8%	2.5%
Financial Services	10.3%	2.0%
International Banking	11,8% to 13,5%	2,0% to 3,0%
Consumer finance	10.4%	2.0%
Mobility and Financial Services	10.5%	2.0%

These budgets are based on the following main business and macroeconomic assumptions:

Pillars	
French Retail, Private Banking and Insurances	
French Retail and Private Banking	■ Ongoing efforts to migrate operations and relationship banking at Societe Generale towards a digital model and merge the two retail banking networks
	■ Consolidation of commercial and operational efficiency in Wealth Management and continued development of synergies with retail banking network
	■ Confirmation of Boursorama's customer acquisition plan to reach more than 8 millions clients in 2026
Insurances	■ Reinforcement of integrated bank insurance model and continued dynamic growth in France and abroad in synergy with the retail banking network, Private Banking and financial services to businesses
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	
Global Markets and Investor Services	■ Thanks to the restructuring initiated and integration of Bernstein, better balance of the portfolio of businesses securing future revenues and enabling an optimisation of the use of ressources in a standardised market context
	■ Consolidation of market-leading franchises (equities) and growth mainly supported by financing and investment solutions activities
	■ Continued of optimisation measures and investments in information systems
Financing and Advisory	■ Consolidation of origination momentum of financing activities oriented towards capital consumption optimisation
	■ Consolidation of market-leading franchises (commodity and structured financing) and continued RSE business development
Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services(1)	
Europe	■ Continued adaptation of our models to capture growth potential in the region and consolidate the competitive positions of our operations
	■ Strict discipline applied to operating expenses and normalisation of cost of risk
Africa, Mediterranean Basin and French Overseas Territories	■ Consolidation of positions in a transforming perimeter
	■ Continued focus on operating efficiency (automatisation, dematerialisation, digitalisation and mutualisation initiatives) and gradual reduction cost of risk
Auto Leasing Financial Services	■ Creation of a leading global player in mobility with the integration of LeasePlan
	■ New strategic plan articulated around four priorities: clients, operational efficiency, responsibility and profitability
Consumer Finance	■ Continued adaptation of our models to capture growth potential in the region and consolidate the competitive positions of our operations
	■ Strict discipline applied to operating expenses and normalisation of cost of risk

(1) As of 31 December 2024, the assets of CGU Equipment and Vendor Finance were reclassified into Non-current Assets held for sale (see Note 2.5).

For CGUs, the tests carried out on 31 December 2024 show that the recoverable amount remains higher than the book value.

Sensitivity tests were performed to measure the impact of the change in the discount rate and in the long-term growth rate on the recoverable amount of each CGU. The results of these tests show that:

- a 50 basis point increase applied to all CGU discount rates shown in the table above would result in a decrease in the total recoverable amount of 6.4% without requiring additional impairment of any CGU;
- a 50 basis point reduction in long-term growth rates would result in a 1.9% decrease in the total recoverable amount without requiring additional depreciation of any CGU;
- by combining these two sensitivity cases, the total recoverable amount would result in a 7.9% decrease without requiring additional depreciation of any CGU.

NOTE 2.3 Additional disclosures for consolidated entities and investments accounted for using the equity method

This note provides additional disclosures for entities included in the consolidation scope.

These disclosures concern entities over which Societe Generale exercises exclusive control, joint control or significant influence, provided these entities have significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. The significance of the impact is considered in particular regarding Group consolidated total assets and gross operating income.

NOTE 2.3.1 CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Consolidated structured entities include:

- collective investment vehicles such as SICAVs (open-ended investment funds) and mutual funds managed by the Group's asset management subsidiaries;
- securitisation funds and conduits issuing financial instruments that can be subscribed for by investors and that generate credit risks inherent in an exposure or basket of exposures which can be divided into tranches; and
- asset financing vehicles (aircraft, rail, shipping or real estate finance facilities).

The Group has entered into contractual agreements with certain consolidated structured entities that may lead to financial support for these entities due to their exposure to credit, market or liquidity risks.

The Group did not provide any financial support to these entities outside of any binding contractual arrangement and, as of 31 December 2024, does not intend to provide such support.

Securities issued by structured debt vehicles carry an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee from Societe Generale for payment of amounts due by the issuer. These issuers also enter into hedging transactions with Societe Generale to enable them to meet their payment obligations. As at 31 December 2024, the amount of outstanding loans thus guaranteed is EUR 53.7 billion.

As part of its securitisation activities on behalf of its clients or investors, Societe Generale grants two liquidity lines to ABCP (Asset Back Commercial Paper) conduits for a total amount for EUR 27.2 billion as at 31 December 2024.

NOTE 2.3.2 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests refer to equity holdings in fully consolidated subsidiaries that are neither directly nor indirectly attributable to the Group. They include equity instruments issued by these subsidiaries and not held by the Group, as well as the share of income and accumulated reserves, and of unrecognised or deferred gains and losses attributable to the holders of these instruments.

Non-controlling interests amount to EUR 9,332 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 10,272 million as at 31 December 2023) and account for 12% of total shareholders' equity as at 31 December 2024 (13% as at 31 December 2023).

INFORMATION ON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY OF NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Capital and reserves	8,704	9,095
Other equity instruments issued by subsidiaries (see Note 7.1)	800	1,300
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses	(172)	(123)
TOTAL	**9,332**	**10,272**

The non-controlling interests, of significant amount in terms of contribution to the total shareholders' equity in the Group's consolidated balance sheet, relate to:

- Ayvens group;
- listed subsidiaries Komerčni Banka AS, BRD – Groupe Societe Generale SA and SG Marocaine de Banques[1];
- Sogécap, fully owned, with the subordinated notes issued in December 2014.

(In EURm)	31.12.2024				
	Group voting interest	Group ownership interest	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Total non-controlling interests	Dividends paid during the year to holders of non-controlling interests
Groupe Ayvens	68.97%	52.59%	320	4,934	(205)
Komerčni Banka AS	60.73%	60.73%	262	1,871	(243)
Sogécap	100.00%	100.00%	33	829	(33)
BRD – Groupe Societe Generale SA	60.17%	60.17%	119	729	(64)
SG Marocaine de Banques[1]	-	-	46	-	(13)
Other entities			149	969	(97)
TOTAL			**929**	**9,332**	**(655)**

(1) *The Societe Generale group sold SG Marocaine de Banques to the Saham group on 3 December 2024 (see Note 2.1).*

(In EURm)	31.12.2023				
	Group voting interest	Group ownership interest	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Total non-controlling interests	Dividends paid during the year to holders of non-controlling interests
Groupe Ayvens	68.97%	52.59%	353	5,324	(186)
Komerčni Banka AS	60.73%	60.73%	247	1,881	(185)
Sogécap	100.00%	100.00%	33	829	(33)
BRD – Groupe Societe Generale SA	60.17%	60.17%	126	681	(48)
SG Marocaine de Banques	57.67%	57.67%	49	545	(14)
Other entities			148	1,012	(103)
TOTAL			**956**	**10,272**	**(569)**

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON MAIN NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The information below concern entities or subgroups (excluding Sogécap) taken at 100% and before the elimination of intra-group operations.

(In EURm)	31.12.2024			
	Net banking income	Net income	Net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Total balance sheet
Groupe Ayvens	2,940	623	825	172,396
Komerčni Banka AS	1,400	676	585	60,066
BRD – Groupe Societe Generale SA	783	296	277	17,285
SG Marocaine de Banques[1]	464	115	89	-

(1) *The Societe Generale group sold SG Marocaine de Banques to the Saham group on 3 December 2024 (see Note 2.1).*

(In EURm)	31.12.2023			
	Net banking income	Net income	Net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Total balance sheet
Groupe Ayvens[1]	3,046	946	749	113,862
Komerčni Banka AS	1,448	640	489	60,369
BRD – Groupe Societe Generale SA	752	332	502	16,361
SG Marocaine de Banques	475	120	144	10,425

(1) *Amounts restated compared to the published financial statements as at 31 December 2023.*

NOTE 2.3.3 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES)

SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

	Joint ventures		Associates		Total investments accounted for using the equity method	
(In EURm)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Group share:						
Net income	-	7	21	16	21	24
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCOME AND UNREALISED OR DEFERRED GAINS AND LOSSES	**-**	**7**	**21**	**16**	**21**	**24**

COMMITMENTS TO RELATED PARTIES FOR ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments granted	3	-
Guarantee commitments granted	-	-
Forward financial instrument commitments	-	-

NOTE 2.3.4 SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS ON THE ABILITY TO ACCESS OR USE THE ASSETS OF THE GROUP

Legal, regulatory, statutory or contractual constraints or requirements may restrict the ability of the Group to transfer assets freely to or from entities within the Group.

The ability of consolidated entities to distribute dividends or to grant or repay loans and advances to entities within the Group depends on, among other things, local regulatory requirements, statutory reserves and financial and operating performance. Local regulatory requirements may concern regulatory capital, exchange controls or non-convertibility of the local currency (as it is the case in countries belonging to the West African Economic and Monetary Union or to the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa), liquidity ratios (as in the United States) or large exposures ratios that aim to cap the entity's exposure in relation to the Group (regulatory requirement to be fulfilled in most countries in Eastern and Central Europe, Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa). Since May 2022, Russia published legislation providing for temporary restrictions and a special procedure on cash and capital movements initiated by Russian limited companies in favour of their foreign stakeholders related to "unfriendly countries".

The ability of the Group to use assets may also be restricted in the following cases:

- assets pledged as security for liabilities, notably guarantees provided to the central banks, or assets pledged as security for transactions in financial instruments, mainly through guarantee deposits with clearing houses;
- securities that are sold under repurchase agreements or that are lent;
- assets held by insurance subsidiaries in representation of unit-linked liabilities with life-insurance policyholders;
- assets held by consolidated structured entities for the benefit of the third-party investors that have bought the notes or securities issued by the entity;
- mandatory deposits placed with central banks.

NOTE 2.4 Unconsolidated structured entities

The information provided hereafter concerns entities structured but not controlled by the Group. This information is grouped by main type of similar entities, such as Financing activities, Asset management and Others (including Securitisation and Issuing vehicles).

Asset financing includes Economic Interest Groups, partnerships and similar vehicles that provide aircraft, rail, shipping or real estate finance facilities.

Asset management includes mutual funds managed by the Group's asset management subsidiaries.

Securitisation includes securitisation funds or similar vehicles issuing financial instruments that can be subscribed for by investors and that generate credit risks inherent in an exposure or basket of exposures which can be divided into tranches.

The Group's interests in unconsolidated entities that have been structured by third parties are classified among financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet according to their nature.

NOTE 2.4.1 INTERESTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Group's interests in an unconsolidated structured entity refer to contractual and non-contractual involvements that expose the Group to the variability of returns from the performance of this structured entity.

Such interests can be evidenced by:

- the holding of equity or debt instruments regardless of their rank of subordination;
- other funding (loans, cash facilities, loan commitments, liquidity facilities);
- credit enhancement (guarantees, subordinated instruments, credit derivatives…);
- issuance of guarantees (guarantee commitments);
- derivatives that absorb all or part of the risk of variability of the structured entity's returns, except Credit Default Swap (CDS) and options purchased by the Group;
- contracts remunerated by fees indexed to the structured entity's performance;
- tax consolidation agreements.

	Asset financing		Asset management		Others	
(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Total balance sheet[(1)] of the entity	**4,790**	**4,799**	**21,418**	**19,509**	**6,787**	**11,740**
Net carrying amount of Group interests in unconsolidated structured entities						
Assets	**2,593**	**2,664**	**1,321**	**769**	**8,217**	**8,044**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	58	156	1,291	647	534	557
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,526	2,505	20	122	7,682	7,487
Others assets	9	3	10	-	1	-
Liabilities	**1,002**	**1,356**	**1,261**	**784**	**1,861**	**2,147**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	32	105	997	422	261	456
Due to banks and customer deposits	960	1,159	257	294	1,600	1,635
Others liabilities	10	92	7	68	-	56

(1) For Asset management: NAV (Net Asset Value) of funds.

The Group may grant to these entities repayable advances related to the establishment of working capital, which remain insignificant.

However, this year, the Group has not provided any financial support to these entities, except if bound to by contract, and, as of 31 December 2024, does not intend to provide such support.

The maximum exposure to loss related to interests in unconsolidated structured entities is measured as:

	Asset financing		Asset management		Others	
(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Amortised cost or fair value (according to the measurement of the financial instrument) of non-derivative financial assets entered into with the structured entity	2,535	2,633	1,970	2,395	487	514
Fair value of derivative financial assets recognised in the balance sheet	58	42	932	484	47	69
Notional amount of CDS sold (maximum amount to be paid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notional amount of financing or guarantee commitments granted	201	574	243	734	1,397	1,382
Maximum exposure to loss	**2,794**	**3,249**	**3,145**	**3,613**	**1,931**	**1,965**

The amount of maximum exposure to loss can be mitigated by:

- the notional amount of guarantee commitments received;
- the fair value of collateral received;
- the carrying amount of surety deposits received.

These mitigating amounts must be capped in case of legal or contractual limitation of their realisable or recoverable amounts. They amounted to EUR 3,404 million and mainly concern Asset financing and the others.

NOTE 2.4.2 INFORMATION ON UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES SPONSORED BY THE GROUP

The Group may have no ownership interest in a structured entity, but still be considered as a sponsor of this structured entity if it acts or has acted as:

- a structurer;
- an originator for potential investors;
- an asset manager;
- an implicit or explicit guarantor of the entity’s performance (in particular *via* capital or return guarantees granted to mutual fund unit holders).

A structured entity is also considered to be sponsored by the Group if its name includes the name of the Group or the name of one of its subsidiaries.

Conversely, entities that are structured by the Group according to specific needs expressed by one or more customers or investors are considered to be sponsored by said customers or investors.

As of 31 December 2024, the total amount of the balance sheet of these unconsolidated structured entities, sponsored by the Group, and in which the Group does not have any interest, is EUR 10,128 million.

In 2024, no significant revenue has been recognised for theses structured entities.

NOTE 2.5 Non-current assets held for sale and related debt

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A non-current asset or group of assets and liabilities is deemed to be “held for sale” if its carrying value will primarily be recovered through a sale and not through its continuing use. For this classification to apply, the asset or group of assets and liabilities must then be immediately available-for-sale in its present condition and it must be highly probable that the sale will occur within twelve months.

For this to be the case, the Group must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group of assets and liabilities) and have begun actively searching for a buyer. Furthermore, the asset or group of assets and liabilities must be measured at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.

Assets and liabilities into this category are classified as Non-current assets held for sale and Non-current liabilities held for sale with no netting.

If the fair value less selling costs of non-current assets and groups of assets and liabilities held for sale is less that their net carrying value, an impairment is then recognised in profit or loss. Moreover, Non-current assets held for sale are no longer amortised or depreciated.

As part of the execution of Societe Generale presented its strategic roadmap on 18 September 2023. It aims to develop a simplified, more synergetic and efficient model, while strengthening its capital base. To achieve this, the Group is engaged in a disposal process of several subsidiaries.

The main subsidiaries are:

- Societe Generale Equipment Finance (SGEF)

  On 11 April 2024, Societe Generale signed a memorandum of understanding with the BPCE group for the sale of the activities of Societe Generale Equipment Finance.

  The customer loans at amortised cost covered by the memorandum of understanding amounted to more than EUR 14 billion at end of December 2024. This transaction, which would be priced at EUR 1.1 billion, is expected in the first quarter of 2025.

- Societe Generale Kleinwort Hambros Bank (SGKH) and Societe Generale Private Banking Suisse (SGPBS)

  On 4 August 2024, Societe Generale signed agreements with the *Union Bancaire Privée*, UBP SA (UBP) to sell SG Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited and Societe Generale Private Banking SA (Suisse) operating from London and Geneva, respectively. The assets under management of the activities concerned by these agreements amounted to approximately EUR 28 billion at end December 2024. The sale of Societe Generale Private Banking SA (Suisse) was finalised on 31 January 2025. The disposal of SG Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited is expected to be finalised in the first half of 2025.

As of 31 December 2024, the details of the items Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale are as follows:

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current assets held for sale	**26,426**	**1,763**
Fixed assets and Goodwill	424	122
Financial assets	23,725	1,335
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*95*	*4*
Financial assets at fair value through equity	*2,904*	*-*
Securities at the amortised cost	*535*	*350*
Due from banks	*199*	*20*
Customer loans	*19,992*	*961*
Other assets	2,277	306
Non-current liabilities held for sale	**17,079**	**1,703**
Allowances	175	44
Financial liabilities	16,372	1,609
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	*15*	*-*
Due to banks	*3,714*	*42*
Customer deposits	*12,620*	*1,542*
Subordinated debt	*23*	*25*
Other liabilities	532	50

As of 31 December 2024, Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale include the assets and liabilities related to the following consolidated subsidiaries:

Mobility and Financial Services	French retail and Private Banking	International Retail Banking
Gefa Bank GmbH	SG Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited	Societe Generale de Banques en Guinée Équatoriale(1)
Fraer Leasing SPA	SG Kleinwort Hambros Trust Company (UK) Limited	Societe Generale Mauritanie(1)
Societe Generale Equipment Finance Limited	Kleinwort Benson International Trustees Limited	Societe Generale Burkina Faso(2)
SG Leasing SPA	SG Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited Guernsey Branch	Societe Generale Bénin
SG Equipment Finance Iberia, EFC, SA	SG Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited, Jersey Branch	Societe Generale Guinée
SG Equipment Finance USA Corp.	SG Kleinwort Hambros Bank Limited Gibraltar Branch	
SG Equipment Finance Italy SPA	J D Corporate Services Limited	
SG Equipment Finance Schweiz AG	SG Kleinwort Hambros Trust Company (CI) Limited	
SG Equipment Leasing Polska SP Z.O.O.	Hambros (Gibraltar Nominees) Limited	
SG Equipment Finance Benelux BV	Hambros (Guernsey Nominees) Ltd.	
Societe Generale Leasing and Renting Co. Ltd.	Elmford Limited	
SG Equipment Finance Hungary ZRT	Hanom I Limited	
Philips Medical Capital France	CDS International Limited	
Societe Generale Equipment Finance S/A – Arrendamento Mercantil	SGKH Trustees (CI) Limited	
SGEF SA	SG Kleinwort Hambros Nominees Limited	
Philips Medical Capital GmbH	Societe Generale Private Banking (Suisse) SA	
SG Equipment Finance Benelux BV Belgian Branch		
SG Equipment Finance (December) Limited		
GEFA Versicherungsdienst GmbH		

(1) The Group still intends to sell the subsidiaries Societe Generale de Banques in Equatorial Guinea and Societe Generale Mauritanie. The assets and liabilities of these entities are presented in the table of non-current assets and liabilities held for sale since 30 June 2023.

(2) The Group still intends to sell Iitbsidiary Societe Generale Burkina Faso. The assets and liabilities of this entity are presented in the table of non-current assets and liabilities held for sale since 31 December 2023.

NOTE 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

MAKING IT SIMPLE

The financial instruments represent the contractual rights or obligations to receive or to pay cash or other financial assets. The Group's banking activities generally take the form of financial instruments covering a broad spectrum of assets and liabilities, such as loans, investment portfolios (equity, bonds, etc.), deposits, regulated savings accounts, debt securities issued and derivative instruments (swaps, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives, etc.).

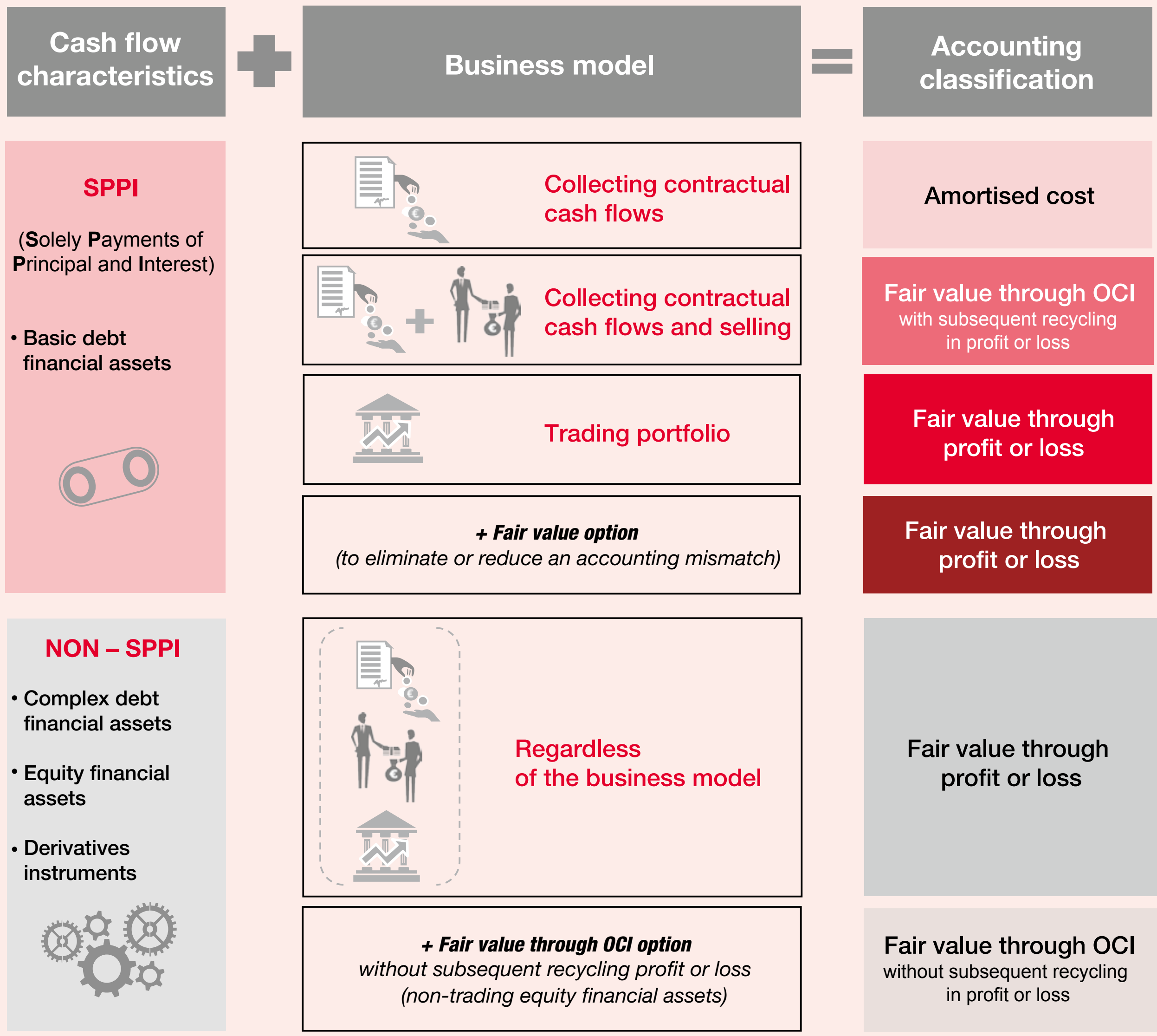
In the financial statements, the classification and valuation of financial assets and liabilities depend on their contractual characteristics and the way the entity manages those financial instruments.

However, this distinction is not applicable to derivative instruments, which are always measured at fair value in the balance sheet, no matter what their purpose is (market activities or hedging transactions).

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Classification of financial assets

At initial recognition, financial instruments are classified in the Group balance sheet in one of three categories (amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss, and fair value through other comprehensive income) that determine their accounting treatment and subsequent measurement method. Classification is based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model for managing the assets.



The accounting principles for classifying the financial assets require the entity to analyse the contractual cash flows generated by the financial instruments and to analyse the business model for managing the financial instruments.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

The aim of the analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics is to limit the option of recognising revenues from financial assets using the effective interest method exclusively to the instruments whose characteristics are similar to those of a basic lending arrangement, meaning their associated cash flows are highly predictable. All other financial instruments that do not share these characteristics are measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model used to manage them.

The contractual inflows that represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

In a basic lending arrangement, interest predominantly consists of a consideration for the time value of money and for credit risk. Interest may also include a consideration for liquidity risk, administrative costs, and a commercial profit margin. Negative interest is not inconsistent with this definition.

All financial assets that are not basic will be mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model for managing them.

Derivatives qualifying as hedging instruments for accounting purposes are recorded on a separate line in the balance sheet (see Note 3.2).

The Group can make the irrevocable decision on a security-by-security basis, to classify and measure any equity instrument (shares and other equity securities) that is not held for trading purposes at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequently, the profit or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will never be reclassified to profit or loss (only dividends on these instruments will be recognised as income).

ANALYSIS OF THE BUSINESS MODEL

The business model represents how the financial instruments are managed in order to generate cash flows and income.

The Group uses several business models in the course of exercising its different business lines. Business models are assessed on how groups of financial instruments are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a portfolio level, considering relevant evidence such as:

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's Management;
- how risks related to financial instruments within that business model are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated;
- sales of assets realised or expected (value, frequency, purpose).

To determine the classification and measurement of financial assets, three different business models shall be distinguished:

- a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows ("Collect" business model);
- a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on financial assets and selling these financial assets ("Collect and Sell" business model);
- a separate business model for other financial assets, especially those that are held for trading purposes, where collecting contractual cash flows is only incidental.

FAIR VALUE OPTION

SPPI financial assets that are not held for trading purposes can be designated, at initial recognition, at fair value through profit or loss if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces discrepancies in the accounting treatment of the related financial assets and liabilities (accounting mismatch).

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: these are financial liabilities held for trading purposes, which by default include derivative financial liabilities not qualifying as hedging instruments and non-derivative financial liabilities designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option;
- debts: these include the other non-derivative financial liabilities and are measured at amortised cost.

Derivative financial liabilities qualifying as hedging instruments are presented on separate lines of the balance sheet (see Note 3.2).

Reclassifications of financial assets

Reclassifications of financial assets are only required in the exceptional event that the Group changes the business model used to manage these assets.

These reclassifications are applied prospectively (no restatement of previously recognised profits, losses or interests).

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The valuation methods used by the Group to establish the fair value of financial instruments are detailed in Note 3.4.

Initial recognition

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet:

- as at the settlement/delivery date for securities;
- as at the trade date for derivatives;
- as at the disbursement date for loans.

For instruments measured at fair value, changes in fair value between the trade date and the settlement-delivery date are recorded in net income or in other comprehensive income, depending on the accounting classification of the financial assets in question. The trade date is the date on which the contractual commitment becomes binding and irrevocable for the Group.

Upon initial recognition, the financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value including the transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, except for the financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss, for which these costs are booked directly to the income statement.

If the initial fair value is exclusively based on observable market data, any difference between the fair value and the transaction price, *i.e.* the sales margin, is immediately recognised in profit or loss. However, if one of the valuation inputs is not observable or if the used valuation model is not recognised by the market, the recognition of the sales margin is then generally deferred in profit or loss. For some instruments, due to their complexity, this margin is recognised at their maturity or upon disposal in the event of an early sale. When valuation inputs become observable, any portion of the sales margin that has not yet been recorded is then recognised in profit or loss (see Note 3.4.7).

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset (or group of similar assets) when the contractual rights to the cash flows on the asset expire or when the Group has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows and substantially all of the risks and rewards linked to ownership of the asset.

The Group also derecognises financial assets over which it has retained the contractual rights to the associated cash flows but is contractually obligated to pass these same cash flows through to a third party ("pass-through agreement") and for which it has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards.

Where the Group has transferred the cash flows of a financial asset but has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of its ownership and has effectively not retained control of the financial asset, the Group derecognises it and, where necessary, recognises a separate asset or liability to cover any rights and obligations created or retained as a result of the transfer of the asset. If the Group has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise it in the balance sheet to the extent of its continuing involvement in said asset.

When a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety, a gain or loss on disposal is recorded in the income statement for an amount equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the payment received for it, adjusted where necessary for any unrealised profit or loss previously recognised directly in equity and for the value of any servicing asset or servicing liability. Indemnities billed to borrowers following the prepayment of their loan are recorded in profit or loss on the prepayment date in Interest and similar income.

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial liability when it is extinguished, *i.e.* when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A financial liability may also be derecognised in the event of a substantial amendment to its contractual conditions or where an exchange is made with the lender for an instrument whose contractual conditions are substantially different.

Foreign exchange transactions

At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the entity's functional currency at the prevailing spot exchange rate. Realised or unrealised foreign exchange losses or gains are recognised under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Forward foreign exchange transactions are recognised at fair value based on the forward exchange rate for the remaining maturity. Spot foreign exchange positions are valued using the official spot rates prevailing at the end of the period. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" (see Note 3.1), except when hedge accounting is applied to a cash-flow hedge transaction or to a hedge of a net investment in a foreign currency operation (see Note 3.2).

At the balance sheet date, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value (in particular, shares and other equity instruments) are translated into the entity's functional currency at the prevailing spot exchange rate. Foreign exchanges losses or gains are recognised either in profit or loss under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", or under other comprehensive income ("Unrealised and deferred gains and losses"), depending on the accounting of the gains or losses relative to these assets/liabilities.

At the balance sheet date, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are translated into the entity's functional currency at the historical exchange rate on initial recognition.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group has established procedures for determining if financial assets pass the SPPI test at initial recognition (loans granting, acquisition of securities, etc.).

All contractual terms shall be analysed, particularly those that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. A contractual term that permits the borrower or the lender to prepay or to return the debt instrument to the issuer before maturity remains consistent with SPPI cash flows, provided the prepayment amount primarily represents the principal remaining due and accrued but unpaid contractual interest, which may include a reasonable compensation. The fact that such compensation can be either positive or negative is not inconsistent with the SPPI nature of cash flows.

The prepayment compensation is considered as reasonable especially when:

- the amount is calculated as a percentage of the outstanding amount of the loan and is capped by regulations (in France, for example, compensation for the prepayment of mortgage loans by individuals is legally capped at an amount equal to six months of interest or 3% of the principal outstanding), or is limited by competitive market practices;
- the amount is equal to the difference between contractual interest that should have been received until the maturity of the loan and the interest that would be obtained by the reinvestment of the prepaid amount at a rate that reflects the relevant benchmark interest rate.

Some loans are prepayable at their current fair value, while others can be prepayable at an amount that includes the fair value cost to terminate an associated hedging swap. It is possible to consider such prepayment amounts as SPPI provided that they reflect the effect of changes in the relevant benchmark interest rate.

Basic financial assets (SPPI) are debt instruments which mainly include:

- fixed-rate loans;
- variable-rate loans that can include caps or floors;
- fixed or variable-rate debt securities (government or corporate bonds, other negotiable debt securities);
- securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos);
- guarantee deposits paid;
- trade receivables.

Contractual terms that would introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows, unrelated to a basic lending arrangement (such as exposure to changes in equity prices or stock indexes for instance, or leverage features), could not be considered as being SPPI, except if their effect on the contractual cash flows remains minimum (*de minimis* character of their variability).

Non-basic financial assets (non-SPPI) mainly include:

- derivative instruments;
- shares and other equity instruments held by the entity;
- equity instruments issued by mutual funds;
- debt financial assets that can be converted or redeemed into a fixed number of shares (convertible bonds, equity-linked securities, etc.);
- structured instruments whose cash flows are indexed, in part or in whole, to a benchmark index.

The Basic financial assets (SPPI) held by the Group include the financing of sustainable development projects (labelled Environment Social and Governance) in the form of Sustainability-linked bonds, social bonds and Green bonds with SPPI-compliant contractual cash flows.

Non-basic financial assets (non-SPPI) include the structured instruments whose cash flows are indexed, in whole or in part, to an index that is not specific to the issuer, such as an ESG market index.

Impact loans have been granted by the Group to support enterprises in their Sustainability approach through an incentive mechanism that reviews the margin according to ESG criteria specific to the borrower or to the achievement by the latter of sustainable development goals (Sustainability-linked loans). At the end of 2024, the outstanding amount of impact loans valued at amortised cost reached approximately EUR 7.5 billion and came jointly with financing commitments of approximately EUR 20.6 billion. The Sustainability objectives set can be, for example, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of cultivated areas with alternatives to synthetic plant protection products, the increase in the representation of women in management bodies, the reduction of water use. As a result of their analysis, these loans have been classified as basic financial assets (SPPI) provided that their flows meet the SPPI criteria and the ESG component fulfills the *de minimis* criterion.

During the 2nd quarter 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 which clarify the classification of financial assets, in particular the way to assess the consistency of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset with a basic lending arrangement. They thus clarify the classification of the impact loans granted by the Group.

Analysing the contractual cash flows may also necessitate comparing them with those of a benchmark instrument when the "time value of money" component included in the interests is likely to be modified owing to the contractual clauses of the instrument. This is the case, for example, when the interest rate of a financial instrument is periodically revised but the periodicity of revision does not match the term for which the interest rate is set (such as an interest rate revised monthly based on a one-year rate) or when the interest rate of a financial instrument is periodically revised based on an average of short- and long-term interest rates.

If the difference between the undiscounted contractual cash flows and the undiscounted benchmark cash flows is or may become significant, then the instrument is not considered basic.

Depending on the contractual terms, the comparison with benchmark cash flow may be performed through a qualitative assessment; but in other cases, a quantitative test is required. The difference between contractual and benchmark cash flows has to be considered in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the instrument. When performing this benchmark test, the entity considers factors that could affect future undiscounted contractual cash flows: using the yield curve at the date of the initial assessment is not enough, and the entity also has to consider whether the curve could change over the life of the instrument according to reasonably possible scenarios.

Within the Group, the financial instruments concerned by a benchmark test include, for instance, variable-rate housing loans for which interest rates are reset every year based on the twelve-month Euribor average observed over the two months previous to the reset. Another example is loans granted to real estate professionals for which interest is revised quarterly based on the one-month Euribor average observed over the three months previous to the reset. Following the benchmark analysis performed by the Group, it has been concluded that these loans are basic.

Furthermore, a specific analysis of contractual cash flow is required when financial assets are instruments issued by a securitisation vehicle or a similar entity that prioritises payments to holders using multiple contractually-linked instruments that create concentrations of credit risk (tranches). When assessing whether contractual cash flows are SPPI or not, the entity must analyse the contractual terms, as well as the credit risk of each tranche and the exposure to credit risk in the underlying pool of financial instruments. To that end, the entity must apply a "look-through approach" to identify the underlying instruments that are creating the cash flows.

The information on the types of risks, the risk management linked to financial instruments as well as the information on capital management and compliance with regulatory ratios, required by IFRS as adopted by the European Union, are disclosed in Chapter 4 of the present Universal Registration Document (Risks and capital adequacy).

NOTE 3.1 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

OVERVIEW

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Trading portfolio	391,379	295,933	366,087	281,335
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	118,928		114,651	
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option	15,741	100,681	15,144	94,249
TOTAL	**526,048**	**396,614**	**495,882**	**375,584**
o/w securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements	*148,255*	*139,880*	*159,119*	*139,145*

NOTE 3.1.1 TRADING PORTFOLIO

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The trading book contains the financial assets and liabilities held or accrued for the purpose of capital markets activities.

This portfolio also includes, among other trading assets, the physical stocks of raw materials that the Group might hold a market-maker on commodity derivatives.

Derivative financial instruments are classified into the trading portfolio, unless they qualify as hedging instruments (see Note 3.2).

The financial instruments recorded in the trading portfolio are measured at fair value as at the closing date and recognised in the balance sheet under "Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". The changes in fair value and revenues associated to those instruments are recorded in profit or loss under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

TRADING ACTIVITIES

Financial assets held for trading are:

- acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- held for market-making purposes; or
- acquired for the purposes of the specialised management of a trading portfolio, including derivative financial instruments, securities or other financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Global market activities

The trading business model is applied by Global Banking and Investor Solutions to manage its global market activities.

It is also applied for managing syndicated loan commitments and loans that are not intended to be kept by the Group and that have been identified since their origination as to be sold in the short term (within 6 to 12 months) on the secondary market, as well as for loans originated by the Group through originate-to-distribute activities and that are expected to be sold shortly.

Financial assets held in run-off portfolios are also monitored based on their fair value. Although those portfolios are not related to market activities, those assets are presented amongst trading portfolio and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Trading portfolio includes all the financial assets held for trading purpose regardless of the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. Only non-SPPI financial assets that are not held for trading are classified amongst Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (see section 3.1.2).

ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bonds and other debt securities	48,226	39,427
Shares and other equity securities	89,995	71,694
Securities purchased under resale agreements	148,207	159,073
Trading derivatives[1]	96,745	83,535
Loans, receivables and other trading assets	8,206	12,358
TOTAL	**391,379**	**366,087**
o/w securities lent	*23,081*	*14,509*

(1) See Note 3.2 Financial derivatives.

LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Amounts payable on borrowed securities	43,076	42,483
Bonds and other debt instruments sold short	5,788	7,306
Shares and other equity instruments sold short	2,468	2,091
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	136,929	137,019
Trading derivatives[1]	105,431	89,803
Borrowings and other trading liabilities	2,241	2,633
TOTAL	**295,933**	**281,335**

(1) See Note 3.2 Financial derivatives.

NOTE 3.1.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss include:

- loans, bonds and bond equivalents that are not held for trading purposes and do not pass the SPPI test (non-basic or non-SPPI instruments);
- shares and share equivalents that are not classified in any other sub-category: trading book at fair value through profit or loss, instruments designated by the Group at fair value through other comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss.

These assets are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and changes in the fair value of these instruments (excluding interest income) are recorded in profit or loss under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bonds and other debt securities	34,449	30,677
Shares and other equity securities	71,020	68,691
Loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	13,459	15,283
TOTAL	**118,928**	**114,651**

BREAKDOWN OF LOANS, RECEIVABLES AND SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Short-term loans	1,966	1,360
Equipment loans	8,651	10,052
Other loans	2,842	3,871
TOTAL	**13,459**	**15,283**

The loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements recorded in the balance sheet under "Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss" are mainly:

- loans that include prepayment features with compensation that do not reflect the effect of changes in the benchmark interest rate;
- loans with indexation clauses that do not qualify them as basic loans (SPPI).

NOTE 3.1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS USING FAIR VALUE OPTION

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In addition to the financial assets and liabilities held for trading, and the financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, the same items in the financial statements include the non-derivative financial assets and liabilities that the Group has designated at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of these instruments (including interest) are recorded in profit or loss under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", except the share related to the Group's own credit risk on financial liabilities which is booked under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses".

Furthermore, in case of derecognition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option before its contractual maturity, any gains and losses, related to the Group's own credit risk are booked under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses" and then reclassified under "Retained earnings" at the beginning of the subsequent financial year.

For financial assets, this option may only be used to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches that would otherwise arise from applying different accounting treatments to certain related financial assets and liabilities.

For financial liabilities, this option may only be used in the following cases:

- to eliminate or reduce discrepancies in the accounting treatment of certain related financial assets and liabilities;
- when it applies to a hybrid financial instrument with one or more embedded derivatives, which should be recognised separately;
- when a group of financial assets and/or liabilities is managed together and its performance is measured at fair value.

ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bonds and other debt securities	14,394	13,821
Loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	57	68
Separate assets for employee benefits plans[1]	1,290	1,255
TOTAL	**15,741**	**15,144**

(1) *Including, as at 31 December 2024, EUR 1,092 million of separate assets for defined post-employment benefit plan compared to EUR 1,076 million as at 31 December 2023 (see Note 5.1.2).*

LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option predominantly consist of structured bonds issued by the Societe Generale group.

The Group thus recognises structured bonds issued by Societe Generale Corporate and Investment Banking at fair value through profit or loss. These issuances are purely commercial and the associated risks are hedged on the market using financial instruments managed in trading portfolios. By using the fair value option, the Group can ensure consistency between the accounting treatment of these bonds and that of the derivatives hedging the associated market risks, which have to be carried at fair value.

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	Fair value	Amount redeemable at maturity	Fair value	Amount redeemable at maturity
Financial instruments measured using fair value option through profit or loss	100,681	100,933	94,249	99,500

The revaluation differences attributable to the Group's issuer credit risk are determined using valuation models taking into account the Societe Generale group's most recent financing terms and conditions on the markets and the residual maturity of the related liabilities.

Changes in fair value attributable to own credit risk generated an equity loss of EUR 254 million before tax. As at 31 December 2024, the total amount of changes in fair value attributable to own credit risk represents a total loss of EUR 189 million before tax.

NOTE 3.1.4 NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Net gain/loss on trading portfolio (excluding derivatives)	17,593	8,844
Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss(1)	3,636	6,272
Net gain/loss on financial instruments measured using fair value option	(3,055)	(4,793)
Net gain/loss on derivative instruments	(7,849)	(1,310)
Net gains/loss on hedging instruments(2)	(119)	169
Net gain/loss on fair value hedging derivatives	*1,495*	*3,141*
Revaluation of hedged items attributable to hedged risks(3)	*(1,621)*	*(2,973)*
Ineffective cut of the cash flow hedges	*7*	*1*
Net gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions	943	1,145
TOTAL(4)	**11,149**	**10,327**
o/w gains on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	*1,287*	*1,148*

(1) This item includes realised and unrealised gains and losses on debt and equity instruments, with the exception of the income component of debt instruments representative of an interest rate, which is recorded under net interest margin (see Note 3.7).

(2) This item includes only the net gain/loss on hedging transactions related to financial instruments. For the hedging transactions related to non-financial assets and liabilities, the net gain/loss on hedging transactions is included under the income statement of the hedged item.

(3) This item includes the revaluation of fair value hedged items, including the change in revaluation differences in portfolios hedged against interest rate risk.

(4) Including EUR +5,114 million for insurance subsidiaries in 2024 (EUR +5,638 million in 2023). This amount shall be understood taking into account the financial income and expenses of the insurance contracts (see Note 4.3 Detail of performance of insurance activities).

Insofar as income and expenses recorded in the income statement are classified by nature rather than by purpose, the net income generated by activities in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss must be assessed as a whole. It should be noted that the income shown here does not include the refinancing cost of these financial instruments, which is shown under interest expense and interest income.

NOTE 3.2 Financial derivatives

MAKING IT SIMPLE

Derivative instruments are financial instruments for which the value changes according to that of an underlying item and can be accompanied by a leverage effect. The items underlying these instruments are various (interest rates, exchange rates, equity, indexes, commodities, credit rating…), as are their forms (forward contracts, swaps, calls and puts…).

The Group may use these derivative instruments for their market activities to provide to its customers solutions to meet their risk management or revenue optimisation needs. In that case, they are accounted for as trading derivatives.

The Group may also use derivative instruments to manage and hedge its own risks. In which case, they are qualified as hedging derivatives. Hedging transactions can concern individual items or transactions (micro-hedging relationships) or portfolios of financial assets and liabilities that can generate a structural interest-rate risk (macro-hedging relationships).

Contrary to other financial instruments, derivative instruments are always measured at fair value in the balance sheet, regardless their purpose (market activities or hedging transactions). The fair value adjustments of trading derivatives are directly recognised in the income statement. However, the hedge accounting method allows for the linking of the fair value adjustment of hedging derivatives with the accounting treatment of the transactions and hedged instruments in order to eliminate or reduce volatility in the income statement.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Derivatives are financial instruments meeting the following three criteria:

- their value changes in response to a change in a specified interest rate, foreign exchange rate, share price, index of prices, commodity price, credit rating, etc.;
- they require little to no initial investment;
- they are settled at a future date.

All financial derivatives are recognised at fair value in the balance sheet as financial assets or financial liabilities. They are considered to be trading derivatives, unless they are designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes.

Special case – derivatives having societe generale shares as their underlying instrument

Financial derivatives having Societe Generale shares as their underlying instrument or shares in Group subsidiaries and whose termination entails the payment of a fixed amount in cash (or another financial asset) against a fixed number of Societe Generale shares (other than derivatives) are equity instruments. These instruments, and any related premiums paid or received, are recognised directly in equity, and any changes in the fair value of these derivatives are not recorded. For sales of put options on Societe Generale shares and forward purchases of Societe Generale shares, a debt is recognised for the value of the notional amount with a contra entry in equity.

Other financial derivatives having Societe Generale shares as their underlying instrument are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value in the same manner as derivatives with other underlying instruments.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host instrument.

Where the host contract is a financial asset, the entire hybrid contract is measured at fair value through profit or loss because its contractual cash flows do not pass the SPPI test.

Where the host contract is a financial liability and is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract if:

- at acquisition, the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host; and
- it would meet the definition of a derivative.

Once separated, the derivative is recognised at fair value in the balance sheet under “Financial assets” or “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” under the aforementioned conditions. The host contract is classified under one of the financial liability categories measured at amortised cost.

NOTE 3.2.1 TRADING DERIVATIVES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Trading derivatives are recorded in the balance sheet under "Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". Changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Changes in the fair value of financial derivatives involving counterparties that subsequently proved to be in default are recorded under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" until the termination date of these instruments. On this termination date, the receivables and debts on these counterparties are recognised at fair value in the balance sheet. Any further impairment of these receivables is recognised under "Cost of credit risk" in the income statement.

FAIR VALUE

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Interest rate instruments	40,255	36,518	42,479	38,681
Foreign exchange instruments	28,123	27,898	18,805	20,025
Equities & index Instruments	27,068	38,564	19,772	28,612
Commodities Instruments	54	112	84	208
Credit derivatives	686	861	1,986	963
Other forward financial instruments	559	1,478	409	1,314
TOTAL	**96,745**	**105,431**	**83,535**	**89,803**

The Group uses credit derivatives in the management of its corporate credit portfolio, primarily to reduce individual, sectorial and geographical concentration and to implement a proactive risk and capital management approach. All credit derivatives, regardless of their purpose, are measured at fair value through profit or loss and cannot be qualified as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Accordingly, they are recognised at fair value among trading derivatives.

COMMITMENTS (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Interest rate instruments	**11,569,327**	**10,688,510**
Firm instruments	9,772,291	8,733,370
Swaps	*8,093,140*	*6,927,744*
FRAs	*1,679,151*	*1,805,626*
Options	1,797,036	1,955,140
Foreign exchange instruments	**6,113,133**	**4,515,280**
Firm instruments	4,002,611	3,389,444
Options	2,110,522	1,125,836
Equity and index instruments	**982,592**	**924,940**
Firm instruments	142,454	143,886
Options	840,138	781,054
Commodities instruments	**20,824**	**19,471**
Firm instruments	15,105	13,723
Options	5,719	5,748
Credit derivatives	**128,196**	**133,748**
Other forward financial instruments	36,995	25,456
TOTAL	**18,851,067**	**16,307,405**

NOTE 3.2.2 HEDGING DERIVATIVES

According to the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Group made the choice to maintain the IAS 39 provisions related to hedge accounting. Consequently, equity instruments held (shares and other equity securities) do not qualify for hedge accounting regardless of their accounting category.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In order to be hedged against certain market risks, the Group sets up hedging derivatives. From an accounting standpoint, the Group designates the hedging transaction as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge, or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, depending on the risk and on the instruments to be hedged.

To designate an instrument as a hedging derivative, the Group documents the hedging relationship in detail, from inception. This documentation specifies the asset, liability, or future transaction hedged, the risk to be hedged and the associated risk management strategy, the type of financial derivative used and the valuation method that will be used to measure its effectiveness.

The derivative designated as a hedging instrument must be highly effective in offsetting the change in fair value or cash flows arising from the hedged risk. This effectiveness is verified when changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged instrument are almost entirely offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument, with the expected ratio between the two changes ranging from 80% to 125%. Effectiveness shall be assessed both when the hedge is first set up and throughout its life. Effectiveness is measured each quarter prospectively (expected effectiveness over the future periods) and retrospectively (effectiveness measured on past periods). Where the effectiveness falls outside the range specified above, hedge accounting is discontinued.

Hedging derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet under “Hedging derivatives”.

Fair value hedges

The purpose of these hedges is to protect the Group against an adverse fluctuation in the fair value of an instrument which could affect profit or loss if the instrument were derecognised from the balance sheet.

Changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are recorded in the income statement under “Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”; for interest rate derivatives, however, accrued interest income and expenses on the derivative are recorded in the income statement under “Interest and similar income/Interest and similar expense” – Hedging derivatives symmetrically to the accrued interest income and expenses related to the hedged item.

In the balance sheet, the carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted for the gains and losses attributable to the hedged risk, which are reported in the income statement under “Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”. To the extent that the hedge is highly effective, changes in the fair value of the hedged item and changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are accurately offset through profit or loss, the difference corresponding to an ineffectiveness gain or loss.

Prospective effectiveness is assessed *via* a sensitivity analysis based on probable market trends or *via* a regression analysis of the statistical relationship (correlation) between the hedged risk component and the hedging instrument. Retrospective effectiveness is assessed by comparing any changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument with any changes in the fair value of the hedged item.

If it becomes apparent that the derivative has ceased to meet the effectiveness criteria for hedge accounting or if it is terminated or sold, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Thereafter, the carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability ceases to be adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk and the cumulative adjustments previously recognised under hedge accounting are amortised over its remaining life. Hedge accounting is also discontinued if the hedged item is sold prior to maturity or early-redeemed, the valuation adjustments are then immediately recognised in the income statement.

Cash flow hedges

The purpose of interest rate cash flow hedges is to protect against changes in future cash flows associated with a financial instrument on the balance sheet (loans, securities or floating-rate notes) or with a highly probable future transaction (future fixed interest rates, future exchange rates, future prices, etc.). The purpose of these hedges is to protect the Group against adverse fluctuations in the future cash-flows of an instrument or transaction that could affect profit or loss.

The prospective effectiveness of the hedge is assessed *via* a sensitivity analysis based on probable market input trends or *via* a regression analysis of the statistical relationship (correlation) between the hedged risk component and the hedging instrument. The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method, which consists in i) creating a hypothetical derivative which bears exactly the same characteristics as the instrument being hedged (in terms of notional amounts, date on which the rates are reset, interest rate, exchange rate, etc.), but moves in the opposite direction and whose fair value is nil when the hedge is set up, then ii) comparing the expected changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative with those of the hedging instrument (sensitivity analysis) or performing a regression analysis on the prospective effectiveness of the hedge.

The changes in fair value of the hedging financial instruments are recorded directly as Unrealised or deferred gains and losses for their effective portion, while the ineffective portion is recognised under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss". With regard to interest rate derivatives, the portion corresponding to the rediscount of the derivative financial instrument is recorded in the income statement under "Interest and similar income/Interest and similar expense" symmetrically to the interest income or expense related to the hedged item.

The gains or losses, realised or unrealised, accumulated directly in equity for the effective portion of these changes in value, are carried in equity to be recycled in the income statement when the expected hedged cash flows impact the income statement. With regard to the hedging flows related to a variable-rate financial instrument recorded on the balance sheet, recycling is done as and when the hedged interest income or expenses are recognised in the income statement. In the case of hedging of future transactions, if it is the future sale of a financial instrument, recycling takes place on the date when the sold instrument is derecognised; if the transaction is settled through the recognition on the balance sheet of a financial instrument, the gains or losses accumulated in equity are carried in it, before being recycled in the income statement at the same pace as the hedged cash flows generated by the instrument then recognised on the balance sheet.

Whenever the hedging derivative ceases to meet the effectiveness criteria for hedge accounting or is terminated or sold or if the future transaction hedged is no more probable, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The amounts previously recognised directly in equity are reclassified in the income statement over the periods during which interest income is affected by the cash flows from the hedged item. If the hedged item is sold or redeemed earlier than expected or if the hedged forecast transaction ceases to be expected, the unrealised gains and losses recognised in equity are immediately reclassified in the income statement.

Hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation

The purpose of a hedging of a net investment in a foreign company is to protect against exchange rate risk.

The hedged item is an investment in a country whose currency differs from the Group's functional currency. The hedge therefore serves to protect the net position of a foreign subsidiary or branch against an exchange rate risk linked to the entity's functional currency.

The hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation follows the same accounting principles as the cashflow hedge relationships. Thus, the effective portion of the changes in fair value of a hedging derivative designated for accounting purposes as the hedge of a net investment is recognised in equity under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses", while the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement under "Gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Portfolio hedges (macro-hedge)

In this type of hedge, interest rate derivatives are used to globally hedge the structural interest rate risk resulting mainly from Retail Banking activities. In accounting for these transactions, are either documented as fair value hedges or as cash flow hedges, depending on the Group entities.

Group entities documenting a macro fair value hedge of fixed rate assets and liabilities portfolios, apply the IAS 39 "carve-out" standard as adopted by the European Union, which facilitates:

- the application of fair value hedge accounting to the macro-hedges used for asset-liability management, including customer demand deposits in the fixed-rate positions being hedged;
- the performance of the effectiveness tests.

The accounting treatment of the financial derivatives designated as macro fair value hedges is similar to that of other fair value hedging instruments. Changes in the fair value of the portfolio of macro-hedged instruments measured based on the modelled synthetic instrument are reported on a separate line in the balance sheet under "Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk" through profit or loss.

Group entities documenting a macro cash flow hedge apply the same accounting principles as those presented above for cash flow hedge. Thus, macro-hedged assets or liabilities portfolios are not measured at fair value for the hedged risk.

In the case of macro cash flow hedge, hedged portfolios include assets or liabilities at variable rate.

Finally, regardless of the documentation used for these macro-hedges, they require the implementation of three tests to measure the effectiveness of the relationship:

- a non-over-coverage test to ensure, prospectively and retrospectively, that the nominal amount of the portfolios covered is higher than the notional amount of the hedged instruments for each future maturity band and each rate generation;
- a test of non-disappearance of the hedged item, which consists in prospectively and retrospectively ensuring that the historically covered maximum position is less than the notional amount of the hedged instruments on the closing date considered for each maturity band and each generation of rates;
- a quantitative test to retrospectively ensure that the fair value changes in the modelled synthetic instrument offset the changes in fair value of the hedged instruments.

The sources of ineffectiveness of the macro-hedges implemented in the Group result from the latest fixing of the variable leg of the hedging swaps, the two-curve valuation of the collateralised hedging instruments, the possible mismatches of interests between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and the consideration of counterparty risk on the hedging instruments.

FAIR VALUE

(In EURm)	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value hedge	**8,850**	**15,000**	**10,113**	**18,182**
Interest rate instruments	8,829	14,999	10,112	18,181
Foreign exchange instruments	1	1	1	1
Equity and index Instruments	20	-	-	-
Cash flow hedge	**277**	**551**	**321**	**475**
Interest rate instruments	199	526	309	394
Foreign exchange instruments	56	23	5	56
Equity and index Instruments	22	2	7	25
Net investment hedge	**106**	**199**	**151**	**51**
Foreign exchange instruments	106	199	151	51
TOTAL	**9,233**	**15,750**	**10,585**	**18,708**

The Group sets up hedging relationships recognised for accounting purposes as fair value hedges in order to protect its fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities (primarily loans/borrowings, securities issued and fixed-rate securities) against changes in long-term interest rates. The hedging instruments used mainly consist of interest rate swaps.

Furthermore, through some of its Corporate and Investment Banking operations, the Group is exposed to future cash flow changes in its short and medium-term funding requirements and sets up hedging relationships recognised for accounting purposes as cash flow hedges. Highly probable funding requirements are determined using historic data established for each activity and representative of balance sheet outstanding. These data may be increased or decreased by changes in management methods.

Finally, as part of their management of structural interest rate and exchange rate risks, the Group's entities set up fair value hedge for portfolios of assets or liabilities for interest rate risk as well as cash flow hedge and net investment hedge for foreign exchange risk.

As part of its structural interest rate risk management, the Group has adjusted the level of hedging of the fixed rate liabilities (*i.e.*, customer deposits). While fixed-rate receiver swaps contracted out to hedge the interest rate risk, fixed-rate payer swaps were used into to reduce the hedge. Under IAS 39, these instruments were designated as portfolio hedging instruments (macro hedge accounting). In 2023 and 2024, the Group transferred to a trading portfolio both the swaps taken out to reduce the macro-hedge and the corresponding initial hedging swaps (receiver fix interest rate). The tables in this note include the effect of this reclassification.

As at 31 December 2024, the revaluation differences on macro-hedged fixed-rate assets portfolios and fixed-rate liabilities portfolios are still negative. We however note that the interest rate environment stabilised in 2024 compared to the two previous years. On the asset side of the balance sheet, the revaluation difference on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk amounts to EUR -292 million as at 31 December 2024 (compared to EUR -433 million as at 31 December 2023); and on the liabilities side, the revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk amounts to EUR -5,277 million as at 31 December 2024 (against EUR -5,857 million as at 31 December 2023).

COMMITMENTS (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Interest rate instruments	**613,674**	**668,657**
Firm instruments[(1)]	610,683	665,813
Swaps	*438,681*	*520,808*
FRAs	*172,002*	*145,005*
Options[(1)]	2,991	2,844
Foreign exchange instruments	**11,056**	**8,355**
Firm instruments	11,056	8,355
Equity and index instruments	**338**	**226**
Firm instruments	338	226
TOTAL	**625,068**	**677,238**

(1) Amounts restated compared to the published financial statements as at 31 December 2023.

MATURITIES OF HEDGING FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

These items are presented according to the contractual maturity of the financial instruments.

(In EURm)	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.2024
Interest rate instruments	73,886	76,755	328,868	134,165	613,674
Foreign exchange instruments	3,562	6,660	834	-	11,056
Equity and index instruments	82	80	174	2	338
TOTAL	**77,530**	**83,495**	**329,876**	**134,167**	**625,068**

FAIR VALUE HEDGE: BREAKDOWN OF HEDGED ITEMS

	31.12.2024		
(In EURm)	Carrying amount	Cumulative change in the fair value[2]	Change in the fair value booked during the period[3]
Hedge of interest rate risk			**(1,621)**
Hedged assets	118,572	23	551
Due from banks, at amortised cost	*1,466*	*(30)*	*30*
Customer loans, at amortised cost	*11,976*	*(73)*	*104*
Securities at amortised cost	*3,889*	*(106)*	*(47)*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	*31,008*	*524*	*(19)*
Customer loans (macro hedged)[1]	*70,233*	*(292)*	*483*
Hedged liabilities	285,247	(9,108)	(2,172)
Debt securities issued	*70,889*	*(1,881)*	*(814)*
Due to banks	*20,749*	*(678)*	*(398)*
Customer deposits	*13,365*	*31*	*(29)*
Subordinated debts	*15,238*	*(1,303)*	*142*
Customer deposits (macro hedged)[1]	*165,006*	*(5,277)*	*(1 073)*
Hedge of currency risk			**(0)**
Hedged liabilities	201	0	(0)
Subordinated debts	*201*	*0*	*(0)*
Hedge of equity risk			**(1)**
Hedged liabilities	47	24	(1)
Other liabilities	*47*	*24*	*(1)*
TOTAL			**(1,622)**

	31.12.2023		
(In EURm)	Carrying amount	Cumulative change in the fair value[(2)]	Change in the fair value booked during the period[(3)]
Hedge of interest rate risk			**(2,973)**
Hedged assets	97,107	(189)	3,111
Due from banks, at amortised cost	*1,382*	*(56)*	*45*
Customer loans, at amortised cost	*8,016*	*(145)*	*160*
Securities at amortised cost	*2,391*	*(59)*	*202*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	*26,455*	*504*	*971*
Customer loans (macro hedged)[(1)]	*58,863*	*(433)*	*1,733*
Hedged liabilities	166,359	(10,743)	(6,084)
Debt securities issued	*41,632*	*(2,666)*	*(1,756)*
Due to banks	*20,426*	*(1,082)*	*(850)*
Customer deposits	*13,856*	*(3)*	*(83)*
Subordinated debts	*10,815*	*(1,135)*	*(280)*
Customer deposits (macro hedged)[(1)]	*79,630*	*(5,857)*	*(3,115)*
Hedge of currency risk			**1**
Hedged liabilities	195	1	1
Subordinated debts	*195*	*1*	*1*
Hedge of equity risk			**(0)**
Hedged liabilities	2	(0)	(0)
Other liabilities	*2*	*(0)*	*(0)*
TOTAL			**(2,972)**

(1) The carrying amount of the macro-hedged items represents the sum of the hedged outstanding and the revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk.

(2) The cumulative change in fair value is taken into account excluding accrued interest for the items hedged against interest rate risk. The amount shown also includes the fair value adjustment remaining to be amortised on the items for which the hedging relationship has been derecognised.

(3) Changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk only and used to determine the ineffective portion of the fair value of the hedging instrument. This change is excluding accrued interests for the items hedged against interest rate risk.

As at 31 December 2024, EUR 2,180 million of cumulative fair value change remains to be amortised following the termination of hedging relationships.

BREAKDOWN OF HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024				
	Commitments (notional amounts)	Fair value[2]		Change in fair value booked during the period	Ineffectiveness recognised during the period
		Asset	Liabilities		
Hedge of interest rate risk	**390,913**	**8,829**	**14,999**	**1,495**	**(126)**
Firm instruments – Swaps	390,913	8,829	14,999	1,495	(126)
For hedged assets	*49,625*	*1,766*	*2,083*	*(87)*	*(19)*
For hedged portfolios of assets (macro hedge)[1]	*69,019*	*1,160*	*1,127*	*(472)*	*11*
For hedged liabilities	*101,074*	*1,831*	*5,509*	*964*	*(135)*
For hedged portfolios of liabilities (macro hedge)[1]	*171,195*	*4,072*	*6,280*	*1,090*	*17*
Hedge of currency risk	**201**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Firm instruments	201	1	1	1	1
For hedged liabilities	*201*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Hedge of equity risk	**30**	**20**	**-**	**(2)**	**(3)**
Options	30	20	-	(2)	(3)
For hedged liabilities	*30*	*20*	*-*	*(2)*	*(3)*
TOTAL	**391,144**	**8,850**	**15,000**	**1,494**	**(128)**

(In EURm)	31.12.2023				
	Commitments (notional amounts)	Fair value[2]		Change in fair value booked during the period	Ineffectiveness recognised during the period
		Asset	Liabilities		
Hedge of interest rate risk	**274,565**	**10,112**	**18,181**	**3,141**	**168**
Firm instruments – Swaps	274,565	10,112	18,181	3,141	168
For hedged assets	*36,665*	*1,538*	*1,794*	*(1,351)*	*27*
For hedged portfolios of assets (macro hedge)[1]	*56,723*	*1,585*	*1,041*	*(1,807)*	*(75)*
For hedged liabilities	*96,289*	*1,360*	*5,822*	*3,096*	*128*
For hedged portfolios of liabilities (macro hedge)[1]	*84,888*	*5,629*	*9,524*	*3,203*	*88*
Options	-	-	-	-	-
For hedged portfolios of assets (macro hedge)[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge of currency risk	**195**	**1**	**1**	**(1)**	**-**
Firm instruments	195	1	1	(1)	-
For hedged liabilities	*195*	*1*	*1*	*(1)*	-
Hedge of equity risk	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(0)**
Options	4	0	0	0	(0)
For hedged liabilities	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*(0)*
TOTAL	**274,764**	**10,113**	**18,182**	**3,140**	**168**

(1) *For macro fair value transactions, the commitment described above equals the net hedging derivatives position in order to represent the economic exposure from these instruments. This position should be linked with the carrying amount of the hedged items which represents the hedged exposure.*

(2) *The fair value of interest rate hedging derivatives includes accrued interests.*

CASH FLOW HEDGE: BREAKDOWN OF HEDGED ITEMS

The following table describes the change of fair value of hedged items used to book the ineffective portion of the hedge during the current period. Regarding the cash flow hedges, the change in fair value of hedged items is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method described in the accounting principles above.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
(In EURm)	**Change in the fair value**	**Change in the fair value**
Hedge of interest rate risk	**86**	**2**
Hedged assets	56	33
Due from banks, at amortised cost	*11*	*30*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	*25*	*(22)*
Customer loans (macro hedged)	*20*	*25*
Hedged liabilities	30	(31)
Debt securities issued	*30*	*80*
Due to banks	*(39)*	*(20)*
Customer deposits	*39*	*(91)*
Hedge of currency risk	**(30)**	**40**
Hedged assets	(5)	(16)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	*(5)*	*(16)*
Hedged liabilities	(18)	41
Debt securities issued	*(18)*	*41*
Subordinated debts	*-*	*-*
Forecast transactions	(7)	15
Hedge of equity risk	**(36)**	**6**
Forecast transactions	(36)	6
TOTAL	**20**	**48**

BREAKDOWN OF HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

	31.12.2024					
		Fair value		Changes in fair value recorded during the period		
(In EURm)	Commitments (notional amounts)	Asset	Liability	Portion booked in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Ineffectiveness recorded in the profit or loss	Cumulative change in fair value recorded in unrealised or deferred gains and losses
Hedge of interest rate risk	**15,805**	**199**	**527**	**(86)**	**7**	**(556)**
Firm instruments – Swaps	15,803	199	527	(86)	7	(556)
For hedged assets	*3,214*	*137*	*22*	*(35)*	*11*	*(156)*
For hedged portfolios of assets (macro hedge)[1]	*460*	*18*	*-*	*(21)*	*(16)*	*2*
For hedged liabilities	*12,129*	*44*	*505*	*(30)*	*12*	*(402)*
Firm instruments – FRAs	2	-	-	-	0	-
For hedged liabilities	*2*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0*	*-*
Hedge of currency risk	**1,672**	**57**	**27**	**30**	**5**	**27**
Firm instruments	1,672	57	23	30	5	27
For hedged assets	*-*	*-*	*-*	*5*	*-*	*(1)*
For hedged liabilities	*840*	*50*	*19*	*18*	*-*	*12*
For hedged future transactions	*832*	*7*	*4*	*7*	*5*	*16*
Hedge of equity risk	**308**	**22**	**2**	**36**	**-**	**10**
Options	308	22	2	36	-	10
For hedged future transactions	*308*	*22*	*2*	*36*	*-*	*10*
TOTAL	**17,785**	**278**	**556**	**(20)**	**12**	**(519)**

	31.12.2023					
		Fair value		Changes in fair value recorded during the period		Cumulative change in fair value recorded in unrealised or deferred gains and losses
(In EURm)	Commitments (notional amounts)	Asset	Liability	Portion booked in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Ineffectiveness recorded in the profit or loss	
Hedge of interest rate risk	**13,592**	**309**	**394**	**(2)**	**1**	**(432)**
Firm instruments – Swaps	13,587	309	394	(2)	1	(432)
For hedged assets	*1,726*	*156*	*10*	*(9)*	*16*	*(121)*
For hedged portfolios of assets (macro hedge)[1]	*1,120*	*57*	*1*	*(24)*	*(16)*	*24*
For hedged liabilities	*10,741*	*96*	*383*	*31*	*1*	*(335)*
Firm instruments – FRAs	5	-	-	-	-	-
For hedged liabilities	*5*	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge of currency risk	**2,356**	**5**	**56**	**(40)**	**-**	**(3)**
Firm instruments	2,356	5	56	(40)	-	(3)
For hedged assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
For hedged liabilities	*1,602*	*5*	*46*	*(25)*	-	*(5)*
For hedged future transactions	*754*	-	*10*	*(15)*	-	*2*
Non-derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
For hedged future transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge of equity risk	**222**	**7**	**25**	**(6)**	**-**	**(8)**
Options	222	7	25	(6)	-	(8)
For hedged future transactions	*222*	*7*	*25*	*(6)*	-	*(8)*
TOTAL	**16,170**	**321**	**475**	**(48)**	**1**	**(443)**

(1) *For the macro hedge transactions, the commitment described above equals the net hedging derivatives position in order to represent the economic exposure from these instruments.*

NET INVESTMENT HEDGE: BREAKDOWN OF HEDGED ITEMS

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	Change in the fair value of the hedged item during the period[1]	Cumulative translations differences related to the hedged items	Change in the fair value of the hedged item during the period[1]	Cumulative translations differences related to the hedged items
Hedge of currency risk	**175**	**(279)**	**(156)**	**(454)**
Hedged net investment in GBP	151	(57)	60	(208)
Hedged net investment in CZK	(28)	265	(46)	293
Hedged net investment in RUB	-	-	-	-
Hedged net investment in RON	0	(71)	(4)	(71)
Hedged net investment in USD	95	78	(23)	(16)
Hedged net investment (other currencies)	(43)	(494)	(143)	(452)

(1) *Changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk only and used to determine the ineffective portion of the fair value of the hedged instruments. A positive amount corresponds to an unrealised gain recorded directly in shareholders' equity in respect of the foreign exchange variation recorded on the hedged item.*

NET INVESTMENT HEDGE: BREAKDOWN OF HEDGE INSTRUMENTS

	31.12.2024					
		Carrying amount(1)		Changes in fair value recorded during the period(2)		
(In EURm)	Commitments (notional amounts)	Asset	Liability	Portion booked in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Ineffectiveness recorded in the profit or loss(3)	Cumulative change in fair value recorded in unrealised or deferred gains or losses
Hedge of currency risk	**9,183**	**106**	**2,606**	**(175)**	**47**	**279**
Firm instruments	9,183	106	199	(106)	47	163
Hedged net investment in GBP	*2,025*	*16*	*33*	*(64)*	*3*	*(215)*
Hedged net investment in CZK	*1,710*	*7*	*8*	*14*	*17*	*(75)*
Hedged net investment in RUB	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedged net investment in RON	*700*	*4*	-	-	*10*	*55*
Hedged net investment in USD	*2,087*	*15*	*115*	*(95)*	*(4)*	*(44)*
Hedged net investment (other currencies)	*2,661*	*64*	*43*	*39*	*21*	*442*
Non derivatives instruments		-	2,407	(69)	-	116
Hedged net investment in GBP		-	*1,783*	*(87)*	-	*272*
Hedged net investment in CZK		-	*478*	*14*	-	*(190)*
Hedged net investment in RUB		-	-	-	-	-
Hedged net investment in RON		-	*29*	-	-	*16*
Hedged net investment in USD		-	-	-	-	*(34)*
Hedged net investment (other currencies)		-	*117*	*4*	-	*52*

	31.12.2023					
		Carrying amount(1)		Changes in fair value recorded during the period(2)		
(In EURm)	**Commitments (notional amounts)**	**Asset**	**Liability**	**Portion booked in unrealised or deferred gains and losses**	**Ineffectiveness recorded in the profit or loss(3)**	**Cumulative change in fair value recorded in unrealised or deferred gains or losses**
Hedge of currency risk	**5,804**	**151**	**2,817**	**156**	**72**	**454**
Firm instruments	5,804	151	51	166	72	265
Hedged net investment in GBP	*1,149*	*18*	*10*	*(21)*	*5*	*(151)*
Hedged net investment in CZK	*1,258*	*43*	*6*	*29*	*30*	*(89)*
Hedged net investment in RUB	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedged net investment in RON	*599*	*2*	-	*4*	*6*	*55*
Hedged net investment in USD	*249*	*14*	*7*	*23*	*11*	*50*
Hedged net investment (other currencies)	*2,549*	*74*	*28*	*131*	*20*	*400*
Non derivatives instruments		-	2,766	(10)	-	189
Hedged net investment in GBP		-	*1,867*	*(39)*	-	*359*
Hedged net investment in CZK		-	*720*	*17*	-	*(204)*
Hedged net investment in RUB		-	-	-	-	-
Hedged net investment in RON		-	*34*	-	-	*16*
Hedged net investment in USD		-	-	-	-	*(33)*
Hedged net investment (other currencies)		-	*145*	*12*	-	*51*

(1) The carrying value equals fair value in the case of derivative instruments and equals amortised cost, translated at the closing date, in the case of loans and borrowings in foreign currencies.

(2) A positive change in value reflects a gain.

(3) In the case of foreign exchange risk hedging using derivative, the change in fair value attributable to the hedged foreign exchange risk is presented under the Portion booked in unrealised or deferred gains and losses heading and perfectly offsets the foreign exchange difference recognised on the hedged item. The amounts presented under Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss correspond to the effects relating to risks other than foreign exchange risk.

NOTE 3.3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

OVERVIEW

(In EURm)	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Debt instruments	95,750	90,630
Bonds and other debt securities	*95,750*	*90,614*
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	*0*	*16*
Shares and other equity securities	274	264
TOTAL	**96,024**	**90,894**
o/w securities lent	*165*	*228*

NOTE 3.3.1 DEBT INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

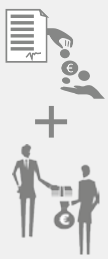
Debt instruments (loans and receivables, bonds and bond equivalents) are classified as Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income when their contractual cash flows are consistent with basic lending arrangements (SPPI) and they are managed under a Collect and Sell business model. At the time of original recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value including the costs directly attributable to their acquisition or subscription.

Accrued or earned income on debt instruments is recorded in profit or loss based on the effective interest rate, under "Interest and similar income".

At the reporting date, these instruments are measured at fair value and changes in fair value excluding income, are recorded in equity under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses", except for foreign exchange differences on money market instruments denominated in local currencies, which are recorded in profit or loss. Furthermore, as these financial assets are subject to impairment for credit risk, the changes in expected credit losses are recorded in profit or loss under "Cost of credit risk" with a corresponding entry under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses". The applicable impairment rules are described in Note 3.8.

BUSINESS MODEL "HOLD TO COLLECT AND SELL"

The objective of this business model is to realise cash flows by both collecting contractual payments and selling financial assets. In this type of business model, the sales of financial assets are not incidental or exceptional, but they are integral to achieving the business' objectives.



Cash management

Within the Group, except for the insurance activities, the "hold to collect and sell" business model is mainly applied by cash management activities for managing HQLA securities (High Quality Liquid Assets) included in the liquidity reserve.

CHANGES OF THE PERIOD

(In EURm)	2024
Balance as at 1 January	**90,630**
Acquisitions/disbursements	47,354
Disposals/redemptions	(40,126)
Transfers towards (or from) another accounting category	82
Change in scope and others	(3,802)
Changes in fair value during the period	162
Change in related receivables	129
Translation differences	1,321
Balance as at 31 December	**95,750**

CUMULATIVE UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

(In EURm)	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Unrealised gains	752	993
Unrealised losses	(3,253)	(3,666)
TOTAL[(1)]	**(2,501)**	**(2,673)**

(1) Including EUR -2,028 million for insurance sector subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 (EUR -2,298 million as at 31 December 2023). This amount must be read together with the financial income and expenses recorded directly in equity as part of the measurement of the associated insurance contracts for EUR 2,061 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 2,314 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 3.3.2 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Equity instruments (shares and share equivalents), that are not held for trading purposes, can be initially designated by the Group to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This choice made instrument by instrument, is irrevocable.

These equity instruments are then measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses" with no subsequent reclassification to profit or loss. If the instruments are sold, the realised gains and losses are reclassified to Retained earnings at the opening of the next financial year. Only dividend income, if it is considered as a return on investment, is recorded in profit or loss under "Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income".

The Group chose only in few rare cases to designate equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

NOTE 3.4 Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value

MAKING IT SIMPLE

The financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Group balance sheet are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost. In the latter case, the fair value of the instruments is disclosed in the notes (see Note 3.9).

If an instrument is quoted on an active market, its fair value is equal to its market price.

But many financial instruments are not listed (for example, most customer loans and deposits, interbank debts and claims, etc.), or are only negotiable on illiquid markets or over-the-counter markets (which is the case for many derivative instruments).

In such situations, the fair value of the instruments is calculated using measurement techniques or valuation models. Market parameters are included in these models and must be observable; otherwise they are determined based on internal estimates. The models and parameters used are subject to independent validations and internal controls.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Definition of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

In the absence of observable prices for identical assets or liabilities, the fair value of financial instruments is determined using another measurement technique which maximises the use of observable market input based on assumptions that market operators would use to set the price of the instrument in question.

Fair value hierarchy

For information purposes, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments is classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the observability level of the inputs used. The fair value hierarchy is composed of the following levels:

LEVEL 1 (L1): INSTRUMENTS VALUED ON THE BASIS OF QUOTED PRICES (UNADJUSTED) IN ACTIVE MARKETS FOR IDENTICAL ASSETS OR LIABILITIES

Level 1 instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet include in particular shares listed in an active market, government or corporate bonds priced directly by external brokers/dealers, derivatives traded on organised markets (futures, options), and units of funds (including UCITS) whose net asset value is available on the balance sheet date.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and if they reflect actual and regular market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Determining whether a market is inactive requires the use of indicators such as a sharp decline in the trading volume and the level of activity in the market, a sharp disparity in prices over time and among the various above-mentioned market participants, or the fact that the latest transactions conducted on an arm's length basis did not take place recently enough.

Where a financial instrument is traded in several markets to which the Group has immediate access, its fair value is represented by the market price at which volumes and activity levels are highest for the instrument in question. Transactions resulting from involuntary liquidations or distressed sales are usually not taken into account to determine the market price.

LEVEL 2 (L2): INSTRUMENTS VALUED USING INPUTS OTHER THAN THE QUOTED PRICES INCLUDED IN LEVEL 1 AND THAT ARE OBSERVABLE FOR THE ASSET OR LIABILITY CONCERNED, EITHER DIRECTLY (*I.E.* AS PRICES) OR INDIRECTLY (*I.E.* DERIVED FROM PRICES)

These are the instruments measured using a financial model based on market inputs. The inputs used shall be observable in active markets; using some unobservable inputs is possible only if the latter have only a minor impact on the fair value of the instrument. The prices published by an external source, derived from the valuation of similar instruments are considered as data derived from prices.

Level 2 instruments include in particular the non-derivative financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet that are not directly quoted or do not have a quoted price on a sufficiently active market (*e.g.* corporate bonds, repos transactions, mortgage-backed securities, units of funds), and the firm derivatives and options traded over-the-counter: interest rate swaps, caps, floors, swaptions, equity options, index options, foreign exchange options, commodity options and credit derivatives. The maturities of these instruments are linked to ranges of terms commonly traded in the market, and the instruments themselves can be simple or offer a more complex remuneration profile (*e.g.* barrier options, products with multiple underlying instruments), with said complexity remaining however limited. The valuation techniques used in this category are based on common methods shared by the main market participants.

This category also includes the fair value of loans and receivables at amortised cost granted to counterparties whose credit risk is quoted *via* Credit Default Swap (see Note 3.9).

LEVEL 3 (L3): INSTRUMENTS VALUED USING INPUTS A SIGNIFICANT PART OF WHICH ARE NOT BASED ON OBSERVABLE MARKET DATA (REFERRED TO AS UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS)

Level 3 instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet are valued using financial models based on market inputs among which those which are unobservable or observable on insufficiently active markets, have a significant impact on the fair value of the financial instrument as a whole.

Accordingly, Level 3 financial instruments include derivatives and repo transactions with longer maturities than those usually traded and/or with specifically-tailored return profiles, structured debts including embedded derivatives valued based on a method using unobservable inputs or long-term equity investments valued based on a corporate valuation method, which is the case for unlisted companies or companies listed on an insufficiently liquid market.

The main L3 complex derivatives are:

- equity derivatives: options with long maturities and/or incorporating bespoke remuneration mechanisms. These instruments are sensitive to market inputs (volatility, dividend rates, correlations, etc.). In the absence of market depth and an objective approach made possible by regularly observed prices, their valuation is based on proprietary methods (*e.g.* extrapolation from observable data, historical analysis). Hybrid equity instruments (*i.e.* having at least one non-equity underlying instrument) are also classified as L3 insofar as the correlations between the different underlying assets are generally unobservable;
- interest rate derivatives: long-term and/or exotic options, products sensitive to correlation between different interest rates, different exchange rates, or between interest rates and exchange rates, for example for *quanto* products (in which the instrument is settled in a currency different from the currency of the underlying asset); they are liable to be classified as L3 because the valuation inputs are unobservable due to the liquidity of the correlated pair and the residual maturity of the transactions (*e.g.* exchange rate correlations are deemed unobservable for the USD/JPY);
- credit derivatives: L3 credit derivatives mainly include baskets of instruments exposed to time to default correlation ("N to default" products in which the buyer of the hedge is compensated as of the N^{th} default, which are exposed to the credit quality of the issuers comprising the basket and to their correlation, or CDO Bespoke products, which are Collateralised Debt Obligations created specifically for a group of investors and structured according to their needs), as well as products subject to credit spread volatility;
- commodity derivatives: this category includes products involving unobservable volatility or correlation inputs (*i.e.* options on commodity swaps or instruments based on baskets of underlyings).

NOTE 3.4.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
(In EURm)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading portfolio (excluding derivatives)	**123,371**	**166,489**	**4,774**	**294,634**	**104,493**	**171,245**	**6,814**	**282,552**
Bonds and other debt securities	34,537	13,495	194	48,226	32,843	6,275	308	39,426
Shares and other equity securities	88,831	1,164	-	89,995	71,524	170	-	71,694
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	144,061	4,146	148,207	-	152,944	6,130	159,074
Loans, receivables and other trading assets	3	7,769	434	8,206	126	11,856	376	12,358
Trading derivatives	**3**	**94,012**	**2,730**	**96,745**	**6**	**81,276**	**2,253**	**83,535**
Interest rate instruments	2	38,933	1,320	40,255	5	40,806	1,668	42,479
Foreign exchange instruments	-	26,995	1,128	28,123	-	18,575	230	18,805
Equity and index instruments	1	26,898	169	27,068	1	19,581	189	19,771
Commodity instruments	-	54	-	54	-	84	-	84
Credit derivatives	-	573	113	686	-	1,820	166	1,986
Other forward financial instruments	-	559	-	559	-	410	-	410
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**79,765**	**21,190**	**17,973**	**118,928**	**72,451**	**23,683**	**18,517**	**114,651**
Bonds and other debt securities	31,266	1,270	1,913	34,449	26,750	2,579	1,347	30,676
Shares and other equity securities	48,499	8,573	13,948	71,020	45,701	9,169	13,822	68,692
Loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	-	11,347	2,112	13,459	-	11,935	3,348	15,283
Financial assets measured using fair value option through profit or loss	**12,809**	**2,932**	**-**	**15,741**	**13,732**	**1,412**	**-**	**15,144**
Bonds and other debt securities	12,809	1,585	-	14,394	13,732	89	-	13,821
Loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	-	57	-	57	-	68	-	68
Separate assets for employee benefit plans	-	1,290	-	1,290	-	1,255	-	1,255
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**9,233**	**-**	**9,233**	**-**	**10,585**	**-**	**10,585**
Interest rate instruments	-	9,028	-	9,028	-	10,421	-	10,421
Foreign exchange instruments	-	163	-	163	-	157	-	157
Equity and index instruments	-	42	-	42	-	7	-	7
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**94,559**	**1,191**	**274**	**96,024**	**88,231**	**2,384**	**279**	**90,894**
Bonds and other debt securities	94,559	1,191	-	95,750	88,231	2,382	-	90,613
Shares and other equity securities	-	-	274	274	-	-	265	265
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16
TOTAL	**310,507**	**295,047**	**25,751**	**631,305**	**278,913**	**290,585**	**27,863**	**597,361**

NOTE 3.4.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
(In EURm)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Trading portfolio (excluding derivatives)	**8,636**	**176,222**	**5,644**	**190,502**	**9,396**	**177,622**	**4,514**	**191,532**
Amounts payable on borrowed securities	380	42,640	56	43,076	-	42,461	22	42,483
Bonds and other debt instruments sold short	5,788	-	-	5,788	7,305	1	-	7,306
Shares and other equity instruments sold short	2,467	1	-	2,468	2,091	-	-	2,091
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	131,345	5,584	136,929	-	132,532	4,487	137,019
Borrowings and other trading liabilities	1	2,236	4	2,241	-	2,628	5	2,633
Trading derivatives	**3**	**101,553**	**3,875**	**105,431**	**12**	**85,741**	**4,050**	**89,803**
Interest rate instruments	3	34,627	1,888	36,518	11	36,343	2,327	38,681
Foreign exchange instruments	-	27,210	688	27,898	1	19,563	461	20,025
Equity and index instruments	-	37,495	1,069	38,564	-	27,555	1,056	28,611
Commodity instruments	-	112	-	112	-	208	-	208
Credit derivatives	-	670	191	861	-	757	206	963
Other forward financial instruments	-	1,439	39	1,478	-	1,315	-	1,315
Financial liabilities measured using fair value option through profit or loss	**962**	**51,728**	**47,991**	**100,681**	**657**	**56,503**	**37,089**	**94,249**
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**15,750**	**-**	**15,750**	**-**	**18,708**	**-**	**18,708**
Interest rate instruments	-	15,525	-	15,525	-	18,575	-	18,575
Foreign exchange instruments	-	223	-	223	-	108	-	108
Equity and index instruments	-	2	-	2	-	25	-	25
TOTAL	**9,601**	**345,253**	**57,510**	**412,364**	**10,065**	**338,574**	**45,653**	**394,292**

NOTE 3.4.3 VARIATION IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In EURm)	Balance as at 31.12.2023	Acquisitions	Disposals/ redemptions	Transfer to Level 2	Transfer from Level 2	Gains and losses	Translation differences	Change in scope and others	Balance as at 31.12.2024
Trading portfolio (excluding derivatives)	**6,814**	**8,285**	**(5,448)**	**(2,959)**	**33**	**(2,048)**	**97**	**-**	**4,774**
Bonds and other debt securities	308	3,871	(4,084)	(13)	33	69	10	-	194
Securities purchased under resale agreements	6,130	4,058	(1,028)	(2,945)	-	(2,131)	62	-	4,146
Loans, receivables and other trading assets	376	356	(336)	(1)	-	14	25	-	434
Trading derivatives	**2,253**	**58**	**(2)**	**(439)**	**91**	**716**	**53**	**-**	**2,730**
Interest rate instruments	1,668	-	-	(357)	82	(110)	37	-	1,320
Foreign exchange instruments	230	2	(1)	(7)	1	897	6	-	1,128
Equity and index instruments	189	56	(1)	(26)	-	(49)	-	-	169
Credit derivatives	166	-	-	(49)	8	(22)	10	-	113
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**18,517**	**3,258**	**(3,374)**	**(78)**	**2**	**(71)**	**67**	**(348)**	**17,973**
Bonds and other debt securities	1,347	586	(47)	-	-	23	-	4	1,913
Shares and other equity securities	13,822	2,672	(2,157)	-	-	(254)	22	(157)	13,948
Loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	3,348	-	(1,170)	(78)	2	160	45	(195)	2,112
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**279**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(14)**	**274**
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	265	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	274
Loans and receivables	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-
TOTAL	**27,863**	**11,621**	**(8,824)**	**(3,487)**	**126**	**(1,403)**	**217**	**(362)**	**25,751**

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	Balance as at 31.12.2023	Issues	Disposals/ redemptions	Transfer to Level 2	Transfer from Level 2	Gains and losses	Translation differences	Change in scope and others	Balance as at 31.12.2024
Trading portfolio (excluding derivatives)	**4,514**	**4,851**	**(1,145)**	**(1,526)**	**16**	**(1,376)**	**310**	**-**	**5,644**
Amounts payable on borrowed securities	22	-	-	-	16	18	-	-	56
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,487	4,851	(1,145)	(1,526)	-	(1,393)	310	-	5,584
Borrowings and other trading liabilities	5	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	4
Trading derivatives	**4,050**	**486**	**(510)**	**(266)**	**159**	**(166)**	**122**	**-**	**3,875**
Interest rate instruments	2,327	3	-	(209)	144	(455)	78	-	1,888
Foreign exchange instruments	461	133	(383)	-	-	476	1	-	688
Equity and index instruments	1,056	311	(127)	(7)	9	(213)	40	-	1,069
Credit derivatives	206	-	-	(50)	6	26	3	-	191
Other forward financial instruments	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Financial liabilities measured using fair value option through profit or loss	**37,089**	**19,569**	**(12,346)**	**(1,623)**	**3,609**	**838**	**855**	**-**	**47,991**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE	**45,653**	**24,906**	**(14,001)**	**(3,415)**	**3,784**	**(704)**	**1,287**	**-**	**57,510**

NOTE 3.4.4 VALUATION METHODS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE ON THE BALANCE SHEET

For financial instruments recognised at fair value on the balance sheet, fair value is determined primarily on the basis of the prices quoted in an active market. These prices may be adjusted, if they are not available at the balance sheet date in order to incorporate the events that have an impact on prices and occurred after the closing of the stock markets but before the measurement date or in the event of an inactive market.

However, due notably to the varied characteristics of financial instruments traded over-the-counter on the financial markets, a large number of financial products traded by the Group does not have quoted prices in the markets.

For these products, fair value is determined using models based on valuation techniques commonly used by market participants to measure financial instruments, such as discounted future cash flows for swaps or the Black & Scholes formula for certain options and using valuation parameters that reflect current market conditions at the balance sheet date. These valuation models are validated independently by the experts from the Market Risk Department of the Group's Risk Division.

Furthermore, the inputs used in the valuation models, whether derived from observable market data or not, are checked by the Finance Division of Market Activities, in accordance with the methodologies defined by the Market Risk Department.

If necessary, these valuations are supplemented by additional reserves (such as bid-ask spreads and liquidity) determined reasonably and appropriately after an analysis of available information.

Derivatives and security financing transactions are subject to a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) or Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA). The Group includes all clients and clearing houses in this adjustment, which also reflects the netting agreements existing for each counterparty.

The CVA is determined based on the Group entity's expected positive exposure to the counterparty, the counterparty's probability of default and the amount of the loss given default. The DVA is determined symmetrically based on the negative expected exposure. These calculations are carried out over the life of the potential exposure, with a focus on the use of relevant and observable market data. Since 2021, a system has been in place to identify the new transactions for which CVA/DVA adjustments are significant. These transactions are then classified in Level 3.

Similarly, an adjustment to take into account the costs or profits linked to the financing of these transactions (FVA, Funding Value Adjustment) is also performed.

Observable data must be: independent, available, publicly distributed, based on a narrow consensus and/or backed up by transaction prices.

For example, consensus data provided by external counterparties are considered observable if the underlying market is liquid and if the prices provided are confirmed by actual transactions. For long maturities, these consensus data are not observable. This is the case for the implied volatility used for the valuation of equity options with maturities of more than five years. However, when the residual maturity of the instrument falls below five years, its fair value becomes sensitive to observable inputs.

In the event of unusual tensions on the markets, leading to a lack of the usual reference data used to measure a financial instrument, the Risk Division may implement a new model in accordance with pertinent available data, similar to methods used by other market players.

SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES

For listed shares, fair value is taken to be the quoted price on the balance sheet date.

The significant unlisted securities and the significant securities listed on an illiquid market will be valued primarily by using a developed valuation method: Discounted Cash Flows (DCF) or Discounted Dividend Model (DDM) and/or Market multiples.

For non-significant unlisted shares, fair value is determined depending on the type of financial instrument and according to one of the following methods:

- proportion of net asset value held;
- valuation based on a recent transaction involving the issuing company (third party buying into the issuing company's capital, appraisal by a professional valuation agent, etc.);
- valuation based on a recent transaction in the same sector as the issuing company (income multiple, asset multiple, etc.).

DEBT INSTRUMENTS HELD IN PORTFOLIO, ISSUES OF STRUCTURED SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of these financial instruments is determined based on the quoted price on the balance sheet date or prices provided by brokers on the same date, when available. For unlisted financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Concerning liabilities measured at fair value, the on-balance sheet amounts include changes in the Group's issuer credit risk.

OTHER DEBTS

For listed financial instruments, fair value is taken as their closing quoted price on the balance sheet date. For unlisted financial instruments, fair value is determined by discounting future cash flows to present value at market rates (including counterparty risks, non-performance and liquidity risks).

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

The fair value of loans and receivables is calculated, in the absence of an actively traded market for these loans, by discounting the expected cash flows to present value at a discount rate based on interest rates prevailing on the market at the reporting date for loans with broadly similar terms and maturities. These discount rates are adjusted for borrower credit risk.

NOTE 3.4.5 ESTIMATES OF MAIN UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

The following table provides, for Level 3 instruments, the ranges of values of the most significant unobservable inputs by main product type.

(In EURm)

Cash instruments and derivatives	Main products	Valuation techniques used	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of inputs min.	Range of inputs max.
Equities/funds	Simple and complex instruments or derivatives on funds, equities or baskets of stocks	Various option models on funds, equities or baskets of stocks	Equity volatilities	3.00%	166.00%
			Equity dividends	0.00%	11.00%
			Correlations	-200.00%	200.00%
			Hedge fund volatilities	N/A	N/A
			Mutual fund volatilities	1.70%	26.80%
Interest rates and Forex	Hybrid Forex/interest rate or credit/interest rate derivatives	Hybrid Forex interest rate or credit interest rate option pricing models	Correlations	-60.00%	90.00%
	Forex derivatives	Forex option pricing models	Forex volatilities	1.00%	25.00%
	Interest rate derivatives whose notional is indexed to prepayment behaviour in European collateral pools	Prepayment modelling	Constant prepayment rates	0.00%	20.00%
	Inflation instruments and derivatives	Inflation pricing models	Correlations	81.00%	92.00%
Credit	Collateralised Debt Obligations and index tranches	Recovery and base correlation projection models	Time to default correlations	0.00%	100.00%
			Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings	0.00%	100.00%
	Other credit derivatives	Credit default models	Time to default correlations	0.00%	100.00%
			Quanto correlations	0.00%	100.00%
			Credit spreads	0.0 bps	90.78 bps
Commodities	Derivatives on commodities baskets	Option models on commodities	Correlations	NA	NA
Long term equity investments	Securities held for strategic purposes	Net Book Value/Recent transactions	Not applicable	-	-

The table below shows the valuation of cash and derivative instruments on the balance sheet. When it comes to hybrid instruments, they are broken down according to the main unobservable inputs.

	31.12.2024	
(In EURm)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Equities/funds	13,107	22,057
Rates and Forex	10,812	35,262
Credit	113	191
Long term equity investments	1,719	-
TOTAL	**25,751**	**57,510**

NOTE 3.4.6 SENSITIVITY OF FAIR VALUE FOR LEVEL 3 INSTRUMENTS

Unobservable inputs are assessed carefully, particularly in this persistently uncertain economic environment and market. However, by their very nature, unobservable inputs inject a degree of uncertainty into the valuation of Level 3 instruments.

To quantify this, fair value sensitivity was estimated at 31 December 2024 on instruments whose valuation requires certain unobservable inputs. This estimate was based either on a "standardised" variation in unobservable inputs, calculated for each input on a net position, or on assumptions in line with the additional valuation adjustment policies for the financial instruments in question.

The "standardised" variation corresponds to the standard deviation of consensus prices (TOTEM, etc.) used to measure an input nevertheless considered as unobservable. In cases of unavailability of these data, the standard deviation of historical data is then used to assess the input.

SENSITIVITY OF LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE TO A "STANDARDISED" VARIATION IN UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	Negative impact	Positive impact	Negative impact	Positive impact
Shares and other equity instruments and derivatives	**(22)**	**31**	**(31)**	**52**
Equity volatilities	(6)	6	(16)	16
Dividends	(10)	10	(10)	10
Correlations	(6)	14	(5)	25
Hedge Fund volatilities	-	-	-	-
Mutual Fund volatilities	-	1	(0)	1
Rates or Forex instruments and derivatives	**(7)**	**7**	**(13)**	**25**
Correlations between exchange rates and/or interest rates	(7)	7	(13)	24
Forex volatilities	-	-	(0)	0
Constant prepayment rates	-	-	-	-
Inflation/inflation correlations	-	-	-	0
Credit instruments and derivatives	**(2)**	**3**	**(4)**	**4**
Time to default correlations	-	-	(0)	0
Quanto correlations	-	1	(0)	0
Credit spreads	(2)	2	(3)	3
Commodity derivatives	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Commodities correlations	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long term securities	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

It should be noted that, given the already conservative valuation levels, this sensitivity is higher for a favourable impact on results than for an unfavourable impact. Moreover, the amounts shown above illustrate the uncertainty of the valuation as at the computation date based on a "standardised" variation in inputs. Future variations in fair value cannot be deduced or forecast from these estimates.

NOTE 3.4.7 DEFERRED MARGIN RELATED TO MAIN UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

At initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, that is to say the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When this fair value differs from transaction price and the instrument's valuation technique uses one or more unobservable inputs, this difference representative of a commercial margin is deferred in time to be recorded in the income statement, from case to case, at maturity of the instrument, at the time of sell or transfer, over time, or when the inputs become observable.

The table below shows the amount remaining to be recognised in the income statement due to this difference, less any amounts recorded in the income statement after initial recognition of the instrument.

(In EURm)	Equity derivatives	Interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives	Credit derivatives	Other instrument
Deferred margin as at 31 December 2023	**(754)**	**(268)**	**(34)**	**(24)**
Deferred margin on new transactions during the period	(251)	(217)	(16)	(2)
Margin recorded in the income statement during the period	540	130	18	3
o/w amortisation	*261*	*72*	*12*	*3*
o/w switch to observable inputs	*9*	*6*	*1*	*-*
o/w disposed, expired or terminated	*270*	*52*	*5*	*-*
Deferred margin as at 31 December 2024	**(465)**	**(355)**	**(32)**	**(23)**

NOTE 3.5 Loans, receivables and securities at amortised cost

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Loans, receivables and debt securities are measured at amortised cost where their contractual cash flows are consistent with basic lending arrangements (SPPI) and they are managed under a "Hold to Collect" business model.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, and their accrued or earned income are recorded in profit or loss under "Interest and similar income". Furthermore, as these financial assets are subject to impairment for credit risk, changes in the expected credit losses are recorded in profit or loss under "Cost of credit risk" with a corresponding impairment of the amortised cost on the asset side of the balance sheet. The applicable impairment rules are described in Note 3.8. When a loan or a receivable is classified in Stage 3 for impairment (doubtful outstanding), the subsequent accrued interest incremented to the carrying amount of the financial asset before impairment is limited to the interest recognised in profit or loss. The amount of such interest is then calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (see Note 3.7).

Loans granted by the Group may be subject to renegotiations for commercial reasons, while the borrowing customer is not experiencing any financial difficulties or insolvency. Such efforts are undertaken for customers for which the Group agrees to renegotiate their debt at the new market conditions in the interest of preserving or developing a business relationship, in accordance with the credit approval procedures in force and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest. Except in specific cases where the modification due to the renegotiation would not be considered significant, renegotiated loans are derecognised as at the renegotiation date, and the new loans contracted under the renegotiated terms and conditions replace the previous loans in the balance sheet as at this same date. The new loans are subject to the SPPI test to determine how they are classified in the balance sheet. If a loan qualifies as a basic instrument (SPPI), the handling and implementation fees associated with the new transaction received are included in the effective interest rate of the new instrument.

Customer loans at amortised cost include lease receivables where they are classified as finance leases. Leases granted by the Group are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. Otherwise, they are classified as operating leases (see Note 4.2).

These finance lease receivables represent the Group's net investment in the lease, calculated as the present value of the minimum payments to be received from the lessee, plus any unguaranteed residual value, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. In the event of a subsequent reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value used to calculate the lessor's investment in the finance lease, the present value of this reduction is recognised as a loss under "Expenses from other activities" in the income statement and as a reduction of the finance lease receivables on the asset side of the balance sheet.

BUSINESS MODEL "HOLD TO COLLECT"

Under this model, financial assets are managed to obtain cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

To achieve the objective of this business model, it is not necessary for the entity to hold all the instruments until maturity. Selling assets remains consistent with a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows in the following cases:

- the financial asset is sold following an increase in the asset's credit risk; or
- the sale of the financial asset occurs close to its maturity and the proceeds from the sale are similar to the amount to be collected from the remaining contractual cash flows.

Other sales can be consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows, as well, provided they are infrequent (even if significant in value) or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate terms (even if frequent). Such other sales include sales made to manage credit concentration risk (without an increase in the asset's credit risk). The Group has set up procedures for reporting and analysing all significant projected sales of financial assets held for collecting contractual cash flows, as well as a periodic review of sales that have occurred.

Financing activities

Within the Group, the "hold to collect" business model is mainly applied by financing activities managed by French Retail Banking, International Retail Banking and Financial Services and by Global Banking and Investor Solutions, except for the part of syndicated loans that is expected to be sold.

OVERVIEW

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	**Carrying amount**	***o/w impairment***	**Carrying amount**	***o/w impairment***
Due from banks	84,051	*(26)*	77,879	*(23)*
Customer loans	454,622	*(8,445)*	485,449	*(10,070)*
Securities	32,655	*(36)*	28,147	*(84)*
TOTAL	**571,328**	***(8,507)***	**591,475**	***(10,177)***

NOTE 3.5.1 DUE FROM BANKS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current accounts	44,498	39,798
Deposits and loans	20,475	12,939
Securities purchased under resale agreements	18,544	24,622
Subordinated and participating loans	230	200
Related receivables	360	383
Due from banks before impairments[(1)]	**84,107**	**77,942**
Credit loss impairments	(26)	(23)
Revaluation of hedged items	(30)	(40)
TOTAL	**84,051**	**77,879**

(1) As at 31 December 2024, the amount due from banks classified as Stage 3 impairment (credit impaired) is EUR 15 million compared to EUR 37 million as at 31 December 2023. The accrued interests included in this amount are limited to interests recognised in net income by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (see Note 3.7).

NOTE 3.5.2 CUSTOMER LOANS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Overdrafts	20,383	21,629
Other customer loans	405,141	428,614
Lease financing agreements	21,477	31,165
Securities purchased under resale agreements	11,515	9,413
Related receivables	4,627	4,845
Customer loans before impairments[(1)]	**463,143**	**495,666**
Credit loss impairment	(8,445)	(10,070)
Revaluation of hedged items	(76)	(147)
TOTAL	**454,622**	**485,449**

(1) As at 31 December 2024, the amount due from banks classified as Stage 3 impairment (credit impaired) is EUR 14,016 million compared to EUR 15,711 million as at 31 December 2023. The accrued interests included in this amount are limited to interests recognised in net income by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (see Note 3.7).

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER CUSTOMER LOANS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade notes	7,740	7,736
Short-term loans	129,228	138,568
Export loans	13,054	13,030
Equipment loans	67,215	74,205
Housing loans	138,312	145,076
Loans secured by notes and securities	98	84
Other loans	49,494	49,915
TOTAL	**405,141**	**428,614**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEASE FINANCING AND SIMILAR AGREEMENTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2022
Gross investments	**23,253**	**33,438**
Amount for the next five years	19,251	28,206
Less than one year	*6,552*	*9,866*
From one to two years	*4,769*	*6,987*
From two to three years	*3,753*	*5,407*
From three to four years	*2,609*	*3,629*
From four to five years	*1,568*	*2,317*
More than five years	4,002	5,232
Present value of minimum payments receivable	**20,008**	**29,153**
Rental receivables due for the next five years	17,021	25,231
Less than one year	*6,012*	*9,098*
From one to two years	*4,292*	*6,361*
From two to three years	*3,311*	*4,780*
From three to four years	*2,205*	*3,140*
From four to five years	*1,201*	*1,852*
Rental receivables due for more than five years	2,987	3,922
Unearned financial income	**1,776**	**2,273**
Unguaranteed residual values receivable by the lessor	**1,469**	**2,012**

NOTE 3.5.3 SECURITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Government securities	14,208	14,303
Negotiable certificates, bonds and other debt securities	18,322	13,731
Related receivables	267	256
Securities before impairments	**32,797**	**28,290**
Impairment	(36)	(84)
Revaluation of hedged items	(106)	(59)
TOTAL	**32,655**	**28,147**

NOTE 3.6 Debts

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Debts include the non-derivative financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (these instruments are described in Note 3.1.3).

They are recognised in the balance sheet, depending on the type of instrument and counterparty, under "Due to banks, Customer deposits, Debt securities issued or Subordinated debt".

Subordinated debts are contractually remunerated borrowings, fixed-term or perpetual, whether or not in the form of debt securities, which, in the event of the liquidation of the borrowing company may only be redeemed after all other creditors have been paid.

Debts are initially recognised at cost, *i.e.* at the fair value of the amount borrowed net of transaction fees. These liabilities are measured as at the reporting date at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. As a result, issue or redemption premiums on bonds are amortised over the lifetime of the instruments concerned. Accrued or paid expenses are recorded in profit or loss under "Interest and similar expense".

The Group's obligations arising from mortgage savings accounts and plans are recorded under "Customer deposits – Regulated savings accounts". A provision may be recorded in respect of such mortgage savings instruments (see Note 8.2).

NOTE 3.6.1 DUE TO BANKS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Demand deposits and current accounts	15,695	11,131
Overnight deposits and borrowings	1,297	1,049
Term deposits(1)	73,517	100,307
Related payables	476	1,464
Revaluation of hedged items	(678)	(1,082)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,437	4,978
TOTAL	**99,744**	**117,847**

(1) Including term-deposits linked to central banks, and in particular long-term refinancing operations set up by the ECB (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations – TLTRO).

TLTRO

Between December 2019 and December 2021, the Group subscribed, *via* Societe Generale and Crédit du Nord, to TLTRO III loans (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations) offered by the European Central Bank. The purpose of these loan offers, with reduced interest rates and additional temporary subsidies, were to maintain credit conditions in the eurozone. The residual amount of TLTRO loans on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, equal to EUR 24 billion as at 31 December 2023, was fully repaid by the Group in 2024.

For this year, the total interest and related expenses recognised in profit or loss amounted to EUR 469 million (EUR 1.2 billion for 2023).

NOTE 3.6.2 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Regulated savings accounts	122,285	122,172
Demand	*101,712*	*99,105*
Term	*20,573*	*23,067*
Other demand deposits[1]	257,647	262,954
Other term deposits[1]	143,408	146,878
Related payables	1,611	1,841
Revaluation of hedged items	31	(3)
TOTAL CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	**524,982**	**533,842**
Securities sold to customers under repurchase agreements	6,693	7,835
TOTAL	**531,675**	**541,677**

(1) *Including deposits linked to governments and central administrations.*

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER DEMAND DEPOSITS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Professionals and corporates	110,715	107,168
Individual customers	78,017	83,449
Financial customers	55,689	55,842
Others[1]	13,226	16,495
TOTAL	**257,647**	**262,954**

(1) *Including deposits linked to governments and central administrations.*

NOTE 3.6.3 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Term savings certificates	112	173
Bond borrowings	34,341	31,285
Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments	128,025	130,393
Related payables	1,603	1,321
Revaluation of hedged items	(1,881)	(2,666)
TOTAL	**162,200**	**160,506**
o/w floating-rate securities	*100,659*	*95,247*

NOTE 3.7 Interest income and expense

MAKING IT SIMPLE

Interest is compensation for a financial service, consisting in a lender making a certain amount of cash available to a borrower for an agreed period of time. Such compensated financing arrangements can be loans, deposits or securities (bonds, negotiable debt securities…).

This compensation is a consideration for the time value of money, and additionally for credit risk, liquidity risk and administrative costs, all borne by the lender for the duration of the financing agreement. The interest can also include a margin used by the lending bank to remunerate equity instruments (such as ordinary shares) that are required by prudential regulation to be issued in relation to the amount of financing granted, so as to guarantee its own solvency.

Interest is recognised as expense or income over the life of the financing service granted or received, proportionally to the principal amount outstanding.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Interest income and expense are recorded in the income statement under “Interest and similar income” and “Interest and similar expense” for all financial instruments measured using the effective interest method (instruments at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income) and for all financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss and interest rate risk hedging derivatives for the portion of income or expenses representative of the effective interest rate. Negative interest incomes on financial assets are recorded under “Interest and similar expense”; negative interest expenses on financial liabilities are recorded under “Interest and similar income”.

The effective interest rate is taken to be the rate used to net discount future cash inflows and outflows over the expected life of the instrument in order to establish the net book value of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of this rate considers the future cash flows estimated on the basis of the contractual provisions of the financial instrument without taking account of possible future credit losses and also includes commissions paid or received between the parties where these may be assimilated to interest, directly linked transaction costs, and all types of premiums and discounts.

Where a financial asset is classified in Stage 3 for impairment, subsequent interest income is recognised in profit or loss by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset with an offsetting entry equal to the outstanding financial asset before impairment.

Moreover, except for those related to employee benefits, provisions recognised as balance sheet liabilities generate interest expenses which are calculated using the same risk-free interest rate as that used to discount the expected outflow of resources as soon as the effects of this update are significant.

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**
Financial instruments at amortised cost	34,678	(27,797)	6,881	32,266	(24,720)	7,546
Central banks	*6,776*	*(408)*	*6,368*	*6,698*	*(368)*	*6,330*
Bonds and other debt securities	*1,366*	*(5,281)*	*(3,915)*	*1,188*	*(4,096)*	*(2,908)*
Due from/to banks[(1)]	*4,375*	*(4,917)*	*(542)*	*4,038*	*(6,375)*	*(2,337)*
Customer loans and deposits	*19,716*	*(15,195)*	*4,521*	*17,931*	*(12,133)*	*5,798*
Subordinated debt	*-*	*(911)*	*(911)*	*-*	*(700)*	*(700)*
Securities lending/borrowing	*4*	*(6)*	*(2)*	*9*	*(13)*	*(4)*
Repo transactions	*2,441*	*(1,079)*	*1,362*	*2,402*	*(1,035)*	*1,367*
Hedging derivatives	14,907	(17,031)	(2,124)	15,919	(17,748)	(1,829)
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income[(2)]	2,871	(240)	2,631	2,779	(260)	2,519
Lease agreements	1,440	(58)	1,382	1,258	(47)	1,211
Real estate lease agreements	*315*	*(54)*	*261*	*295*	*(45)*	*250*
Non-real estate lease agreements	*1,125*	*(4)*	*1,121*	*963*	*(2)*	*961*
Subtotal interest income/expense on financial instruments using the effective interest method	**53,896**	**(45,126)**	**8,770**	**52,222**	**(42,775)**	**9,447**
Financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,123	(1)	1,122	865	(2)	863
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE	**55,019**	**(45,127)**	**9,892**	**53,087**	**(42,777)**	**10,310**
o/w interest income from impaired financial assets	*308*	*-*	*308*	*273*	*-*	*273*

(1) *Interest on TLTRO loans is recorded as an expense on Loans/borrowings on credit institutions (see Note 3.6).*
(2) *Including EUR 1,206 million for insurance subsidiaries in 2024 (EUR 1,237 million in 2023). This amount must be read together with the financial income and expenses of insurance contracts (see Note 4.3, Detail of performance of insurance activities).*

These interest expenses include the refinancing cost of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, the results of which are classified in net gains or losses on these instruments (see Note 3.1). Given that income and expenses booked in the income statement are classified by type of instrument rather than by purpose, the net income generated by activities in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss must be assessed as a whole.

BREAKDOWN OF INCOME OF CUSTOMER LOANS AT AMORTISED COST

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Trade notes	785	786
Other customer loans	16,515	15,189
Short-term loans	*7,738*	*7,132*
Export loans	*560*	*576*
Equipment loans	*2,992*	*2,647*
Housing loans	*2,995*	*2,878*
Other customer loans	*2,230*	*1,956*
Overdrafts	2,116	1,692
Doubtful outstanding (Stage 3)	300	264
TOTAL	**19,716**	**17,931**

NOTE 3.8 Impairment and provisions

MAKING IT SIMPLE

Some financial assets (loans, debt securities) involve credit risk which exposes the Group to a potential loss if the counterparty or the securities issuer were to be unable to respect their financial commitments. To compensate for this risk, the Bank receives a portion of the contractual interest on those assets, called credit margin.

For loans, receivables and debt securities measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, this potential loss, or expected credit loss, as estimated by the Group, is recognised in profit or loss without waiting for a payment default individually impacting the counterparty; the expenses partly offset the interest income and thus avoid overestimating the income during the periods prior to the counterparty default. On balance sheet, this potential loss is recognised as an impairment that reduces the carrying amount of assets measured at amortised cost. Impairment are written-back in case of a subsequent decrease of credit risk.

Potential losses recognised in the income statement represent initially the credit losses expected by the Group over the year to come. Subsequently, the amount is increased by the expected loss at maturity of the instrument in case of significant increase of risk.

For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (including instruments held by global markets activities), their fair value includes already the expected credit loss, as assessed by the market participants, on the residual lifetime of the instrument.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Recognition of expected credit losses

Debt instruments (loans, receivables, bonds and similar) classified as financial assets at amortised cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, operating lease receivables, customer receivables and income to be received included amongst Other assets, as well as loan commitments granted and guarantee commitments issued, are systematically subject to impairment or provisions for expected credit losses. These impairments and provisions are recognised as of the granting of the loans, the commitments undertaken or the debt securities purchased, without waiting for the occurrence of an objective evidence of impairment.

To determine the amount of impairment or provision to be recorded at each reporting date, these exposures are split among three categories based on the increase in credit risk observed since initial recognition. An impairment or provision shall be recognised for the exposures in each of these categories as follows:

Observed deterioration in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset

Credit risk category	Stage 1 Performing assets	Stage 2 Under-performing or downgraded assets	Stage 3 Credit-impaired or defaulted assets
Transfer criteria	Initial recognition of the instrument in stage 1 ▶ *Maintained if the credit risk has not increased significantly*	Credit risk on the instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition / 30 days past due	Evidence that the instrument is become credit-impaired / 90 days past due
Measurement of credit risk	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses
Interest income recognition basis	Gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment	Gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment	Net carrying amount of the asset after impairment

Exposures classified in Stage 1

On their initial recognition date, the exposures are systematically classified in Stage 1, unless they have been credit-impaired or defaulted at the time of their acquisition or granting.

Exposures classified in Stage 2

To identify Stage 2 exposures, the significant increase in credit risk compared to the date of initial recognition is assessed in the Group using all available historical and forward-looking data (behavioural scores, loan to value indicators, macroeconomic forecast scenarios, sector analyses, cash flow projections for some counterparties, etc.).

The four criteria used to assess the significant changes in credit risk are detailed below. Once at least one of these four criteria is met, the exposure concerned is transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and related impairment or provisions are adjusted accordingly.

Furthermore, the low credit risk exemption may be applied when the counterparty credit risk is low.

CRITERION 1: THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE COUNTERPARTY IN "SENSITIVE"

To determine the classification of the counterparty as "sensitive" (concept of watch list), the Group analyses:

- the counterparty's credit rating (when it is the subject of an internal analysis); and
- the changes in its operating sector, in macroeconomic conditions and in the behaviour of the counterparty which may also be indicative of a deterioration in credit risk.

If, after review, a counterparty is declared “sensitive”, all the contracts entered into between the Group and this counterparty before classification as “sensitive” are transferred into Stage 2 (to the extent that this approach does not generate any distortion compared to a credit quality analysis at the time of granting of each financial instrument) and the related impairment and provisions are increased up to the lifetime expected credit losses.

After a counterparty has been placed on a watch list, all new transactions originated with that counterparty are recorded in Stage 1.

CRITERION 2: THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CHANGE IN A COUNTERPARTY’S CREDIT RATING SINCE THE INITIAL RECOGNITION

These changes are assessed contract by contract between the date of first recognition and the closing date.

To determine whether a deterioration or improvement of the probability of default, between the date of initial recognition and the closing date, is significant enough to prompt a change in the provisioning/impairment stage, thresholds are set annually by the Risk Division. These thresholds of transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 are determined for each homogeneous contract portfolio (concept of risk segment based on the customer typology and the credit quality) and are calculated based on the curves of probability of default at maturity of each portfolio. These thresholds may correspond to an absolute or relative increase in the probability of default. For instance, the threshold is set at +50 bp for sovereign debt, +80 bp for Large Enterprises (turnover between EUR 50 million and EUR 500 million) and Very Large Enterprises (turnover exceeding EUR 500 million), +150 bp for SME and +10 bp for the French mortgages of the Societe Generale retail network with a *Crédit Logement* warranty.

In addition and in line with the recommendations issued by the EBA and the ECB, loans for which the probability of default has been multiplied by three between the date of first recognition and the balance sheet date are transferred to Stage 2.

CRITERION 3: EXISTENCE OF PAYMENTS MORE THAN 30 DAYS PAST DUE

There is a (rebuttable) presumption of significant deterioration in credit risk when a payment on an asset is more than 30 days past due.

The three criteria are symmetrical: thus, a removal from the watch list of sensitive counterparties, a sufficient improvement in the debtor’s probability of default or a settlement of payments more than 30 days past due results in a return to Stage 1, without any probationary period in Stage 2.

CRITERION 4: QUALIFICATION AS A RESTRUCTURED CLAIM (EBA AND ECB DEFINITION)

When a credit claim on a customer is subject to a restructuring that does not reduce the discounted present value of this claim by more than 1%, and in the absence of strong probability that the counterparty is unable to meet all its commitments, all credit claims on this customer are transferred in Stage 2 for at least one year.

PARTICULAR CASE OF EXPOSURES WITHOUT CREDIT RATING

For exposures to counterparties for which no credit rating is available (retail customers and a limited portion of the “Corporate” (Enterprises) segment), the transfer into Stage 2 is based on:

- the Basel behavioural score or the existence of payments more than 30 days past due for Retail customers;
- the classification as “sensitive”, the presence of restructured credit claims or the existence of payments more than 30 days past due for Corporates.

Exposures classified in Stage 3

To identify Stage 3 exposures (doubtful/credit-impaired exposures), the Group has been applying in most of its entities, since July 2020, the new definition of default as detailed in the guidelines published by the European Banking Authority (EBA). According to this definition, classification in Stage 3 is based on the following criteria:

- one or more past-due payments of over 100 euros for Retail customers (500 euros for Non-retail) during 90 consecutive days, representing at least 1% of the total exposure of the customer. This unpaid amount may or may not be accompanied with a recovery procedure. Are excluded: the restructured credit claims classified in Stage 1 or 2 which are retransferred into Stage 3 from the first amount unpaid after 30 days during a two-year probation period. In addition, only past-due payments resulting from business litigations, specific contractual features or IT failures may derogate from automatic transfer into default (Stage 3) after 90 days.
- the identification of other criteria which, independently from the existence of any past-due payment, indicate a probable risk of partial or total non-recovery of the amounts due, such as:
  - a high probability that the counterparty will be unable to meet all of its commitments owing to a significant deterioration in its financial circumstances, involving a risk of loss for the Group,
  - the granting, for reasons related to the borrower’s financial difficulties, of concessions with regard to the loan agreement that would not have been granted in other circumstances (restructured loans) and which will reduce the present value of the loan cash flows by more than 1% of its initial value,
  - the existence of litigious proceedings (*ad hoc* mandate, bankruptcy protection, court-ordered settlement, compulsory liquidation or other similar proceedings in the local jurisdictions concerned).

The Group applies the contagion principle to all of the defaulting counterparty’s exposures. When a debtor belongs to a customer group, in the general case, the contagion also spreads to all of this group’s exposures.

The classification in Stage 3 is maintained during the three-month probation period after the disappearance of all the default indicators described above. The probation period in Stage 3 is extended to one year for the restructured loans that have been transferred in Stage 3.

Should contracts be returned to Stage 2, they will be kept in Stage 2 during a probation period before contemplating any possibility of transfer to Stage 1. This probation period in Stage 2 is between six months to two years depending on the nature of the risk portfolios to which the contracts belong.

Measurement of depreciation and provision

Stage 1 exposures are impaired for the amount of credit losses that the Group expects to incur within one year (12-month expected credit losses), based on historical data and the current situation. The impairment amount thus is the difference between the gross carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the future cash flows deemed recoverable, taking into account the impact of the collateral called up or liable to be called up and the probability of a default event occurring within the next year.

Stage 2 and 3 exposures are impaired for the amount of credit losses that the Group expects to incur over the life of the exposures (life expected credit losses or life ECL), taking into consideration the historical data, the present situation and reasonable forecasts of changes in economic conditions, and relevant macroeconomic factors through to maturity. The amount of impairment is thus the difference between the gross carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the future cash flows deemed to be recoverable taking into account the impact of collateral called up or liable to be called up and, for exposures in Stage 2, the probability of a default event occurring before the maturity of the instrument.

The collateral is reckoned while estimating the recoverable cash flows when it forms an integral part of the contractual characteristics of the loan concerned and is not booked separately.

When the collateral does not meet these criteria and, as a consequence, its effects cannot be reckoned in the calculation of impairment, a separate asset is recognised in the balance sheet under “Other Assets”. The carrying amount of this asset is representative of the expected credit losses, recorded in the balance sheet under “Impairment of assets”, for which the Group is almost certain to receive a compensation. Changes in the carrying amount of this asset are recorded in the income statement under “Cost of credit risk”.

Irrespective of the stage of credit risk downgrade, cash flows are discounted using the initial effective interest rate of the financial asset. The amount of impairment is included in the net carrying amount of the impaired financial asset. Impairment allocations/reversals are recorded in the income statement under “Cost of credit risk”.

The expected credit losses on the financing commitments and financial collateral given are determined using a similar approach applied to the estimated amount of Group exposure in case of default (amount drawn from the financing commitment on the default date, amount of collateral called up on the default date). The credit loss amounts thus calculated at one year (Stage 1) or over the life of the commitments (Stages 2 and 3) are recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet under “Provisions”.

For operating leases and trade receivables, the Group uses the “simplified” approach, under which impairments are calculated up to the lifetime expected credit losses at the time of their initial recognition, without waiting for any significant downgrade in the counterparty’s credit risk. The assessment of the impairments is mainly based on the default rates and incurred losses in the event of historically observed default. The adjustments intended to take into account forward-looking information on changes in the economic conditions and macroeconomic factors are determined based on expert opinion.

Restructured loans

The loans granted or acquired by the Group may be restructured due to financial difficulties. This takes the form of a contractual change in the initial terms and conditions of the transaction (such as lower interest rates, rescheduled loan payments, partial debt forgiveness, or additional collateral). This change in the contractual terms of the financial instrument is then linked exclusively to the borrower’s financial difficulties and/or insolvency (whether they have already become insolvent or are certain to be so if the loan is not restructured).

Once restructured, the financial assets are classified in Stage 3 of impairment (Credit-impaired/defaulted exposures) if the present value of the adjusted future cash flows is reduced by more than 1% compared to the carrying amount of the balance sheet financial assets before their restructuring or if there is a high probability that the counterparty is not able to meet all of its commitments, involving a risk of loss for the Group. In both cases, the restructured financial assets are considered in default. If these restructured financial assets still meet the SPPI characteristics, they remain on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their amortised cost before impairment is adjusted for a discount representing the loss of profit resulting from the restructuring. This discount, recognised under “Cost of credit risk” in the income statement, is equal to the difference between the present value of the new contractual cash flows resulting from the restructuring of the loan and the amortised cost before impairment less any partial debt forgiveness. As a result, the amount of interest income subsequently recognised in profit or loss is still calculated using the initial effective interest rate of the loan and based on the net carrying amount of the asset after impairment as long as the asset remains classified in Stage 3. Classification in Stage 3 is maintained for at least one year, or beyond as long as the Group is uncertain whether or not the borrower will be able to meet its commitments. Once the loan is no longer classified in Stage 3 the assessment of the significant credit risk downgrade will be performed by comparing the characteristics of the instrument as at the closing date and the characteristics as at the initial recognition date of the loan before restructuring, applying the transfer rules to Stage 1 and 2 previously mentioned in this note, on the understanding that the loans are to be reclassified in Stage 3 on the first payment more than 30-days past due occurring during the two years after the return to Stage 1 or 2.

For the loans the present value of which does not decrease by more than 1%, and if there isn’t a strong probability that the counterparty will be unable to meet all of its commitments, involving a risk of loss for the Group, Criterion 4 applies for assessing the significance of an increase in credit risk, and results in the continued classification of these loans in Stage 2 for a minimum of one year.

If, in view of the new contract terms and conditions resulting from the restructuring, the restructured loans do no longer pass the SPPI test, they are derecognised and replaced with the new financial assets resulting from the new contract conditions. These new assets are recorded as Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The difference between the net carrying amount of the thus restructured loans and the initial fair value of the new assets is recorded under “Cost of credit risk” in the income statement.

Restructured loans do not include the loans and receivables that have been subject to commercial renegotiations and are loans to customers for which the Group has agreed to renegotiate the debt with the aim of maintaining or developing a commercial relationship, in accordance with the credit granting procedures in force and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest. The accounting treatment of renegotiations is detailed in Note 3.5.

Total or partial recovery by activating the guarantee

A claim may be recovered in the form of an asset (financial or tangible) that passes into the ownership of the Group as a result of the activation of a guarantee. This asset substitutes for the guaranteed claim on the date when the Group becomes its owner and is initially recognised at fair value as an asset on the balance sheet. Its classification and subsequent valuation method depend on the management intent.

METHOD FOR ESTIMATING EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

The calculation method for the impairments and provisions for expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2 was developed under the Basel framework which served as a basis for selecting the assessment methods for the calculation parameters (probability of default and credit loss rate on the outstanding loans under an advanced Basel approach – IRBA and IRBF – and provisioning rate for the outstanding loans under the standardised Basel approach).

The Group’s portfolios have been segmented in order to ensure homogeneousness of the risk characteristics and a better correlation with the macroeconomic variables, both global and local. This segmentation enables to address all Group specificities. It is consistent with or similar to the one specified in the Basel framework in order to ensure the uniqueness of the historical records of defaults and losses.

The nature of the variables used in the models applied to assess the expected credit losses is detailed in Chapter 4 of the present Universal Registration Document.

The expected credit loss assessment is performed based on the parameters mentioned below, supplemented with the internal analyses relating to the credit quality of each counterparty, individually or statistically.

GEOPOLITICAL CRISES AND MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

The Group revised in 2024 the parameters used in the models based on the updated macroeconomic scenarios which include of the recent economic developments and of the macroeconomic impacts related to the current geopolitical environment (see Note 1).

To reckon with the uncertainties related to the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, the Group updated the model and post-model adjustments in 2024.

The effects of these adjustments in the determination of expected credit losses are described hereinafter.

Update of the models and impact on the estimate of expected credit losses

As at 31 December 2024, the updates of macroeconomic variables and probabilities of default as well as the updated weighting of the scenarios resulted in a EUR 14 million increase in the amount of impairment and provisions for credit risk:

- the impact of the revision of the macroeconomic variables and probabilities of default is a EUR 21 million decrease;
- the impact of the updated weighting of the macroeconomic scenarios described in Note 1 is a EUR 35 million increase.

Furthermore, owing to the geopolitical context related to the war in Ukraine, all our Russian counterparties including residual exposures on Rosbank had been classified as “sensitive” (concept of watch list) from the beginning of the conflict, and the associated outstanding loans have been transferred to Stage 2. As at 31 December 2024, they amount to EUR 0.7 billion (EUR 1.1 billion as at 31 December 2023). Further analysis has resulted in the identification amidst this population of the outstanding loans that have to be transferred to Stage 3, and this from the beginning of the war in Ukraine (EUR 232 million as at 31 December 2024). The impact of these transfers on the calculation of the expected credit losses amounts to EUR 107 million as at 31 December 2024 (including the additional adjustment detailed in the “Other adjustments” sub-section).

Adjustments supplementing the application of the models

Sectoral adjustments

The Group may supplement the models with sectoral adjustments relating to the possible revision of the expected credit loss estimates (with no impact on the classification of the outstanding loans) for some sectors.

These adjustments allow for better anticipation of the default/recovery cycle in some sectors that are cyclical and have been subject to peaks of default in the past or are especially vulnerable to the current crises and on which the Group’s exposure exceeds a threshold that is annually reviewed and set by the Risk Division.

These sectoral adjustments are examined and updated quarterly by the Risk Division and validated according to materiality thresholds by General Management. The proposals are determined based on an assessment of the sectors by the Economic and Sector Studies Department. This assessment process takes into account the financial characteristics of the enterprises in the sector, its current circumstances and perspectives, and its exposure to climate risk (climate change-induced risks as well as exposure to physical risks).

Taking account of the risks related to climate-change and to nature requires to achieve convergence between the standard credit, liquidity and market risk-assessment methods (based on the financial statements, flow data, market prices and trade trends) and the assessments relating to the environment *via* indicators calculated at the level of the sovereigns, the business sectors or the enterprises.

The prospective dimension of risk analysis is important for taking into account environmental risks, in particular owing to the considerable uncertainty about transition and physical risks. Physical risks are expected to intensify in the future, with possible financial impacts for enterprises. The transition involves disruptive changes which might result in impairment on some assets. Risk assessment thus requires to identify the hazards (source of risk) and assess the exposure to these hazards in different environmental scenarios in order to assess the vulnerability issues.

The Group developed a set of environmental scenarios and internal indicators on environmental vulnerability in order to integrate the climate dimension into risk analysis:

- environmental scenarios aim at describing future possible trajectories. Several devices, provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC (or, in French: GIEC (*Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat*)), the NGFS (Network for Greening Financial System) or the IEA (International Energy Agency), are used as references by the Group. The internal climate scenarios factor in the specificities of the different sectors in the transition;
- the vulnerability indicators cover the sovereign and enterprise counterparties and propose a scoring related to their sensitivity to environmental issues (with regard to climate change, biodiversity loss, depletion of freshwater resources, pollution, and circular economy and resources issues) in terms of transition and physical risks.

The main sectors concerned on 31 December 2024 are commercial real estate, non-food retail, construction-public work.

The total sectoral adjustments thus amount to EUR 752 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 667 million as at 31 December 2023). This increase reflects on one hand, the update of the Bank's prospective outlook on the economic sectors, on the other hand the inclusion in the sectoral adjustments of some sectors previously considered in the framework of the expert adjustment targeting the lasting effects of increased inflation and interest rates (see the "Other adjustments" paragraph). The main movements are:

- an upward movement in the sectors with a deteriorating situation due to increased costs, deteriorating economic circumstances, more difficult refinancing conditions or to their own specific factors, in particular the sectors of health care institutions, road freight transport/storage, and telecommunications;
- a downward movement in particular in the real-estate sector, with a now proven deterioration that is taken into account in the exposure ratings and classifications.

Other adjustments

Adjustments, based on expert opinion and with no impact on the classification, have also been made to reflect the deterioration in credit risk on some portfolios when this deterioration has not been observed through a line-by-line analysis of the outstanding stock:

- for the scope of entities which have not developed models enabling them to estimate the correlations between macroeconomic variables and default rate; and
- for the scopes on which models have been developed but cannot reflect future risks not observed in the past or risks idiosyncratic to portfolios and non-included in the models.

These adjustments amount to EUR 410 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 699 million as at 31 December 2023). This change results from the account taken of:

- the risk specific, on the offshore loan portfolio, to the Russian corporate customers owing to the geopolitical situation. This adjustment is estimated by applying to the models of expected credit losses on this portfolio of downgraded scenarios (weighted by a probability of occurrence) for which the probabilities of default and the recovery perspectives take into account the uncertainty related to this context;
- the risks arising from the specific economic environment, such as the lasting effects of higher inflation and interest rates from 2022 on, regarding fragile customers and the more specifically exposed portfolios, as such risks are not taken into account in the models.

The two main methods are used to estimate these adjustments:

- application to the parameters of expected credit loss (models, of more stringent probabilities of default reflecting the economic shock expected according to the Group's economic scenarios;
- simulation of the impact on the expected credit losses of a transfer to Stage 2 of some or all of the portfolios concerned.

In 2023, some adjustments targeting the lasting effects of increased inflation and interest rates had been made using the sectoral adjustment method described above for the sectors identified by the Group's Economic Studies department as particularly exposed in case of occurrence of a prolonged stagflation scenario. Due to the significant reduction in the probability of occurrence of this scenario, this adjustment is not used anymore as at 31 December 2024; and the sectors identified as most sensitive are included again in the Group's sectoral adjustment system described above.

NOTE 3.8.1 OVERVIEW

PRESENTATION OF BALANCE SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 3.3	95,750	90,630
Securities at amortised cost	Note 3.5	32,655	28,147
Due from banks at amortised cost	Note 3.5	84,051	77,879
Due from central banks(1)		199,573	220,725
Customer loans at amortised cost	Note 3.5	454,622	485,449
Guarantee deposits paid	Note 4.4	50,970	51,611
Others		6,387	6,239
o/w other miscellaneous receivables bearing credit risk	*Note 4.4*	*6,109*	*6,076*
o/w due from clearing houses bearing credit risk	*Note 4.4*	*278*	*163*
NET VALUE OF ACCOUNTING OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS (BALANCE SHEET)		**924,008**	**960,680**
Impairment of loans at amortised cost	Note 3.8	8,912	10,505
GROSS VALUE OF ACCOUNTING OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS (BALANCE SHEET)		**932,920**	**971,185**
Financing commitments		218,157	210,511
Guarantee commitments		93,296	80,560
GROSS VALUE OF OFF BALANCE-SHEET ACCOUNTING AMOUNTS		**311,453**	**291,071**
TOTAL OF ACCOUNTING AMOUNTS (BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF BALANCE-SHEET)		**1,244,373**	**1,262,256**

(1) Included in line Cash, due from central banks.

OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS BY IMPAIRMENT STAGE AND BY ACCOUNTING CATEGORY

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
	Group without Insurance activities		Insurance		Group without Insurance activities		Insurance	
(In EURm)	Outstanding amounts	Impairment/ provisions	Outstanding amounts	Impairment/ provisions	Outstanding amounts	Impairment/ provisions	Outstanding amounts	Impairment/ provisions
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**41,401**	**2**	**54,349**	**6**	**37,729**	**3**	**52,901**	**13**
Performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	41,279	-	54,216	4	37,727	1	51,704	4
Underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	122	2	133	2	2	2	1,197	9
Doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost[(1)]	**830,573**	**8,912**	**6,597**	**-**	**873,390**	**10,505**	**7,165**	**-**
Performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	770,421	834	6,500	-	812,925	1,048	7,085	-
Underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	45,483	1,803	97	-	44,063	1,973	80	-
Doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	14,669	6,275	-	-	16,402	7,484	-	-
o/w lease financing	***21,637***	***632***	**-**	**-**	***31,165***	***883***	**-**	**-**
Performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	*15,906*	*79*	-	-	*24,798*	*127*	-	-
Underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	*4,567*	*130*	-	-	*4,668*	*163*	-	-
Doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	*1,164*	*423*	-	-	*1,699*	*593*	-	-
Financing commitments	**218,157**	**418**	**-**	**-**	**210,511**	**447**	**-**	**-**
Performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	205,306	149	-	-	195,733	154	-	-
Underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	12,577	207	-	-	14,540	235	-	-
Doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	274	62	-	-	238	58	-	-
Guarantee commitments	**93,296**	**324**	**-**	**-**	**80,560**	**372**	**-**	**-**
Performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	89,404	54	-	-	76,503	59	-	-
Underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	3,225	63	-	-	3,370	84	-	-
Doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	667	207	-	-	687	229	-	-
TOTAL OF ACCOUNTING AMOUNTS (BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF BALANCE-SHEET)	**1,183,427**	**9,656**	**60,946**	**6**	**1,202,190**	**11,327**	**60,066**	**13**

(1) *Including Central Banks for EUR 199,573 million as at 31 December 2024 (compared to EUR 220,725 million as at 31 December 2023).*

In order to disclose its exposure to credit risk, the Group has decided to tabulate its assets outstanding and impairment by stage of impairment of the financial assets at amortised cost by Basel category, by geographical area, and by rating of the counterparty. Due to the absence of significant exposure to credit risk for insurance activities, assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as for financing and guarantee commitments, this information is not presented below.

GROUP ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST WITHOUT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES: OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS AND IMPAIRMENTS BY BASEL PORTFOLIO

	31.12.2024							
	Assets at amortised cost				Impairment			
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Sovereign	244,506	5,229	63	249,798	4	2	31	37
Institutions	138,437	710	51	139,198	7	1	13	21
Corporates	219,684	20,048	7,826	247,558	518	1,204	3,143	4,865
o/w SME	*32,860*	*5,051*	*3,059*	*40,970*	-	-	-	-
Retail	166,177	19,445	6,714	192,336	302	594	3,080	3,976
o/w VSB	*15,986*	*3,639*	*2,288*	*21,913*	-	-	-	-
Others	1,617	51	15	1,683	3	2	8	13
TOTAL	**770,421**	**45,483**	**14,669**	**830,573**	**834**	**1,803**	**6,275**	**8,912**

	31.12.2023							
	Assets at amortised cost				Impairment			
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Sovereign	255,852	4,492	73	260,417	5	3	59	67
Institutions	142,862	542	88	143,492	7	1	21	29
Corporates	227,438	20,608	8,663	256,709	622	1,312	3,709	5,643
o/w SME	*41,869*	*6,212*	*3,560*	*51,641*	*213*	*364*	*1,825*	*2,402*
Retail	185,088	18,373	7,564	211,025	411	655	3,688	4,754
o/w VSB	*24,447*	*2,911*	*2,690*	*30,048*	*104*	*236*	*1,412*	*1,752*
Others	1,685	48	14	1,747	3	2	7	12
TOTAL	**812,925**	**44,063**	**16,402**	**873,390**	**1,048**	**1,973**	**7,484**	**10,505**

The financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income mainly correspond to cash management for own account and to the management of the portfolio of HQLA (High Quality Liquid Assets) securities included in the liquidity reserves. These assets mainly correspond to Sovereigns classified in Stage 1.

The financing and guarantee commitments mainly correspond to outstanding amounts not drawn by corporate customers. These assets are mainly classified in Stage 1.

GROUP ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST WITHOUT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES: OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS AND IMPAIRMENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

The geographic area chosen corresponds to the country of the counterparty. When this information is unavailable, it is the country of the issuing entity that is used.

	31.12.2024							
	Assets at amortised cost				Impairment			
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
France	402,436	22,941	9,393	434,770	429	1,014	3,505	4,948
Western European countries (excl. France)	119,814	10,355	1,429	131,598	138	173	693	1,004
Eastern European countries EU	63,953	6,405	994	71,352	147	260	529	936
Eastern Europe excluding EU	4,209	687	168	5,064	1	62	45	108
North America	107,895	1,948	613	110,456	18	152	200	370
Latin America and Caribbean	4,894	239	283	5,416	2	10	95	107
Asia-Pacific	42,857	500	244	43,601	8	7	60	75
Africa and Middle East	24,363	2,408	1,545	28,316	91	125	1,148	1,364
TOTAL	**770,421**	**45,483**	**14,669**	**830,573**	**834**	**1,803**	**6,275**	**8,912**

Over 80% of all financing and guarantee commitments have been given to counterparties located in Western Europe, North America or France.

	31.12.2023							
	Assets at amortised cost				Impairment			
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
France	443,958	20,646	9,026	473,630	511	1,042	3,431	4,984
Western European countries (excl. France)	134,142	10,521	1,717	146,380	201	259	754	1,214
Eastern European countries EU	62,572	6,670	919	70,161	154	276	518	948
Eastern Europe excluding EU	3,503	1,173	206	4,882	2	103	32	137
North America	93,778	1,775	537	96,090	18	106	127	251
Latin America and Caribbean	5,582	468	367	6,417	2	8	106	116
Asia-Pacific	33,894	301	288	34,483	13	3	125	141
Africa and Middle East	35,496	2,509	3,342	41,347	147	176	2,391	2,714
TOTAL	**812,925**	**44,063**	**16,402**	**873,390**	**1,048**	**1,973**	**7,484**	**10,505**

GROUP ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST WITHOUT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES: SUBJECT TO IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS BY RATING OF COUNTERPARTY[1]

Classification in Stage 1 or Stage 2 does not depend on the absolute probability of default but on the elements that make it possible to assess the significant increase in credit risk (see accounting principles), including the relative change in the probability of default since initial recognition. Therefore, there is no direct relationship between the counterparty rating, presented in the table below, and the classification by stage of impairment.

	31.12.2024							
	Assets at amortised cost				Impairment			
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	78,964	940	-	79,904	4	3	-	7
2	164,103	4,631	-	168,734	3	1	-	4
3	64,411	1,786	-	66,197	7	6	-	13
4	86,165	793	-	86,958	53	4	-	57
5	79,566	6,180	-	85,746	263	122	-	385
6	18,497	9,851	-	28,348	145	489	-	634
7	1,982	4,449	-	6,431	16	575	-	591
Default (8, 9, 10)	-	-	7,961	7,961	-	-	3,305	3,305
Other method	276,733	16,853	6,708	300,294	343	603	2,970	3,916
TOTAL	**770,421**	**45,483**	**14,669**	**830,573**	**834**	**1,803**	**6,275**	**8,912**

(1) A correspondence between the Societe Generale's internal rating scale and the scales of rating agencies is presented for information only, in Chapter 4 of the Universal Registration Document.

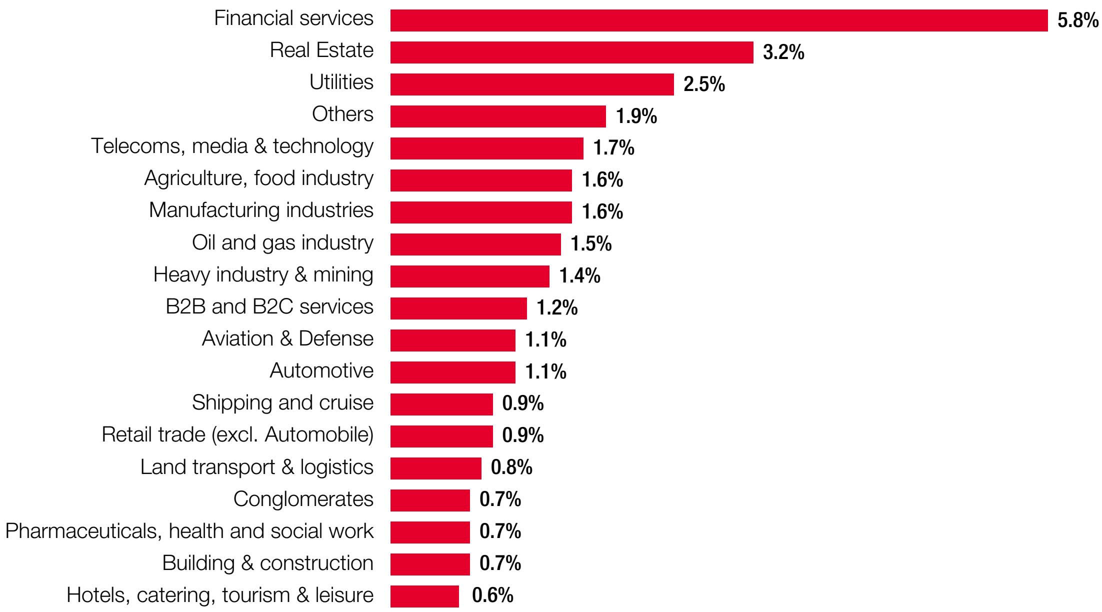
	31.12.2023							
	Outstanding amounts				Impairment			
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	67,873	888	-	68,761	1	3	-	4
2	189,026	3,834	-	192,860	2	1	-	3
3	53,862	1,409	-	55,271	9	6	-	15
4	85,123	505	-	85,628	68	7	-	75
5	85,404	4,486	-	89,890	282	103	-	385
6	23,247	9,546	-	32,793	195	536	-	731
7	3,162	5,432	-	8,594	20	477	-	497
Default (8, 9, 10)	-	-	8,522	8,522	-	-	3,646	3,646
Other method	305,228	17,963	7,880	331,071	471	840	3,838	5,149
TOTAL	**812,925**	**44,063**	**16,402**	**873,390**	**1,048**	**1,973**	**7,484**	**10,505**

(1) A correspondence between the Societe Generale's internal rating scale and the scales of rating agencies is presented for information only, in Chapter 4 of the Universal Registration Document.

ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST (INSURANCE ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED): SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF CORPORATE EXPOSURES ON THE TOTAL GROUP EXPOSURE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST (ALL BASEL CATEGORIES)

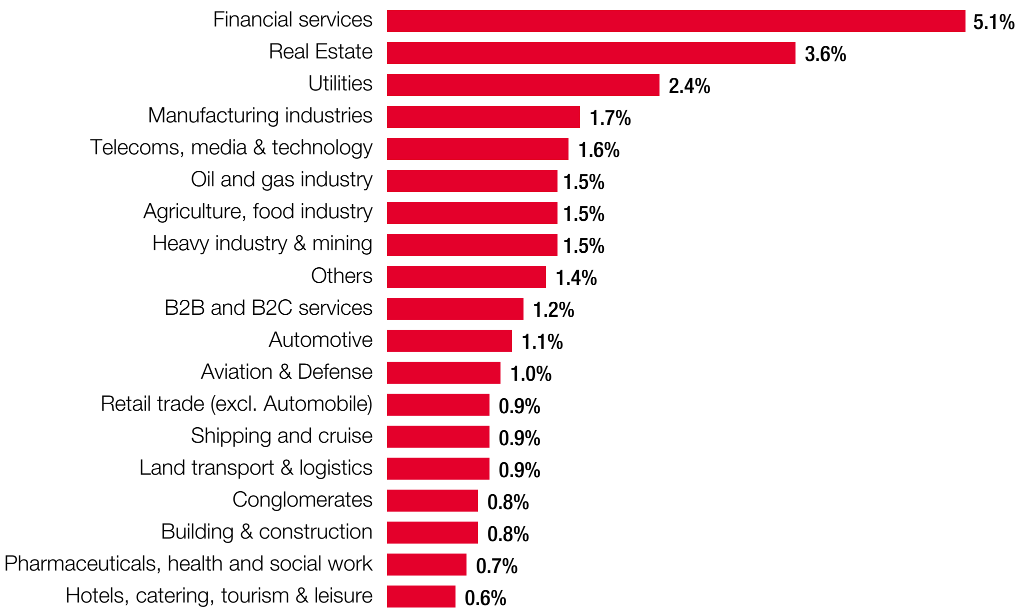
The graphs below show the sectoral breakdown of the "Corporate" Basel portfolio (see Table 3.8.C and Table 3.8.D). The percentages presented correspond to the net amounts (gross amounts reduced by the corresponding impairment).

SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CORPORATE NET EXPOSURE OVER TAL NET EXPLOSURE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024



Sector	% Outstanding net impairment
Financial services	5.8%
Real Estate	3.2%
Utilities	2.5%
Others	1.9%
Telecoms, media & technology	1.7%
Agriculture, food industry	1.6%
Manufacturing industries	1.6%
Oil and gas industry	1.5%
Heavy industry & mining	1.4%
B2B and B2C services	1.2%
Aviation & Defense	1.1%
Automotive	1.1%
Shipping and cruise	0.9%
Retail trade (excl. Automobile)	0.9%
Land transport & logistics	0.8%
Conglomerates	0.7%
Pharmaceuticals, health and social work	0.7%
Building & construction	0.7%
Hotels, catering, tourism & leisure	0.6%

SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CORPORATE NET EXPOSURE OVER TAL NET EXPLOSURE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023



Sector	% Outstanding net impairment
Financial services	5.1%
Real Estate	3.6%
Utilities	2.4%
Manufacturing industries	1.7%
Telecoms, media & technology	1.6%
Oil and gas industry	1.5%
Agriculture, food industry	1.5%
Heavy industry & mining	1.5%
Others	1.4%
B2B and B2C services	1.2%
Automotive	1.1%
Aviation & Defense	1.0%
Retail trade (excl. Automobile)	0.9%
Shipping and cruise	0.9%
Land transport & logistics	0.9%
Conglomerates	0.8%
Building & construction	0.8%
Pharmaceuticals, health and social work	0.7%
Hotels, catering, tourism & leisure	0.6%

NOTE 3.8.2 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

BREAKDOWN

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Allocations	Write-backs available	Net impairment losses	Write-backs used	Currency and scope effects	Amount as at 31.12.2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Impairment on performing outstanding (Stage 1)	5	4	(5)	(1)		0	4
Impairment on underperforming outstanding (Stage 2)	11	2	(2)	(0)		(7)	4
Impairment on doubtful outstanding (Stage 3)	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	0	-
TOTAL	**16**	**6**	**(7)**	**(1)**	**-**	**(7)**	**8**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impairment on performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	1,048	694	(817)	(123)		(91)	834
Impairment on underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	1,973	1,338	(1,418)	(80)		(90)	1,803
Impairment on doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	7,484	3,836	(2,397)	1,439	(1,407)	(1,241)	6,275
TOTAL	**10,505**	**5,868**	**(4,632)**	**1,236**	**(1,407)**	**(1,422)**	**8,912**
o/w lease financing and similar agreements	***883***	***397***	***(324)***	***73***	***(71)***	***(253)***	***632***
Impairment on performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	*127*	*44*	*(64)*	*(20)*		*(28)*	*79*
Impairment on underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	*163*	*82*	*(97)*	*(15)*		*(18)*	*130*
Impairment on doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	*593*	*271*	*(163)*	*108*	*(71)*	*(207)*	*423*

GROUP VARIATIONS OF DEPRECIATION WITHOUT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Due to lack of significant variations of depreciations on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and on financial assets at amortised cost of insurance activities, this information is not presented in the table below.

(In EURm)	Stage 1	*Of which lease financing receivables*	Stage 2	*Of which lease financing receivables*	Stage 3	*Of which lease financing receivables*	Total
Amount as at 31.12.2023	**1,048**	***127***	**1,973**	***163***	**7,484**	***593***	**10,505**
Production & Acquisition[(1)]	284	*23*	110	*10*	142	*38*	536
Derecognition[(2)]	(188)	*(6)*	(186)	*(4)*	(1,255)	*(71)*	(1,629)
Transfer from stage 1 to Stage 2[(3)]	(78)	*(6)*	660	*40*	-	-	582
Transfer from stage 2 to Stage 1[(3)]	30	*2*	(247)	*(34)*	-	-	(217)
Transfer to Stage 3[(3)]	(17)	*(2)*	(166)	*(15)*	1,066	*114*	883
Transfer from Stage 3[(3)]	3	-	19	*3*	(110)	*(11)*	(88)
Allocations & Write-backs without stage transfer[(3)]	(125)	*(25)*	(214)	*(18)*	113	*(35)*	(226)
Currency effect	6	*1*	11	-	82	*6*	99
Scope effect	(128)	*(40)*	(97)	*(13)*	(1,291)	*(210)*	(1,516)
Other variations	(1)	*5*	(60)	*(2)*	44	*(1)*	(17)
Amount as at 31.12.2024	**834**	***79***	**1,803**	***130***	**6,275**	***423***	**8,912**

(1) *The amounts of impairment presented in the line Production and Acquisition in Stage 2/Stage 3 could include contracts originated in Stage 1 and reclassified in Stage 2/Stage 3 during the period.*

(2) *Including repayments, disposals and debt waivers.*

(3) *The amounts presented in the transfers include variations due to amortisation. Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the period, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.*

BREAKDOWN OF TRANSFERS BETWEEN STAGES FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST OF THE GROUP WITHOUT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD

The amounts presented in the transfers below include variations due to amortisation and new drawdowns on the contracts active during the financial year.

To describe the transfers between steps:

- the starting stage corresponds to the stage of the outstanding balance as at 31 December of the previous year;
- the end stage corresponds to the stage of the outstanding balance at the end of the financial year (even in the event of several changes during the financial year).

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3			
(In EURm)	Outstanding amounts	Impairment	Outstanding amounts	Impairment	Outstanding amounts	Impairment	Stock of outstanding amounts transferred as at 31 December	Stock of impairment associated with transferred outstanding amounts
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(22,484)	(78)	15,802	660	-	-	15,802	660
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7,424	30	(9,314)	(247)	-	-	7,424	30
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	198	3	-	-	(265)	(37)	198	3
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	420	19	(525)	(73)	420	19
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(2,066)	(17)	-	-	1,880	550	1,880	550
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	(2,329)	(166)	1,905	516	1,905	516
Currency effect on contracts that change Stage	160	-	40	-	3	-	203	-

NOTE 3.8.3 CREDIT RISK PROVISIONS

BREAKDOWN

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Allocations	Write-backs available	Net impairment losses	Currency and scope effects	Amount as at 31.12.2024
Financing commitments						
Provisions on performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	154	131	(134)	(3)	(2)	149
Provisions on underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	235	136	(168)	(32)	4	207
Provisions on doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	58	51	(47)	4	-	62
TOTAL	**447**	**318**	**(349)**	**(31)**	**2**	**418**
Guarantee commitments						
Provisions on performing assets outstanding (Stage 1)	59	48	(50)	(2)	(3)	54
Provisions on underperforming assets outstanding (Stage 2)	84	46	(63)	(17)	(4)	63
Provisions on doubtful assets outstanding (Stage 3)	229	118	(111)	7	(29)	207
TOTAL	**372**	**212**	**(224)**	**(12)**	**(36)**	**324**

GROUP VARIATIONS OF PROVISIONS WITHOUT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

Due to the absence of significant variations in the provisions on financing and guarantee commitments for insurance activities, this information is not presented in the table below.

	Provisions								
	On financing commitments				On guarantee commitments				
(In EURm)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Amount as at 31.12.2023	**154**	**235**	**58**	**447**	**59**	**84**	**229**	**372**	**819**
Production & Acquisition(1)	48	15	6	69	21	8	8	37	106
Derecognition(2)	(41)	(27)	(16)	(84)	(14)	(14)	(11)	(39)	(123)
Transfer from stage 1 to Stage 2(3)	(9)	54	-	45	(3)	19	-	16	61
Transfer from stage 2 to Stage 1(3)	7	(40)	-	(33)	1	(6)	-	(5)	(38)
Transfer to Stage 3(3)	(1)	(4)	6	1	-	(6)	21	15	16
Transfer from Stage 3(3)	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	1	(4)	(3)	(6)
Allocations & Write-backs without stage transfer(3)	(6)	(30)	14	(22)	(6)	(24)	21	(9)	(31)
Currency effect	2	5	-	7	-	1	4	5	12
Scope effect	(5)	(1)	-	(6)	(4)	(3)	(39)	(46)	(52)
Other variations	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	3	(22)	(19)	(22)
Amount as at 31.12.2024	**149**	**207**	**62**	**418**	**54**	**63**	**207**	**324**	**742**

(1) *The amounts of impairment presented in the Production and Acquisition line in Stage 2/Stage 3 may include originated contracts in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2/ Stage 3 during the period.*

(2) *Including repayments, disposals and debt waivers.*

(3) *The amounts presented in transfers include variations due to amortisation. Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the period, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.*

DETAILS OF TRANSFERS BETWEEN STAGES FOR THE GROUP'S OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS EXCLUDING INSURANCE ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD

The amounts presented in the transfers hereinafter include the variations due to amortisation and new drawdowns on the contracts active during the financial year.

To describe the transfers between steps:

- the starting stage corresponds to the stage of the outstanding balance as on 31 December of the previous year;
- the end stage corresponds to the stage of the outstanding balance at the end of the financial year (even in the event of several changes during the financial year).

	Financing commitments							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3			
(In EURm)	Outstanding amounts subject to impairment and provisions	Provisions	Outstanding amounts subject to impairment and provisions	Provisions	Outstanding amounts subject to impairment and provisions	Provisions	Stock of outstanding commitments transferred as at 31 December	Stock of provisions associated with transferred outstanding amounts
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,888)	(9)	2,598	54	-	-	2,598	54
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	673	7	(890)	(40)	-	-	673	7
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	7	-	-	-	(12)	(1)	7	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	25	-	(24)	(2)	25	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(275)	(1)	-	-	59	1	59	1
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	(110)	(4)	63	5	63	5
Currency effect on contracts that change Stage	77	-	18	1	-	-	95	1

	Guarantee commitments							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3			
(In EURm)	Outstanding amounts subject to impairment and provisions	Provisions	Outstanding amounts subject to impairment and provisions	Provisions	Outstanding amounts subject to impairment and provisions	Provisions	Stock of outstanding commitments transferred as at 31 December	Stock of provisions associated with transferred outstanding amounts
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,334)	(3)	880	19	-	-	880	19
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	445	1	(601)	(6)	-	-	445	1
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	17	-	-	-	(19)	(1)	17	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	24	1	(17)	(3)	24	1
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(55)	-	-	-	46	7	46	7
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	(153)	(6)	161	14	161	14
Currency effect on contracts that change Stage	13	-	12	-	1	-	26	-

NOTE 3.8.4 QUALITATIVE INFORMATION OF CHANGES IN IMPAIRMENT/PROVISIONS ON CREDIT RISK

The variation in credit risk impairment and provisions since 31 December 2023 is mainly linked to:

- covered losses on Stage 3 loans (EUR 1,389 million) included in the line Derecognition.

  This is in line with the Group strategy of non-performing loans (NPL) monitoring, by writing off and by selling its portfolios of exposures in default situation.

  Uncovered losses amount to EUR 478 million;
- transfer of loans to Stage 3 due to default for EUR 4.1 billion of outstanding amounts. This transfer resulted in an increase in impairment and provisions of EUR 899 million.

  Particularly, this variation concerns:
  - EUR 2 billion of outstanding amounts for which the impairment and provisions amount to EUR 491 million as at 31 December 2024. These contracts were in Stage 1 as at 31 December 2023,
  - EUR 2.1 billion of outstanding amounts for which the impairment and provisions amount to EUR 392 million as at 31 December 2024. These contracts were in Stage 2 as at 31 December 2023;
- transfer of loans to Stage 2 due to downgraded ratings, transfer to “sensitive” or 30 days overdue for EUR 19.4 billion. This transfer resulted in an increase in impairment and provisions of EUR 643 million;
- IFRS 5 entities classified as held for sale during the first semester 2024. This classification resulted a decrease in impairment and provisions of EUR 1,569 million, included in the line Scope effect.

NOTE 3.8.5 COST OF CREDIT RISK

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Cost of credit risk only includes net reversals of impairments and loss allowances for credit risk, losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on amortised receivables.

The Group proceed to a write off by recognising a loss on the bad loan and a reversal of impairment in Cost of credit risk when a debt is forgiven or when there are no longer any hopes of future recovery. The lack of future hopes of recovery is documented when a certificate issued as proof that the debt is uncollectible is delivered by the relevant authority or when strong circumstantial evidences are identified (years in default, provisions at 100%, lack of recent recoveries, specificities of the case).

However, a write-off in accounting terms does not imply debt forgiveness in the legal sense as recovery actions on cash due by the counterparty are pursued particularly if the latter’s fortune improve. In case of recoveries on an exposure previously written-off, such recoveries are recognised as Amounts recovered on irrecovrables loans on the year of collection.

SYNTHESIS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cost of credit risk of financial assets from insurance activities	0	7
Cost of credit risk	(1,530)	(1,025)
TOTAL	**(1,530)**	**(1,018)**

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Net allocation to impairment losses	(1,235)	(940)
On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	*1*	*12*
On financial assets at amortised cost	*(1,236)*	*(952)*
Net allocations to provisions	43	57
On financing commitments	*31*	*60*
On guarantee commitments	*12*	*(3)*
Losses not covered on irrecoverable loans	(478)	(333)
Amounts recovered on irrecoverable loans	134	200
Effect from guarantee not taken into account for the calculation of impairment	6	(2)
TOTAL	**(1,530)**	**(1,018)**
o/w cost of risk on sound outstanding classified in Stage 1	*123*	*0*
o/w cost of risk on doubtful loans classified in Stage 2	*133*	*176*
o/w cost of risk on doubtful loans classified in Stage 3	*(1,786)*	*(1,194)*

NOTE 3.9 Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Definition of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In the absence of observable prices for identical assets or liabilities, the fair value of financial instruments is determined using another measurement technique that maximises the use of observable market inputs based on assumptions that market operators would use to set the price of the instrument in question.

The fair value of financial instruments includes accrued interest if applicable.

For financial instruments that are not recognised at fair value on the balance sheet, the figures disclosed in this note are estimates of their fair value broken down according to the fair value hierarchy as described in Note 3.4.

These estimates are disclosed for information purpose only, they are not used for the management of the Group's activities, and should not be taken as an estimate of the amount that would be realised if all such financial instruments were to be settled immediately.

NOTE 3.9.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	31.12.2024				
(In EURm)	Carrying amount[2]	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Due from banks	84,051	84,052	-	70,219	13,833
Customer loans[1]	454,622	442,554	-	175,797	266,757
Debt securities	32,655	32,280	12,531	16,314	3,435
TOTAL	**571,328**	**558,886**	**12,531**	**262,330**	**284,025**

(1) Carrying amount consists of EUR 154,555 million of floating rate assets and EUR 300,067 million of fixed rate assets (including EUR 65,404 million fixed rate less than 1 year).
(2) Carrying amount does not include the revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk for an amount of EUR -292 million.

	31.12.2023				
(In EURm)	Carrying amount[2]	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Due from banks	77,879	77,853	-	60,577	17,276
Customer loans[1]	485,449	466,421	-	171,898	294,523
Debt Securities	28,147	27,801	12,477	12,010	3,314
TOTAL	**591,475**	**572,075**	**12,477**	**244,485**	**315,113**

(1) *Carrying amount consists of EUR 158,237 million of assets floating rate and EUR 327,212 million of assets fixed rate (including EUR 69,811 million fixed rate less than 1 year).*
(2) *Carrying amount does not include the revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk for an amount of EUR -433 million.*

NOTE 3.9.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	31.12.2024				
(In EURm)	Carrying amount[2]	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Due to banks	99,744	99,751	238	92,821	6,692
Customer deposits[1]	531,675	531,741	-	522,755	8,986
Debt securities issued	162,200	161,469	40,289	118,836	2,344
Subordinated debt	17,009	17,398	-	17,398	-
TOTAL	**810,628**	**810,359**	**40,527**	**751,810**	**18,022**

(1) *Carrying amount consists of EUR 148,336 million of liabilities at floating rate and EUR 383,339 million of liabilities fixed rate (including EUR 347,494 million fixed rate less than 1 year).*
(2) *Carrying amount does not include the revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk for an amount of EUR -5,277 million.*

	31.12.2023				
(In EURm)	Carrying amount[2]	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Due to banks	117,847	117,793	189	114,909	2,695
Customer deposits[1]	541,677	540,624	-	524,565	16,059
Debt securities issued	160,506	159,282	31,590	124,590	3,102
Subordinated debt	15,894	15,129	1,014	14,115	-
TOTAL	**835,924**	**832,828**	**32,793**	**778,179**	**21,856**

(1) *Carrying amount consists of EUR 148,887 million of liabilities floating rate and EUR 392,790 million of liabilities fixed rate (including EUR 359,618 million fixed rate less than 1 year).*
(2) *Carrying amount does not include the revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk for an amount of EUR -5,857 million.*

The financial assets, unlike financial liabilities, have a fair value significantly lower than their book value. This asymmetry can be explained in particular by the fact that debts to customers are mainly composed of demand deposits whose fair value is equal to their nominal value due to their immediate contractual maturity. This asymmetry is partially reduced by taking into account the interest rate hedges applicable to these deposits.

NOTE 3.9.3 VALUATION METHODS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

LOANS, RECEIVABLES AND LEASE FINANCING AGREEMENTS

The fair value of loans, receivables and lease financing transactions for large corporates and banks is calculated, in the absence of an actively traded market for these loans, by discounting expected cash flows to present value based on the market rates (the benchmark actuarial rate published by Banque de France and the zero-coupon yield) prevailing on the balance sheet date for loans with broadly similar terms and maturities. These discount rates are adjusted for borrower credit risk.

The fair value of loans, receivables and lease financing transactions for retail banking customers, essentially comprised of individuals and small or medium-sized companies, is determined, in the absence of an actively traded market for these loans, by discounting the associated expected cash flows to present value at the market rates prevailing on the balance sheet date for similar types of loans with similar maturities.

For fixed-rate loans with an initial maturity less than or equal to one year and for variable-rate financial assets (loans, receivables, finance lease agreements), the fair value is assumed equal to the net book value of the impairments, assuming there has been no significant change in credit spreads on the counterparties in question since they were recognised in the balance sheet.

DEBTS

In the absence of an active debt market, the fair value of debts is assumed to be equal to the value of the future flows discounted according to the available market rates applicable to the product concerned on the closing date.

When the debt is a listed instrument, its fair value is its market value.

For debts with a floating-rate and debts with an initial maturity of less than or equal to one year, fair value is taken to be the same as the carrying amount. Similarly, the individual fair value of demand deposit accounts is equal to their carrying amount.

SECURITIES

Provided that the security is an instrument traded on an active market, its fair value is equal to the market price.

In the absence of an active market, the fair value of the securities is calculated taking into account the value of future cash flows discounted according to the interest rate parameters available on the market and applicable to the product concerned as at closing date. For variable-rate debt securities and fixed-rate debt securities with an agreed duration of up to one year, the fair value is assumed to be the gross carrying amount adjusted for any allowance provided there have been no significant change in credit spreads on the counterparties in question since they were recognised in the balance sheet.

NOTE 3.10 Commitments and assets pledged and received as securities

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Loan commitments

The nominal amount of loan commitments is detailed in the table below. Loan commitments that are not considered as financial derivatives or that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss for trading purpose are initially recognised at fair value in the balance sheet. Thereafter, they are provisioned as necessary in accordance with the accounting principles for impairment and provisions (see Note 3.8).

Guarantee commitments

The nominal amount of guarantee commitments is detailed in the table below. When considered as non-derivative financial instruments, the financial guarantees issued by the Group are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. Thereafter, they are measured at either the amount of the obligation or the amount initially recognised (whichever is higher) less, when appropriate, the cumulative amortisation of a guarantee commission. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, a provision for financial guarantees given is recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet (see Note 3.8).

Securities commitments

Securities bought and sold, which are booked to Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and Financial assets at amortised cost are recognised on the balance sheet at the settlement-delivery date. Between the trade date and the settlement-delivery date, securities receivable or deliverable are not recognised on the balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of the securities measured at fair value through profit or loss and the securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income between the trade date and the settlement-delivery date are booked to profit or loss or to equity, depending on the accounting classification of the securities in question.

Assets pledged as and received as collateral

The financial assets pledged as collateral are carried in the balance sheet whenever the Group has not transferred to the recipients of collateral the contractual rights to receive asset cash flows or substantially all the risks inherent to their ownership.

Likewise, the Group does not recognise on its balance sheet the assets received as collateral if the contractual rights to receive these asset cash flows and substantially all the risks and rewards inherent to their ownership have not been transferred to it.

NOTE 3.10.1 COMMITMENTS

COMMITMENTS GRANTED

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments		
To banks	75,381	97,092
To customers	229,935	224,548
Issuance facilities	*83*	*83*
Confirmed credit lines	*222,046*	*210,499*
Others	*7,806*	*13,966*
Guarantee commitments		
On behalf of banks	5,891	5,733
On behalf of customers(1)	88,929	75,685
Securities commitments		
Securities to be delivered	21,347	41,083
Acquisition of tangible assets commitments		
Purchase of vehicles and underlying assets subject to an operating lease	6,296	9,191

(1) Including capital and performance guarantees given to the holders of UCITS managed by entities of the Group.

COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments		
From banks	95,868	66,312
Guarantee commitments		
From banks	123,069	117,694
Other commitments(1)	168,453	199,747
Securities commitments		
Securities to be received	20,410	38,522

(1) These commitments include the guarantee granted by French government related to the State Guaranteed Loans (see Note 1, paragraph 5).

NOTE 3.10.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED AND RECEIVED AS SECURITY

FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Book value of assets pledged as security for liabilities(1)	370,206	337,037
Book value of assets pledged as security for transactions in financial instruments(2)	68,574	69,447
Book value of assets pledged as security for off-balance sheet commitments	2,147	2,209
TOTAL	**440,927**	**408,693**

(1) Assets pledged as security for liabilities mainly include loans given as guarantees for liabilities (guarantees notably provided to the central banks).
(2) Assets pledged as security for transactions in financial instruments mainly include security deposit.

FINANCIAL ASSETS RECEIVED AS SECURITY AND AVAILABLE FOR THE ENTITY

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Fair value of securities purchased under resale agreements	**178,313**	**193,154**

The Group generally purchases securities under resale agreements under normal market terms and conditions. It may re-use the securities received under resale agreement by selling them outright, selling them under repurchase agreements or pledging them as security, provided that it returns these or equivalent securities to the counterparty to the resale agreement at its term. Securities purchased under resale agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet. Their fair value, as shown above, includes securities sold or pledged as collateral.

NOTE 3.11 Transferred financial assets

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised include securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements as well as certain loans transferred to consolidated securitisation vehicles.

The tables below show securities lending and repurchase agreements that only concern securities recognised on the asset side of the balance sheet.

Securities involved in a repurchase agreement or securities lending transaction are held in their original position on the asset side of the Group's balance sheet. For repurchase agreements, the obligation to return the amounts deposited is recorded under "Liabilities" on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, with the exception of the transactions initiated under trading activities, which are recorded under "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

Securities involved in a reverse repurchase agreement or a securities borrowing transaction are not recorded in the Group's balance sheet. For securities received under a reverse repurchase agreement, the right to recover the amounts delivered by the Group is recorded under "Customer Loans" and receivables or "Due from banks" on the asset side of the balance sheet, with the exception of transactions initiated under trading activities which are recorded under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". If the borrowed securities are subsequently sold, a debt representing the return of these securities to their lender is recorded on the liabilities side of the Group's balance sheet, under "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

Securities lending and securities borrowing transactions that are fully matched by cash are assimilated to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and are recorded and recognised as such in the balance sheet.

With securities lending and repurchase agreements, the Group remains exposed to issuer default (credit risk) and to increases or decreases in the value of securities value (market risk). The underlying securities cannot simultaneously be used as collateral in other transactions.

NOTE 3.11.1 TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT DERECOGNISED

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(In EURm)	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	16,610	13,447	13,402	11,098
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,485	13,824	13,457	11,159
Securities at amortised cost	444	448	187	182
TOTAL	**33,539**	**27,719**	**27,046**	**22,439**

SECURITIES LENDING

(In EURm)	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	**Carrying amount of associated liabilities**	**Carrying amount of transferred assets**	**Carrying amount of associated liabilities**
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	23,081	-	14,509	-
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	165	-	228	-
Securities at amortised cost	152	-	8	-
TOTAL	**23,398**	**-**	**14,745**	**-**

SECURITISATION ASSETS FOR WHICH THE COUNTERPARTIES TO THE ASSOCIATED LIABILITIES HAVE RECOURSE ONLY TO THE TRANSFERRED ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Customers loans		
Carrying amount of transferred assets	9,390	8,663
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	7,883	6,869
Fair value of transferred assets (A)	9,745	8,857
Fair value of associated liabilities (B)	7,883	6,872
Net position (A) - (B)	**1,862**	**1,985**

The Group remains exposed to the majority of the risks and rewards associated with these receivables; furthermore, these receivables may not be used as collateral or sold outright as part of another transaction.

NOTE 3.11.2 TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS PARTIALLY OR FULLY DERECOGNISED

As at 31 December 2024, the Group carried out no material transactions resulting in the partial or full derecognition of financial assets leaving the Group with a continuing involvement in said assets.

NOTE 3.12 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognised amounts must be enforceable in all circumstances, in both the normal course of business and in the event of default of one of the counterparties. In this respect, the Group recognises in its balance sheet the net amount of derivative financial instruments traded with certain clearing houses where they achieve net settlement through a daily cash margining process, or where their gross settlement system has features that eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk, and that process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle.

The following tables present the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities set off on the Group's consolidated balance sheet. The gross outstanding amounts of these financial assets and financial liabilities are matched with the consolidated outstanding amounts presented in the balance sheet (net balance sheet amounts), after indicating the amounts set off on the balance sheet for these various instruments (amounts offset) and aggregating them with the outstanding amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities not subject to a Master Netting Agreement or similar agreement (amounts of assets and liabilities not eligible for offsetting).

These tables also indicate the amounts which may be offset, as they are subject to a Master Netting Agreement or similar agreement, but whose characteristics make them ineligible for offsetting in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS. This information is provided in comparison with the accounting treatment applied under US GAAP. This affects in particular financial instruments that may only be offset in the event of the default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the counterparties, as well as instruments pledged by cash or securities collateral. These mainly include over-the-counter interest rate options, interest rate swaps and securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements.

Net positions resulting from these various offsettings are not intended to represent the Group's actual exposure to counterparty risk through these financial instruments, insofar as counterparty risk management uses other risk mitigation strategies in addition to netting and collateral agreements.

NOTE 3.12.1 AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

ASSETS

		Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet			Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements[1]			
(In EURm)	Amount of assets not subject to offsetting	Gross amount	Amount offset	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral pledged	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments[2] (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	15,303	224,795	(134,120)	105,978	(70,347)	(8,143)	(125)	27,363
Securities lent	3,069	20,329	-	23,398	(16,845)	(30)	-	6,523
Securities purchased under resale agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.5)	37,352	240,888	(99,926)	178,314	(14,790)	(683)	(91,760)	71,081
Guarantee deposits pledged (see Note 4.4)	36,544	14,426	-	50,970	-	(14,426)	-	36,544
Other assets not subject to offsetting	1,214,885	-	-	1,214,885	-	-	-	1,214,885
TOTAL	**1,307,153**	**500,438**	**(234,046)**	**1,573,545**	**(101,982)**	**(23,282)**	**(91,885)**	**1,356,396**

(1) Fair value of financial instruments and collateral, capped at the net book value of the balance sheet exposure, to avoid any over-collateralisation effect.
(2) As at 31 December 2024, the amount offset within the Derivative financial instruments line includes EUR 66,789 million of cash margin received.

LIABILITIES

		Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet			Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements[1]			
(In EURm)	Amount of liabilities not subject to offsetting	Gross amount	Amount offset	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral pledged	Financial instruments pledged as collateral	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments[2] (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	21,290	234,011	(134,120)	121,181	(70,347)	(14,426)	-	36,408
Amount payable on borrowed securities (see Note 3.1)	25,961	17,115	-	43,076	(16,845)	-	-	26,231
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.6)	68,432	187,504	(99,926)	156,010	(14,790)	-	(70,401)	70,819
Guarantee deposits received (see Note 4.4)	45,403	8,856	-	54,259	-	(8,856)	-	45,403
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	1,119,431	-	-	1,119,431	-	-	-	1,119,431
TOTAL	**1,280,517**	**447,486**	**(234,046)**	**1,493,957**	**(101,982)**	**(23,282)**	**(70,401)**	**1,298,292**

(1) Fair value of financial instruments and collateral, capped at the net book value of the balance sheet exposure, to avoid any over-collateralisation effect.
(2) As at 31 December 2024, the amount offset within the Derivative financial instruments line includes EUR 64,569 million of cash margin paid.

NOTE 3.12.2 AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

ASSETS

(In EURm)	Amount of assets not subject to offsetting	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet: Gross amount	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet: Amount offset	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements[(1)]: Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral pledged	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments[(2)] (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	14,871	207,534	(128,285)	94,120	(59,842)	(8,762)	1	25,517
Securities lent	1,165	13,580	-	14,745	(12,560)	(28)	-	2,157
Securities purchased under resale agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.5)	39,578	240,706	(87,130)	193,154	(17,786)	(551)	(92,883)	81,934
Guarantee deposits pledged (see Note 4.4)	38,854	12,757	-	51,611	-	(12,757)	-	38,854
Other assets not subject to offsetting	1,200,415	-	-	1,200,415	-	-	-	1,200,415
TOTAL	**1,294,883**	**474,577**	**(215,415)**	**1,554,045**	**(90,188)**	**(22,098)**	**(92,882)**	**1,348,877**

(1) *Fair value of financial instruments and collateral, capped at the net book value of the balance sheet exposure, to avoid any over-collateralisation effect.*
(2) *As at 31 December 2023, the amount offset within the Derivative financial instruments line includes EUR 60,964 million of cash margin received.*

LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	Amount of assets not subject to offsetting	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet: Gross amount	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet: Amount offset	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements[(1)]: Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral pledged	Financial instruments pledged as collateral	Net amount
Derivative financial instrument[(2)] (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	20,358	216,438	(128,285)	108,511	(59,842)	(12,757)	-	35,912
Amount payable on borrowed securities (see Note 3.1)	27,419	15,064	-	42,483	(12,559)	-	-	29,924
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.6)	48,124	190,964	(87,130)	151,958	(17,787)	-	(81,541)	52,630
Guarantee deposits received (see Note 4.4)	43,912	9,341	-	53,253	-	(9,341)	-	43,912
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	1,121,593	-	-	1,121,593	-	-	-	1,121,593
TOTAL	**1,261,406**	**431,807**	**(215,415)**	**1,477,798**	**(90,188)**	**(22,098)**	**(81,541)**	**1,283,971**

(1) *Fair value of financial instruments and collateral, capped at the net book value of the balance sheet exposure, to avoid any over-collateralisation effect.*
(2) *As at 31 December 2023, the amount offset within the Derivative financial instruments line includes EUR 63,797 million of cash margin paid.*

NOTE 3.13 Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

(In EURm)	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	31.12.2024
Due to central banks	11,364	-	-	-	11,364
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	251,183	36,059	57,700	51,672	396,614
Due to banks	63,507	19,596	15,241	1,400	99,744
Customer deposits	479,388	24,259	24,951	3,077	531,675
Debts securities issued	34,557	30,882	70,630	26,131	162,200
Subordinated debt	9	465	2,922	13,613	17,009
Other liabilities	81,117	2,974	3,702	2,993	90,786
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**921,125**	**114,235**	**175,146**	**98,886**	**1,309,392**
Loan commitments granted and others(1)	125,642	40,109	126,448	19,413	311,612
Guarantee commitments granted	45,758	18,703	16,400	13,959	94,820
TOTAL COMMITMENTS GRANTED	**171,400**	**58,812**	**142,848**	**33,372**	**406,432**

(1) This line includes commitments relating to the purchase of vehicles and underlying equipment subject to an operating lease.

The flows presented in this note are based on contractual maturities. However, for certain elements of the balance sheet, assumptions could be applied.

When there are no contractual terms, as well as for trading financial instruments (*e.g.*: derivatives), maturities are presented in the first column (up to three months).

The guarantee commitments given are scheduled on the basis of the best possible estimate of flow; if not available, they are presented in the first column (up to three months).

NOTE 4 OTHER ACTIVITIES

NOTE 4.1 Fee income and expense

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Fee income and Fee expense combine fees on services rendered and received, as well as fees on commitments, that cannot be assimilated to interest. Fees that can be assimilated to interest are integrated into the effective interest rate on the associated financial instrument and are recorded under "Interest and similar income" and "Interest and similar expense" (see Note 3.7).

Transactions with customers include the fees from retail customers from the Group retail banking activities (in particular credit card fees, account management fees or application fees outside the effective interest rate).

Sundry services provided include the fees from customers from the other Group activities (in particular, interchange fees, funds management fees or fees on insurance products sold within the network).

The Group recognises fee income or expense for an amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided and depending on the progress transferring control of these services:

- fees for ongoing services, such as some payment services, custody fees, or digital service subscriptions are recognised as income over the life of the service;
- fees for one-off services, such as fund activity, finder's fees received, arbitrage fees, or penalties on payment incidents are recognised as income when the service is provided.

The amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided is composed of fixed and variable contractual compensation whether they are paid in kind or in cash, less any payments due to customers (for example, in case of promotional offers). The variable compensation (for example, discounts based on the provided services volume over a period of time or fees payable subject to the achievement of a performance target, etc.) are included in the amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided if and only if this compensation is highly probable not to be subsequently reduced significantly.

The possible mismatch between the payment date of the service provided and the date of execution of the service gives assets and liabilities depending on the type of contract and mismatch which are recognised under "Other Assets and Other Liabilities" (see Note 4.4):

- customer contracts generate trade receivables, accrued income or prepaid income;
- supplier contracts generate trade payables, accrued expenses or prepaid expenses.

In syndication deals, the effective interest rate for the share of the issuance retained on the Group's balance sheet is comparable to that applied to the other members of the syndicate including, when needed, a share of the underwriting fees and participation fees; the balance of these fees for services rendered is then recorded under "Fee income at the end of the syndication period". Arrangement fees are recorded as income when the placement is legally complete.

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Transactions with banks	**145**	**(138)**	**7**	**134**	**(125)**	**9**
Transactions with customers	**3,141**		**3,141**	**2,979**		**2,979**
Financial instruments operations	**3,643**	**(3,029)**	**614**	**3,366**	**(2,976)**	**390**
Securities transactions	614	(1,102)	(488)	717	(1,268)	(551)
Primary market transactions	696		696	547		547
Foreign exchange transactions and derivatives instruments	2,333	(1,927)	406	2,102	(1,708)	394
Loan and guarantee commitments	**1,050**	**(392)**	**658**	**1,004**	**(429)**	**575**
Various services	**2,838**	**(1,032)**	**1,806**	**2,580**	**(945)**	**1,635**
Asset management fees	342		342	316		316
Means of payment fees	1,042		1,042	1,018		1,018
Insurance product fees	164		164	208		208
Underwriting fees of UCITS	88		88	82		82
Other fees	1,202	(1,032)	170	956	(945)	11
TOTAL	**10,817**	**(4,591)**	**6,226**	**10,063**	**(4,475)**	**5,588**

NOTE 4.2 Income and expenses from leasing activities, mobility and other activities

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Leasing activities

The leases that have been granted by the Group and do not transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases.

The assets held under operating leases, including investment property, are recorded on the balance sheet under "Tangible and intangible fixed assets" at their acquisition cost, less depreciation and impairment (see Note 8.3).

These leased assets (excluding investment property) are depreciated, excluding residual value, over their duration of use (*i.e.* usually until the term of the lease); this duration corresponds to the non-cancellable lease term adjusted for any contract extension options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise and any early termination options that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise (see Note 8.3). The lease payments are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The leases offered by Group entities may include maintenance services on the leased asset. In this case, the portion of lease payments relating to these services is spread over the services term (usually, the lease term) in line with the way the costs are incurred. This spreading takes into account, when relevant, the pace at which the service is provided, whenever it is not linear.

Income and expenses, and capital gains or losses on investment properties and leased assets, as well as income and expenses on maintenance services related to operating lease activities, are recorded under "Income and expenses" from other activities on the Real estate leasing and Equipment leasing lines.

These lines also include the losses incurred in the event of a decline in the unguaranteed residual value of finance-lease transactions, the impairment expenses and the capital gains or losses on disposal related to assets unleased after the termination of lease finance agreements.

Real estate development activities

As it is a service recognised in accordance with the stage-of-completion method, the income from the sale of off-plan property (accommodations, offices, retail areas…) is gradually recognised over the duration of the construction programme until the date of delivery to the customer. The margin recognised on each accounting closing date reflects an estimated provisional margin of the programme and the level of progress over the period which depends on the percentage of completion of the commercialisation and of the construction work. The margin is recognised as income when it is positive and as expenses when negative. A provision for onerous contract is recognised when the margin expected at the termination of the contract is negative.

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**
Equipment leasing[(1)]	26,901	(22,238)	4,663	20,107	(15,992)	4,115
Real estate development	50	(12)	38	60	(4)	56
Real estate leasing	68	(49)	19	87	(174)	(87)
Other activities	563	(1,453)	(890)	751	(1,224)	(473)
TOTAL	**27,582**	**(23,752)**	**3,830**	**21,005**	**(17,394)**	**3,611**

(1) *The amount recorded under this heading is mainly due to income and expenses related to long-term leasing and car fleet management businesses. Most of the Group's long-term lease agreements are 36-month to 48-month leases.*

NOTE 4.3 Insurance activities

MAKING IT SIMPLE

Insurance activities (life insurance and non-life insurance) add to the range of products included in the banking services offered to Group customers.

These activities are carried out by dedicated subsidiaries, subject to regulations specific to the insurance sector.

The rules for measuring and accounting for risks associated with insurance contracts are specific to the Insurance sector. Based on a current estimate of the future cash flows from the insurance contracts issued (premiums, indemnification, benefits, associated costs…), the main objective of these rules is to recognise the expected profit progressively over the period during which the insurance services are provided.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Insurance contracts subject to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" are insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts issued (reinsurance assumed) or held (reinsurance ceded), as well as investment contracts issued including a discretionary participation clause provided that they are issued by an entity which also issues insurance contracts.

The accounting principles below do not apply to the insurance contracts for which the Group is the insured beneficiary except for the contracts identified as reinsurance treaties.

Investment contracts without discretionary participation features and with no insurance component (pure unit-linked contracts) do not meet the IFRS 17 definition of an insurance contract and are recognised as Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (see Note 3.1 paragraph 3). These are financial liabilities indexed on the performance of underlying assets for which the Group has elected to exercise the option to measure the instruments at fair value without requiring the separation of the embedded derivatives.

Grouping of contracts

For their assessment, insurance contracts are grouped into homogeneous portfolios to take account of the pooling of risks specific to the insurance activity. These portfolios include insurance contracts that are exposed to similar risks and managed together.

Within each portfolio, three groups of contracts shall be distinguished on initial recognition of the later: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant possibility of becoming subsequently onerous, and other contracts.

Lastly, contracts issued more than one year apart cannot be included in the same group. Consequently, each group of contracts shall be subdivided into annual cohorts. However, while adopting IFRS 17, the European Union has provided European undertakings with an option not to implement this provision to contracts benefiting from an intergenerational mutualisation of returns on the underlying assets in countries where these undertakings market insurance contracts.

The Group uses this optional exemption on the life-insurance savings and retirement savings contracts issued (for instance, contracts invested in euro-denominated funds) as they include direct or discretionary profit-sharing items for which both risks and cashflows are shared between different generations of policyholders. These savings life-insurance contracts are also managed on an intergenerational basis in order to mitigate interest rate risk and longevity risk exposures.

The portfolios of contracts are determined by the Group, using (i) the product line to identify the insurance contracts exposed to similar risks and (ii) the country of issuance of the contract and/or the distribution entity.

When the materiality of the outstanding amounts of the contracts concerned is not significant in the context of the aggregates of the Group's consolidated balance sheet, some of these portfolios may be grouped together.

The major portfolios identified by the Group are as follows:

Scope of products	Product line
Savings	Life Insurance Savings with accumulation of capital paid out upon surrender or death (investments in euro funds, unit-linked funds, multivehicle contracts).
Retirement	Individual and group insurance contracts such as Retirement savings plans (French *Plan Épargne Retraite* – PER) with payout in annuities and/or capital (single or multiple unit-linked investments).
Protection–Provident	Borrower insurance; Individual protection; Group protection; Individual health insurance; Group health insurance; Funeral insurance; Nursing care insurance.
Protection–Non-life insurance (property and casualty)	Personal injury accident; Insurance of the Means of payment; Multi-risk home insurance; Land motor vehicle insurance; Miscellaneous Risk Insurance.

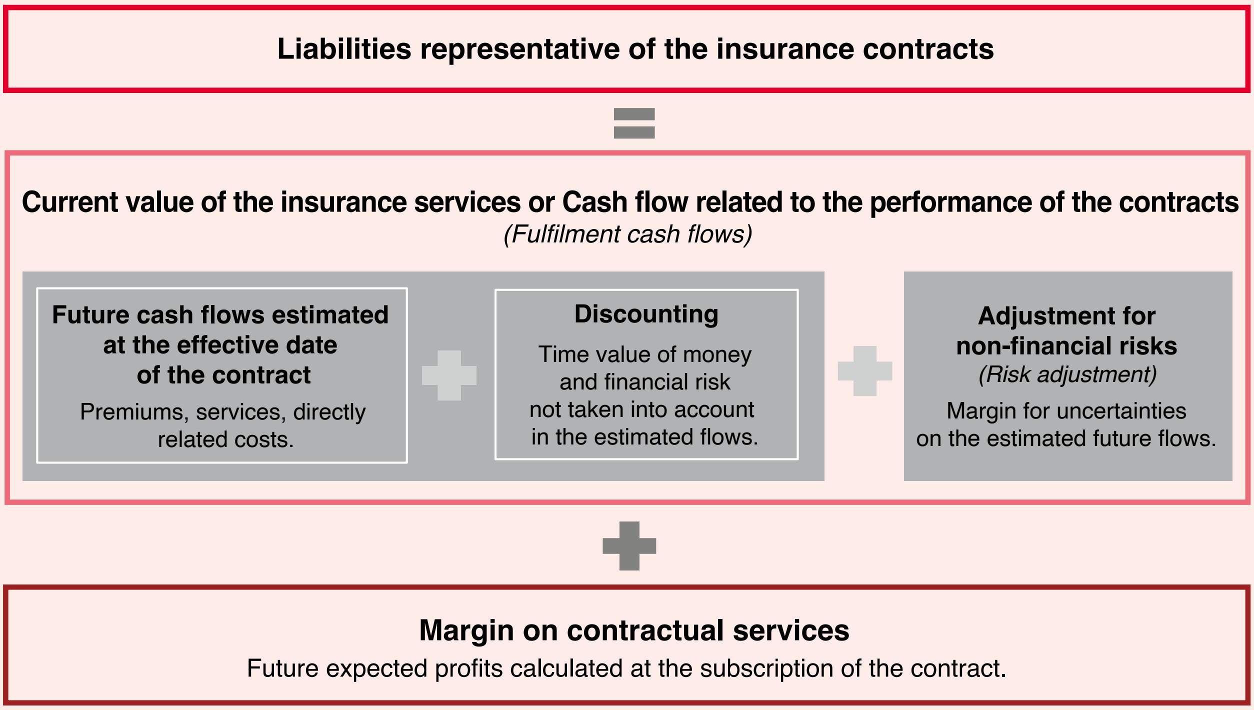
Measurement models

Each group of insurance contracts is measured separately, and its value is presented in the balance sheet either under "Insurance and reinsurance contract assets" or under "Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities".

General model applicable to the insurance contracts issued

INITIAL MEASUREMENT

Upon initial recognition, the value of a group of insurance contracts issued corresponds to the sum of the following items:



Future estimated cash flows

These cash flows are the current estimates of all the amounts that the insurer expects to receive (for premiums…) or pay to the benefit of insurance policyholders (in relation to life insurance, claims to be compensated, guaranteed benefits and other directly attributable expenses) as part of the fulfilment of insurance contracts, until their settlement.

These amounts are adjusted to reflect:

- the present value of the future cash flows taking into account the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows (see Discounting);
- the uncertainties about the amount and frequency of the cash flows (see Adjustment for non-financial risk).

Discounting

The future cash flows estimated are discounted using a risk-free yield curve (swap rate curve) adjusted for an illiquidity premium to represent the differences in characteristics between the liquid, risk-free financial instruments and the financial instruments backed insurance contracts (bottom-up approach).

Adjustment for non-financial risk

The discounted cash flows are adjusted to reflect the uncertainties about the amount and frequency of the future cash flows. This adjustment for non-financial risks is determined using a quantile approach based on a confidence level of 80% for the Retirement Savings business. Thus, the technical provisions supplemented with this risk adjustment will allow these estimated future cash flows to be covered in 80% of probable cases, a level of caution deemed appropriate. For the Protection business, this quantile level is between 80% and 90%.

The calculation method of the adjustment for non-financial risks does not take into account the diversification effect between the different insurance activities and between the different entities; however, it includes a diversification by products.

Contractual service margin (CSM)

The contractual service margin (CSM) represents the unearned profit that the entity will recognise in the income statement as the insurance services are provided in the future. Its amount is determined at the time of initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts so that, at that date, neither income nor expense is recorded in the income statement.

In the event of onerous contracts, the expected loss shall immediately be recognised in profit or loss. This initial loss will later be reversed in profit or loss to offset the expense for incurred claims.

Subsequent measurement

On each closing date, the carrying amount in the balance sheet of the group of insurance contracts issued is remeasured. It is then equal to the sum of the following amounts:

- the Liability for remaining coverage (LRC), for an amount equal to the reestimated value as at the date of the fulfilment cash flows related to future services (discounted value of the amounts receivable and payable related to the supply of insurance services on the remaining coverage period and the deposit components) and, when appropriate, the contractual service margin reestimated on the same date as described below;
- the Liability for incurred claims (LIC), for an amount equal to the reestimated value as at the date of the fulfilment cash flows related to past services (discounted value of the amounts payable in relation to services on already incurred claims).

Income and expense are recognised for the changes in liabilities for remaining coverage and for incurred claims, as summarised below:

	Changes in liability for remaining coverage	Changes in liability for incurred claims
Insurance products	■ Reversals related to the insurance services provided during the period	
Insurance services expenses	■ Losses recognised on onerous contracts and reversal of these losses	■ Allocations of liabilities for the incurred claims and the unfunded expenses incurred during the period ■ Subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the incurred claims and the unfunded expenses incurred
Insurance financial expenses and income	■ Account taken of the impacts of the time value of money	■ Account taken of the impacts of the time value of money

On this same closing date, the amount of contractual service margin is adjusted to take notably account, for all contracts, of:

- the impact of the new contracts added to the Group;
- the interest capitalised on the carrying amount of the margin at the discounting rate used to determine the initial margin value;
- the reestimate of the fulfilment cash flows (discounted value of the amounts receivable and payable related to the insurance services provided during the remaining coverage period, excl. estimated amounts to be paid for already incurred claims that are subject to separate measurement);
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period.

Moreover, the contractual service margin is recognised in profit or loss according to coverage units that reflect the amount of service provided and the expected coverage period for the contracts remaining in the group of contracts.

The contractual service margin is not adjusted for the following changes in cash flows as they are not related to future services:

- inclusion of the impacts (and changes in them) of the time value of money and the financial risk (for example, the impact of a change in the discounting rate);
- changes in estimates of the fulfilment cash flows of liabilities for incurred claims;
- adjustments related to experience (difference between the estimate of the amounts expected for the period and the actual cash flows of the period).

Protection-Provident business

The Group mainly applies the General Model to measure its Protection-Provident contracts (borrower insurance, funeral, dependency contracts…).

For the Protection – Provident business, the insured value (for example the outstanding capital of the loan in the context of a borrower contract) is used to measure the quantity of service (or coverage units) provided or to be provided, in order to recognise a portion of the contractual service margin in the net income of the period.

GENERAL MODEL ADAPTED TO THE INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION FEATURES (VARIABLE FEE APPROACH)

Insurance contracts issued with direct participation features may be regarded as creating an obligation to pay to policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items (for example, investments in units of funds), minus a variable fee for the service.

The variable fee:

a) represents the counterparty that a company receives to provide investment services;

b) is based on the portion of the performance of the underlying items that varies over time. Consequently, the variable fee reflects the performance of the underlying items and the other cash flows necessary for the fulfilment of the contracts.

The general accounting model is adapted to reflect that the consideration received for this type of contract is a variable fee (Variable Fee Approach – VFA).

This adaptation of the general accounting model is used to measure the groups of insurance contracts for which:

- the contractual clauses specify that the policy holder is entitled to a portion of a clearly defined portfolio of underlying items;
- the entity expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the yield on the fair value of the underlying items; and
- the entity expects any change in the amounts payable to the shareholder to be attributable, substantially, to a change in fair value of the underlying items.

Eligibility to this measurement model is analysed on the issuance date of the contracts and may subsequently be reassessed only in case of changes in the contract.

This measurement model is in line with the general model with regards to the following items:

- the fulfilment cash flows are measured the same way;
- during the initial measurement, the contractual service margin is identical;
- the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows associated with the future services adjust the contractual service margin while the other changes, related to the services provided during the period or before impact the net income.

There are however several differences:

	General model	Tailored General model – VFA
Recognition of the changes in fulfilment cash flows in relation to the changes in discounting rates and other financial variables	▪ in full in the Statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	▪ as an adjustment of the contractual service margin for the portion of this change associated with the insurer's share of underlying items
Determination of the interest expense for the capitalisation of interest on the contractual service margin	▪ explicitly applying the discount rate used during the initial measurement	▪ implicitly when taking account of the insurer's share in the change in fair value of the underlying items for the determination of the contractual service margin

Savings and Retirement business

The Group determined that the majority of life savings insurance contracts and individual and collective retirement savings contracts issued by its insurance subsidiaries meet the definition of contracts with direct participation features. These contracts, which make up the Group's predominant insurance activity (some 99% of the discounted estimated cash flows), are measured using the adapted General model known as Variable Fee Approach (VFA). The other contracts in these categories are measured based on the General Model or under IFRS 9 if they meet the definition of an investment contract.

For the Savings and Retirement business, the quantity of service (or coverage units) used for the amortisation of the contractual service margin (CSM) is intended to reflect, from an economic standpoint, the asset management service provided by the insurer during the period. This quantity is determined based on the future cash flows estimated over the ongoing and future periods. An adjustment is made in order to recognise the CSM at an appropriate pace, taking account of the financial performance of the underlying assets.

GENERAL MODEL ADAPTED TO THE REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

Following the issuance of insurance contracts, some risks may be ceded to another insurance company through reinsurance contracts.

The general accounting model is adapted to take account of the specificities of the reinsurance contracts held. These reinsurance contracts held are booked under the General Model, modified on the following features:

Estimate of the fulfilment cash flows	The fulfilment cash flows take into account the risk of non-fulfilment by the issuer of the reinsurance contract (*i.e.* the risk of not recovering the expected compensation in the event of default of the reinsurer).
Measurement of the contractual service margin during initial recognition	Any net cost or profit determined at initial recognition (determined based on the estimated amount of premiums payable, expenses to be paid and compensations to be received) is recognised as a contractual service margin.
Measurement of the contractual service margin in the context of onerous underlying contracts	The contractual service margin is adjusted and an income is recognised accordingly, when a loss is recognised at initial recognition of a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts or when onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to the group.

SIMPLIFIED MODEL (PREMIUM ALLOCATION APPROACH)

The standard also allows, under some conditions, for the application of a simplified accounting model for the contracts whose insurance coverage is lower or equal to 12 months, or for which the measurement of the Group’s remaining coverage liabilities determined using this approach is not significantly different from the one that would result from the application of the general model.

The remaining coverage liabilities presented on the balance sheet corresponds to:

- the amount of premium received under the contract adjusted for the amounts recognised as insurance contracts income as the Company provides the insurance coverage;
- minus the remaining depreciable acquisition costs paid.

If a group of contracts is onerous, the remaining coverage liability is increased up to the estimated future fulfilment cash flows and a loss is recognised in the income statement.

The incurred claim liability is measured based on the general model. The Group does not discount the liability when it expects the claims to be settled within one year.

The simplified approach does not require:

- an explicit measurement of the contractual service margin;
- an update of the remaining coverage liability for the changes in discount rate and financial variables.

Protection – non-life insurance activity

The Group mostly applies the simplified approach to measure its non-life insurance contracts (personal injuries, means of payment, multi-risk home insurance…).

Presentation of the financial performance of insurance contracts

Expenses and income relating to insurance contracts are presented in the income statement, distinguishing between:

- the income arising from insurance services which includes:
  - income from insurance contracts issued,
  - insurance services expenses,
  - net income or expenses from the reinsurance contracts held;
- the financial result of the insurance and reinsurance contracts.

INCOME FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED

The revenues from insurance contracts represent the consideration that the insurance subsidiary expects to receive (representative of the premium received) against the services provided under the contracts.

The revenues recognised for the period include the amount representative of the premium received as coverage of the insurance service expenses and the margin expected in relation to the services provided during the period.

Many insurance contracts providing investment services include a deposit component, which is an amount paid by the policyholder and repaid by the insurer even when the insured event does not take place. These deposit components are excluded from the income statement, as the collection and repayment of a deposit are not, respectively, an income and an expense.

INSURANCE SERVICES EXPENSES

Insurance services expenses reflect the costs incurred to provide services over the period, including those associated with the claims incurred, and excluding the deposit component.

The expenses recorded over the period include the insurance services expenses related to the services provided for the incurred claims during the current or past periods and other amounts such as the amortisation of the insurance acquisition costs, the costs on onerous contracts and their reversals.

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

Income and expenses are representative of the amounts recovered from reinsurers and of the allocation of the premiums paid for this coverage.

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The fulfilment cash flows and contractual service margin are booked on a discounted basis reflecting the frequency of cash flows. Over time, the effect of the time value of money decreases, which is reflected in the income statement as an insurance financial expense (the present value of future disbursements increases). Indeed, the financing costs (financial expenses of the contracts) of insurance are similar to the interest paid by the insurer on an early payment (in the form of a premium) and reflect the fact that the insurer usually receives the premiums in advance and pays benefits at a later date.

Finance income or expenses from insurance also include the effects on the carrying amount of insurance contracts of some changes in financial assumptions (namely discount rate and other financial variables).

The effect of the changes in discount rates and other financial variables is recognised over the period during which the changes occurred. The Group has elected, for most of its groups of contracts, to present the effect of these changes in a disaggregated manner between the income statement and equity. The aim of this choice is to minimise accounting mismatch between the investments of the insurance activity (associated to the financial assets held to cover the insurance contracts) and the financial expenses of the insurance contracts. This choice is made for each group of insurance contracts.

The Group decided to present the notes detailing the financial data of the insurance subsidiaries distinguishing between the data attributed to the insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 (columns headed Insurance contracts) including the measurement of these contracts and the investments backing them. These data also distinguish between the insurance contracts issued with direct participation features measured using the VFA model and their underlying investments.

The financial data of the investment contracts without participation features and without insurance component (contracts within the scope of IFRS 9) as well as all financial instruments that are not backing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 (ex: financial instruments negotiated in the context of the reinvestment of equity) are presented separately from the other financial data in the Others column.

The future cash flows of the assets and liabilities of the insurance contract assets and liabilities are discounted using a risk-free rate curve (swap rate curve) modified by an illiquidity premium per entity and per activity. The following table shows the average discount rates used:

	31.12.2024						31.12.2023					
Average discount rate for the euro	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	40 years	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	40 years
Savings and retirement	3.16%	3.07%	3.19%	3.26%	3.18%	3.10%	4.27%	3.24%	3.31%	3.39%	3.34%	3.27%
Protection	2.71%	2.44%	2.49%	2.56%	2.48%	2.58%	3.74%	2.74%	2.77%	2.83%	2.74%	2.82%

NOTE 4.3.1 EXCERPT FROM THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE INSURANCE ACTIVITY

The tables below present the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet of the Group's insurance subsidiaries for:

- insurance contracts or investment contracts;
- investments made (whether or not backed by insurance contracts).

DETAIL OF ASSETS

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
	Insurance contracts				Insurance contracts			
(In EURm)	With direct participations features	Other	Other	Total	With direct participations features	Other	Other	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**113,866**	**127**	**3,558**	**117,551**	**107,864**	**211**	**3,794**	**111,869**
Trading portfolio	403	-	67	470	547	-	20	567
Shares and other equity securities	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Trading derivatives	*403*	*-*	*67*	*470*	*547*	*-*	*20*	*567*
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	100,018	127	3,438	103,583	93,912	205	3,725	97,842
Bonds and other debt securities	*33,995*	*2*	*215*	*34,212*	*30,332*	*14*	*117*	*30,463*
Shares and other equity securities	*65,040*	*125*	*3,223*	*68,388*	*62,563*	*186*	*3,304*	*66,053*
Loans, receivables and securities puchased under resale agreements	*983*	*-*	*-*	*983*	*1,017*	*5*	*304*	*1,326*
Financial instruments measured using fair value option through profit or loss	13,445	-	53	13,498	13,405	6	49	13,460
Bonds and other debt securities	*13,445*	*-*	*53*	*13,498*	*13,405*	*6*	*49*	*13,460*
Hedging derivatives	**129**	**-**	**-**	**129**	**140**	**-**	**-**	**140**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**52,335**	**1,725**	**289**	**54,349**	**51,257**	**1,417**	**226**	**52,900**
Debt instruments	52,335	1,725	289	54,349	51,257	1,417	226	52,900
Bonds and other debt securities	*52,335*	*1,725*	*289*	*54,349*	*51,243*	*1,415*	*226*	*52,884*
Loans, receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*14*	*2*	*-*	*16*
Financial assets at amortised cost[(1)]	**212**	**418**	**5,497**	**6,127**	**718**	**614**	**5,368**	**6,700**
Investment Property	**698**	**-**	**3**	**701**	**729**	**-**	**1**	**730**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES[(2)]	**167,240**	**2,270**	**9,347**	**178,857**	**160,708**	**2,242**	**9,389**	**172,339**
Insurance contracts issued assets	-	15	-	15	-	81	-	81
Reinsurance contracts held assets	-	600	-	600	-	378	-	378
TOTAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS ASSETS	**-**	**615**	**-**	**615**	**-**	**459**	**-**	**459**

(1) The financial assets at amortised cost are mainly related to Securities, Due from banks and Customer loans.

(2) The Group has chosen to keep in the consolidated accounts investments made with Group companies measured at fair value through profit or loss in representation of unit-linked liabilities.

DETAIL OF LIABILITIES

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
	Insurance contracts				Insurance contracts			
(In EURm)	With direct participations features	Other	Other	Total	With direct participations features	Other	Other	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**183**	**-**	**4,162**	**4,345**	**82**	**-**	**4,017**	**4,099**
Trading portfolio	*182*	*-*	*362*	*544*	*82*	*-*	*503*	*585*
Financial instruments measured using fair value option through profit or loss[1]	*1*	*-*	*3,801*	*3,802*	*-*	*-*	*3,514*	*3,514*
Hedging derivatives	**-**	**-**	**13**	**13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Due to banks	**3,309**	**236**	**22**	**3,567**	**2,442**	**6**	**84**	**2,532**
Customer deposits	**-**	**-**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**
TOTAL OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	**3,492**	**236**	**4,202**	**7,930**	**2,524**	**6**	**4,105**	**6,635**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	147,761	2,930	-	150,691	138,976	2,746	-	141,722
Reinsurance contracts held liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES	**147,761**	**2,930**	**-**	**150,691**	**138,976**	**2,747**	**-**	**141,723**

(1) *The financial instruments measured using the fair value option correspond to the unit-linked contracts without participation features.*

NOTE 4.3.2 PERFORMANCE OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The tables below show the details of the income and expenses recognised in the income statement or in the gains and losses directly recognised in equity by the Group's insurance subsidiaries for:

- the commercial performance of insurance services presented within the Net income of insurance services;
- the financial performance related to the management of contracts resulting from:
  - the financial income and expenses recognised on insurance contracts,
  - the financial income and expenses recognised on the investments backed on contracts;
- the financial performance of the other investments.

NOTE 4.3.2.1 DETAIL OF PERFORMANCE OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

	2024				2023			
	Insurance contracts				Insurance contracts			
(In EURm)	With direct participations features	Other	Other	Total	With direct participations features	Other	Other	Total
Financial result of investments and other transactions from insurance activities	**6,066**	**43**	**87**	**6,196**	**6,527**	**110**	**124**	**6,761**
Interest and similar income	1,455	47	152	1,654	1,477	33	168	1,678
Interest and similar expense	(358)	(15)	(99)	(472)	(261)	(11)	(113)	(385)
Fee income	2	-	2	4	10	-	1	11
Fee expense	(30)	(4)	(6)	(40)	(16)	(3)	(3)	(22)
Net gains and losses on financial transactions	4,964	6	40	5,010	5,411	92	74	5,577
o/w gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	*5,049*	*7*	*58*	*5,114*	*5,467*	*97*	*74*	*5,638*
o/w gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	*(85)*	*(1)*	*-*	*(86)*	*(56)*	*-*	*-*	*(56)*
o/w gains and losses from the derecognition of financial instruments at amortised cost	*-*	*-*	*(18)*	*(18)*	*-*	*(5)*	*-*	*(5)*
Cost of credit risk from financial assets related to insurance activities	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	7
Net income from other activities[1]	32	9	(2)	39	(101)	(1)	(3)	(105)
Insurance service result	**1,080**	**673**		**1,753**	**958**	**620**		**1,578**
Income from insurance contracts issued	1,348	2,503		3,851	1,259	2,280		3,539
Insurance service expenses	(268)	(1,790)		(2,058)	(301)	(1,677)		(1,978)
Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	(40)		(40)	-	17		17
Financial result of insurance services	**(5,837)**	**(51)**		**(5,888)**	**(6,245)**	**(35)**		**(6,280)**
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued	(5,837)	(64)		(5,901)	(6,245)	(40)		(6,285)
Net finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	13		13	-	5		5
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses from investments that will be reclassified subsequently into income	**238**	**30**	**(19)**	**249**	**2,137**	**72**	**10**	**2,219**
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	246	30	(6)	270	2,099	72	10	2,181
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(8)	-	(13)	(21)	38	-	-	38
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses from insurance contracts that will be reclassified subsequently into income	**(249)**	**(3)**		**(252)**	**(2,150)**	**16**		**(2,134)**
Revaluation of insurance contracts issued	(238)	(22)		(260)	(2,147)	17		(2,130)
Revaluation of the reinsurance contracts held	(11)	19		8	(3)	(1)		(4)

(1) The item Net income from other activities corresponds to Income and expenses from renting, mobility and other activities.

NOTE 4.3.2.2 MONITORING OF THE AMOUNT OF THE GAINS AND LOSSES DIRECTLY RECOGNISED IN EQUITY FOR DEBTS INSTRUMENTS UNDERLYING CONTRACTS WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION FEATURES PRESENT AS AT THE TRANSITION DATE

The Group elected, for the groups of contracts with direct participation features, to recognise in the Net income of the period the financial income or expenses that eliminate accounting mismatches with the income or expenses recognised in the Net income for the underlying items held. Consequently, insurance subsidiaries directly recognise in equity the difference between the total financial income or expenses to be booked for the period for the contracts with direct participation features and the amount recognised in the Net income to eliminate an accounting mismatch.

The table below shows the changes in cumulative amount of the financial income and expenses related to insurance activities recognised directly in equity in relation to the contracts with direct participation features identified as at 1 January 2022 (date of transition to the new measurement method of contracts provided by IFRS 17).

	2024	2023
(In EURm)	**Cumulative amounts included in OCI for debt instruments underlying direct participation contracts present on the date of transition**	**Cumulative amounts included in OCI for debt instruments underlying direct participation contracts present on the date of transition**
Opening balance	**(2,366)**	**(4,308)**
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses for the period and Unrealised or deferred gains and losses reclassified in profit or loss	396	1,942
Closing balance	**(1,970)**	**(2,366)**

NOTE 4.3.3 DETAILS RELATING TO OUTSTANDING INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The Group elected not to show detailed information regarding the reinsurance contracts held owing to their low materiality Group-wide.

SUMMARY OF THE OUTSTANDING STOCK

	2024				2023			
	Insurance contracts				Insurance contracts			
(In EURm)	**With direct participations features**	**Other**	**Other**	**Total**	**With direct participations features**	**Other**	**Other**	**Total**
Insurance contracts issued assets	-	15	-	15	-	81	-	81
o/w insurance contracts measured under the general model	*-*	*15*	*-*	*15*	*-*	*46*	*-*	*46*
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	147,761	2,930	-	150,691	138,976	2,746	-	141,722
o/w insurance contracts measured under the general model	*147,761*	*1,272*	*-*	*149,033*	*138,976*	*1,474*	*-*	*140,450*
Reinsurance contracts held assets	-	600	-	600	-	378	-	378
o/w reinsurance contracts measured under the general model	*-*	*257*	*-*	*257*	*-*	*137*	*-*	*137*
Reinsurance contracts held liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
o/w reinsurance contracts measured under the general model	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Investment contracts[1]	-	-	3,801	3,801	-	-	3,514	3,514

(1) Investment contracts with no discretionary participation features measured at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option.

DETAILED NET INCOME FROM INSURANCE SERVICES

The table below shows the Net income from insurance services. The way in which the Insurance income and expenses are recognised are detailed in the accounting principles under the Presentation of the financial performance of insurance contracts heading.

	2024			2023		
	Insurance contracts			Insurance contracts		
(In EURm)	with direct participations features	Other	Total	with direct participations features	Other	Total
Income from insurance contracts issued	**1,348**	**2,503**	**3,851**	**1,259**	**2,280**	**3,539**
Contracts measured under the general model	1,348	1,017	2,365	1,259	1,040	2,299
Income of premiums (relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage) relative to:						
Deferred acquisition costs	*30*	*186*	*216*	*25*	*170*	*195*
Expected claims and handling costs	*128*	*420*	*548*	*147*	*441*	*588*
Expected non-financial risk adjustment	*291*	*116*	*407*	*272*	*115*	*387*
Expected contractual services margin	*899*	*295*	*1,194*	*815*	*314*	*1,129*
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	1,486	1,486	-	1,240	1,240
Insurance service expenses	**(268)**	**(1,790)**	**(2,058)**	**(301)**	**(1,677)**	**(1,978)**
Amortisation of acquisition costs	(30)	(312)	(342)	(25)	(288)	(313)
Net expenses for expected costs of claims, handling costs and non-financial risk adjustment (changes in Liabilities Incurred claims) – Incurred in the period	(236)	(1,844)	(2,080)	(276)	(1,645)	(1,921)
Changes in net expenses for expected costs of claims and handling costs (changes in liabilities Incurred claims) – Past services	-	360	360	-	265	265
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts (changes in liabilities for remaining coverage)	(2)	6	4	-	(9)	(9)
Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**-**	**(40)**	**(40)**	**-**	**17**	**17**
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	**1,080**	**673**	**1,753**	**958**	**620**	**1,578**

NOTE 4.3.3.1 INSURANCE CONTRACTS MEASURED UNDER THE GENERAL MODEL (INCLUDING INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION FEATURES) AND THE SIMPLIFIED MODEL

TABLE OF RECONCILIATION OF THE INSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES BY TYPE OF COVERAGE (REMAINING COVERAGE AND CLAIMS INCURRED)

	2024					
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims (measured under the general model)	Incurred claims (measured under the PAA)		Total
(In EURm)	Excluding the loss component	Loss component		Present value of the future cash flows	Non-financial risk adjustment	
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	139,155	32	985	1,444	106	141,722
Insurance contracts issued assets	(87)	4	33	(31)	-	(81)
NET BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY	**139,068**	**36**	**1,018**	**1,413**	**106**	**141,641**
Income from insurance contracts issued[(1)]	**(3,851)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,851)**
Insurance service expenses	**342**	**(4)**	**733**	**997**	**(10)**	**2,058**
Amortisation of acquisition costs	*342*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*342*
Net expenses for expected costs of claims, handling costs and non-financial risk adjustment (changes in Liabilities Incurred Claims) – Incurred in the period	*-*	*-*	*911*	*1,134*	*35*	*2,080*
Changes in net expenses for expected costs of claims and handling costs (changes in Liabilities Incurred Claims) – Past services	*-*	*-*	*(178)*	*(137)*	*(45)*	*(360)*
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts (changes in Liabilities for Remaining Coverage)	*-*	*(4)*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(4)*
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued[(2)]	**6,079**	**1**	**16**	**54**	**2**	**6,152**
Changes relative to the deposits component including in the insurance contract	**(12,225)**	**-**	**12,225**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other changes	**(1,277)**	**3**	**64**	**(124)**	**(7)**	**(1,341)**
Cash flows:	**19,502**	**-**	**(12,878)**	**(607)**	**-**	**6,017**
Premiums received (as a reduction of premiums to be received included in the remaining coverage)	*20,077*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*20,077*
Costs of claims and handling costs (as a reduction of the incurred claims liabilities)	*-*	*-*	*(12,878)*	*(607)*	*-*	*(13,485)*
Paid acquisition costs (as a net adjustment of the remaining coverage following the transfer of deferred amounts or amortisations)	*(575)*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(575)*
NET BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER	**147,638**	**36**	**1,178**	**1,733**	**91**	**150,676**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	147,661	36	1,171	1,732	91	150,691
Insurance contracts issued assets	(23)	-	7	1	-	(15)

(1) Of which, for the insurance contracts present on the transition date (and measured under the general model excluding the VFA model): EUR 281 million using the modified retrospective approach. Products from insurance contracts issued with direct participation are not monitored because the Group does not subdivide these contracts into annual cohorts in accordance with the exemption adopted by the European Union.

(2) This heading includes the financial expenses and income that were recorded under the heading Revaluation of insurance contracts in equity within Gains and losses recognised directly in equity and which will be reclassified later in profit or loss.

	2023					
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims (measured under the general model)	Incurred claims (measured under the PAA)		
(In EURm)	Excluding the loss component	Loss component		Present value of the future cash flows	Non-financial risk adjustment	Total
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	134,009	21	944	820	80	135,874
Insurance contracts issued assets	(39)	5	(10)	2	-	(42)
NET BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY	**133,970**	**26**	**934**	**822**	**80**	**135,832**
Income from insurance contracts issued[1]	**(3,539)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,539)**
Insurance service expenses	**313**	**9**	**796**	**854**	**6**	**1,978**
Amortisation of acquisition costs	*313*	-	-	-	-	*313*
Net expenses for expected costs of claims, handling costs and non-financial risk adjustment (changes in Liabilities Incurred Claims) – Incurred in the period	-	-	*987*	*893*	*41*	*1,921*
Changes in net expenses for expected costs of claims and handling costs (changes in Liabilities Incurred Claims) – Past services	-	-	*(191)*	*(39)*	*(35)*	*(265)*
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts (changes in Liabilities for Remaining Coverage)	-	*9*	-	-	-	*9*
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued[2]	**8,394**	**1**	**(5)**	**23**	**2**	**8,415**
Changes relative to the deposits component including in the insurance contract	**(14,635)**	**-**	**14,635**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other changes	**(328)**	**-**	**128**	**499**	**18**	**317**
Cash flows:	**14,893**	**-**	**(15,470)**	**(785)**	**-**	**(1,362)**
Premiums received (as a reduction of premiums to be received included in the remaining coverage)	*15,348*	-	-	-	-	*15,348*
Costs of claims and handling costs (as a reduction of the incurred claims liabilities)	-	-	*(15,470)*	*(785)*	-	*(16,255)*
Paid acquisition costs (as a net adjustment of the remaining coverage following the transfer of deferred amounts or amortisations)	*(455)*	-	-	-	-	*(455)*
NET BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER	**139,068**	**36**	**1,018**	**1,413**	**106**	**141,641**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	139,155	32	985	1,444	106	141,722
Insurance contracts issued assets	(87)	4	33	(31)	-	(81)

(1) Of which, for the insurance contracts present on the transition date (and measured under the general model): EUR 371 million using the modified retrospective approach. Products from insurance contracts issued with direct participation are not monitored because the Group does not subdivide these contracts into annual cohorts in accordance with the exemption adopted by the European Union.

(2) This heading includes the financial expenses and income that were recorded under the heading Revaluation of insurance contracts in equity within Gains and losses recognised directly in equity and which will be reclassified later in profit or loss.

NOTE 4.3.3.2 CONTRACTS MEASURED UNDER THE GENERAL MODEL (INCLUDING INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION)

TABLE OF RECONCILIATION OF THE INSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES ISSUED BY ESTIMATE COMPONENTS (DISCOUNTED FUTURE CASH FLOWS, ADJUSTMENT FOR NON-FINANCIAL RISK AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN

	2024			
(In EURm)	**Present value of the future cash flows**	**Non-financial risk adjustment**	**Contractual services margin**	**Total**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	127,374	3,844	9,232	140,450
Insurance contracts issued assets	(239)	57	136	(46)
NET BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY	**127,135**	**3,901**	**9,368**	**140,404**
Changes that relate to future services	**(681)**	**112**	**569**	**-**
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	*272*	*(218)*	*(54)*	*-*
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals on onerous contracts (i.e. that do not adjust the CSM)	*(2)*	*(2)*	*-*	*(4)*
Effect of new contracts recognised in the year	*(951)*	*332*	*623*	*4*
Changes that relate to current services	**274**	**(326)**	**(1,194)**	**(1,246)**
Contractual services margin recognised in profit or loss for services provided	*-*	*-*	*(1,194)*	*(1,194)*
Change in non-financial risk adjustment for risk expired	*-*	*(326)*	*-*	*(326)*
Experiences adjustments	*274*	*-*	*-*	*274*
Changes that relate to past services (*i.e.* changes in fullfilment cash flows relative to incurred claims)	**(125)**	**(54)**	**-**	**(179)**
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued[1]	**6,061**	**13**	**22**	**6,096**
Other changes	**(1,373)**	**(47)**	**(100)**	**(1,520)**
Cash flows:	**5,463**	**-**	**-**	**5,463**
Premiums received (as a reduction of premiums to be received included in the remaining coverage)	*18,768*	*-*	*-*	*18,768*
Costs of claims and handling costs (as a reduction of the incurred claims liabilities)	*(12,877)*	*-*	*-*	*(12,877)*
Paid acquisition costs (as a net adjustment of the remaining coverage following the transfer of deferred amounts or amortisations)	*(428)*	*-*	*-*	*(428)*
NET BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER	**136,754**	**3,599**	**8,665**	**149,018**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities[2]	136,793	3,593	8,647	149,033
Insurance contracts issued assets[2]	(39)	6	18	(15)

(1) This heading includes the financial income and expenses that were recorded under the heading Revaluation of insurance contracts in equity within Gains and losses recognised directly in equity and which will be reclassified later in profit or loss.

(2) Of which, for the contractual service margin of the insurance contracts present on the transition date (and measured under the general model excluding the VFA model): EUR 360 million using the modified retrospective approach. The stock of contractual service margin of the insurance contracts present on the transition date is not monitored on the VFA model because the Group does not distinguish between annual cohorts on this scope (see exemption on annual cohorts in the Accounting Principles on contract groupings).

	2023			
(In EURm)	**Present value of the future cash flows**	**Non-financial risk adjustment**	**Contractual services margin**	**Total**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities	123,297	3,452	8,118	134,867
Insurance contracts issued assets	(214)	40	134	(40)
NET BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY(1)	**123,083**	**3,492**	**8,252**	**134,827**
Changes that relate to future services	**(3,018)**	**767**	**2,266**	**15**
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	*(2,582)*	*622*	*1,960*	*-*
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals on onerous contracts (i.e. that do not adjust the CSM)	*11*	*1*	*-*	*12*
Effect of new contracts recognised in the year	*(447)*	*144*	*306*	*3*
Changes that relate to current services	**311**	**(308)**	**(1,129)**	**(1,126)**
Contractual services margin recognised in profit or loss for services provided	*-*	*-*	*(1,129)*	*(1,129)*
Change in non-financial risk adjustment for risk expired	*-*	*(308)*	*-*	*(308)*
Experiences adjustments	*311*	*-*	*-*	*311*
Changes that relate to past services (*i.e.* changes in fullfilment cash flows relative to incurred claims)	**(137)**	**(54)**	**-**	**(191)**
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued(2)	**8,370**	**1**	**18**	**8,389**
Other changes	**376**	**3**	**(39)**	**340**
Cash flows:	**(1,850)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,850)**
Premiums received (as a reduction of premiums to be received included in the remaining coverage)	*13,954*	*-*	*-*	*13,954*
Costs of claims and handling costs (as a reduction of the incurred claims liabilities)	*(15,470)*	*-*	*-*	*(15,470)*
Paid acquisition costs (as a net adjustment of the remaining coverage following the transfer of deferred amounts or amortisations)	*(334)*	*-*	*-*	*(334)*
NET BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER	**127,135**	**3,901**	**9,368**	**140,404**
Insurance contracts issued liabilities(3)	127,374	3,844	9,232	140,450
Insurance contracts issued assets(3)	(239)	57	136	(46)

(1) Of which, for the contractual service margin of the insurance contracts present on the transition date (and measured under the general model): EUR 390 million using the modified retrospective approach. The stock of contractual service margin of the insurance contracts present on the transition date is not monitored on the VFA model because the Group does not distinguish between annual cohorts on this scope (see exemption on annual cohorts in the Accounting Principles on contract groupings).

(2) This heading includes the financial income and expenses that were recorded under the heading Revaluation of insurance contracts in equity within Gains and losses recognised directly in equity and which will be reclassified later in profit or loss.

(1) Of which, for the contractual service margin of the insurance contracts present on the transition date (and measured under the general model): EUR 255 million using the modified retrospective approach. The stock of contractual service margin of the insurance contracts present on the transition date is not monitored on the VFA model because the Group does not distinguish between annual cohorts on this scope (see exemption on annual cohorts in the Accounting Principles on contract groupings).

DETAILED EFFECT OF THE NEW CONTRACTS RECOGNISED DURING THE PERIOD

	2024		2023	
(In EURm)	Insurance contracts issued	o/w transfer of contracts	Insurance contracts issued	o/w transfer of contracts
Present value of:				
Estimated cash outflows	15,255	-	6,846	-
o/w acquisitions costs	*428*	-	*334*	-
o/w costs of claims and handling costs	*14,827*	-	*6,512*	-
Estimated cash inflows	(16,210)	-	(7,296)	-
Non-financial risk adjustment	**332**	**-**	**144**	**-**
Contractual services margin	**623**	**-**	**306**	**-**
Loss component on onerous contracts	**4**	**-**	**3**	**-**
TOTAL	**4**	**-**	**3**	**-**

NOTE 4.3.3.3 DETAILS ON THE PROJECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE MEASUREMENT OF CONTRACTS

SCHEDULING OF THE CASH FLOWS RELATED TO THE INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	2024
Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	4,314	10,619	42,427	93,331	150,691

EXPECTED RECOGNITION IN THE INCOME STATEMENT OF THE CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN DETERMINED AT THE END OF THE PERIOD(1)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Expected years before recognising CSM in profit or loss	**Insurance contracts issued**	**Insurance contracts issued**
1 to 5 years	3,727	3,901
6 to 10 years	2,039	1,913
> 10 years	2,899	3,554
TOTAL	**8,665**	**9,368**

(1) The contractual service margin determined at the end of the period does not include future new insurance contracts, and insurance contracts valued according to the simplified model. Furthermore, this contractual service margin includes the discounting effect and the adjustment taking into account the financial performance of the underlying assets.

NOTE 4.3.4 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT

Insurance risk is the risk of loss inherent in the insurance business; the Group is exposed to it through its insurance subsidiaries. In addition to asset and liability risk management (interest rate, valuation, counterparty and exchange rate risk), this covers the risks related to premium pricing, mortality and increase in the number of claims.

NOTE 4.3.4.1 MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISK

There are two main types of insurance risk:

- **technical risks**, and particularly underwriting risk in life insurance, individual personal protection and non-life insurance. These risks may be biometric: disability, longevity, mortality, or related to policyholders' behaviour (risk of surrender). To a lesser extent, in non-life and health insurance, such risks may also arise from claims pricing, selection and management, or from disaster risk;
- **risks associated with financial markets and asset-liability management**: the Insurance business line, mainly through life insurance on the French market, is exposed to hazards in financial markets (changes in interest rates and stock market fluctuations). These market hazards can be aggravated by policyholder behaviour (particularly in the case of surrender of savings life insurance policies) insofar as the amount of benefits on savings life insurance policies depends on the financial performance of the assets. This interaction between assets and liabilities is considered in the valuation of future cash flows.

The savings life insurance portfolio constitutes the majority of commitments for an amount of EUR 147,761 million as at 31 December 2024 recognised as Insurance contracts issued liabilities with direct participation features (EUR 138,976 million as at 31 December 2023). In addition, the commitments of the protection portfolio recognised in Insurance contracts issued liabilities excluding direct participation feature amounted to EUR 2,930 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 2,746 million as at 31 December 2023).

Managing these risks is at the core of the Insurance business line activity. It is carried out by qualified and experienced teams, with significant and appropriate IT resources. Risks are regularly monitored and reported within the framework of risk policies validated by the Board of Directors of the entities.

Technical risk management

Technical risk management are based on the following:

- heightened security for the risk acceptance process, with the aim of ensuring that the *ab initio* pricing matches the policyholder's risk profile and underwritten guarantees;
- regular monitoring of claim indicators in order to adjust some product parameters, such as the pricing or the level of coverage, if necessary;
- implementation of a reinsurance plan to protect the business line against major/serial claims;
- establishment of committees to monitor portfolio risks and decide on the launch of significant new products;
- implementation of the policies on subscription, provisioning and reinsurance risks.

RISK CONCENTRATION

The most material exposures in the portfolio are diversified on the French territory and do not show any specific concentration with regard to the French insurance market. The ALM and Risk Management Committee of the Insurance business line sets concentration limits per issuer and for certain sectors. This Committee is regularly informed of the exposures and possible exceedances.

Risk management related to financial markets and asset-liability management

The management of the risks linked to the financial markets and asset-liability management is an integral part of the investment strategy just like long-term performance objectives. The optimisation of these two factors is highly influenced by the asset/liability balances. Liability commitments (guarantees offered to customers, policies length of detention), as well as the amounts booked under the major items on the accounting and prudential balance sheet (shareholders' equity, net income, provisions etc.) are analysed by the Finance, Investments and Risk division of the Insurance business line.

The management of the risks related to financial markets (interest rate, credit and equity) and to asset-liability management is based on the following:

- monitoring short- and long-term cash flows (match between the duration of the liabilities and assets, liquidity risk management);
- particular monitoring of policyholder behaviour (surrender);
- close monitoring of financial markets;
- hedging against interest rate risks (both upside and downside);
- hedging against equity risk downside;
- determination of thresholds and limits per counterparty, per issuer rating and per asset class;
- performance of stress tests, the result of which are presented annually to the entities' Board of Directors, as part of the ORSA (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment), transferred to the ACPR after approval by the Board;
- organisation of committees to monitor the portfolio and to rule on investment decisions; implementation of the asset-liability management and investment risk policies.

CONCENTRATION OF MARKET RISK AND CREDIT RISK

The companies in the Insurance business line invest in the various types of financial products while respecting a prudent investment risk management policy. Within each type of securities, exposures are diversified in terms of geography, issuers and sectors. The implementation of this policy is characterised by the definition of thresholds, limits and constraints. The main concentrations are monitored within the framework of the ALM and Risk Management Committee. Similarly, the concentration of credit risk is subject to thresholds and limits. Any crossing of thresholds or limits is reported to the ALM and Risk Management Committee, an emanation of the Board of Directors.

Regulatory framework

The Sogécap group is subject to the European "Solvency 2" framework. The capital requirement is determined using the standard formula and the yield curve with the volatility adjustment provided by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority.

NOTE 4.3.4.2 INSURANCE RISK MODELING

In savings life insurance, the ALM stochastic model takes into account asset/liability interactions and integrates assumptions regarding policyholder behaviour (surrenders, death, arbitrage), the behaviour of the insurer (interest rate policy in line with the investment policy), the use of financial reserves, and the modelling of fees and commissions.

In protection, liabilities are projected based on adapted models that reflect the flows of premiums, claims and fees related to the management of these claims. They include assumptions and calculation parameters such as experience or mortality tables, fall or early repayment rates depending on the product, overhead rates, inflation, etc.

The models used in relation to Insurance activities are reviewed by the Risk and Actuarial Supervision Department, which is the second line of defence in the context of model risk management. The review work focuses on the theoretical robustness (evaluation of the quality of design and development) of the models, their use, the compliance of their implementation and the continuous monitoring of their relevance over time. The independent review process ends with (i) the publication of a report describing the scope of the review, tests performed, results, conclusions or recommendations and by (ii) Validation Committees.

NOTE 4.3.4.3 INSURANCE RISK EXPOSURES AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Technical insurance risks

In life insurance, the Insurance business line is mainly exposed to surrender risks due to the preponderance of euro-denominated contracts in life insurance and borrower’ insurance, and to a lesser extent, to mortality risk. The risk of surrender in life insurance is mitigated by the loss absorption capacity of the technical reserves (ability to reduce the level of discretionary profit-sharing attributed to policyholders). The Group implements a reinsurance program mainly to mitigate the mortality risks carried in the borrowers’ insurance, individual personal protection and term life insurance contracts.

SENSITIVITY OF THE INSURANCE BUSINESS LINE TO UNDERWRITING RISK ON THE “SAVINGS” SCOPE (INSURANCE CONTRACTS WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION FEATURES)

		31.12.2024	
Risk factors *(In EURm)*	**Shock used**	**Impact On the Net Income**	**Impact on the capital**
Increase in surrender	5% of outstanding 2024 year end	(15)	(15)

In property and casualty insurance, the Group is exposed to underwriting risk, *i.e.* the risk of loss of capital resulting from the difference between the costs related to the claims expected when pricing and the actual costs resulting from unfavourable changes in one or more risk factors (deviation in the frequency, the average costs, occurrence of atypical events).

Financial risks

Market risk: given the preponderance of savings life insurance among its insurance business line, the Group is mainly exposed to market risk, defined as the risk of loss of capital on the value of financial instruments resulting from variations in market parameters, the volatility of these parameters and correlations between these parameters. The parameters concerned are, in particular exchange rates, interest rates, as well as the prices of securities (shares, bonds), financial derivatives, real estate assets or any other assets.

Sensitivities have been identified in relation to the main financial risk factors analysed either alone or in combination. They take into account policyholder behaviours (in particular surrender) and are net of tax and net of the participation allocated to policyholders.

SENSITIVITY OF THE INSURANCE BUSINESS LINE TO MARKET RISKS IN THE SAVINGS SCOPE (INSURANCE CONTRACTS WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION)

		31.12.2024	
Risk factors *(In EURm)*	**Shock used**	**Impact On the Net Income**	**Impact on the capital**
Rising rates	+50 bps	(3.5)	(3.5)
Lower rates	-50 bps	(1)	(1)
Decline in equities	-10%	(14)	(14)

Liquidity risk: in the context of insurance operations, liquidity risk corresponds to the inability of the Insurance business line to meet its contractual obligations and settle reported claims (potential losses incurred in the event of forced sales of assets or when financial assets are invested in illiquid markets). Liquidity risk is governed by the investment risk management policy and the risk management policy of the Insurance business line; The rules for allocating asset portfolios lead to a diversification of these portfolios and a limitation of investments in low liquidity assets (private equity, real estate, etc.).

ALM studies on liquidity risk ensure that the investment structure of the Insurance business line is consistent with its insurance commitments. The framework for strategic asset allocation also makes it possible to limit this risk.

Credit risk: the implementation of thresholds and limits per counterparty makes it possible to limit this risk on financial assets. Information on the credit risk of the financial assets of the insurance business is detailed in Note 3.8. In addition, the default risk of reinsurers (representative of the claims receivable net of premiums to be paid) is mitigated by collateral received from reinsurers, mainly in the form of high-quality securities or cash.

NOTE 4.4 Other assets and liabilities

NOTE 4.4.1 OTHER ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Guarantee deposits paid(1)	50,970	51,611
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	4,518	2,835
o/w due from clearing houses bearing credit risk	*278*	*163*
Prepaid expenses	1,792	1,680
Miscellaneous receivables(2)	14,254	14,111
o/w miscellaneous receivables bearing credit risk(3)	*6,514*	*6,404*
GROSS AMOUNT	**71,534**	**70,237**
Impairments	(631)	(472)
Credit risk(3)	*(405)*	*(328)*
Other risks	*(226)*	*(144)*
NET AMOUNT	**70,903**	**69,765**

(1) Mainly relates to guarantee deposits paid on financial instruments, their fair value is assumed to be the same as their book value net of impairment for credit risk.
(2) Miscellaneous receivables primarily include trade receivables, fee income and income from other activities to be received. The operating leases receivables equal to EUR 2,115 million as at 31 December 2024, compared to EUR 2,325 million as at 31 December 2023.
(3) Net value of miscellaneous receivables bearing credit risk amounts to EUR 6,109 million as at 31 December 2024, compared to EUR 6,076 million as at 31 December 2023 (see Note 3.8).

NOTE 4.4.2 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Guarantee deposits received(1)	54,259	53,253
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	4,822	3,576
Expenses payable on employee benefits	2,820	2,566
Lease liability	2,003	2,065
Deferred income	1,560	1,643
Miscellaneous payables(2)	25,322	30,555
TOTAL	**90,786**	**93,658**

(1) Mainly relates to guarantee deposits received on financial instruments, their fair value is assumed to be the same as their book value.
(2) Miscellaneous payables primarily include trade payables, fee expense and expense from other activities to be paid.

NOTE 5 OTHER GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Personnel expenses[1]	Note 5.1	(11,544)	(10,645)
Other operating expenses[1]	Note 5.2	(6,028)	(6,887)
Other general operating expenses attributable to the insurance contracts[2]		751	683
TOTAL		**(16,821)**	**(16,849)**

(1) The amount of Personnel costs and Other administrative costs is presented in Note 5.1 and Note 5.2 before reallocation within the Net banking income of the expenses relating to insurance contracts.

(2) General operating expenses relating to insurance contracts are recognised during the period as service expenses relating to the insurance and reinsurance contracts issued except for acquisition costs which are recorded in the balance sheet to be recognised as profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Reorganisation of the headquarters of Societe Generale in France

On 5 February 2024, Societe Generale announced a reorganisation within its headquarters in France in order to simplify its operations and structurally improve its operational efficiency.

The objective is to consolidate and pool certain activities and functions, to eliminate hierarchical layers to streamline decision-making processes and to resize certain teams due to the review of projects or processes.

The implementation of these organisational changes results in approximately 900 job cuts without forced redundancies (*i.e.* approximately 5% of the headquarters workforce).

The cost of the social support measures implemented as part of this reorganisation amounts to approximately EUR 0.3 billion.

NOTE 5.1 Personnel expenses and employee benefits

MAKE IT SIMPLE

Employee benefits correspond to the compensation granted by the Group to its employees in exchange for work carried out during the annual reporting period.

All forms of compensation for work rendered are recorded in the expenses:

- whether it be paid to employees or to outside social security agencies;
- whether it be paid during the annual reporting period or to be paid by the Group in the future as entitlements to employees (pension plans, retirement benefits…);
- whether it be paid in cash or in Societe Generale shares (free share plans, stock options).

Information related to the Group headcount is presented in Chapter 5 of the present Universal Registration Document (Corporate Social Responsibility).

NOTE 5.1.1 PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Personnel expenses include all expenses related to personnel, including employee benefits and expenses related to payments based on Societe Generale shares.

Short-term employee benefits are recorded under "Personnel expenses" during the period according to the services provided by the employee.

The accounting principles relating to post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits are described in Note 5.1.2.

Personnel expenses include related party transactions, within the meaning of IAS 24.

The Group has selected as related parties:

- directors, corporate officers (the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer) and spouses and children living in their households;
- the following subsidiaries: subsidiaries controlled exclusively or jointly and companies over which Societe Generale exercises significant influence;
- entities controlled exclusively or jointly by a related party that is an individual.

NOTE 5.1.1.1 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Employee compensation	(8,355)	(7,708)
Social security charges and payroll taxes	(1,953)	(1,749)
Net pension expenses – defined contribution plans	(821)	(772)
Net pension expenses – defined benefit plans	(75)	(69)
Employee profit-sharing and incentives	(340)	(347)
TOTAL	**(11,544)**	**(10,645)**
Including net expenses from share – based payments	*(243)*	*(254)*

NOTE 5.1.1.2 RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of the Group's managers

This includes amounts effectively paid by the Group to Directors and corporate officers as remuneration (including employer contributions) and other benefits as indicated below according to the nomenclature of IAS 24 – paragraph 17.

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Short-term benefits	14.7	13.2
Post-employment benefits	0.3	0.5
Long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	1.9	2.2
TOTAL	**16.9**	**15.9**

Related-party transactions

The transactions with members of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers and members of their families included in this note only comprise loans and guarantees outstanding as at 31 December 2024 for a total amount of EUR 3.4 million. All other transactions with these individuals are insignificant.

Total amounts provisioned or booked by the Societe Generale Group for the payment of pensions and other benefits

The total amount provisioned or booked by the Societe Generale Group as at 31 December 2024 under IAS 19 for the payment of pensions and other benefits to Societe Generale's Chief Executive Officers (Mr. Krupa, Mr. Aymerich, Mr. Palmieri and the three staff-elected Directors) is EUR 3.4 million.

NOTE 5.1.2 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Employee benefits are divided into four categories:

- short-term employee benefits;
- post-employment benefits, including defined contributions plans and defined benefit plans such as pension plans and retirement benefits;
- others long-term employee benefits which are employee benefits not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months, such as defined variable compensation paid in cash and not indexed to the Societe Generale share, long service awards and time saving accounts;
- termination benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as Expenses payable on employee benefits. The settlement is expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, such as fixed and variable compensation, annual leave, taxes and social security contributions, mandatory employer contributions and profit-sharing.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits can be broken down into two categories: defined contribution pension plans or defined benefit pension plans.

POST-EMPLOYMENT DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Defined contribution plans limit the Group's liability to the subscriptions paid into the plan but do not commit the Group to a specific level of future benefits. Contributions paid are recorded as an expense for the current year.

POST-EMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

Defined benefit plans commit the Group, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bare the associated medium or long-term risk.

Provisions are recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under "Provisions", to cover the whole of these retirement obligations. These provisions are assessed regularly by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics, early retirement, salary rises and discount and inflation rates.

The Group can choose to finance defined benefit plans by assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or by qualifying insurance policies. Funding assets, made by funds or insurance policies, are classified as plan assets if assets are held by an entity (fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and are available to be used only to pay employee benefits. When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the provision to cover the obligations. When these plans are financed from funds not classified as plan assets, these funds, classified as separate assets, are displayed separately in the assets of the balance sheet under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

Differences arising from changes in calculation assumptions (early retirements, discount rates, etc.) and differences between actuarial assumptions and real performance are recognised as actuarial gains and losses. Actuarial gains and losses, as well as the return on plan assets excluding amounts expensed as net interest on the net defined benefit liability (or asset) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling are components used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (or asset). These components are immediately and fully recognised in shareholder's equity among Unrealised or deferred gains and losses and they cannot be subsequently reclassified as income.

These items cannot be subsequently reclassified as income and are presented under "Retained earnings" on the liabilities side of the balance sheet and on a separate line under the "Statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses".

When a new or amended plan comes into force, past service cost is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

An annual charge is recorded under "Personnel expenses" for defined benefit plans consisting of the additional entitlements vested by each employee (current service cost), past service cost resulting from a plan amendment or a curtailment, the financial expense resulting from the discount rate and the interest income on plan assets (net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset), plan settlements.

Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are benefits other than post-employment and termination benefits, that are paid to employees more than twelve months after the end of the annual period in which they provided the related services.

Other long-term benefits are measured and recognised in the same way as post-employment benefits, with the exception of actuarial gains and losses, which are immediately recognised as profit or loss.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits refer to the benefits to be granted to an employee following the termination by the entity of the staff member's employment contract before the normal retirement age or the decision of the staff member to voluntarily leave in exchange for these benefits.

Termination benefits payable more than twelve months after the closing date shall be discounted.

DETAIL OF PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(In EURm)	Provisions as at 31.12.2023	Allocations	Write-backs available	Net allocation	Write-backs used	Actuarial gains and losses	Currency and scope effects	Provisions as at 31.12.2024
Post-employment benefits	1,217	88	(33)	55	(78)	(40)	(128)	1,026
Other long-term benefits	646	171	(69)	102	(76)	-	(19)	653
Termination benefits	210	411	(54)	357	(303)	(10)	6	260
TOTAL	**2,073**	**670**	**(156)**	**514**	**(457)**	**(50)**	**(141)**	**1,939**

Law No. 2024-364 of 22 April 2024 provides a legal framework for employees' rights to paid sick leave and applies retroactively from 1 December 2009. The provision of EUR 12 million that had been recorded as at 31 December 2023 following the decisions of the Court of Cassation has been adjusted to EUR 18.6 million in 2024.

NOTE 5.1.2.1 EMPLOYMENT DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The main defined contribution plans provided to employees of the Group are located in France, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

In France, they include state pension plans and other national pension plans such as AGIRC-ARRCO, as well as pension schemes put in place by certain Group entities whose only commitment is to pay annual contributions (PERCO).

In the United Kingdom, the employer pays contributions according to the age of the employees (from 4 to 10% of the salary) and can make extra contributions up to 4.5% for the voluntary additional employee contributions.

In the United States, employers fully match the first 8% of employee contributions, within the limit of USD 10,000.

NOTE 5.1.2.2 POST-EMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

Post-employment pension plans include schemes offering annuities, plans offering retirement bonuses and mixed plans (cash balance). Benefits paid out in annuities supplement the pensions paid by the mandatory basic plans.

The main defined benefit plans are located in France, in Switzerland, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

In France, the supplementary pension plan for executive managers, set up in 1991, allocates an annual allowance to beneficiaries covered by Societe Generale as described in Chapter 3 "Corporate Governance" of the present Universal Registration Document. This allowance depends in particular on the beneficiary's seniority within Societe Generale. Since 4 July 2019, date of publication of the ordinance ending the so-called "random rights" defined benefit pension plans in application of the *Loi Pacte*, this plan is closed to new employees and the rights of beneficiaries were frozen on 31 December 2019.

In Switzerland, the plan is managed by a personal protection insurance institution (the Foundation), comprised of employer and employee representatives. The employer and its employees pay contributions to the Foundation. Pension benefits are revalued at a guaranteed rate of return and converted to annuities (or lump-sum payment) also at a guaranteed conversion rate (cash balance scheme). Because of this minimum guaranteed return, the plan is considered similar to a defined benefit plan.

In the United Kingdom, the defined benefit plan has been closed to new employees for nearly 20 years, and the benefits of the last beneficiaries were frozen in 2015. The plan is managed by an independent institution (Trustee).

Similarly, in the United States, defined benefit plans were closed to new employees in 2015 and the vesting of new benefits was frozen.

RECONCILIATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECORDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

	31.12.2024			
(In EURm)	**France**	**United Kingdom**	**Others**	**Total**
A – Present value of defined benefit obligations	815	472	833	2,120
B – Fair value of plan assets	74	524	567	1,165
C – Fair value of separate assets	1,081	-	11	1,092
D – Change in asset ceiling	0	-	6	7
A - B - C + D = Net balance	**(340)**	**(52)**	**262**	**(130)**
ON THE LIABILITIES SIDE OF THE BALANCE SHEET	**743**	**(0)**	**284**	**1,026**
ON THE ASSETS SIDE(1) OF THE BALANCE SHEET	**1,083**	**52**	**22**	**1,156**

(1) *o/w EUR 1,092 million of separate assets recorded under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and EUR 64 million linked to surplus assets under "Other assets".*

	31.12.2023			
(In EURm)	**France**	**United Kingdom**	**Others**	**Total**
A – Present value of defined benefit obligations	882	582	962	2,426
B – Fair value of plan assets	78	617	555	1,250
C – Fair value of separate assets	1,076	-	-	1,076
D – Change in asset ceiling	-	-	1	1
A - B - C + D = Net balance	**(272)**	**(35)**	**408**	**101**
ON THE LIABILITIES SIDE OF THE BALANCE SHEET	**805**	**-**	**412**	**1,217**
ON THE ASSETS SIDE(1) OF THE BALANCE SHEET	**1,077**	**35**	**4**	**1,116**

(1) *o/w EUR 1,076 million of separate assets recorded under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and EUR 40 million linked to surplus assets under "Other assets".*

COMPONENTS OF THE COST OF DEFINED BENEFITS

(In EURm)	**2024**	**2023**
Current service cost including social security contributions	63	58
Employee contributions	(6)	(7)
Past service cost/curtailments	(13)	(5)
Transfer *via* the expense	(0)	(0)
Net interest	5	3
A – Components recognised in income statement	**49**	**49**
Actuarial gains and losses on assets	95	(59)
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	(12)	(14)
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in economic and financial assumptions	(109)	60
Actuarial gains and losses due to experience	13	(0)
Change in asset ceiling	(7)	1
B – Components recognised in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	**(20)**	**(12)**
C = A + B TOTAL COMPONENTS OF THE COST OF DEFINED BENEFITS	**28**	**37**

CHANGES IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	**2,426**	**2,298**
Current service cost including social security contributions	63	58
Past service cost/curtailments	(13)	(7)
Settlements	-	(0)
Net interest	86	91
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	(12)	(14)
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in economic and financial assumptions	(109)	60
Actuarial gains and losses due to experience	13	1
Foreign exchange adjustment	35	15
Benefit payments	(154)	(152)
Change in consolidation scope	(3)	(3)
Transfers and others	(211)	79
Balance as at 31 December	**2,120**	**2,426**

CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF FUNDING ASSETS

	Plan assets		Separate assets	
(In EURm)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	**1,249**	**1,160**	**1,076**	**1,002**
Interest expenses on assets	48	50	34	38
Actuarial gains and losses on assets	(66)	23	(28)	36
Foreign exchange adjustment	35	16	0	-
Employee contributions	6	5	-	-
Employer contributions to plan assets	20	20	10	-
Benefit payments	(72)	(69)	(0)	(0)
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	-
Transfers and others	(55)	45	-	-
Change in asset ceiling	7	(1)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	**1,172**	**1,249**	**1,092**	**1,076**

Information and terms regarding funding assets

Funding assets include plan assets and separate assets.

Funding assets represent around 107% of Group obligations, with different rates depending on the country.

Accordingly defined benefit plan obligations in France and the United Kingdom are fully hedged and hedged at 98% for the United States, while they are not funded in Germany.

The breakdown of the fair value of plan assets is as follows: 62% bonds, 14% equities and 24% other investments. Directly held Societe Generale shares are not significant.

Funding assets excess is EUR 434 million.

Employer contributions to be paid to post-employment defined benefit plans for 2025 are estimated at EUR 15 million.

Plan hedging strategies are defined locally in connection with the Finance and Human Resources Departments of the entities, by *ad hoc* structures (Trustees, Foundations, Joint structures etc.) if necessary. Besides, liability investment or financing strategies are monitored at Group level through a global governance system. Committee meetings, with the participation of representatives of the Human Resources Department, the Finance Department and the Risk Division, are organised in order to define Group guidelines for employee benefits investment and management, to validate decisions and to follow up the associated risks for the Group.

Depending on the duration of each plan and local regulations, funding assets are invested in equities and/or in fixed income products, whether guaranteed or not.

The actual returns on plan and separate assets can be broken down as follows:

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Plan assets	(18)	73
Separate assets	6	74

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS DETAILED BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Discount rate		
France	3.27%	3.19%
United-Kingdom	5.73%	4.52%
Others	**3.67%**	**3.64%**
Long-term inflation		
France	1.96%	2.21%
United-Kingdom	2.99%	3.10%
Others	**1.95%**	**2.11%**
Future salary increase		
France	1.91%	1.91%
United-Kingdom	N/A	N/A
Others	**1.25%**	**1.50%**
Average remaining working lifetime of employees *(in years)*		
France	7.34	7.56
United-Kingdom	2.18	2.52
Others	**7.93**	**8.46**
Duration *(in years)*		
France	11.31	11.69
United-Kingdom	10.74	12.06
Others	11.12	11.44

Assumptions by geographical area are weighted average by the defined benefit obligations (DBO).

The discount yield curves used are AA corporate bonds yield curves (source: Merrill Lynch) observed at the end of October for USD, GBP and EUR, and corrected at the end of December if the change in discount rates had a significant impact.

Inflation rates used for EUR and GBP monetary areas are market rates observed at the end of October and corrected at the end of December if the change had a significant impact. Inflation rates used for the other monetary areas are the long-term targets of the central banks.

The average remaining working lifetime of employees is calculated taking into account turnover assumptions.

The assumptions described above have been applied to post-employment benefit plans.

SENSITIVITIES OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS TO THE CHANGES IN MAIN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

(Percentage of item measured)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Variation in discount rate	*+0.5%*	*+0.5%*
Impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December N	-5%	-5%
Variation in long-term inflation	*+0.5%*	*+0.5%*
Impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December N	3%	4%
Variation in future salary increase	*+0.5%*	*+0.5%*
Impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December N	1%	1%

Disclosed sensitivities are averages of the variations weighted by the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

BREAKDOWN OF FUTURE PAYMENTS OF BENEFITS

(In EURm)	2024	2023
N+1	147	161
N+2	136	147
N+3	140	154
N+4	148	163
N+5	146	172
N+6 to N+10	762	855

NOTE 5.1.3 SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PLANS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Societe Generale, and its subsidiaries, share-based payments include:

- payments in equity instruments;
- cash payments whose amount depends on the performance of equity instruments.

Share-based payments systematically give rise to an operating expense recognised as Personnel expenses in the amount of the fair value of the share-based payments granted to employees and according to their terms of settlement.

For equity-settled share-based payments (free shares, stock purchase or subscription options), the fair value of these instruments, measured at the vesting date, is spread over the vesting period and recorded in shareholders' equity under "Issued common stocks and capital reserves". On each closing date, the number of these instruments is revised to take into account the performance and service conditions not related to the Societe Generale share value and the conditions of presence of the beneficiaries, in order to adjust the overall cost of the plan originally determined. Expenses recognised under Personnel expenses from the start of the plan are then adjusted accordingly.

For cash-settled share-based payments (compensation indexed on Societe Generale, or one of its subsidiaries, shares), the fair value of the amounts payable is recorded under "Personnel expenses" as an expense over the vesting period against a corresponding liabilities entry recognised in the balance sheet under "Other liabilities" – Expenses payable on employee benefits. This payables item is then remeasured to take into account performance and presence conditions, as well as changes in the value of the underlying shares. When the expense is hedged by an equity derivative instrument, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the hedging derivative is recorded in the income statement under "Personnel expenses", as well.

The Group may award some of its employees stock purchase or subscription options, free shares or rights to a future cash payment indexed to the Societe Generale, or one of its subsidiaries, share price.

The options are measured at their fair value when the employees are first notified, without waiting for the conditions that trigger the award to be met, or for the beneficiaries to exercise their options.

Group stock-option plans are measured using a binomial formula when the Group has adequate statistics to take into account the behaviour of the option beneficiaries. When such data are not available, the Black & Scholes model or *Monte-Carlo* model is used. Valuations are performed by independent actuaries.

The vesting conditions for beneficiaries of payments based on Societe Generale shares include conditions of presence and performance. The performance conditions may be indexed on the Group's financial data (for instance, the Group's profitability, or the relative performance of the Societe Generale share) and/or on the Group's non-financial data (for instance, the achievement of the Group's objectives in terms of social and environmental responsibility – CSR).

EXPENSES RECORDED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

(In EURm)	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
	Cash settled plans	Equity settled plans	Total plans	Cash settled plans	Equity settled plans	Total plans
Net expenses from purchase plans, stock option and free share plans	173	69	243	139	115	254

EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

On 22 May 2024, as part of the Group's employee share ownership policy, Societe Generale offered its employees the opportunity to subscribe to a reserved capital increase at a share price of EUR 20.64, *i.e.* a 20% discount compared to the average market price of the Societe Generale shares during the 20 trading days prior to this date. 9,082,161 shares were subscribed, representing, for the Group, an expense for the financial year 2024 of EUR 2.6 million after taking into account the legal five-year period of non-transferability of the shares, minored by early unblocking release cases.

The description of Societe Generale stock-options plans and free share plans, which supplements this note, is presented in Chapter 3 of the present Universal Registration Document (Corporate governance).

NOTE 5.2 Other operating expenses

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group records operating expenses under expenses, according to the type of services to which they refer and the rate of use of said services.

Rentals include real estate and equipment leasing expenses, which do not result in a recognition of a lease liability and right-of-use asset (see Note 8.3).

Taxes and levies are only booked when the triggering event provided for by law occurs. If the obligation to pay the tax arises from the gradual operation of an activity, the expense must be spread out over the same period. Finally, if the obligation to pay is generated when a threshold is reached, the expense is only recorded once the threshold is reached.

Taxes and levies cover all contributions levied by a public authority and include the contributions paid to the Single Resolution Fund and the Deposit Insurance and Resolution Fund, the systemic risk tax, and contributions for ACPR control costs, which are recognised in profit or loss at the start of the financial year. The Company social solidarity contribution (C3S), based on income generated in previous financial year, is fully recognised in profit or loss as at 1 January of the current financial year.

Other mainly includes building maintenance and other costs, travel and business expenses, and advertising expenses.

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Rentals	(510)	(449)
Taxes and levies	(571)	(1,126)
Data and telecom (excluding rentals)	(2,331)	(2,440)
Consulting fees	(1,250)	(1,319)
Other	(1,367)	(1,553)
TOTAL	**(6,029)**	**(6,887)**

CONTRIBUTION TO BANK RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

The European regulatory framework designed to maintain financial stability has been supplemented in 2014 by a set of resolution financing mechanisms within the European Banking Union. From 2016 this set of mechanisms took the form of the Single Resolution Fund (SRF), supplemented with National Resolution Fund (NRF) for the credit institutions subject to resolution mechanisms but not covered by the SRF, the National Resolution Fund (NRF) exists for institutions subject to this resolution mechanisms, but that have no SRF. The SRF has been financed by annual contributions of the institutions concerned and achieved, as at 31 December 2023, its objective of an overall allocation greater than or equal to 1% of the covered deposits of all member institutions. No additional contribution has therefore been called during 2024 (EUR 658 million in 2023).

A fraction of the annual contributions could be made in the form of irrevocable payment commitments secured by the payment of an interest-bearing cash security deposit. As at 31 Decembre 2024, the amounts of cash deposit paid to the SRF et the NRF and recorded as assets on the balance sheet among the Other assets, are, respectively, EUR 768 million and EUR 218 million.

In a judgment delivered on 25 October 2023, the General Court of the European Union dismissed the action brought by a French credit institution against the Single Resolution Board (SRB) following the latter's refusal to surrender the security deposit covering the irrevocable payment commitment made for the 2015 contribution period. The return of the deposit, requested by the institution after the withdrawal of its authorisation obtained from the European Central Bank, had been refused by the Single Resolution Board, which required, in order to honour it, the prior payment of the amount of the irrevocable payment commitment secured by this deposit. The institution concerned by this case decided to appeal the judgment of the General Court of the European Union to the European Court of Justice. Societe Generale keeps abreast of developments in this matter and will then analyse the possible consequences on its financial statements.

NOTE 6 INCOME TAX

MAKING IT SIMPLE

Income tax expenses are presented separately from other taxes which are classified among Other operating expenses. They are calculated according to the rates and tax regulations applicable in the countries where each consolidated entity is located.

Income tax presented in the income statement includes current taxes and deferred taxes:

- current taxes correspond to the amount of taxes due (or refundable) as calculated according to the taxable profit base for the reporting period;
- deferred taxes correspond to the amount of taxes resulting from past transactions and that will be payable (or refundable) in a future reporting period.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Current taxes

Current tax is based on the taxable profits of each consolidated taxable entity and determined in accordance with the rules established by the local taxation authorities, upon which income taxes are payable. This tax expense also includes net allowances for tax adjustments pertaining to income tax.

Tax credits arising in respect of interest from loans and income from securities are recorded in the relevant interest account as they are applied in settlement of income taxes for the year. The related tax charge is included under "Income tax" in the income statement.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognised whenever the Group identifies a temporary difference between the book value and tax value of balance sheet assets and liabilities that will affect future tax payments.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured in each consolidated taxable entity and in accordance with the rules established by the local taxation authorities, upon which their income taxes are payable. This amount is based on the tax rate enacted or substantively enacted which is expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability settled. These deferred taxes are adjusted in the event of changes to tax rates. This amount is not discounted to present value.

Deferred tax assets can result from deductible temporary differences or from tax loss carry-forwards. These deferred tax assets are recorded only if the entity concerned is likely to recover these assets within a set time. These temporary differences or tax loss carry-forwards can also be used against future taxable profit.

Tax loss carry-forwards are subject to an annual review taking into account the tax system applicable to each relevant tax entity and a realistic projection of their tax income or expense: any previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recorded in the balance sheet to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered; however, the carrying value of deferred tax assets already recognised in the balance sheet is reduced where a risk of total or partial non-recovery occurs.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for temporary differences relating to investments in companies under exclusive or joint control, to the extent that the Group is capable of controlling the date on which the temporary difference will reverse and that this temporary difference will likely not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the consolidated income statement under "Income tax". However, deferred taxes related to gains and losses recorded under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses" are also recognised under the same heading in shareholders' equity.

Tax uncertainties

There may be uncertainty over the tax treatments applied by the Group. If it is probable that the tax Authority will not accept some tax treatments, these uncertainties shall be booked under tax expenses/income by the counterpart of Provisions for tax adjustments recorded among tax liabilities.

Information on the nature and the amount of the associated risks is not disclosed when the Group considers that such disclosure could seriously undermine its position in a dispute with other parties on the object of the provision.

NOTE 6.1 Breakdown of the TAX expense

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Current taxes	(1,458)	(1,470)
o/w current taxes related to Pillar 2 taxes	*(5)*	
Deferred taxes	(143)	(209)
TOTAL	**(1,601)**	**(1,679)**

Pillar 2: Tax reform – Global minimum corporate tax rate

In October 2021, 137 of the 140 jurisdictions of the OECD Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) committed to the principle of establishing a global minimum corporate income tax rate of 15% on the profits by country of multinational groups with annual revenues exceeding EUR 750 million.

A model of rules, referred to as “Pillar 2”, published by the OECD on 20 December 2021 specifies the mechanism which applies in particular in Europe and in France since the adoption of European council directive (EU) 2022/2523 and its transposition into French law by article 4 of the French Finance act for 2024.

From 1 January 2024 on, the minimum level of tax will take the form of an additional “top-up” tax determined according to rules compliant with the directive. Transitional Safe Harbour set out by the OECD for the first three fiscal years also included in the law.

Based on 2024 prospective data, the Pillar 2 effective tax rates estimated exceed 15% in most jurisdictions in which the Group operates. However, there is a limited number of jurisdictions in which a top-up tax would have to be paid by the Group in France or at the level of the jurisdiction when the latter has established an additional national tax. As at 31 December 2024, the Group recognised a tax expense estimated at a EUR 5 million for this reason.

Lastly, in application of the provisions introduced by the amendments to IAS 12 adopted by the European Union on 8 November 2023, the Group applies the mandatory and temporary exception to the recognition of the deferred taxes associated with the additional “top-up” taxes resulting from the Pillar 2 rules.

RECONCILIATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROUP’S STANDARD TAX RATE AND ITS EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

	2024		2023	
(In EURm)	%	*EURm*	%	*EURm*
Income before tax, excluding net income from companies accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill		**6,708**		**5,442**
Group effective tax rate	**23.87%**		**30.85%**	
Permanent differences	0.54%	36	0.58%	31
Differential on securities with tax exemption or taxed at reduced rate	0.02%	1	-0.24%	(13)
Tax rate differential on profits taxed outside France	1.30%	87	1.33%	72
Changes in the measurement of deferred tax assets/liabilities	0.10%	7	-6.69%	(364)
Normal tax rate applicable to French companies (including 3.3% national contribution)	25.83%		25.83%	

In compliance with the French tax provisions that define the ordinary corporate tax rate, the latter is set to 25% (article 219 of the French Tax Code), plus the existing national contribution (CSB) of 3.3% (article 235 *ter* ZC of the French Tax Code), *i.e.* a compound tax rate of 25.83%.

Long-term capital gains on affiliates are exempt from this corporate tax, except for a 12% fee on the gross amount in a net long term capital gains situation (article 219 I a *quinquies* of the French Tax Code).

Furthermore, under the parent-subsidiary regime, dividends from companies in which Societe Generale’s equity interest is at least 5% are tax exempt, subject to taxation of a portion of fees and expenses of 1% or 5% at the full statutory tax rate (article 216 of the French Tax Code).

NOTE 6.2 Tax assets and liabilities

TAX ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current tax assets	1,296	1,026
Deferred tax assets	3,391	3,691
o/w deferred tax assets on tax loss carry-forwards	*1,798*	*1,832*
o/w deferred tax assets on temporary differences	*1,555*	*1,818*
o/w deferred tax on deferrable tax credits	*38*	*41*
TOTAL	**4,687**	**4,717**

TAX LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current tax liabilities	929	933
Provisions for tax adjustments	46	41
Deferred tax liabilities	1,262	1,428
TOTAL	**2,237**	**2,402**

The Group performs an annual review of its capacity to use tax loss carry-forwards, taking into account the tax system applicable to each tax entity (or tax group) concerned and a realistic forecast of its tax results. For this purpose, the tax results are determined based on the projected performance of the businesses. This performance corresponds to the estimated budget (scenario SG Central) over five years (from 2025 to 2029), extrapolated to 2030, which corresponds to a "normative" year.

These budgets take into account the impact of commitments to energy and environmental transition. The central scenario is based on the assumption that governments and companies fulfil the announced political commitments in line with a scenario of below 2°C, but below Net Zero emissions by 2050 (1.5°C). The scenario does not assume strong public resistance, and envisions that public policies will prioritise efficient green investments, with private sector financing playing a key role. This implies major sectoral transformations, with some sectors experiencing a drop in demand.

The tax results also take into consideration the accounting and tax adjustments (including the reversal of the deferred tax assets and liabilities bases on temporary differences) applicable to the entities and jurisdictions concerned. These adjustments are determined on the basis of historical tax results and on the Group's tax expertise. An extrapolation of the tax results is performed from 2030 on and over a timeframe considered reasonable and depending on the nature of the activities carried out within each tax entity.

On principle, the appreciation of the selected macroeconomic factors and the internal estimates used to determine the tax results involve risks and uncertainties about their materialisation over the estimated timeframe for the absorption of the losses. These risks and uncertainties are especially related to possible changes in the applicable tax rules (computation of the tax result, as well as allocation rules for tax loss carry-forwards) or materialisation of the assumptions selected. These uncertainties are mitigated by robustness checks of the budgetary and strategic assumptions.

As at 31 December 2024, discounted projections confirm the probability that the Group will be able to offset the tax losses covered by deferred tax assets against future profits.

NOTE 6.3 Deferred tax assets recognised on tax loss carry-forwards and deferred tax assets not recognised

As at 31 December 2024, based on the tax system of each entity and a realistic projection of their tax income, the projected period for deferred tax assets recovery is indicated in the table below:

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	Statutory time limit on carry-forwards	Expected recovery period
Total deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carry-forwards	**1,798**	-	-
o/w French tax group	*1,629*	*Unlimited*[(1)]	*7 years*
o/w US tax group	*81*	*20 years*[(2)]	*5 years*
Others	*88*	-	-

(1) In accordance with the 2013 French Finance Act, the deduction of previous losses is limited to EUR 1 million plus 50% of the fraction of the taxable income for the fiscal year exceeding this limit. The non-deductible portion of losses may be carried forward to the following fiscal years with no time limit and under the same conditions.

(2) Tax losses generated before 31 December 2011.

The main deferred taxes not recognised as assets in the balance sheet by tax group are presented in the table below. They may be recognised in the balance sheet when it becomes probable that a future taxable profit will allow their recovery.

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
French tax group	930	930
US tax groups	243	228
SG Singapore	83	80
SG de Banques en Guinée Équatoriale[(1)]	34	34

(1) Including EUR 10 million of tax carry forward and EUR 24 million temporary differences as at 31 December 2024, as at 31 December 2023.

The other deferred taxes on tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences not recognised as assets on the balance sheet amount, respectively, to EUR 106 million and EUR 3 million as at 31 December 2024 (*versus* EUR 122 million and EUR 1 million as at 31 December 2023).

The unrecognised deferred tax assets of US tax groups increased by EUR 15 million due to currency effects.

Regarding the tax treatment of the loss resulting from the actions of Jérôme Kerviel, Societe Generale considers that the judgment of the Versailles Court of Appeal of 23 September 2016 is not such as to call into question its validity in light of the 2011 opinion of the French Supreme Administrative Court (*Conseil d'État*) and its established case law. Consequently, Societe Generale considers that the related tax loss remains recoverable against future taxable income (see Note 9).

NOTE 7 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

MAKING IT SIMPLE

Equity are the resources contributed to the Group by external shareholders as capital, as well as the cumulative and undistributed results (retained earnings). It also includes resources received when financial instruments are issued and for which the issuer has no contractual obligation to deliver cash to the holders of these instruments.

Equity has no contractual maturity, and when compensation is awarded to shareholders or holders of other equity instruments, it does not affect the income statement but directly reduces the retained earnings in the equity.

The statement "Changes in shareholders' Equity" presents the various changes that affect the components of equity over the reporting period.

NOTE 7.1 Treasury shares and shareholders' equity issued by the Group

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Treasury shares

Societe Generale shares held by the Group are deducted from consolidated equity irrespective of the purpose for which they are held. Income on these shares is recognised in Retained earnings.

Recognition of shares issued by Group subsidiaries, which are bought and sold by the Group, is described in Note 2.

Shareholders' equity issued by the Group

Financial instruments issued by the Group are booked in whole or in part to debt or to equity depending on whether or not they contractually oblige the issuer to deliver cash to the holders of the securities.

When they are classified as equity, securities issued by Societe Generale are recorded under "Other equity instruments". If they are issued by Group subsidiaries, these securities are recognised under Non-controlling interests. External costs associated with issuing equity instruments are deducted directly from equity at their after-tax amount.

When they are classified as debt instruments, securities issued by the Group are recorded under "Debt securities issued" or "Subordinated debt" depending on their characteristics. They are accounted for in the same way as other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (see Note 3.6).

NOTE 7.1.1 ORDINARY SHARES AND CAPITAL RESERVES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Issued capital	1,000	1,004
Issuing premiums and capital reserves	20,392	20,412
Elimination of treasury stock	(111)	(230)
TOTAL	**21,281**	**21,186**

ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED BY SOCIETE GENERALE SA

(Number of shares)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Ordinary shares	800,316,777	802,979,942
Including treasury stock with voting rights[(1)]	*3,818,838*	*6,736,010*
Including shares held by employees	*92,250,372*	*90,162,610*

(1) Excluding Societe Generale shares held for trading purposes or in respect of the liquidity contract.

On 25 July 2024, Societe Generale carried out, under the Group's "Employee Share Ownership Plan" (see Note 5), a capital increase reserved for employees. As such, 9,055,606 shares were subscribed bringing the share capital of Societe Generale SA from EUR 1,003,724,927.50 (divided into 802,979,942 shares) to EUR 1,015,044,435.00 (divided into 812,035,548 shares).

Furthermore, in accordance with the General Meeting's decision of 22 May 2024, Societe Generale acquired on the market 11,718,771 of its own shares at a cost of EUR 280 million. The execution of this share buy-back program started on 27 May 2024 and ended on 17 June 2024.

On 23 September 2024, Societe Generale carried out a capital reduction by canceling the 11,718,771 shares, bringing the share capital of Societe Generale SA from EUR 1,015,044,435.00 (divided into 812,035,548 shares) to EUR 1,000,395,971.25 (divided into 800,316,777 shares).

As at 31 December 2024, the share capital of Societe Generale SA fully paid-up amounted to EUR 1,000,395,971.25 and consisted of 800,316,777 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.25.

NOTE 7.1.2 TREASURY STOCK

As at 31 December 2024, the Group held 1,785,811 of its own shares as treasury stock, for trading purposes or for the active management of shareholders' equity, representing 0.22% of the capital of Societe Generale SA

The amount deducted by the Group from its equity for treasury shares (and related derivatives) came to EUR 111 million, including EUR 9 million in shares held for trading activities.

The change in treasury stock over 2024 breaks down as follows:

(In EURm)	Liquidity contract	Trading activities	Treasury stock and active management of shareholders' equity	Total
Disposals net of purchases	-	(28)	(91)	(119)
Capital gains net of tax on treasury stock and treasury share derivatives, booked under shareholders' equity	-	(2)	(95)	(97)

NOTE 7.1.3 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ISSUED BY THE GROUP

PERPETUAL DEEPLY SUBORDINATED NOTES ISSUED BY SOCIETE GENERALE SA

As the deeply subordinated notes issued by Societe Generale SA are perpetual and given the discretionary nature of the decision to pay dividends to shareholders, these securities are classified as equity and recognised under "Other equity instruments".

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of perpetual deeply subordinated notes issued by Societe Generale SA, converted at historical rate, is EUR 9,873 million.

For 2024, the change in the amount of deeply subordinated notes issued by the Group is explained by two issuances and two redemptions at par.

Issuance Date	**Amount in local currency at 31.12.2023**	**Repurchases and redemptions in 2024**	**Amount in local currency at 31.12.2024**	**Amount in millions of euros at historical rate**	**Remuneration**
29 September 2015	USD 1,250m		USD 1,250m	1,111	8%, from 29 September 2025 USD 5-year Mid Swap rate +5.873%
6 April 2018	USD 1,250m		USD 1,250m	1,035	6.750%, from 6 April 2028 USD 5-year Mid Swap rate +3.929%
16 April 2019	SGD 750m	SGD 750m			6.125%, from 16 April 2024 SGD 5-year Mid Swap rate +4.207%
12 September 2019	AUD 700m	AUD 700m			4.875%, from 12 September 2024 AUD 5-year Mid Swap rate +4.036%
18 November 2020	USD 1,500m		USD 1,500m	1,264	5.375%, from 18 November 2030 5-year US Treasury rate +4.514%
26 May 2021	USD 1,000m		USD 1,000m	818	4.75%, from 26 May 2026 5-year US Treasury rate +3.931%
15 July 2022	SGD 200m		SGD 200m	142	8.25%, from 15 December 2027 5-year SGD OIS +5.6%
22 November 2022	USD 1,500m		USD 1,500m	1,460	9.3750%, from 22 May 2028 5-year US Treasury rate +5.385%
18 January 2023	EUR 1,000m		EUR 1,000m	1,000	8.030%, from 18 July 2029 EUR 5-year Mid Swap rate +5.228%
14 November 2023	USD 1,250m		USD 1,250m	1,166	10%, from 14 May 2029 5-year US Treasury rate +5.448%
25 March 2024			USD 1,000m	923	8.5%, from 25 September 2034 5-year US Treasury rate +4.153%
21 November 2024			USD 1,000m	955	8.125%, from 21 May 2030 5-year US Treasury rate +3.790%

OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ISSUED BY SUBSIDIARIES

Perpetual subordinated notes have been issued by Group subsidiaries and include discretionary clauses relating to the payment of interest. These issued debt securities are classified as equity instruments and are recognised under Non-controlling interests in the Group's consolidated balance sheet.

As at 31 December 2024, the nominal amount of other equity instruments issued by the Group's subsidiaries is EUR 800 million.

Issuance Date	**Amount**	**Remuneration**
18 December 2014 (step-up clause after 12 years)	EUR 800 M	4.125%, from 2026 5-year Mid-Swap rate + margin of 4.150%

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

Changes related to the perpetual subordinated notes and deeply subordinated notes included in Shareholder's equity, Group share are detailed below:

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	**Deeply subordinated notes**	**Perpetual subordinated notes**	**Total**	**Deeply subordinated notes**	**Perpetual subordinated notes**	**Total**
Exchange rate effect on TSS/TSDI reimbursement	(14)	-	(14)	(404)	-	(404)
Remuneration paid booked under reserves	(702)	-	(702)	(734)	-	(734)
Changes in nominal values	949	-	949	(212)	-	(212)
Tax savings on remuneration payable to shareholders and recorded under profit or loss	(181)	-	(181)	190	-	190
Issuance fees relating to subordinated notes	(7)	-	(7)	(5)	-	(5)

NOTE 7.1.4 EFFECT OF THE CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The impact of changes in the consolidation scope recognised in shareholders' equity amounts to EUR -690 million in 2024. This includes a change in Non-controlling interests of EUR -692 million mainly related to the impact of the disposals carried out during the financial year, and mainly that of SG MAROCAINE DE BANQUES and its subsidiaries (see Note 2.1 and Note 2.3).

NOTE 7.2 Earnings per share and dividends

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The earnings per share are measured by dividing the net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding over the period, excluding treasury shares. The net earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders are adjusted for the preferred shareholders rights, such as holders of preferred shares, subordinated securities or deeply subordinated notes classified in equity. The diluted earnings per share take into account the potential dilution of shareholders' interests in the event where dilutive instruments (stock options or free share plans) are converted into ordinary shares. This dilutive effect is determined using the share buyback method.

NOTE 7.2.1 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Net income, Group share	4,200	2,493
Attributable remuneration to subordinated and deeply subordinated notes	(713)	(753)
Premium and issuance fees related to subordinated and deeply subordinated notes	(7)	(5)
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	**3,480**	**1,735**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding(1)	795,168,649	799,315,070
Earnings per ordinary share *(in EUR)*	**4.38**	**2.17**
Average number of ordinary shares used in the dilution calculation	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted net earnings per share	795,168,649	799,315,070
Diluted earnings per ordinary share *(in EUR)*	**4.38**	**2.17**

(1) Excluding treasury shares.

NOTE 7.2.2 DIVIDENDS PAID ON ORDINARY SHARES

Dividends paid on ordinary shares by the Group in 2024 amounted to EUR 1,323 million and are detailed in the following table:

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	Group Share	Non-controlling interests	Total	Group Share	Non-controlling interests	Total
Paid in shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid in cash	(719)	(604)	(1,323)	(1,362)	(499)	(1,861)
TOTAL	**(719)**	**(604)**	**(1,323)**	**(1,362)**	**(499)**	**(1,861)**

After approving the annual financial statements of Societe Generale on 5 February 2025, the Board of Directors decided to submit to the General Assembly of 20 May 2025 for approval the distribution of a cash dividend of EUR 868 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The dividend per Societe Generale share with dividend rights would thus amount to EUR 1.09.

NOTE 7.3 Unrealised or deferred gains and losses

BREAKDOWN OF CHANGES OF UNREALISED OR DEFERRED GAINS AND LOSSES

	31.12.2024				
				o/w	
(In EURm)	Gross value	Tax	Net value	Net Group share	Non-controlling interests
Translation differences	1,817	(25)	1,792	1,860	(68)
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income[3]	(2,501)	618	(1,883)	(1,777)	(106)
Revaluation of insurance contracts at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,063	(532)	1,531	1,526	5
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(519)	39	(480)	(482)	2
Subtotal of unrealised gains and losses with subsequent recycling in the income statement	**860**	**100**	**960**	**1,127**	**(167)**
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans[1]	19	(4)	15	19	(4)
Revaluation of own credit risk of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss[2]	(189)	48	(141)	(140)	(1)
Revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	35	(2)	33	33	-
Subtotal of unrealised gains and losses without subsequent recycling in the income statement	**(135)**	**42**	**(93)**	**(88)**	**(5)**
TOTAL	**725**	**142**	**867**	**1,039**	**(172)**

	Changes of the period				
				o/w	
(In EURm)	Gross value	Tax	Net value	Net Group share	Non-controlling interests
Allocation to retained earnings					
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	(12)	-	(12)	(14)	2
Revaluation of own credit risk of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	1	(2)	(3)	1
TOTAL	**(15)**	**1**	**(14)**	**(17)**	**3**
Translation differences	820	(1)	819	864	(45)
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income(3)	172	(46)	126	130	(4)
Revaluation of insurance contracts at fair value through other comprehensive income	(252)	64	(188)	(182)	(6)
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(70)	9	(61)	(68)	7
Variation of unrealised gains and losses with subsequent recycling in the income statement	**670**	**26**	**696**	**744**	**(48)**
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans(1)	19	(3)	16	19	(3)
Revaluation of own credit risk of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(2)	(254)	65	(189)	(188)	(1)
Revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Variation of unrealised gains and losses without subsequent recycling in the income statement	**(235)**	**62**	**(173)**	**(169)**	**(4)**
TOTAL OF VARIATION	**435**	**88**	**523**	**575**	**(52)**
TOTAL OF CHANGES	**420**	**89**	**509**	**558**	**(49)**

	31.12.2023				
				o/w	
(In EURm)	Gross value	Tax	Net value	Net Group share	Non-controlling interests
Translation differences	997	(24)	973	996	(23)
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income(3)	(2,673)	664	(2,009)	(1,907)	(102)
Revaluation of insurance contracts at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,315	(596)	1,719	1,708	11
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(449)	30	(419)	(414)	(5)
Subtotal of unrealised gains and losses with subsequent recycling in the income statement	**190**	**74**	**264**	**383**	**(119)**
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans(1)	12	(1)	11	14	(3)
Revaluation of own credit risk of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(2)	68	(18)	50	51	(1)
Revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	35	(2)	33	33	-
Subtotal of unrealised gains and losses without subsequent recycling in the income statement	**115**	**(21)**	**94**	**98**	**(4)**
TOTAL	**305**	**53**	**358**	**481**	**(123)**

(1) Gains and losses presented in these items are transferred into Retained earnings for the next financial year opening.

(2) When a financial liability is derecognised, unrealised gains and losses are attributable to Group own credit risk are subject to transfer into Retained earnings for the next financial year opening.

(3) Including EUR -2,028 million for insurance sector subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 (EUR -2,298 million as at 31 December 2023). This amount must be read together with the financial income and expenses recorded directly in equity as part of the measurement of the associated insurance contracts (see Note 4.3, Detail of performance of insurance activities).

NOTE 8 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

NOTE 8.1 Segment reporting

NOTE 8.1.1 DEFINITION OF SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group is managed on a matrix basis that takes into account its different business lines and the geographical breakdown of its activities. Segment reporting information is therefore presented under both criteria.

The Group includes in the results of each sub-division all operating income and expenses directly related to its activity. Income for each sub-division, except for the Corporate Centre, also includes the return on equity allocated to it, based on the estimated rate of return on Group equity. The return on the sub-division's book equity is then reallocated to the Corporate Centre. Transactions between sub-divisions are carried out under the same terms and conditions as those applying to non-Group customers.

Following changes in the Group's governance during the second half of 2023, the Group's core businesses are now managed through the three following strategic pillars:

- French Retail Banking, Private Banking and Insurance which includes:
  - French Retail and Private Banking including Boursorama;
  - Insurance activities;
- Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services, which consists of:
  - International Retail;
  - Mobility and Financial Services which comprises Financial services to Corporates, operational vehicle leasing and fleet management, and consumer credit activities;
- Global Banking and Investor Solutions which comprises:
  - Global Markets and Investors Services;
  - Financing and Advisory.

In addition to the strategic pillars, the Corporate Centre acts as the Group's Central Funding Department. As such, it recognises the carrying cost of equity investments in subsidiaries and related dividend payments, as well as income and expenses stemming from the Group's Asset and Liability Management (ALM) and income from the Group's management of its assets (management of its industrial and bank equity portfolio and of its real estate assets). Income or expenses that do not relate directly to the activity of the core businesses are also allocated to the Corporate Centre.

Segment income take intra-group transactions into account, while these transactions are eliminated from segment assets and liabilities.

The tax rate levied on each business line is based on the standard tax rate applicable in each country where the division makes profits. Any difference with respect to the Group's tax rate is allocated to the Corporate Centre.

For the purpose of segment reporting by geographical region, segment profit or loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the booking entities.

NOTE 8.1.2 SEGMENT REPORTING BY DIVISION AND SUB-DIVISION

	2024										
	French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance			Global Banking and Investor Solutions			Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services				
(In EURm)	French Retail and Private Banking	Insurance	Total	Global Markets and Investors Services	Financial and Advisory	Total	International Retail Banking[4]	Mobility and Financial Services	Total	Corporate Centre[1]	Total group Societe Generale
Net banking income	7,983	674	8,657	6,557	3,566	10,122	4,161	4,298	8,458	(450)	26,788
Operating expenses[2]	(6,485)	(148)	(6,634)	(4,492)	(2,050)	(6,542)	(2,388)	(2,684)	(5,072)	(224)	(18,472)
Gross operating income	**1,498**	**526**	**2,024**	**2,065**	**1,516**	**3,580**	**1,773**	**1,613**	**3,386**	**(674)**	**8,316**
Cost of credit risk	(712)	(0)	(712)	8	(133)	(126)	(341)	(364)	(705)	12	(1,530)
Operating income	**786**	**526**	**1,312**	**2,073**	**1,382**	**3,455**	**1,432**	**1,249**	**2,681**	**(661)**	**6,786**
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	7	-	7	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	15	15	(0)	21
Net income/expense from other assets[4]	4	2	6	1	(1)	(0)	93	3	96	(179)	(77)
Value adjustments on goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings before Tax	**796**	**528**	**1,324**	**2,073**	**1,381**	**3,454**	**1,525**	**1,268**	**2,792**	**(841)**	**6,730**
Income tax	(197)	(132)	(329)	(495)	(162)	(656)	(379)	(317)	(697)	81	(1,601)
Consolidated Net Income	**599**	**396**	**995**	**1,579**	**1,219**	**2,797**	**1,146**	**950**	**2,096**	**(759)**	**5,129**
Non controlling interests	1	4	4	9	0	10	461	365	826	89	929
Net income, Group Share	**598**	**393**	**991**	**1,569**	**1,219**	**2,788**	**685**	**585**	**1,270**	**(848)**	**4,200**
Segment assets	**258,975**	**179,073**	**438,048**	**642,282**	**194,927**	**837,209**	**99,142**	**110,000**	**209,142**	**89,146**	**1,573,545**
Segment liabilities[3]	**294,093**	**168,887**	**462,980**	**666,293**	**114,662**	**780,955**	**81,610**	**58,780**	**140,390**	**109,632**	**1,493,957**

	2023										
	French Retail, Private Banking and Insurance			Global Banking and Investor Solutions			Mobility, International Retail Banking and Financial Services				
(In EURm)	French Retail and Private Banking	Insurance	Total	Global Markets and Investors Services	Financial and Advisory	Total	International Retail Banking[4]	Mobility and Financial Services	Total	Corporate Centre[1]	Total group Societe Generale
Net banking income	7,433	620	8,053	6,273	3,369	9,642	4,192	4,315	8,507	(1,098)	25,104
Operating expenses[2]	(6,625)	(131)	(6,756)	(4,698)	(2,091)	(6,788)	(2,370)	(2,391)	(4,760)	(220)	(18,524)
Gross operating income	**808**	**489**	**1,297**	**1,575**	**1,279**	**2,854**	**1,822**	**1,925**	**3,747**	**(1,318)**	**6,580**
Cost of credit risk	(505)	(0)	(505)	20	(50)	(30)	(184)	(302)	(486)	(4)	(1,025)
Operating income	**303**	**489**	**792**	**1,596**	**1,228**	**2,824**	**1,638**	**1,623**	**3,261**	**(1,323)**	**5,555**
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	7	-	7	7	0	7	-	10	10	0	24
Net income/ expense from other assets[4]	9	(0)	9	0	1	1	(8)	(3)	(11)	(111)	(113)
Value adjustments on goodwill	(0)	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(338)	(338)
Earnings before Tax	**319**	**489**	**808**	**1,603**	**1,229**	**2,832**	**1,630**	**1,630**	**3,260**	**(1,771)**	**5,128**
Income tax	(81)	(127)	(208)	(379)	(139)	(517)	(431)	(394)	(824)	(130)	(1,679)
Consolidated Net Income	**238**	**362**	**600**	**1,224**	**1,090**	**2,314**	**1,199**	**1,236**	**2,436**	**(1,901)**	**3,449**
Non controlling interests	(0)	4	4	33	(0)	33	466	360	826	93	956
Net income, Group Share	**238**	**358**	**596**	**1,191**	**1,090**	**2,281**	**733**	**876**	**1,609**	**(1,994)**	**2,493**
Segment assets	**263,833**	**172,353**	**436,186**	**650,502**	**169,783**	**820,285**	**109,836**	**108,091**	**217,927**	**79,647**	**1,554,045**
Segment liabilities[3]	**289,846**	**158,076**	**447,922**	**670,821**	**80,101**	**750,922**	**88,969**	**53,760**	**142,729**	**136,225**	**1,477,798**

(1) Following the steering changes at the beginning of 2023, data have been reflected according to the new organisation.

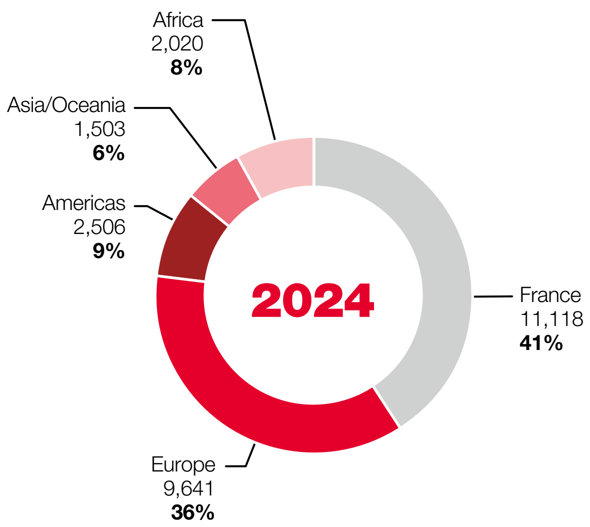
(2) Income and expenses, as well as assets and liabilities that are not directly related to business line activities are allocated to the Corporate Centre. Corporate Centre income includes, in particular, some consequences of the Group's centralised management of litigation and of transactions leading to changes in the consolidation scope. Management fees incurred by banking entities in connection with the distribution of insurance contracts are considered as costs directly related to the performance of the contracts and are therefore included in the valuation of the latter and presented under "Insurance services expense" (see Note 1); this restatement is allocated to the Corporate Centre.

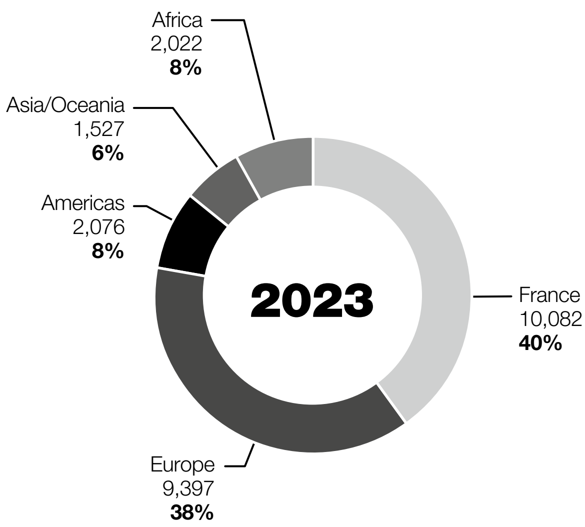
(3) These amounts include Other operating expenses and Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

(4) Segment liabilities correspond to debts (i.e. total liabilities excluding equity).

NOTE 8.1.3 SEGMENT REPORTING BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF NET BANKING INCOME (IN EURM)





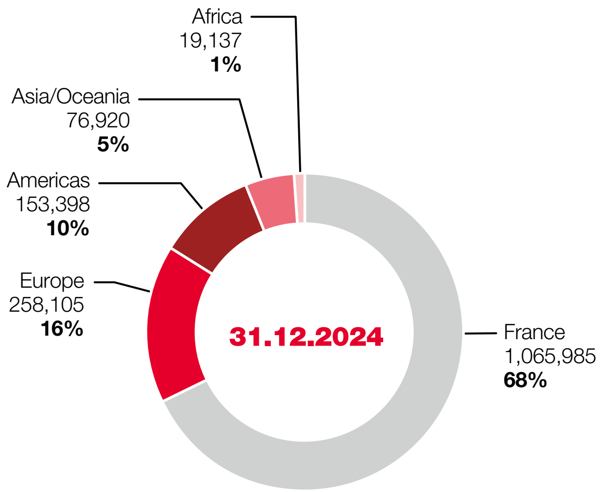
	31.12.2024
(In EURm)	**Net banking income**
France	11,118
Europe	9,641
Americas	2,506
Asia/Oceania	1,503
Africa	2,02
TOTAL	**26,788**

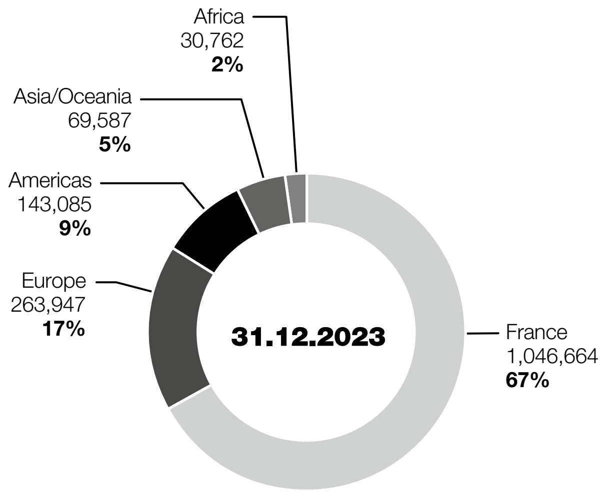
	31.12.2023
(In EURm)	**Net banking income**
France	10,082
Europe	9,397
Americas	2,076
Asia/Oceania	1,527
Africa	2,022
TOTAL	**25,104**

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of net banking income is EUR 26,788 million compared to EUR 25,104 million as at 31 December 2023.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (IN EURM)

ASSETS



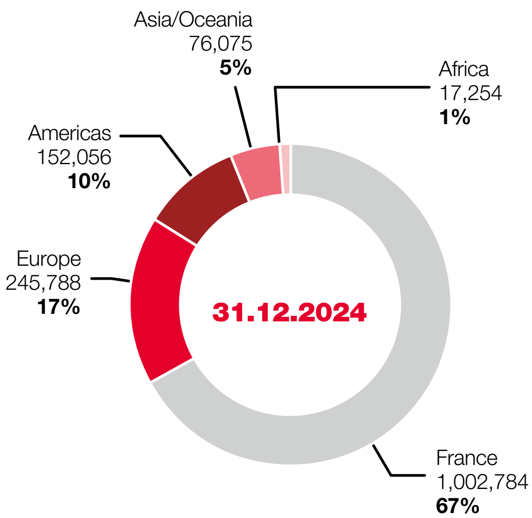


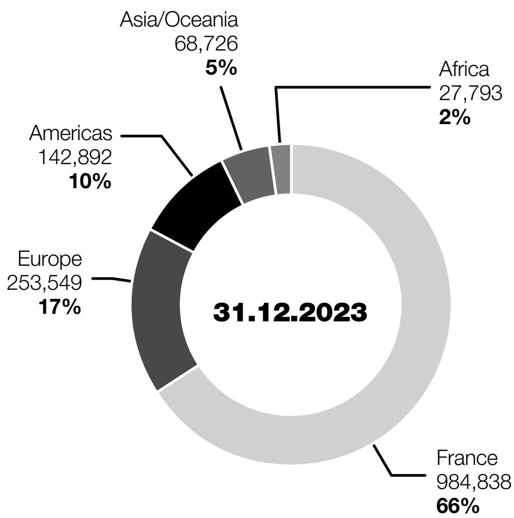
	31.12.2024
(In EURm)	**Assets**
France	1,065,985
Europe	258,105
Americas	153,398
Asia/Oceania	76,92
Africa	19,137
TOTAL	**1,573,545**

	31.12.2023
(In EURm)	**Assets**
France	1,046,664
Europe	263,947
Americas	143,085
Asia/Oceania	69,587
Africa	30,762
TOTAL	**1,554,045**

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of assets is EUR 1,573,545 million compared to EUR 1,554,045 million as at 31 December 2023.

LIABILITIES





	31.12.2024
(In EURm)	**Liabilities**
France	1,002,784
Europe	245,788
Americas	152,056
Asia/Oceania	76,075
Africa	17,254
TOTAL	**1,493,957**

	31.12.2023
(In EURm)	**Liabilities**
France	984,838
Europe	253,549
Americas	142,892
Asia/Oceania	68,726
Africa	27,793
TOTAL	**1,477,798**

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of liabilities (except shareholder equity) is EUR 1,493,957 million compared to EUR 1,477,798 million as at 31 December 2023.

Segment liabilities correspond to debts (total liabilities excluding equity).

NOTE 8.2 Provisions

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Under balance sheet liabilities, Provisions are comprised of provisions for financial instruments, disputes and employee benefits.

OVERVIEW

(In EURm)	Provisions as at 31.12.2023	Allocations	Write-backs available	Net allocation	Write-backs used	Currency and others	Provisions as at 31.12.2024
Provisions for credit of risk on off balance sheet commitments (see Note 3.8)	819	530	(573)	(43)	-	(34)	742
Provisions for employee benefits (see Note 5.1)	2,073	670	(156)	514	(457)	(191)	1,939
Provisions for mortgage savings plans and accounts commitments	121	9	(4)	5	(1)	-	125
Other provisions[1]	1,222	346	(210)	136	(80)	1	1,279
TOTAL	**4,235**	**1,555**	**(943)**	**612**	**(538)**	**(224)**	**4,085**

(1) Including provisions for legal disputes, fines, penalties and commercial disputes.

NOTE 8.2.1 COMMITMENTS UNDER MORTGAGE SAVINGS AGREEMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In France, *Comptes d'épargne-logement* (CEL or mortgage savings accounts) and *Plans d'épargne-logement* (PEL or mortgage savings plans) are special savings schemes for individual customers which are governed by Law 65-554 of 10 July 1965. These products combine an initial deposit phase in the form of an interest-earning savings account, followed by a lending phase where the deposits are used to provide mortgage loans. The lending phase is subject to the prior existence of the savings phase and is therefore inseparable from it. The savings deposits collected and loans granted are measured at amortised cost.

These instruments create two types of commitments for the Group: the obligation to pay interest on customer savings for an indeterminate future period at an interest rate established at the inception of the mortgage savings agreement, and the obligation to subsequently lend to the customer at an interest rate also established at the inception of the savings agreement.

If it is clear that commitments under the PEL/CEL agreements will have negative consequences for the Group, a provision is recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Any changes in these provisions are recognised as net banking income under net interest income. These provisions only relate to commitments arising from PEL/CEL that are outstanding at the date of calculation.

Provisions are calculated for each generation of mortgage savings plans (PEL), with no netting between different PEL generations, and for all mortgage saving accounts (CEL) making up a single generation.

During the deposit phase, the underlying commitment used to determine the amount to be provisioned is calculated as the difference between the average expected amount of deposits and the minimum expected amount. These two amounts are determined statistically on the basis of the historical observations of past customer behaviour.

During the lending phase, the underlying commitment to be provisioned includes loans already granted but not yet drawn at the date of calculation, and future loans that are considered statistically probable on the basis of deposits that are currently recognised in the balance sheet at the date of calculation and on the basis of historical observations of past customer behaviour.

A provision is recognised if the discounted value of expected future earnings for a given generation of PEL/CEL is negative. Earnings are estimated on the basis of interest rates available to individual customers for equivalent savings and loan products, with a similar estimated life and date of inception.

OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS IN PEL/CEL ACCOUNTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
PEL accounts	13,132	15,677
Less than 4 years old	*907*	*907*
Between 4 and 10 years old	*2,886*	*5,852*
More than 10 years old	*9,339*	*8,918*
CEL accounts	1,752	1,733
TOTAL	**14,884**	**17,410**

OUTSTANDING HOUSING LOANS GRANTED WITH RESPECT TO PEL/CEL ACCOUNTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Less than 4 years old	22	3
Between 4 and 10 years old	-	-
More than 10 years old	1	3
TOTAL	**23**	**6**

PROVISIONS FOR COMMITMENTS LINKED TO PEL/CEL ACCOUNTS

(In EURm)	31.12.2023	Allocations	Write-backs	31.12.2024
PEL accounts	39	7	(4)	42
Less than 4 years old	*4*	-	-	*4*
Between 4 and 10 years old	*11*	-	*(4)*	*7*
More than 10 years old	*24*	*7*	-	*31*
CEL accounts	82	2	(1)	83
TOTAL	**121**	**9**	**(5)**	**125**

The provision of mortgage savings plans is still mainly linked to the risks associated with the commitment to remunerate cash deposits. The provisioning rate is 0.8% of the total outstanding amounts on 31 December 2024.

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH PROVISION VALUATION INPUTS

The inputs used to estimate future customer behaviour are derived from historical observations of customer behaviour patterns over a long period (more than 10 years). The values of these inputs can be adjusted whenever changes are made to regulations that may undermine the effectiveness of past data as an indicator of future customer behaviour.

The values of the different market inputs used, notably interest rates and margins, are calculated on the basis of observable data and constitute a best estimate, at the date of valuation, of the future value of these items for the period in question, in line with the Retail Banking division's policy of interest rate risk management.

The discount rates used are derived from the zero-coupon swaps *vs.* Euribor yield curve at the valuation date, averaged over a 12-month period.

NOTE 8.2.2 OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions include provisions for restructuring (except staff costs), provisions for commercial litigation and provisions for future repayment of funds in connection with customer financing transactions.

The Group is subject to an extensive legal and regulatory framework in the countries where it operates. In this complex legal context, the Group and some of its former and current representatives may be involved in various legal actions, including civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. The vast majority of these proceedings are part of the Group's current business. In recent years, litigation with investors and the number of disputes involving financial intermediaries such as banks and investment advisors has increased, partly due to a difficult financial environment.

It is by nature difficult to foresee the outcome of disputes, regulatory proceedings and acts involving Group entities, particularly if they are initiated by various categories of complainants, if the amount of claims for damages is not specified or is indeterminate or if the proceedings have no precedent.

In preparing its financial statements, the Group assesses the consequences of the legal, regulatory or arbitration proceedings in which it is involved. A provision is booked when losses from these proceedings become probable and the amount can be estimated reliably.

To assess the probability of losses and the amount of these losses, and thus to determine the amount of provisions to book, estimations are important. Management makes these estimates by exercising its judgment and taking into account all information available when financial statements are prepared. In particular, the Group takes into account the nature of the dispute, the underlying facts, ongoing proceedings and court decisions already taken, as well as its experience and the experiences of other companies dealing with similar cases (assuming that the Group has knowledge thereof) and, where appropriate, the opinion and reports of experts and independent legal advisers.

Each quarter, the Group carries out a detailed examination of outstanding disputes that present a significant risk. The description of those disputes is presented in Note 9 "Information on risks and litigation".

NOTE 8.3 Tangible and intangible fixed assets

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

tangible and intangible fixed assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets include operating and investment fixed assets. Equipment assets held for operating leases purpose are included in operating tangible assets, while buildings held for leasing purposes are included in investment property.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are carried at their purchase price on the asset side of the balance sheet, less depreciation, amortisation and impairment, except investment property held by insurance entities to back insurance contracts measured at fair value. The purchase price of fixed assets includes borrowing costs incurred to fund a lengthy construction period for the fixed assets, along with all other directly attributable expenses. Investment subsidies received are deducted from the cost of the relevant assets. Software developed internally is recorded on the asset side of the balance sheet in the amount of the direct cost of development.

As soon as they are fit for use, fixed assets are depreciated or amortised using the component-based approach. Each component is depreciated or amortised over its own useful life. The Group has applied this approach to its operating properties, breaking down its assets into components with depreciation periods of 10 to 50 years. Depreciation periods for fixed assets other than buildings depend on their useful life, which is usually estimated at 3 to 20 years.

Any residual value of the asset is deducted from its depreciable amount. If there is a subsequent decrease or increase in this initial residual value, the depreciable amount of the asset is adjusted, leading to a prospective modification of the depreciation schedule.

Depreciation and amortisation are recorded in the income statement under “Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets”.

Fixed assets grouped into Cash Generating Units are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their value may have diminished. Allocations and reversals of provisions for impairment are recorded in profit or loss under “Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets”.

Realised capital gains and losses on operating fixed assets are recognised under Net income from other assets.

The Group’s Investment properties are measured at cost. They are depreciated using a component-based approach. Each component is depreciated over its own useful life of between 10 and 50 years.

However, investment property held by insurance entities to back the insurance contracts issued, are measured at fair value through profit or loss, once a year, based on valuation reports by an independent expert. The fair value of investment property is based on unobservable inputs, thus corresponding to the level 3 category of fair value measurement (see Note 3.4).

Profits or losses on operating lease assets and on investment property, including amortisation, depreciation and revaluation are recognised under Income from lease activities, mobility and other activities and Expense from lease activities, mobility and other activities (see Note 4.2).

Operating lease assets

The cars leased by the Group in the context of fleet management are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an average of three to five years. The depreciable amount of these cars is their acquisition cost less their residual value.

The acquisition cost of rental cars includes their acquisition cost plus the direct initial costs necessary for making them available to rental customers. Their residual value is an estimate of its resale value at the end of the contract. The estimate is based on statistical data and is reviewed at least once a year to take into account of price developments in the second-end car market. In case of increase or decrease in the residual value compared to its initial estimate, this change in estimate leads to adjust, vehicle by vehicle, its remaining depreciable value in order to modify its depreciation plan prospectively.

Profits or losses on the operating lease assets, including depreciation and impairment, are recognised under Income from lease activities, mobility and other activities and Expense from lease activities, mobility and other activities (see Note 4.2).

Rights-of-use for assets leased by THE Group

LEASE

Definition of the lease

A contract is, or contains, a 'lease' if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration:

- controlling the use of the leased asset includes the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset until the end of the contract and the right (for the lessee) to direct the use of the asset;
- the existence of an identified asset will depend on the absence, for the lessor, of substantive rights to substitute the leased asset, throughout the period of use; this condition is assessed based on the facts and circumstances existing at the inception of the contract. When the lessor has the ability to freely substitute the leased asset and when it benefits economically from the substitution, the contact is not a lease, since its purpose is the provision of a capacity, not of an asset;
- the identified asset may be made of a physically distinct portion of a broader asset (for example a given floor within a building). However, a portion of the capacity or of an asset that is not physically distinct is not an identified asset (for example the lease of co-working space, within a whole unit, with no precise, specified, location within this unit).

Separation of lease and non-lease components

A contract may cover the lease of an asset by the lessor as well as the supply of additional services by that lessor. In this scenario, the lessee can separate the lease components from the non-lease components of the contract and treat them separately. The rental payments stipulated in the contract must be separated between the lease components and the non-lease components based on their individual prices (as directly indicated in the contract or estimated on the basis on all of the observable information). If the lessee cannot separate the lease components from the non-lease components (or services), the entire contract is treated as a lease.

LEASE TERM

Definition of the lease term

The lease period to be applied in determining the rental payments to be discounted matches the non-cancellable period of the lease adjusted for:

- options to extend the contract that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise;
- and early termination options that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise.

Lease term = Non-cancellable period of the lease + Periods covered by an option to extend the lease* + Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease**

* *if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option*

** *if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option*

The measurement of the reasonable certainty of exercising or not exercising the extension or early termination options shall take into account all the facts and circumstances that may create an economic incentive to exercise or not these options, specifically:

- the conditions for exercising these options (including measurement of the amount of the rental payments in case of an extension, or of the amount of penalties that may be imposed for early termination);
- substantial changes made to the leased premises (specific layouts, such as a bank vault);
- the costs associated with terminating the contract (negotiation costs, moving costs, research costs for a new asset that meets the lessee's requirements, etc.);
- the importance of the leased asset for the lessee, in view of its specific nature, its location, or the availability of substitute assets (specifically for branches located in commercially strategic sites, given their accessibility, expected traffic, or the prestige of the location);
- the history of renewals of similar contracts, as well as the strategy for the future use of the assets (based on the prospect of redeployment or rearrangement of a commercial branch network, for example).

When the lessee and the lessor each have the right to terminate the lease without the prior agreement of the other party and with no penalty other than a negligible one, the contract is no longer binding, and thus it no longer creates a lease liability.

In France, most property leases on premises occupied by branches are 9-year leases with an early-termination option at the end of 3 and 6-year term (leases referred to as "3/6/9"); at the end of the 9-year term, if no new agreement is signed, the initial lease is renewed by tacit agreement for a 5-year term. This 5-year term may be modified depending on the quality of the location, the completion of major investments, or the planned closure of a group of designated branches.

Changing the lease term

The term must be modified in case of a significant change of circumstances which lead the lessee to revise the exercise of the options included in the lease contract or in case of events which contractually oblige the lessee to exercise (or not) an option that had not been included (or is included) in the lease contract.

Following a change in the lease term, the lease obligation must be reassessed to reflect those changes by using a revised discount rate for the remaining estimated term of the contract.

ACCOUNTING TREATMENT BY THE GROUP AS A LESSEE

On the commencement date (on which the leased asset is made available for use), the lessee must record a lease liability on the liabilities side of the balance sheet and a right-of-use asset on the assets side of the balance sheet except for the exemptions described below.

In the income statement, the lessee must recognise an interest expense calculated on the lease liability under "Net banking income" and a depreciation of the right-of-use under "Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets".

The rental payments will partly reduce the lease liability and partly remunerate this liability in the form of interest expense.

Exemptions and exclusions

The Group does not apply the new lease treatment to contracts with a term of less than one year (including renewal options), nor to contracts on low-value items by applying the exemption threshold of USD 5,000 as indicated in the standard's Basis for Conclusions (the threshold should be measured against the replacement cost per unit of the leased asset).

Rental payment amounts

The payments to be considered for the measurement of the lease liability include fixed and variable rental payments based on an index (*e.g.* consumer price index or construction cost index), plus, where applicable, the funds that the lessee expects to pay the lessor for residual value guarantees, purchase options, or early termination penalties.

However, variable lease payments that are indexed on the use of the leased asset (indexed on revenue or mileage, for example) are excluded from the measurement of lease liability. This variable portion of the rental payments is recorded in the net income over time according to fluctuations in contractual indexes fluctuations.

Rental payments have to be considered based on their amount net of value-added tax. In addition, for building leases, occupancy taxes and property taxes passed on by lessors will be excluded from lease liabilities because their amount, as set by the competent public authorities, is variable.

Recognition of the lease liability

The liability initial amount is equal to the discounted value of the rental payments that will be payable over the lease period.

This lease liability is then measured at the amortised cost using the effective interest rate method: part of each rental payment will then be booked as interest expenses in the income statement, and part will be gradually deducted from the lease liability on the balance sheet.

After the commencement date, the amount of the lease liability may be adjusted if the lease is amended, the lease period is re-estimated, or to account for contractual changes in the rental payments related to the application of indices or rates.

As applicable, the lessee must also recognise a provision in its liabilities to cover the costs of restoring the leased asset that would be assumed when the lease ends.

Recognition of the right-of-use

On the availability date of the leased asset, the lessee must enter a right-of-use asset, on the assets side of the balance sheet, for an amount equal to the initial value of the lease liability, plus, as applicable, initial direct costs (*e.g.* issuance of an authenticated lease, registration fees, negotiation fees, front-end fee, leasehold right, lease premium, etc), advance payments, and restoration costs.

This asset is then depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease period that is applied for measuring the lease liability.

After the commencement date, the asset's value may be adjusted if the lease is amended, as it is the case for the lease liability.

Rights-of-use is presented on the lessee's balance sheet under the items of fixed assets where properties of the same type that are held in full ownership are entered. If the lease stipulates the initial payment of a leasehold right to the former tenant of the premises, the amount of that right is stated as a separate component of the right of use and presented under the same heading as the latter.

Lease discount rates

The Group uses the lessees' incremental borrowing rate to discount the rental payments as well as the amount of lease liabilities. For the entities which can directly refinance themselves on their local markets, the incremental borrowing rate is set at the lessee entity level, not at the Group level, in consideration of the borrowing terms and that entity's credit risk. For the entities which refinance themselves through the Group, the incremental borrowing rate is set by the Group.

The discount rates are set according to the currency, the country of the lessee entities and the maturity estimated of the contracts.

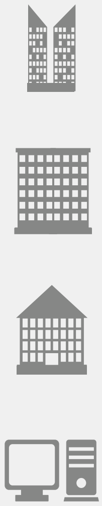
CHANGES IN TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2023	Increases/ allowances	Disposals/ reversals	Revaluation	Other movements	31.12.2024
Intangible Assets	**3,562**	**220**	**(137)**	**-**	**(252)**	**3,393**
of which gross value	*9,990*	*942*	*(430)*	-	*(759)*	*9,743*
of which amortisation and impairments	*(6,428)*	*(722)*	*293*	-	*507*	*(6,350)*
Tangible Assets (w/o assets under operating leases)	**4,219**	**5**	**(92)**	**-**	**(247)**	**3,885**
of which gross value	*11,207*	*550*	*(839)*	-	*(624)*	*10,294*
of which amortisation and impairments	*(6,988)*	*(545)*	*747*	-	*377*	*(6,409)*
Assets under operating leases	**50,421**	**14,453**	**(12,889)**	**-**	**(223)**	**51,762**
of which gross value	*67,406*	*22,868*	*(20,889)*	-	*(154)*	*69,231*
of which amortisation and impairments	*(16,985)*	*(8,415)*	*8,000*	-	*(69)*	*(17,469)*
Investment Property (except insurancy activities)	**12**	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**(2)**	**8**
of which gross value	*35*	-	*(5)*	-	*(4)*	*26*
of which amortisation and impairments	*(23)*	-	*3*	-	*2*	*(18)*
Investment Property (including insurancy activities)	**730**	**-**	**(1)**	**(23)**	**(5)**	**701**
Rights-of-use	**1,770**	**46**	**(110)**	**-**	**(46)**	**1,660**
of which gross value	*3,597*	*471*	*(291)*	-	*(119)*	*3,658*
of which amortisation and impairments	*(1,827)*	*(425)*	*181*	-	*73*	*(1,998)*
TOTAL	**60,714**	**14,724**	**(13,231)**	**(23)**	**(775)**	**61,409**

BREAKDOWN OF MINIMUM PAYMENTS RECEIVABLE ON OPERATING LEASE ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Payments due in less than five years	19,365	21,555
Payments due in less than one year	*4,172*	*5,115*
Payments due from one to two years	*4,601*	*5,125*
Payments due from two to three years	*5,043*	*5,615*
Payments due from three to four years	*3,958*	*4,376*
Payments due from four to five years	*1,591*	*1,324*
Payments due in more than five years	490	146
TOTAL	**19,855**	**21,701**

INFORMATIONS RELATIVE TO LEASES ON TANGIBLE ASSETS USED BY THE GROUP



Property Leases

Most of the leases (more than 90%) involve building leases contracted for the lease of commercial and office space:

- the commercial spaces are branches in the Group's French and International Retail Banking networks. In France, the majority of property leases contracted are 9-year commercial leases with early termination options at 3 and 6 years (so-called "3/6/9" leases). If a new contract is not signed by the end of that 9-year period, the initial lease is automatically extended;
- the office buildings are leased for certain departments reporting to the Group's French headquarters or the local head offices of the main foreign subsidiaries, and for certain locations in the main international financial centres: London, New York, Hong Kong...

Outside France, residual lease periods are generally below 10 years. In some countries, leases can be annual, with optional automatic renewal. In other locations, specifically London and New York, lease periods can be as long as 25 years.

Equipment Leases

Other leases (less than 10%) are mainly computer equipment leases and a very small percentage of vehicle leases.

OVERVIEW TABLE OF LEASE TRANSACTION COSTS AND SUBLEASE INCOME

	31.12.2024			
(In EURm)	**Real estate**	**IT**	**Others**	**Total**
Lease	(469)	(55)	(9)	(533)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	*(54)*	*(3)*	*(1)*	*(58)*
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	*(375)*	*(44)*	*(4)*	*(423)*
Expense relating to short-term leases	*(22)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(29)*
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	*(2)*	*(5)*	*(0)*	*(7)*
Expense relating to variable lease payments	*(16)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(16)*
Sublease income	24	-	8	32

	31.12.2023			
(In EURm)	**Real estate**	**IT**	**Others**	**Total**
Lease	(458)	(47)	(9)	(514)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	*(45)*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*(47)*
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	*(378)*	*(41)*	*(4)*	*(423)*
Expense relating to short-term leases	*(22)*	*(1)*	*(4)*	*(27)*
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	*(2)*	*(4)*	-	*(6)*
Expense relating to variable lease payments	*(11)*	-	-	*(11)*
Sublease income	11	-	-	11

NOTE 8.4 Companies included in the consolidation Scope

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
South Africa								
	(1)	SG JOHANNESBURG	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Algeria								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE ALGERIE SPA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	99.99	99.99
		SOCIETE GENERALE ALGERIE	International Retail Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
Germany								
		ALD AUTOLEASING D GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD INTERNATIONAL GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD INTERNATIONAL GROUP HOLDINGS GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD LEASE FINANZ GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		BANK DEUTSCHES KRAFTFAHRZEUGGEWERBE GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	99.94	99.94	90	90
		BDK LEASING UND SERVICE GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1) (6)	BSG FRANCE SA GERMAN BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		CAR PROFESSIONAL FUHRPARKMANAGEMENT UND BERATUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO. KG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		CARPOOL GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(5)	FLEETPOOL GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		FLEETPOOL GmbH (ex-LEASEPLAN SERVICES GmbH)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		GEFA BANK GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		GEFA VERSICHERUNGSDIENST GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	EFS	100	100	100	100
		HANSEATIC BANK GmbH & CO KG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	75	75	75	75
		HANSEATIC GESELLSCHAFT FUR BANKBETEILIGUNGEN MBH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	75	75	100	100
		HSCE HANSEATIC SERVICE CENTER GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	75	75	100	100
		INTERLEASING DELLO HAMBURG GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEAN AUTOVERMIETUNG GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN DEUTSCHLAND GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN VERSICHERUNGSVERMITTLUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT MBH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PHILIPS MEDICAL CAPITAL GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	60	60	60	60

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Germany		RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 10	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 11	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	0	100	0
	(2)	RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 4 UG (HAFTUNGSBESCHRANKT)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	100	0	100
		RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 7	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 8	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 9 UG (HAFTUNGSBESCHRANKT)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG FRANCFORT	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE EFFEKTEN GmbH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES GmbH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGECAP DEUTSCHE NIEDERLASSUNG	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGESSUR DEUTSCHE NIEDERLASSUNG	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
Saudi Arabia								
		SOCIETE GENERALE SAUDI ARABIA JSC	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
Australia								
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES AUSTRALIA PTY Ltd.	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE SYDNEY BRANCH	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
Austria								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE FUHRPARKMANAGEMENT UND LEASING GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		FLOTTENMANAGEMENT GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	ESI	25.77	25.77	49	49
		LEASEPLAN OSTERREICH FUHRPARKMANAGEMENT GmbH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	SG VIENNE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
Belgium								
		AXUS FINANCE SRL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AXUS SA/NV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		BASTION EUROPEAN INVESTMENTS SA	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.74	60.74	100	100
		BUMPER BE	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN FLEET MANAGEMENT NV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Belgium		LEASEPLAN PARTNERSHIPS & ALLIANCES	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(5)	LEASEPLAN TRUCK NV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
	(2)	PARCOURS BELGIUM	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
	(1)	SG BRUXELLES	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE BENELUX BV BELGIAN BRANCH	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE IMMOBEL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
Benin								
		SOCIETE GENERALE BENIN	International Retail Banking	FULL	93.43	93.43	94.1	94.1
Bermuda								
		CATALYST RE INTERNATIONAL Ltd.	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Brazil								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD CORRETORA DE SEGUROS LTDA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		BANCO SOCIETE GENERALE BRASIL SA	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LEASEPLAN ARRENDAMENTO MERCANTIL SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN BRASIL LTDA.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE EQUIPMENT FINANCE S/A – ARRENDAMENTO MERCANTIL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE EOOD	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Burkina Faso								
		SOCIETE GENERALE BURKINA FASO	International Retail Banking	FULL	51.27	51.27	52.61	52.61
Cayman Islands								
		AEGIS HOLDINGS (OFFSHORE) Ltd.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
Cameroon								
		SOCIETE GENERALE CAMEROUN	International Retail Banking	FULL	58.08	58.08	58.08	58.08
Canada								
	(2)	13406300 CANADA INC.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SG MONTREAL SOLUTION CENTER 2 INC.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG MONTREAL SOLUTION CENTER INC.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE (CANADA BRANCH)	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL CANADA INC	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Chile								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE LIMITADA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
China								
		SOCIETE GENERALE (CHINA) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE LEASING AND RENTING CO. Ltd.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Colombia								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE SAS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
South Korea								
		SG SECURITIES KOREA CO., Ltd.	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG SEOUL	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Ivory Coast								
		SOCIETE GENERALE AFRICAN BUSINESS SERVICES ABIDJAN	International Retail Banking	FULL	100	97.88	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL SECURITIES WEST AFRICA	International Retail Banking	FULL	72.37	71.27	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE COTE D'IVOIRE	International Retail Banking	FULL	73.25	73.25	73.25	73.25
Croatia								
		AYVENS CROATIA DOO ZA OPERATIVNI I FINANCIJSKI LEASING (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE DOO ZA. OPERATIVNI I FINANCIJSKI LEASING)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AYVENS FLEET SERVICES CROATIA DOO ZA TRGOVINU I USLUGE (ex-ALD FLEET SERVICES DOO ZA TRGOVINU I USLUGE)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Denmark								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE A/S	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AUTO CLAIM HANDLING DANMARK A/S	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN DANMARK A/S	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		NF FLEET A/S	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	42.07	42.07	80	80
United Arab Emirates								
	(1) (6)	BERNSTEIN AUTONOMOUS LLP (DUBAI BRANCH)	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		LEASEPLAN EMIRATES FLEET MANAGEMENT – LEASEPLAN EMIRATES LLC, UAE	Mobility and Financial Services	ESI	25.77	25.77	49	49
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE, DIFC BRANCH	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Spain								
		ALTURA MARKETS, SOCIEDAD DE VALORES, SA	Global Market and Investors Services	EJV	50	50	50	50
		AYVENS SPAIN MOBILITY SOLUTIONS SAU. (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE SAU)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1) (6)	BSG FRANCE SA SPANISH BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		GARANTHIA PLAN SLU (ex-GARANTHIA PLAN SL)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	GENEFIM SUCURSAL EN ESPANA	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LEASE PLAN SERVICIOS SAU	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PAYXPERT SPAIN	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	60	100	100
		PIRAMBU SL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE IBERIA, EFC, SA (ex-SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE IBERIA, EFC, SAU)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCGEN FINANCIACIONES IBERIA, SL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCGEN INVERSIONES FINANCIERAS SL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE SUCCURSAL EN ESPANA	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SODEPROM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOLUCIONES DE RENTING Y MOVILIDAD, SL (SOCIEDAD UNIPERSONAL)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Estonia								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE EESTI AS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	39.45	39.45	75.01	75.01
United States of America								
		AEGIS HOLDINGS (ONSHORE) INC.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	BERNSTEIN NORTH AMERICA HOLDINGS LLC	Global Market and Investors Services	ESI	33.33	0	36,36	0
	(6)	HAUSSMANN 1864 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	0	100	0
		SG AMERICAS EQUITIES CORP.	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG AMERICAS OPERATIONAL SERVICES, LLC	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG AMERICAS SECURITIES HOLDINGS, LLC	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG AMERICAS SECURITIES, LLC	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
United States of America		SG AMERICAS, INC.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE USA CORP.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG MORTGAGE FINANCE CORP.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG MORTGAGE SECURITIES, LLC	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG STRUCTURED PRODUCTS, INC.	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE (NEW YORK)	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE FINANCIAL CORPORATION	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE LIQUIDITY FUNDING, LLC	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Finland								
		AXUS FINLAND OY	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		NF FLEET OY	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	42.07	42.07	80	80
France								
		29 HAUSSMANN EQUILIBRE	Insurance	FULL	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1
		29 HAUSSMANN EURO CREDIT – PART-C	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
	(6)	29 HAUSSMANN EURO OBLIGATIONS D'ETATS – PART C	Insurance	FULL	44.93	0	44.93	0
		29 HAUSSMANN EURO RDT	Insurance	FULL	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1
		29 HAUSSMANN SELECTION EUROPE – K	Insurance	FULL	45.23	45.23	45.23	45.23
		29 HAUSSMANN SELECTION MONDE	Insurance	FULL	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7
		908 REPUBLIQUE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	50	40	50	40
		ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AIR BAIL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		AIX – BORD DU LAC – 3	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		ALFORTVILLE BAIGNADE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
	(3)	AMPERIM	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
	(6)	AMUNDI SMART BLENDED – I2-C EUR (C)	Insurance	FULL	99.97	0	99.97	0
		ANNEMASSE-ILOT BERNARD	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France		ANTALIS SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(3)	ANTARES	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	45	0	45
		ANTARIUS	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		ARTISTIK	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
	(6)	AUBERVILLIERS 23 LANDY	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		AYVENS (ex-ALD)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	68.97	68.97
		BANQUE FRANCAISE COMMERCIALE OCEAN INDIEN	International Retail Banking	FULL	50	50	50	50
		BAUME LOUBIERE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
		BERCK RUE DE BOUVILLE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25	25	25	25
	(6)	BERGERIE CHATEL	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		BERLIOZ	Insurance	FULL	84.05	84.05	84.05	84.05
		BEZIERS-LA COURONDELLE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(6)	BORDEAUX BOUTAUT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		BOURSORAMA MASTER HOME LOANS FRANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		BOURSORAMA SA	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		BREMANY LEASE SAS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(6)	BRIE COSSIGNY	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
	(6)	BSG FRANCE SA	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		BUMPER FR 2022-1	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(2)	CARBURAUTO	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
		CEGELEASE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	99.99	100	100
		CENTRE IMMO PROMOTION	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
	(8)	COMPAGNIE FONCIERE DE LA MEDITERRANEE (CFM)	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE LOCATION D'EQUIPEMENTS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	99.89	99.89	99.89	99.89

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France	(2)	CONTE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
	(6)	COURTRY GOULET	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		DARWIN DIVERSIFIE 40-60	Insurance	FULL	79.78	79.78	79.78	79.78
		DARWIN DIVERSIFIE 80-100	Insurance	FULL	78.34	78.34	78.34	78.34
		DISPONIS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	99.99	100	100
		ECHIQUIER AGENOR EURO SRI MID CAP	Insurance	FULL	40.85	40.85	40.85	40.85
	(6)	ETAMPES PARIS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		ETOILE CAPITAL	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FEP INVESTISSEMENTS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FCT LA ROCHE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	FCT RED & BLACK AUTO LOANS FRANCE 2024	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	99.89	0	100	0
		FEEDER LYX E ST50 D6	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FEEDER LYXOR CAC40 D2-EUR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FENWICK LEASE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	99.99	100	100
		FINASSURANCE SNC	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	98.89	98.89	99	99
		FRANFINANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	99.99	100	99.99
		FRANFINANCE LA REUNION (ex-COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE BOURBON)	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	99.99	100	100
		FRANFINANCE LOCATION	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	99.99	100	100
	(8)	GALYBET	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	GENEBANQUE	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(5)	GENECAL FRANCE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100
		GENECAR – SOCIETE GENERALE DE COURTAGE D'ASSURANCE ET DE REASSURANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		GENECOMI FRANCE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		GENEFIM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	GENEFINANCE	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	GENEGIS I	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	GENEGIS II	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		GENEPIERRE	Insurance	FULL	60.34	60.34	60.34	60.34

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France	(8)	GENEVALMY	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		HIPPOLYTE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		HYUNDAI CAPITAL FRANCE (ex-SEFIA)	Mobility and Financial Services	ESI	49.95	49.95	50	50
		ILOT AB	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		IMMOBILIERE PROMEX	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
		INVESTIR IMMOBILIER NORMANDIE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		INVESTISSEMENT 81	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		IVRY CHAUSSINAND	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	64	64	64	64
		JSJ PROMOTION	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	45	45	45	45
	(6)	JUSTE-SOGEPROM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
		LA CORBEILLERIE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
	(8)	LA FONCIERE DE LA DEFENSE	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	LA RESERVE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	0	60	0
	(6)	LAGNY LECLERC	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		LEASEPLAN FRANCE SAS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LES ALLEES DE L'EUROPE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	34	34	34	34
		LES JARDINS D'ALHAMBRA	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
		LES JARDINS DU VILLAGE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		LES MESANGES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	55	55	55	55
	(6)	LES NOUVEAUX PARTENAIRES AURA	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
	(6)	LES NOUVEAUX PARTENAIRES IDF	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
		LES TROIS LUCS 13012	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LES VILLAS VINCENTI	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		L'HESPEL	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
	(6)	LISTOPLAC	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	0	100	0
		LOTISSEMENT DES FLEURS	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		LYON LA FABRIC	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		LYX ACT EURO CLIMAT-D3EUR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LYX ACT EURO CLIMAT-DEUR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LYXOR ACTIONS EURO CLIMAT D4 EUR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LYXOR GL OVERLAY F	Insurance	FULL	87.27	87.27	87.27	87.27
		LYXOR SKYFALL FUND	Insurance	FULL	88.98	88.98	88.98	88.98
		MEDITERRANEE GRAND ARC	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		NORBAIL SOFERGIE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		NORMANDIE REALISATIONS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	ONYX	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
		OPCI SOGECAPIMMO	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		ORADEA VIE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		ORPAVIMOB	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		PARCOURS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PARCOURS ANNECY	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PARCOURS BORDEAUX	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PARCOURS NANTES	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PARCOURS STRASBOURG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PARCOURS TOURS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PAYXPERT FRANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	60	100	100
		PHILIPS MEDICAL CAPITAL FRANCE	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	60	60	60	60
		PIERRE PATRIMOINE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		PLEASE	Mobility and Financial Services	EJV	52.23	52.23	50	50
		PRAGMA	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		PRIMONIAL DOUBLE IMMO	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		PRIORIS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	94.89	94.89	95	95
		PROGEREAL	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25.01	25.01	25.01	25.01
		PROJECTIM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		RED & BLACK AUTO LEASE FRANCE 1	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		RED & BLACK AUTO LEASE FRANCE 2	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		RED & BLACK CONSUMER FRANCE 2013	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		RED & BLACK HOME LOANS FRANCE 2	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	RED & BLACK HOME LOANS FRANCE 3	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	0	100	0
		REEZOCORP	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	99.95	96.83	100	96.88
		RIVAPRIM REALISATIONS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI DU DOMAINE DE STONEHAM	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(5)	SAGEMCOM LEASE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	99.99	0	100
		SAINTE-MARTHE ILOT C	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
		SAINTE-MARTHE ILOT D	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
	(6)	SALLANCHES MONTFORT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
		SARL BORDEAUX-20-26 RUE DU COMMERCE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SARL D'AMENAGEMENT DU MARTINET	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(2)	SARL DE LA VECQUERIE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	32.5	0	32.5
		SARL SEINE CLICHY	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SAS AMIENS – AVENUE DU GENERAL FOY	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SAS BF3 NOGENT THIERS	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	20	20	20	20
		SAS BONDUES – CŒUR DE BOURG	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25	25	25	25

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		SAS COPRIM RESIDENCES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SAS MERIGNAC OASIS URBAINE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	90	90	90	90
		SAS NORMANDIE RESIDENCES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SAS ODESSA DEVELOPPEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	49	49	49	49
		SAS PAYSAGES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SAS PROJECTIM IMMOBILIER	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	SAS ROANNE LA TRILOGIE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	41	0	41
		SAS SCENES DE VIE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SAS SOAX PROMOTION	Financial and Advisory	FULL	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
		SAS SOGEMYSJ	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SAS SOJEPRIM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SAS TIR A L'ARC AMENAGEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SAS TOUR D2	French Retail and Private Banking	JO	50	50	50	50
		SAS VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ – RUE DES TECHNIQUES BUREAUX	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(3)	SCCV 282 MONTOLIVET 12	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	60	0	60
		SCCV ALFORTVILLE MANDELA	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	49	49	49	49
		SCCV BAC GALLIENI	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
	(3)	SCCV BOIS-GUILLAUME PARC DE HALLEY	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
		SCCV BOURG BROU	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
		SCCV BRON CARAVELLE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV CAEN CASERNE MARTIN	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France	(2)	SCCV CAEN PANORAMIK	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	40	0	40
		SCCV CANNES JOURDAN	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV CHARTREUX LOT C	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV CHARTREUX LOT E	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCCV CHOISY LOGEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCCV CLICHY BAC D'ASNIERES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	75	75	75	75
		SCCV CLICHY BRC	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV COLOMBES	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	28.66	28.66	49	49
		SCCV COMPIEGNE – RUE DE L'EPARGNE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
		SCCV COMPIEGNE ROYALLIEU	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SCCV CUGNAUX-LEO LAGRANGE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV DEVILLE-CARNOT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
		SCCV DUNKERQUE PATINOIRE DEVELOPPEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(6)	SCCV EMPREINTE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		SCCV EPRON – ZAC L'OREE DU GOLF	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV ERAGNY GUICHARD	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SCCV ESPACES DE DEMAIN	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV ETERVILLE ROUTE D'AUNAY	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV EURONANTES 1E	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV FAVERGES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCCV GAMBETTA LA RICHE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25	25	25	25

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		SCCV GIGNAC MOUSSELINE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV GIVORS ROBICHON	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	85	85	85	85
		SCCV GOELETTES GRAND LARGE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV HEROUVILLE ILOT A2	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
		SCCV ISTRES PAPAILLE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV JA LE HAVRE 22 COTY	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
		SCCV JDA OUISTREHAM	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(3)	SCCV KYMA MERIGNAC	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	30	0	30
		SCCV LA BAULE – LES JARDINS D'ESCOUBLAC	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25	25	25	25
		SCCV LA MADELEINE – PRE CATELAN	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
	(3)	SCCV LA MADELEINE SAINT-CHARLES	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
		SCCV LA PORTE DU CANAL	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV LACASSAGNE BRICKS	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	49	49	49	49
		SCCV LE CENTRAL C1.4	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
		SCCV LE CENTRAL C1.5A	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
		SCCV LE CENTRAL C1.7	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
		SCCV LES BASTIDES FLEURIES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	64.29	64.29	64.29	64.29
	(2)	SCCV LES ECRIVAINS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	70	0	70
		SCCV LES HAUTS VERGERS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	55	55	55	55
		SCCV LES PATIOS D'OR DE FLEURY LES AUBRAIS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	64	64	80	80
		SCCV LES SUCRES	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		SCCV LESQUIN PARC	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV L'IDEAL – MODUS 1.0	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		SCCV LILLE – JEAN MACE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
		SCCV LOOS GAMBETTA	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
		SCCV MARCQ EN BARŒUL GABRIEL PERI	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	20	20	20	20
		SCCV MARQUETTE CALMETTE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV MASSY NOUAILLE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		SCCV MEHUL 34000	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV MONROC – LOT 3	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV MONS EQUATION	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV NICE ARENAS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCCV NOGENT PLAISANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
		SCCV NOISY BOISSIERE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SCCV PARIS ALBERT	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV PRADES BLEU HORIZON	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV QUAI DE SEINE A ALFORTVILLE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SCCV QUAI NEUF BORDEAUX	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
	(6)	SCCV ROUEN RUE LOUIS BLANC	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	0	50	0
		SCCV ROUSSET – LOT 03	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV SAINT JUST DAUDET	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
	(6)	SCCV SAINT NAZAIRE MDP ILOT V4	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	0	80	0

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		SCCV SAY	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
	(2)	SCCV SENGHOR	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	35	0	35
		SCCV SENSORIUM BUREAUX	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV SENSORIUM LOGEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV SOGAB ILE DE FRANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		SCCV SOGAB ROMAINVILLE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		SCCV SOGEPROM LYON HABITAT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCCV SOPRAB IDF	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV ST MARTIN DU TOUCH ILOT S9	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV TOULOUSE LES IZARDS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SCCV TRETS CASSIN LOT 4	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	70	70	70
		SCCV VERNONNET-FIESCHI	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SCCV VILLA CHANZY	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
		SCCV VILLA VALERIANE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SCCV VILLAS URBAINES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		SCCV VILLENAVE D'ORNON GARDEN VO	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25	25	25	25
		SCCV VILLENEUVE BONGARDE T2	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
		SCCV VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ-RUE DES TECHNIQUES	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCCV VILLENEUVE VILLAGE BONGARDE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	51	51	51
	(3)	SCCV VILLEURBANNE TEMPO	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SCCV WAMBRECHIES RESISTANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France	(6)	SCCV ZAC DES DOCKS R4	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
		SCI 1134, AVENUE DE L'EUROPE A CASTELNAU LE LEZ	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCI AQPRIM PROMOTION	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	79.8	79.8	50	50
		SCI CENTRE IMMO PROMOTION RESIDENCES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	100	100
	(2)	SCI CHELLES AULNOY MENDES FRANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	50	0	50
	(3)	SCI DU PARC SAINT-ETIENNE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	40	0	40
		SCI ETAMPES NOTRE-DAME	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCI L'ACTUEL	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SCI LAVOISIER	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	80	80
		SCI LES JARDINS D'IRIS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
	(2)	SCI LES JARDINS DU BLAVET	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	40	0	40
	(3)	SCI LES PORTES DU LEMAN	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	70	0	70
		SCI LINAS CŒUR DE VILLE 1	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	71	70	71	70
		SCI LOCMINE- LAMENNAIS	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SCI MONTPELLIER JACQUES CŒUR	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SCI PRIMO E+	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI PRIMO N+	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI PRIMO N+2	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI PRIMO N+3	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI PROJECTIM HABITAT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	SCI QUINTEFEUILLE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	30	0	30

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France		SCI RESIDENCE DU DONJON	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	40	40	40	40
	(5)	SCI RHIN ET MOSELLE 1	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SCI RIVAPRIM HABITAT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI RIVAPRIM RESIDENCES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI SAINT-DENIS WILSON	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
		SCI SCS IMMOBILIER D'ENTREPRISES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	52.8	52.8	66	66
		SCI SOGECIP	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	80	100	100
		SCI SOGECTIM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SCI SOGEPROM LYON RESIDENCES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	SCI TOULOUSE CENTREDA 3	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SCI VILLA EMILIE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
	(2)	SCI VITAL BOUHOT 16-22 NEUILLY SUR SEINE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	40	0	40
	(5)	SERVIPAR	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		SG 29 HAUSSMANN	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG ACTIONS EURO SELECTION	Insurance	FULL	40.05	40.05	40.05	40.05
	(6)	SG ACTIONS EURO SMALL CAP – P (C)	Insurance	FULL	63.33	0	63.33	0
		SG ACTIONS FRANCE	Insurance	FULL	38.14	38.14	38.14	38.14
		SG ACTIONS LUXE-C	Insurance	FULL	84.25	84.25	84.25	84.25
	(6)	SG ACTIONS MONDE	Insurance	FULL	74.66	0	74.66	0
		SG ACTIONS MONDE EMERGENT	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		SG ACTIONS US	Insurance	FULL	65.06	65.06	65.06	65.06
	(6)	SG ACTIONS US TECHNO (C)	Insurance	FULL	84.65	0	84.65	0
		SG AMUNDI ACTIONS FRANCE ISR – PART-C	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		SG AMUNDI ACTIONS MONDE EAU – PART-C	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		SG AMUNDI MONETAIRE ISR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	SG AMUNDI MONETAIRE ISR – GSM (C)	Insurance	FULL	99.96	0	99.96	0
	(3)	SG AMUNDI MONETAIRE ISR – PART P-C	Insurance	FULL	0	60.05	0	60.05

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France		SG AMUNDI OBLIG ENTREPRISES EURO ISR – PART-C	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
	(6)	SG BLACKROCK ACTIONS EURO ISR	Insurance	FULL	81.16	0	81.16	0
		SG BLACKROCK ACTIONS US ISR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG BLACKROCK FLEXIBLE ISR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG BLACKROCK OBLIGATIONS EURO ISR – PART-C	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		SG CAPITAL DEVELOPPEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(3)	SG DNCA ACTIONS EURO ISR – PART-C	Insurance	FULL	0	60.05	0	60.05
	(8)	SG FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG FLEXIBLE	Insurance	FULL	92.48	92.48	92.48	92.48
		SG OBLIG ETAT EURO – PART P-C	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		SG OBLIG ETAT EURO-R	Insurance	FULL	79.94	79.94	79.94	79.94
	(6)	SG OBLIG HIGH YIELD (C)	Insurance	FULL	91.99	0	91.99	0
		SG OBLIGATIONS	Insurance	FULL	82.92	82.92	82.92	82.92
	(3)	SG OPCIMMO	Insurance	FULL	0	97.95	0	97.95
		SG OPTION EUROPE	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	SG TIKEHAU DETTE PRIVEE	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
		SG VALOR ALPHA ACTIONS FRANCE	Insurance	FULL	72.77	72.77	72.77	72.77
	(3)	SGA 48-56 DESMOULINS	Insurance	FULL	0	99	0	99
		SGA AXA IM US CORE HY LOW CARBON	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGA AXA IM US SD HY LOW CARBON	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGA INFRASTRUCTURES	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGB FINANCE SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	50.94	50.94	51	51
		SGEF SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGI 10-16 VILLE L'EVEQUE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGI 1-5 ASTORG	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGI HOLDING SIS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(3)	SGI PACIFIC	Insurance	FULL	0	89.24	0	89.53
	(4)	SHINE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	93.97	0	93.97
		SNC CŒUR 8EME MONPLAISIR	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SNC D'AMENAGEMENT FORUM SEINE ISSY LES MOULINEAUX	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
		SNC HPL ARROMANCHES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SNC NEUILLY ILE DE LA JATTE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France	(3)	SNC PROMOSEINE	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	0	33.33	0	33.33
		SOCIETE ANONYME DE CREDIT A L'INDUSTRIE FRANCAISE (CALIF)	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE CAP THALASSA	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	45	45	45	45
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE CAP VEYRE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	50	50	50	50
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DE DIANE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
	(3)	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DE PIERLAS	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	28	0	28
	(8)	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DES COMBEAUX DE TIGERY	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE ESTEREL TANNERON	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	30	30	30	30
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE FONTENAY – ESTIENNES D'ORVES	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE GAMBETTA DEFENSE V	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	20	20	20	20
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE LES HAUTS DE L'ESTAQUE	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE LES HAUTS DE SEPTEMES	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	25	25	25	25
		SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE MIRECRAU	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
	(3)	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE VERT COTEAU	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	0	35	0	35
		SOCIETE DE BOURSE GILBERT DUPONT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE DE COURTAGES D'ASSURANCES GROUPE	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(5) (8)	SOCIETE DE LA RUE EDOUARD VII	Corporate Centre	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SOCIETE DE SERVICES FIDUCIAIRES (2SF)	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	(8)	SOCIETE DES TERRAINS ET IMMEUBLES PARISIENS (STIP)	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(7)	SOCIETE GENERALE	Multi-Activities	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE – FORGE	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	93.48	90.9	93.48	90.9
		SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL FINANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL PARTENAIRES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
France		SOCIETE GENERALE FACTORING	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES OPERATIONS DE CREDIT-BAIL IMMOBILIER "SOGEBAIL"	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE REAL ESTATE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOCIETE GENERALE SCF	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES HOLDING	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOCIETE GENERALE SFH	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOCIETE GENERALE VENTURES	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DU 29 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGE BEAUJOIRE	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGE PERIVAL I	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGE PERIVAL II	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGE PERIVAL III	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGE PERIVAL IV	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEACT. SELEC. MON.	Insurance	FULL	99.78	99.78	99.78	99.78
		SOGEAX	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	60	60	60	60
	(8)	SOGECAMPUS	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGECAP	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGECAP – DIVERSIFIED LOANS FUND	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGECAP ACTIONS PROTEGEES – PART-C/D	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		SOGECAP DIVERSIFIE 1	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(3)	SOGECAP EQUITY OVERLAY (FEEDER)	Insurance	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SOGECAP LONG TERME N°1	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	SOGECAP PROTECTED EQUITIES	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
	(3)	SOGECAPIMMO 2	Insurance	FULL	0	90.71	0	90.84
	(8)	SOGEFIM HOLDING	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEFIMUR	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(5)	SOGEFINANCEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SOGEFINERG FRANCE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGEFONTENAY	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGELEASE FRANCE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGEMARCHE	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOGEPARTICIPATIONS	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPIERRE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France		SOGEPROM ALPES HABITAT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM CENTRE-VAL DE LOIRE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM COTE D'AZUR	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM ENTREPRISES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM LYON	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM LYON AMENAGEMENT	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM PARTENAIRES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM REALISATIONS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM SERVICES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM SUD REALISATIONS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGESSUR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEVIMMO	Insurance	FULL	98.75	98.75	98.75	98.75
		ST BARNABE 13004	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
	(6)	ST GERMAIN BENI	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		STAR LEASE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		TEMSYS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(6)	THONON ALLINGES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	70	0	70	0
		TRANSACTIS	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		TREEZOR SAS	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	96.09	95.35	96.09	95.35
		URBANISME ET COMMERCE PROMOTION	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		VALMINCO	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	VALMINVEST	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	VAUBAN DESMAZIERES	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	67	0	67	0

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
France	(6)	VERMELLES NATIONALE	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	51	0	51	0
		VG PROMOTION	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	35	35	35	35
		VIENNE BON ACCUEIL	French Retail and Private Banking	EJV	50	50	50	50
		VILLA D'ARMONT	French Retail and Private Banking	ESI	40	40	40	40
Ghana								
		SOCIETE GENERALE GHANA PLC	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.22	60.22	60.22	60.22
Gibraltar								
		HAMBROS (GIBRALTAR NOMINEES) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS (GIBRALTAR) LIMITED (ex-SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK (GIBRALTAR) LIMITED)	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	100	0	100
	(1)	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK LIMITED GIBRALTAR BRANCH	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
Greece								
	(5)	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SA LEASE OF CARS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		LEASEPLAN HELLAS COMMERCIAL VEHICLE LEASING AND FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES SINGLE-MEMBER SOCIETE ANON	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Guinea								
		SOCIETE GENERALE GUINEE	International Retail Banking	FULL	57.94	57.93	57.94	57.93
Equatorial Guinea								
		SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUES EN GUINEE EQUATORIALE	International Retail Banking	FULL	52.44	52.44	57.23	57.23
Hong Kong								
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		SG ASSET FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG CAPITAL FINANCE (ASIA PACIFIC) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG CAPITAL FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG CORPORATE FINANCE (ASIA PACIFIC) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG CORPORATE FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG FINANCE (ASIA PACIFIC) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG HONG KONG	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Hong Kong		SG LEASING (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG SECURITIES (HK) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG SECURITIES ASIA INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SGL ASIA HK	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE ASIA Ltd.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		TH INVESTMENTS (HONG KONG) 1 LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		TH INVESTMENTS (HONG KONG) 5 LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
Hungary								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE MAGYARORSZAG AUTOPARK-KEZELO ES FINANSZIROZO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN HUNGARIA GEPJARMU KEZELO ES FIANNSZIROZO RESZVENYTARSASAG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE HUNGARY PLC (ex-SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE HUNGARY ZRT)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Jersey Island								
		ELMFORD LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		HANOM I LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		J D CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS (CI) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK LIMITED, JERSEY BRANCH	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS CORPORATE SERVICES (CI) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY (CI) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGKH TRUSTEES (CI) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
Isle of Man								
		KBBIOM LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Guernsey Island								
		CDS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		HAMBROS (GUERNSEY NOMINEES) Ltd.	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		KLEINWORT BENSON INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK LIMITED GUERNSEY BRANCH	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
India								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE PRIVATE LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASE PLAN INDIA PRIVATE Ltd.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN FLEET MANAGEMENT INDIA PVT. Ltd.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
	(1)	SG MUMBAI	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOCIETE GENERALE GLOBAL SOLUTION CENTRE INDIA	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Ireland								
	(5)	ALD RE PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (ex-ALD RE DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		AYVENS IRELAND LIMITED (ex-LEASEPLAN FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES IRELAND Ltd.)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		EURO INSURANCES DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		IRIS SPV PLC SERIES MARK	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		IRIS SPV PLC SERIES SOGECAP	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	LEASEPLAN DIGITAL BV (DUBLIN BRANCH)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	LEASEPLAN FINANCE BV (DUBLIN BRANCH OF LEASEPLAN FINANCE BV)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		NB SOG EMER EUR – I	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN IRELAND LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
	(1)	SG DUBLIN	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGBT FINANCE IRELAND DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES, SGSS (IRELAND) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Italy								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE ITALIA SRL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1) (6)	BSG FRANCE SA ITALIAN BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		FIDITALIA SPA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FRAER LEASING SPA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	86.91	86.91	86.91	86.91
		LEASEPLAN ITALIA SPA.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		MORIGI FINANCE SRL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	NIRONE FINANCE SRL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	0	100	0
		RED & BLACK AUTO ITALY SRL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE ITALY SPA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG FACTORING SPA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING SPA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG LUXEMBOURG ITALIAN BRANCH	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG MILAN	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES SPA	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGECAP SA RAPPRESENTANZA GENERALE PER L'ITALIA	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGESSUR SA RAPPRESENTANZA GENERALE PER L'ITALIA	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
Japan								
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN JAPAN KK	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
	(1)	SG TOKYO	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE HAUSSMANN MANAGEMENT JAPAN LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES JAPAN LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Latvia								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE SIA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	39.44	39.44	75	75
Lithuania								
		UAB ALD AUTOMOTIVE	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	39.44	39.44	75	75
Luxembourg								
		ALD INTERNATIONAL SERVICES SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AXUS LUXEMBOURG SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Luxembourg		BARTON CAPITAL SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		BUMPER DE SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		CODEIS COMPARTIMENT A0084	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		CODEIS COMPARTIMENT A0076	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	CODEIS COMPARTIMENT A0092	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	0	100	0
		CODEIS SECURITIES SA	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		COVALBA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		INFRAMEWA CO-INVEST SCSP	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
	(6)	ISCHIA INVESTMENTS SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	0	100	0
		IVEFI SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	LEASEPLAN GLOBAL PROCUREMENT (A LUXEMBOURGISH BRANCH OF LEASEPLAN GLOBAL BV)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		MERIBOU INVESTMENTS SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	MOOREA FUND – GLOBAL GROWTH ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO CLASS RE	Insurance	FULL	65.18	0	65.18	0
	(6)	MOOREA FUND – SG CREDIT MILLESIME 2029 RE	Insurance	FULL	71.89	0	71.89	0
		MOOREA FUND SG CREDIT MILLESIME 2028 RE (EUR CAP)	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		MOOREA GLB BALANCED	Insurance	FULL	68.08	68.08	68.08	68.08
		MOOREA SUSTAINABLE US EQUITY RE	Insurance	FULL	60.05	60.05	60.05	60.05
		PIONEER INVESTMENTS DIVERSIFIED LOANS FUND	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	PROCIDA INVESTMENTS SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	0	100	0
		RED & BLACK AUTO LEASE GERMANY 3 SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		RED & BLACK AUTO LEASE GERMANY SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		SALINGER SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG ISSUER	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LUCI	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGBT ASSET BASED FUNDING SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGBTCI	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SGL ASIA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SGL RE	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL MARKET FINANCE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE FINANCING AND DISTRIBUTION	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Luxembourg		SOCIETE GENERALE LIFE INSURANCE BROKER SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE LUXEMBOURG	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE LUXEMBOURG LEASING	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2) (8)	SOCIETE GENERALE RE SA	Corporate Centre	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DE L'ARSENAL	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGELIFE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SPIRE SA – COMPARTIMENT 2021-51	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	SURYA INVESTMENTS SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100
	(6)	VIVARA INVESTMENTS SA	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	0	100	0
		ZEUS FINANCE LEASING SA	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Madagascar								
	(4)	BFV – SOCIETE GENERALE	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	70	0	70
Malaysia								
		ALD MHC MOBILITY SERVICES MALAYSIA SDN BHD	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	31.55	31.55	60	60
Morocco								
	(3)	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SA (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE SA MAROC)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	27.06	0	50
	(4)	ATHENA COURTAGE	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	58.26	0	99.9
	(4)	FONCIMMO	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.67	0	100
	(4)	INVESTIMA SA	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	38.14	0	58.48
	(4)	LA MAROCAINE VIE	Insurance	FULL	0	79.24	0	99.98
	(4)	SG MAROCAINE DE BANQUES	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.67	0	57.67
	(4)	SOCIETE D'EQUIPEMENT DOMESTIQUE ET MENAGER "EQDOM"	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	32.37	0	57.09
		SOCIETE GENERALE AFRICAIN BUSINESS SERVICES SAS A.U (ex-SOCIETE GENERALE AFRICAN BUSINESS SERVICES SAS)	International Retail Banking	FULL	100	97.88	100	100
	(4)	SOCIETE GENERALE DE LEASING AU MAROC	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.67	0	100
	(4)	SOCIETE GENERALE OFFSHORE	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.64	0	99.94
	(4)	SOGECAPITAL GESTION	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.65	0	99.95
	(4)	SOGECAPITAL PLACEMENT	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.66	0	99.97
	(4)	SOGEFINANCEMENT MAROC	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	57.67	0	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Mauritius								
		SG SECURITIES BROKING (M) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Mauritania								
		SOCIETE GENERALE MAURITANIE	International Retail Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
Mexico								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE SA DE CV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD FLEET SA DE CV SOFOM ENR	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN MEXICO SA DE CV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		SGFP MEXICO, SA DE CV	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Monaco								
	(1) (6)	COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE LOCATION D'EQUIPEMENTS MONACO	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	99.89	0	100	0
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE (SUCCURSALE MONACO)	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE BANKING (MONACO)	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
Norway								
		AYVENS NORGE AS (ex-LEASEPLAN NORGE AS)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		NF FLEET AS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	42.07	42.07	80	80
New Caledonia								
		CREDICAL	International Retail Banking	FULL	88.34	88.34	98.05	98.05
		SOCALFI	International Retail Banking	FULL	88.34	88.34	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE CALEDONIENNE DE BANQUE	International Retail Banking	FULL	90.09	90.09	90.09	90.09
Netherlands								
		AALH PARTICIPATIES BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES (AMS) BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(2)	ALVARENGA INVESTMENTS BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100
		ASTEROLD BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		AXUS FINANCE NL BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(5)	AXUS NEDERLAND BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		AXUS NEDERLAND NV (ex-LEASEPLAN NEDERLAND NV)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AYVENS BANK NV (ex-LEASEPLAN CORPORATION NV)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Netherlands		BRIGANTIA INVESTMENTS BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1) (6)	BSG FRANCE SA NETHERLANDS BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		BUMPER NL 2020-1 BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		BUMPER NL 2022-1 BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(6)	BUMPER NL 2023-1 BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	0	100	0
	(6)	BUMPER NL 2024-1 BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	0	100	0
		CAPEREA BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FIRENTA BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		FORD FLEET MANAGEMENT BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	26.35	26.35	50.11	50.1
		HERFSTTAFEL INVESTMENTS BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		HORDLE FINANCE BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	LEASE BEHEER HOLDING BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		LEASE BEHEER VASTGOED BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN CN HOLDING BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN DIGITAL BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN FINANCE BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN GLOBAL BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN RECHTSHULP BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LP GROUP BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		MONTALIS INVESTMENT BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG AMSTERDAM	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE BENELUX BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGELEASE BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2)	SOGELEASE FILMS	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100
		TRANSPORT PLAN BV	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(2)	TYNEVOR BV	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100
Peru								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE PERU SAC	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Poland								
		AYVENS FINANCIAL SERVICES POLAND SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE POLSKA SP Z O.O.)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AYVENS POLAND SP. Z O.O. (ex-LEASEPLAN FLEET MANAGEMENT (POLSKA) SP. Z O.O.)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1) (6)	BSG FRANCE SA POLISH BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		FLEET ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES SP. Z O.O.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT LEASING POLSKA SP ZOO.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE SA ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGECAP SPOLKA AKCYJNA ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGESSUR SPOLKA AKCYJNA ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
French Polynesia								
		BANQUE DE POLYNESIE	International Retail Banking	FULL	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1
		SOGELEASE BDP “SAS”	International Retail Banking	FULL	72.1	72.1	100	100
Portugal								
		FLEET COVER-SOCIEDADE MEDIACAO DE SEGUROS, LDA.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN PORTUGAL COMERCIO E ALUGUER DE AUTOMOVEIS E EQUIPAMENTOS LDA. (ex-LEASEPLAN PORTUGAL COMERCIO E ALUGUER DE AUTOMÓVEIS E EQUIPAMENTOS UNIPESSOAL LDA)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Czech Republic								
		AYVENS SRO (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE SRO)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ESSOX SRO	International Retail Banking	FULL	80	80	100	100
		FACTORING KB	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
		KB PENZIJNI SPOLECNOST, AS	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
		KB REAL ESTATE	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
		KB SMARTSOLUTIONS, SRO	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
		KOMERCNI BANKA AS	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	60.73	60.73
		KOMERCNI POJISTOVNA AS	Insurance	FULL	80.76	80.76	100	100
		MODRA PYRAMIDA STAVEBNI SPORITELNA AS	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
		PROTOS	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Czech Republic		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE CZECH REPUBLIC SRO	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	80.33	80.33	100	100
	(2)	SOGEPROM CESKA REPUBLIKA SRO	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SOGEPROM MICHLE SRO	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		STD2, SRO	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
	(4)	VN 42	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	60.73	0	100
		WORLDLINE CZECH REPUBLIC SRO	International Retail Banking	ESI	0.61	0.61	40	40
Romania								
		ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES SRL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE SRL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AYVENS SERVICE CENTER SRL (ex-LEASEPLAN SERVICE CENTER SRL)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		BRD – GROUPE SOCIETE GENERALE SA	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.17	60.17	60.17	60.17
		BRD ASSET MANAGEMENT SAI SA	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.17	60.17	100	100
		BRD FINANCE SA (ex-BRD FINANCE IFN SA)	International Retail Banking	FULL	80.48	80.48	100	100
		BRD SOGELEASE IFN SA	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.18	60.17	100	100
		LEASEPLAN ROMANIA SRL	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		SC ROGARIU IMOBILIARE SRL	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	75	75	75	75
	(8)	SOCIETE GENERALE GLOBAL SOLUTION CENTRE ROMANIA	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOGEPROM ROMANIA SRL	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOGESSUR SA PARIS – SUCURSALA BUCURESTI	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom								
		ACR	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE GROUP LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		AUTOMOTIVE LEASING LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(6)	BERNSTEIN AUTONOMOUS LLP	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
	(1)	BRIGANTIA INVESTMENTS BV (UK BRANCH)	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		BUMPER UK 2019-1 FINANCE PLC	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
United Kingdom		BUMPER UK 2021-1 FINANCE PLC	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE LOCATION D'EQUIPEMENTS UK	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	99.89	99.89	100	100
		DIAL CONTRACTS LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		DIAL VEHICLE MANAGEMENT SERVICES Ltd.	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.38	52.38	99.6	99.6
	(1) (6)	EURO INSURANCES DAC TRADING AS LEASEPLAN INSURANCE	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	0	100	0
		FENCHURCH NOMINEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		FORD FLEET MANAGEMENT UK LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	26.35	26.35	100	100
		FRANK NOMINEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	HORDLE FINANCE BV (UK BRANCH)	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		INTERNAL FLEET PURCHASING LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		INULA HOLDING UK LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		JWB LEASING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		KBIM STANDBY NOMINEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		KBPB NOMINEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		KH COMPANY SECRETARIES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		KLEINWORT BENSON FARMLAND TRUST (MANAGERS) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	75	75	75	75
		LANGBOURN NOMINEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		LEASEPLAN UK LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		PAYXPERT SERVICES Ltd.	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	80	60	80	60
		RED & BLACK AUTO LEASE UK 1 PLC	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ROBERT BENSON, LONSDALE & CO. (CANADA) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN (AUTONOMOUS UK) 1 LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN (CREST NOMINEES) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN HOLDINGS LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	51	0
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
United Kingdom		SG (MARITIME) LEASING LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE (DECEMBER) LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(2) (8)	SG FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	Corporate Centre	FULL	0	100	0	100
		SG HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG HEALTHCARE BENEFITS TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG INVESTMENT LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS NOMINEES LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY (UK) LIMITED	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING (ASSETS) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING (GEMS) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING (JUNE) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING (MARCH) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING (USD) LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG LEASING IX	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG TITANIUM LIMITED	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCGEN NOMINEES (UK) LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE EQUIPMENT FINANCE LIMITED	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(8)	SOCIETE GENERALE INVESTMENTS (UK) LIMITED	Corporate Centre	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE, LONDON BRANCH (ex-SG LONDRES)	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		STRABUL NOMINEES LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1) (2)	TYNEVOR BV (UK BRANCH)	Financial and Advisory	FULL	0	100	0	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
					As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Russian Federation								
	(4)	LEASEPLAN RUS LLC	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
Senegal								
		SOCIETE GENERALE SENEGAL	International Retail Banking	FULL	64.45	64.45	64.87	64.87
Serbia								
		AYVENS DOO BEOGRAD (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE DOO BEOGRAD)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Singapore								
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN (SINGAPORE) PRIVATE LIMITED	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		SG MARKETS (SEA) PTE. Ltd.	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. Ltd.	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG SINGAPOUR	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SG TRUST (ASIA) Ltd.	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
Slovakia								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE SLOVAKIA SRO	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		ESSOX FINANCE SRO	International Retail Banking	FULL	80	80	100	100
		INSURANCEPLAN SRO	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	KOMERCNI BANKA SLOVAKIA	International Retail Banking	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
		LEASEPLAN SLOVAKIA SRO	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE CZECH REPUBLIC SRO ORGANIZACNA ZLOZKA (SLOVAK RUPUBLIC BRANCH)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	80.33	80.33	100	100
Slovenia								
		AYVENS SLOVENIJA DOO (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE OPERATIONAL LEASING DOO)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
Sweden								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE AB	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1) (6)	BSG FRANCE SA SWEDEN BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		CLAIMS MANAGEMENT SVERIGE AB	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		LEASEPLAN SVERIGE AB	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
		NF FLEET AB	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	42.07	42.07	80	80
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE SA BANKFILIAL SVERIGE	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Switzerland								
		ALD AUTOMOTIVE AG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(2)	ALL-IN AG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		LEASEPLAN (SCHWEIZ) AG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(6)	SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN (SCHWEIZ) GmbH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	51	0	100	0
		SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE SCHWEIZ AG	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG ZURICH	Financial and Advisory	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE BANKING (SUISSE) SA	French Retail and Private Banking	FULL	100	100	100	100
Taiwan								
	(1)	SG SECURITIES (HONG KONG) LIMITED TAIPEI BRANCH	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)	SG TAIPEI	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Chad								
	(4)	SOCIETE GENERALE TCHAD	International Retail Banking	FULL	0	56.91	0	67.92
Thailand								
	(2)	SOCIETE GENERALE (THAILAND) LIMITED (ex-SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES (THAILAND) Ltd.)	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	0	100	0	100
Togo								
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE TOGO	International Retail Banking	FULL	93.43	93.43	100	100
Tunisia								
		UNION INTERNATIONALE DE BANQUES	International Retail Banking	FULL	55.1	55.1	52.34	52.34

Country			Operating Segments	Method *	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2024	Group ownership interest As at 31.12.2023	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2024	Group voting interest As at 31.12.2023
Turkey								
	(5)	ALD AUTOMOTIVE TURIZM TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	0	52.59	0	100
		LEASEPLAN OTOMOTIV SERVIS VE TICARET AS	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100
	(1)	SG ISTANBUL	Global Market and Investors Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
Ukraine								
		AYVENS UKRAINE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (ex-ALD AUTOMOTIVE UKRAINE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)	Mobility and Financial Services	FULL	52.59	52.59	100	100

* *FULL: Full consolidation – JO: Joint Operation – EJV: Equity (Joint Venture) – ESI: Equity (significant influence) – EFS: Equity For Simplification (Entities controlled by the Group that are consolidated using the equity method for simplification because are not significant).*

(1) *Branches.*

(2) *Entities wound up.*

(3) *Removal from the scope.*

(4) *Entities sold.*

(5) *Merged.*

(6) *Newly consolidated.*

(7) *The entity Societe Generale carries out activities that contribute to the following segments: French Retail and Private Banking, International Retail Banking, Global Markets and Investor Services, Financial and Advisory and Corporate Centre.*

(8) *The Corporate Centre mainly gathers the Group's central funding department, the operating real estate holding companies and the asset management of the Group.*

Additionnal information related to the consolidation scope and equity investments as required by the Regulation 2016-09 of the *Autorité des Normes Comptables* (ANC, the French Accounting standard setter), dated 2 December 2016 is available on Societe Generale Group website at: *https://investors.societegenerale.com/en/publications-documents*

NOTE 8.5 Fees paid to Statutory Auditors

The consolidated accounts of the Societe Generale Group are jointly certified by: KPMG SA, represented by Mr. Guillaume MABILLE and PWC – PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, represented by Mrs. Emmanuel BENOIST and Ridha BEN CHAMEK.

On a proposal from the Board of Directors and following the recommendation of Societe Generale's Internal Audit and Control Committee (ICAC), the Annual General Meeting of 22 May 2024 decided to appoint the firms KPMG SA and PWC – PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit for a period of six years. Their terms of office will end at the General Assembly approving the 2029 financial statements. As a reminder, the mandates of the firms ERNST & YOUNG and Others, and DELOITTE and Associates expired at this General Meeting without possibility of renewal.

In accordance with the European audit regulations, the ICAC implements a policy for the approval of non-audit services (NAS) provided by the Statutory Auditors and their networks in order to verify the compliance of the mission with these regulations prior to the start of the engagement.

A summary of the non-audit services (approved or rejected) is presented at each ICAC meeting.

The table below shows the fees charged by KPMG SA and PWC – PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit to Societe Generale SA and its subsidiaries.

		2024		
(In EURm excluded VAT)		**KPMG**	**PWC**	**Total**
Statutory audit, certification, examination of parent company and consolidated accounts	Issuer	8	6	14
	Fully consolidated subsidiaries	19	18	37
SUB-TOTAL AUDIT		**27**	**24**	**51**
Non-audit services (NAS)	Issuer	4	2	6
	Fully consolidated subsidiaries	2	4	6
Fees related to the certification of information on durability		1	1	2
TOTAL		**34**	**31**	**65**
Including Network		*20*	*20*	*40*

The fees relating to the mandates remaining in 2024 by the previous auditors EY and Deloitte are in the order of EUR 2 million.

The fees charged in 2023 are set out below.

		2023		
(In EURm excluded VAT)		**Ernst & Young et Autres**	**Deloitte et Associés**	**Total**
Statutory audit, certification, examination of parent company and consolidated accounts	Issuer*	5	8	13
	Fully consolidated subsidiaries*	15	12	27
SUB-TOTAL AUDIT		**20**	**20**	**40**
Non-audit services (NAS)	Issuer	1	1	2
	Fully consolidated subsidiaries	1	3	4
TOTAL		**22**	**24**	**46**
Including Network		*9*	*14*	*23*

* *Amounts restated compared to the published financial statements as at 31 December 2023.*

In 2024, non-audit services mainly consist of missions of due diligences in connection with proposed disposals, provision of expertise and benchmarks, internal control reviews in the context of the compliance with ISAE (International Standard on Assurance Engagements) standards and extended audit procedures (agreed upon procedures and complementary audits).

NOTE 9 INFORMATION ON RISKS AND LITIGATION

Every quarter, the Group reviews in detail the disputes presenting a significant risk. These disputes may lead to the recording of a provision if it becomes probable or certain that the Group will incur an outflow of resources for the benefit of a third party without receiving at least the equivalent value in exchange. These provisions for litigations are classified among the Other provisions included in the Provisions item in the liabilities of the balance-sheet.

No detailed information can be disclosed on either the recording or the amount of a specific provision given that such disclosure would likely seriously prejudice the outcome of the disputes in question.

- On 24 October 2012, the Court of Appeal of Paris confirmed the first judgment delivered on 5 October 2010, finding J. Kerviel guilty of breach of trust, fraudulent insertion of data into a computer system, forgery and use of forged documents. J. Kerviel was sentenced to serve a prison sentence of five years, two years of which are suspended, and was ordered to pay 4.9 billion euros in damages to Societe Generale. On 19 March 2014, the Supreme Court confirmed the criminal liability of J. Kerviel. This decision puts an end to the criminal proceedings. On the civil front, on 23 September 2016, the Versailles Court of Appeal rejected J. Kerviel's request for an expert determination of the damage suffered by the Bank, and therefore confirmed that the net accounting losses suffered by the Bank as a result of his criminal conduct amount to 4.9 billion euros. It also declared J. Kerviel partially responsible for the damage caused to Societe Generale and sentenced him to pay to Societe Generale 1 million euros. Societe Generale and J. Kerviel did not appeal before the Supreme Court. Societe Generale considers that this decision has no impact on its tax situation. However, as indicated by the Minister of the Economy and Finance in September 2016, the tax authorities have examined the tax consequences of this book loss and indicated that they intended to call into question the deductibility of the loss caused by the actions of J. Kerviel, amounting to 4.9 billion euros. This proposed tax rectification has no immediate effect and will possibly have to be confirmed by an adjustment notice sent by the tax authorities when Societe Generale will be in a position to deduct the tax loss carry forwards arising from the loss from its taxable income. Such a situation will not occur for several years according to the Bank's forecasts. In view of the 2011 opinion of the French Supreme Administrative Court (*Conseil d'État*) and its established case law which was recently confirmed again in this regard, Societe Generale considers that there is no need to call into question the corresponding tax loss carry forwards. In the event that the authorities decide, in due course, to confirm their current position, Societe Generale Group will not fail to assert its rights before the competent courts. By a decision handed down on 20 September 2018, the Investigation Committee of the reviewing and reassessment Criminal Court has furthermore declared inadmissible the request filed in May 2015 by J. Kerviel against his criminal sentence, confirming the absence of any new element or fact that could justify the reopening of the criminal file.
- On 3 January 2023, Societe Generale Private Banking (Switzerland) ("SGPBS") entered into an agreement to settle litigation in the United States stemming from the Ponzi scheme of Robert Allen Stanford and his affiliates, including Stanford International Bank Limited. On 21 February 2023, the US Receiver and the Official Stanford Investors Committee ("OSIC") filed a motion in US District Court for the Northern District of Texas seeking approval of the settlement. The settlement provides for the payment by SGPBS of 157 million of American dollars in exchange for the release of all claims. During the 7 June 2023 hearing, the Court granted the US Receiver's motion to approve the settlement. This settlement order was appealed by the Joint Liquidators of Stanford International Bank Limited, appointed by the courts of Antigua (the "Joint Liquidators"). The appeal was finally decided by the US Court of Appeal for the Fifth Circuit on 19 September 2024, granting the Antiguan Joint Liquidators' request to exclude them from the scope of the settlement order's injunction prohibiting further litigation against a Societe Generale Group entity. The Fifth Circuit remanded the case to the US District Court for the Northern District of Texas to modify the settlement order accordingly. The settlement amount that SGPBS must pay is fully covered by a provision in the accounts of Societe Generale SA following a financial guarantee provided by Societe Generale SA to SGPBS. Each of the other defendant banks in this litigation also announced settlements in the first quarter of 2023 with the US Receiver and OSIC resolving their claims. These settlements were reached in advance of a jury trial that had been scheduled to start on 27 February 2023 (which ultimately did not take place).

  In the same matter, a pre-contentious claim (*requête en conciliation*) was initiated in Geneva in November 2022 by the Joint Liquidators, representing investors also represented by the US plaintiffs. SGPBS was served with the statement of claim on 20 June 2023 and defends itself against the claims in this proceeding.
- Notwithstanding the agreements reached in 2018 with the US authorities regarding certain London Interbank Offered Rates and the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("the IBOR matter") and the dismissal on 30 November 2021 of the legal proceedings brought by the DOJ in this matter, the Bank responded to information requests received from other authorities, including the Attorneys General of various States of the United States and the New York Department of Financial Services.

  In the United States, Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in putative class actions involving the setting of US Dollar Libor, Japanese Yen Libor, and Euribor rates and trading in instruments indexed to those rates. Societe Generale was also named in several individual (non-class) actions concerning the US Dollar Libor rate. All of these actions, which were pending in the US District Court in Manhattan (the "District Court"), are now definitively terminated.

  As to US Dollar Libor, all claims against Societe Generale have now been dismissed. On 12 May 2023, Societe Generale and two other financial institutions entered into a settlement agreement to resolve a proposed class of over-the-counter (OTC) plaintiffs for a combined 90 million of American dollars. On 17 October 2023, the District Court granted final settlement approval. The remaining USD Libor opt out actions have all been voluntarily dismissed as to Societe Generale, in some cases as a condition of settlements.

  As to Japanese Yen Libor complaint brought by purchasers of Euroyen over-the-counter derivative products, plaintiffs and Societe Generale entered into a settlement agreement on 16 February 2024 to put a final end to this matter. The settlement received final approval from the Court on 18 June 2024. This order is now final, and the litigation is concluded. In the other action related to Japanese Yen Libor, brought by purchasers or sellers of Euroyen derivative contracts on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the District Court granted on 25 September 2020 defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings and dismissed plaintiff's remaining claims. Plaintiff appealed to the Second Circuit. On 18 October 2022, as amended on 8 December 2022, the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's dismissal of plaintiff's claims. On 2 October 2023, the US Supreme Court denied a petition filed by plaintiff that sought review of the Second Circuit's ruling. As a result, the action is now concluded.

As to Euribor, Societe Generale and plaintiffs entered into a settlement agreement to put an end to this class action, which was finally approved by the District Court on 31 October 2023. As a result, this action is now concluded.

In Argentina, Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in litigation brought by a consumer association on behalf of Argentine consumers who held government bonds or other specified instruments that paid interest tied to US Dollar Libor. The allegations concerned violations of Argentine consumer protection law in connection with alleged manipulation of the US Dollar Libor rate. Plaintiff has finally decided, on its own initiative, to discontinue its action against Societe Generale.

- On 10 December 2012, the French Supreme Administrative Court (*Conseil d'État*) rendered two decisions ruling that the "*précompte* tax" which used to be levied on corporations in France does not comply with EU law and defining a methodology for the reimbursement of the amounts levied by the tax authorities. The procedure defined by the French Supreme Administrative Court nevertheless considerably reduces the amount to be reimbursed. However, Societe Generale purchased in 2005 the "*précompte* tax" claims of two companies (Rhodia and Suez, now Engie) with a limited recourse on the selling companies. One of the above decisions of the French Supreme Administrative Court relates to Rhodia. Societe Generale has brought proceedings before the French administrative courts.

  Several French companies applied to the European Commission, which considered that the decisions handed down by the *Conseil d'État* on 10 December 2012, which were supposed to implement a judgment of European Union Court of Justice (EUCJ) on 15 September 2011, breached a number of principles of European law. The European Commission subsequently brought infringement proceedings against the French Republic in November 2014, and since then confirmed its position by referring the matter to the EUCJ on 8 December 2016. The EUCJ rendered its judgement on 4 October 2018 and sentenced France on the basis that the *Conseil d'État* disregarded the tax on EU sub-subsidiaries in order to secure the *précompte* paid erroneously and failed to raise a preliminary question before the EUCJ. With regard to the practical implementation of the decision, Societe Generale has continued to assert its rights with the competent courts and the tax authorities. On 23 June 2020, the Administrative Court of Appeal of Versailles issued a ruling in favour of Engie on our 2002 and 2003 Suez claims and ordered a financial enforcement in our favour. The Court held that the advance payment ("*précompte*") did not comply with the Parent-Subsidiary Directive. Further to proceedings brought before the *Conseil d'État*, the latter ruled that a question should be raised before the EUCJ in order to obtain a preliminary ruling on this issue. The EUCJ has confirmed on 12 May 2022 that the *précompte* did not comply with the Parent-Subsidiary Directive. The *Conseil d'État*, by an Engie judgment of 30 June 2023 took note of this incompatibility and confirmed the decision held by the Administrative Court of Appeal of Versailles with respect to the 2002 year, but referred the examination of the 2003 year to this same Court, which confirmed on 9 January 2024 the partial relief granted by the administration in the course of the proceedings. Societe Generale lodged an appeal that was not admitted by the Conseil d'État by a decision of 23 December 2024 definitively putting a definitive end to the litigation relating to the 2002 and 2003 claims. In parallel, a compensation litigation in relation to the Rhodia claim and the Suez claims relating to the 1999 and 2001 financial years was brought in March 2023 before the European Commission and the Paris Administrative Court of Appeal.

- Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in a putative class action alleging violations of US antitrust laws and the CEA in connection with its involvement in the London Gold Market Fixing. The action is brought on behalf of persons or entities that sold physical gold, sold gold futures contracts traded on the CME, sold shares in gold ETFs, sold gold call options traded on CME, bought gold put options traded on CME, sold over-the-counter gold spot or forward contracts or gold call options, or bought over-the-counter gold put options. Societe Generale, along with three other defendants, has reached a settlement to resolve this action for 50 million of American dollars. By order dated 13 January 2022, the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. The final fairness hearing was held on 5 August 2022, and the settlement received final approval by order dated 8 August 2022. This matter is now concluded. Although Societe Generale's share of the settlement is not public, it was not material from a financial perspective. Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, is also named as a defendant in two putative class actions in Canada (in the Ontario Superior Court in Toronto and Quebec Superior Court in Quebec City) involving similar claims. Societe Generale is defending the claims.

- Since August 2015, various former and current employees of the Societe Generale Group have been under investigation by German criminal prosecution and tax authorities for their alleged participation in the so called "CumEx" patterns in connection with withholding tax on dividends on German shares. These investigations relate *inter alia* to a fund administered by SGSS GmbH proprietary trading activities and transactions carried out on behalf of clients. The Group entities respond to the requests of the German authorities.

  Societe Generale Group entities may also be exposed to claims by third parties, including German tax offices, and become party to legal disputes initiated by clients involved in proceedings against the German tax administration.

- Societe Generale and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in an action pending in the US Bankruptcy Court in Manhattan brought by the Trustee appointed for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BLMIS). The action is similar to those brought by the BLMIS Trustee against numerous institutions and seeks recovery of amounts allegedly received by the Societe Generale entities indirectly from BLMIS through so-called "feeder funds" that were invested in BLMIS and from which the Societe Generale entities received redemptions. The suit alleges that the amounts that the Societe Generale entities received are avoidable and recoverable under the US Bankruptcy Code and New York state law. The BLMIS Trustee seeks to recover, in the aggregate, approximately 150 million of American dollars from the Societe Generale entities. The Societe Generale entities are defending the action. In decisions dated 22 November 2016 and 3 October 2018, the Court rejected most of the claims brought by the BLMIS Trustee. The Trustee appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. By order dated 25 February 2019, the Second Circuit vacated the judgements and remanded for further proceedings. On 1 June 2020, the United States Supreme Court denied Defendant-Appellees' petition for a writ of certiorari. The case is now before the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings. The Societe Generale defendants filed a motion to dismiss on 29 April 2022. The motion was denied by order dated 7 October 2022. Proceeding is still pending.

- On 10 July 2019, Societe Generale was named as a defendant in a litigation filed in the US District Court in Miami by plaintiffs seeking compensation under the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (Libertad) Act of 1996 (known as the Helms-Burton Act) stemming from the expropriation by the Cuban government in 1960 of Banco Nunez in which they are alleged to have held an interest. Plaintiff claims damages from Societe Generale under the terms of this statute. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on 24 September 2019 adding three other banks as defendants and adding several new factual allegations as to Societe Generale. Societe Generale filed a motion to dismiss, which was fully briefed as of 10 January 2020. While the motion to dismiss was pending, plaintiffs filed an unopposed motion on 29 January 2020, to transfer the case to federal court in Manhattan, which the court granted on 30 January 2020. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint on 11 September 2020, in which it dropped the three other banks as defendants, added a different bank as an additional defendant, and added as additional plaintiffs who purport to be heirs of the founders of Banco Nunez. The court granted Societe Generale's motion to dismiss on 22 December 2021 but permitted plaintiffs to replead their claims. On 25 February 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on 11 April 2022, Societe Generale filed its motion to dismiss. By order entered 30 March 2023, the court granted Societe Generale's motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs have appealed. On 7 January 2025, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the lower court's dismissal of this action.
- On 9 November 2020, Societe Generale was named as a defendant, together with another bank, in a similar Helms-Burton litigation filed in the US District Court in Manhattan (Pujol I) by the purported heirs of former owners, and personal representatives of estates of heirs or former owners, of Banco Pujol, a Cuban bank alleged to have been confiscated by the Cuban government in 1960. On 27 January 2021, Societe Generale filed a motion to dismiss. In response, as permitted by the judge's rules, plaintiffs chose to file an amended complaint and did so on 26 February 2021. Societe Generale filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on 19 March 2021, which was granted by the court on 24 November 2021. The court permitted plaintiffs to replead their claims. On 4 February 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on 14 March 2022, Societe Generale filed its motion to dismiss, which was granted by the court on 23 January 2023. On 7 January 2025, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the lower court's dismissal of this action.

  On 16 March 2021, Societe Generale was named as a defendant, together with another bank, in a nearly identical Helms-Burton litigation filed in the US District Court in Manhattan (Pujol II) by the personal representative of one of the purported heirs to Banco Pujol who is also a plaintiff in Pujol I. The case was stayed pending developments in Pujol I. At the parties' request, following dismissal of Pujol I, the court lifted the stay on Pujol II and entered an order dismissing the case for the same reasons it dismissed Pujol I. Plaintiff has appealed. The 7 January 2025 decision by the Second Circuit also applies to Pujol II.
- In the context of the sale of its Polish subsidiary Euro Bank to Bank Millennium on 31 May 2019 and of the indemnity granted to the latter against certain risks, Societe Generale continues to monitor the evolution of court cases related to CHF-denominated or CHF-indexed loans issued by Euro Bank. The reserve in this matter in Societe Generale SA's accounts takes into consideration the increase in the number of court cases regarding the loans subject of the sale and the substance of the decisions handed down by Polish courts.
- Like other financial institutions, Societe Generale is subject to audits by the tax authorities regarding its securities lending/borrowing activities as well as equity and index derivatives activities. The 2017 to 2022 audited years are subject to tax adjustments proposals for fiscal years 2017 to 2021 in respect of the application of a withholding tax. These proposals are contested by the Group. Given the significance of the matter, on 30 March 2023, the French Banking Federation has brought proceedings against the tax administration's doctrine. In this respect, on 8 December 2023, the French *Conseil d'État* ruled that the tax authorities may not extend the dividend withholding tax beyond its statutory scope, except if taxpayers engaged in an abusive behavior (*abus de droit*), thereby characterising the tax administration's position based on the concept of beneficial owner as illegal. French tax authorities are now focused on the abuse of law doctrine as a legal basis for the reassessed years and should, as a principle, perform a transaction per transaction analysis. In addition, further to raids conducted by the "*parquet national financier"* at the end of March 2023 at the premises of five banks in Paris, among which Societe Generale, the latter has been informed that it was subject to a preliminary investigation pertaining to the same issue. Societe Generale is defending the action.
- On 19 August 2022, a Russian fertiliser company, EuroChem North West-2 ("EuroChem"), a wholly owned subsidiary of EuroChem AG, filed a claim against Societe Generale SA and its Milan branch ("Societe Generale") before English courts. This claim relates to five on-demand bonds that Societe Generale issued to EuroChem in connection with a construction project in Kingisepp, Russia. On 4 August 2022, EuroChem made demands under the guarantees. Societe Generale explained it was unable to honour the claims due to international sanctions directly impacting the transactions, an assessment which EuroChem disputes. Societe Generale filed its defence submissions on 1 November 2022, to which EuroChem replied on 19 December 2022. Procedural timetables were notably discussed during several procedural hearings. As things currently stand, the trial (if any) is expected to take place in June 2025.
- SG Americas Securities, LLC ("SGAS") received a request for information in December 2022 from the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") focused on compliance with record-keeping requirements in connection with business-related communications on messaging platforms that were not approved by the firm. On 28 March 2023, SGAS and Societe Generale received a similar request from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). These inquiries follow a number of regulatory settlements in 2022 with other firms covering similar matters. SGAS reached a settlement with the SEC, announced on 8 August 2023, and agreed to pay a penalty of 35 million of American dollars, take certain remedial actions, and engage an independent compliance consultant. Societe Generale and SGAS reached a settlement with the CFTC, also announced on 8 August 2023, and agreed to pay a penalty of 75 million of American dollars and take certain remedial actions.

NOTE 10 RISK MANAGEMENT LINKED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

6.3 STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report includes information specifically required by European regulations or French law, such as information about the appointment of Statutory Auditors. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Société Générale
29, Boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris, France

To the Shareholders,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Société Générale for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

Basis for opinion

AUDIT FRAMEWORK

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *"Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors relating to the audit of the consolidated financial statements"* section of our report.

INDEPENDENCE

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the independence rules provided for in the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) and the French Code of Ethics (*Code de déontologie*) for Statutory Auditors for the period from 1 January 2024 to the date of our report, and, in particular, we did not provide any non-audit services prohibited by Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.

Justification of assessments – Key audit matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were the most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed as part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and therefore contributed to the opinion we formed as expressed above. We do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

MEASUREMENT OF IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS

(See Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 10.3 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the Group records impairment for "expected credit losses" on performing (Stage 1), underperforming (Stage 2) or doubtful (Stage 3) loans to cover the credit risks inherent to its business activities. At 31 December 2024, total outstanding customer loans exposed to credit risk amounted to €463,143 million, while the total corresponding impairment stood at €8,445 million. The models used to estimate expected credit losses on performing (Stage 1) and underperforming (Stage 2) loans are based on risk inputs (default probabilities, losses in the event of default, exposures, etc.) and internal analyses of the credit quality of each counterparty or sector. Doubtful loans (Stage 3) are impaired on an individual or statistical basis. This impairment is calculated by management based on estimated future recoverable cash flows, taking into account any collateral that has been or can be recovered. To take account of economic developments and the geopolitical context, the measurement of expected credit losses requires significant judgement and the use of assumptions by management, in particular to: ■ establish the macroeconomic scenarios that are incorporated into the models for estimating expected losses; ■ classify outstanding loans (Stages 1, 2 and 3), taking into account any significant deterioration in credit risk; ■ update the models and assumptions as well as the adjustments (based on expert assessment or sectoral) underlying the expected credit losses (Stages 1 and 2). ■ determine the likelihood of recovery for outstandings classified as Stage 3. Given the significant judgement exercised by management and uncertainties involved in estimations, we deemed the measurement of impairment on loans and receivables due from customers to be a key audit matter.	In response to this risk, our work consisted of: ■ reviewing the governance framework for the process of determining classifications, rating and impairment for receivables due from customers; ■ assessing the design and effectiveness of the internal control system relating to the process for measuring impairment on loans to customers; ■ with the support of our IT audit experts, testing, using sampling techniques, general IT controls and automatic controls relating to the measurement of impairment; ■ with the support of our credit risk experts, assessing the appropriateness of the models, assumptions and macroeconomic scenarios used to measure expected credit losses; ■ verifying the correct documentation and justification of the main sectoral adjustments and assessments of experts recognised by the Group; ■ carrying out independent calculations of the expected losses using sampling techniques; ■ for a selection of individual loans, assessing the level of impairment recorded. We also assessed the appropriateness of the information relating to the impairment of loans and receivables due from customers disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

VALUATION OF LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(See Notes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
As part of its trading activities, Société Générale holds financial instruments for trading purposes which are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. Fair value is determined according to different approaches, depending on the type of instrument and its complexity: (i) using valuation models based on market inputs mainly observable in active markets (instruments classified as Level 2), and (ii) using valuation models based on mainly unobservable inputs (instruments classified as Level 3). If necessary, the valuations obtained may be supplemented using reserves or value adjustments to take into account certain specific trading, liquidity or counterparty risks. At 31 December 2024, the fair value of these financial instruments represented €268,005 million under assets and €287,294 million under liabilities on the Group's consolidated balance sheet. In light of the materiality of the positions and the judgement used by management to determine valuation inputs and models, we deemed the measurement of financial instruments classified as Level 2 and Level 3 to be a key audit matter.	We familiarised ourselves with the processes, governance and existing control procedures within Société Générale with regard to the valuation of financial instruments held for trading purposes, classified as Level 2 or Level 3. We tested the effectiveness of the controls we deemed key to our audit, in particular those relating to: ▪ the independent approval and regular review by management of the risks, the valuation models and corresponding adjustments; ▪ the Finance Department's independent verification of the market inputs by in accordance with the methodologies defined by the Group; ▪ documenting the observability horizon for the market inputs used to classify financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy and estimating the margin amounts to be deferred where appropriate. In addition, with the assistance of our valuation experts and using sampling techniques, we: ▪ assessed the assumptions and inputs used in value adjustment methodologies and valuation models; ▪ reviewed the methods used to recognise the margin over time on financial instruments with unobservable inputs; ▪ performed independent counter valuations; and ▪ examined any differences in margin calls with the Groups' counterparties so as to assess the appropriateness of the valuations. In addition, we also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements with respect to the valuation of financial instruments.

ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL AND TAX RISKS

(See Notes 8.2 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Société Générale is involved in certain legal, regulatory and tax proceedings, as described in Note 8.2.2 "Other provisions" to the consolidated financial statements. At 31 December 2024, other provisions totalled €1,279 million, including provisions for litigation. The situation and progress of the various ongoing disputes and proceedings are reviewed by management to assess the need to set aside provisions and to evaluate the amount. Given the complexity of certain proceedings, the significant degree of judgement exercised by management in assessing risks and the financial consequences for the Group, we deemed the assessment of legal and tax risks to be a key audit matter.	Our approach involved: ▪ reviewing the tools and systems for identifying, assessing and accounting for legal and tax risks; ▪ conducting interviews with the Group's legal and tax departments and those in relevant roles to monitor the development of the main ongoing legal proceedings; ▪ interviewing the lawyers in charge of the most significant proceedings; ▪ obtaining and reviewing analyses prepared by management and, where necessary, the Group's external legal and tax advisors on major disputes; ▪ assessing, based on these resources, the reasonableness of the assumptions used to determine the amount of provisions raised. We also examined the appropriateness of the disclosures published in the consolidated financial statements.

RECOVERABILITY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS IN FRANCE

(See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforwards are recognised in the amount of €1,798 million at 31 December 2024, and more specifically €1,629 million for the France tax group. As indicated in Note 6 "Income tax" to the consolidated financial statements, the Group calculates deferred taxes at the level of each tax entity, and recognises deferred tax assets when it is probable that the tax entity concerned will generate future taxable profits against which temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards can be offset, within a given timeframe. In addition, as indicated in Notes 6 "Income tax" and 9 "Information on risks and litigation" to the consolidated financial statements, certain tax loss carryforwards are contested by the French tax authorities and are therefore liable to be called into question. Given the importance of the assumptions used to assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets in France, particularly on future taxable profits, and the judgement exercised by management in this respect, we deemed this issue to be a key audit matter.	In response to this risk, we assessed the Group's ability to use its tax loss carryforwards generated at 31 December 2024 in the future, particularly with regard to anticipated future taxable profits in France. In particular, our work involved: ■ understanding the governance structure and control system for estimating future taxable profits; ■ reviewing the 2025 budget forecast prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors, and the assumptions underlying the medium-term projections, which take into account the expected impacts of transactions known at the reporting date; ■ comparing projected results for prior years with actual results for the years in question; ■ assessing the sensitivity analyses carried out by the Group on the main inputs used in the estimates; ■ examining the Group's position with the help of our experts, in particular by noting the opinions of its external tax advisers concerning the tax loss carryforwards in France that have been challenged in part by the French tax authorities. We also examined the appropriateness of the disclosures published by your Group in respect of deferred tax assets in Note 6 "Income taxes" to the consolidated financial statements.

GENERAL IT CONTROLS RELATED TO MARKET ACTIVITIES

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
The market activities of the Global Banking & Investor Solutions (GBIS) division account for a significant proportion of the Group's earnings and balance sheet. These business activities are highly complex in operational terms, given the nature of the financial instruments used, the volume of transactions completed and the use of numerous interdependent IT systems. In this context, the implementation of general IT controls within the systems used to prepare financial information is a key audit matter.	In response to this risk, we assessed, with the help of our IT specialists, the effectiveness of general IT controls within applications associated with market activities considered key to the preparation of the financial statements. Our work consisted primarily in: ■ obtaining an understanding of the systems, processes and controls that contribute to the production of accounting information; ■ testing, using sampling techniques, the controls related to the management of access rights to IT systems, change and development management, the management of IT operations and the handling of incidents.

REASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDUAL VALUES OF LEASED VEHICLES

(See Note 8.3 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
As part of its operational leasing and fleet management activities, vehicles leased by the Group are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, as explained in Note 8.3 "Tangible and intangible fixed assets" to the consolidated financial statements. The depreciable value of these vehicles corresponds to their acquisition cost less their residual value. The residual value of a vehicle is an estimate of the resale value at the end of the contract. This estimate is based on statistical data and specific assumptions regarding the resale value of vehicles. Residual values are reviewed at least once a year to take account of changes in prices on the used car market. The difference between the re-estimated residual value and the initial value constitutes a change in estimate that gives rise to a prospective depreciation plan. We deemed the estimation of vehicle residual values to be a key audit matter given the judgement exercised by management in defining the statistical approach and the specific assumptions taken into account, and due to the uncertainties inherent in estimating future vehicle resale prices.	In response to this risk, we reviewed the residual value remeasurement process put in place by the Group. Our work consisted primarily in: ▪ testing the operational efficiency of key controls, including IT controls, in particular those relating to the determination of the assumptions and inputs used as a basis for this remeasurement; ▪ reviewing, with the help of our modelling specialists, the statistical approach defined by the Group and the main inputs used to assess resale prices; ▪ assessing the reasonableness of the selected residual values by comparing them, using sampling techniques, with observed sale prices; ▪ verifying that the impact of the remeasurement on the depreciation plan for leased vehicles has been correctly taken into account. We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures published in Note 8.3 "Tangible and intangible fixed assets", to the consolidated financial statements.

MEASUREMENT OF LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH INSURANCE CONTRACTS THAT INCLUDE DIRECT PARTICIPATION FEATURES (VARIABLE FEE APPROACH)

(see Note 4.3 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk

As indicated in table 4.3.F of Note 4.3 "Insurance activities" to the consolidated financial statements, at 31 December 2024, the Group recognised liabilities relating to insurance contracts issued with direct participation features using the variable fee approach amounting to €147,761 million.
The determination of these liabilities is based on significant judgements concerning the data used, assumptions relating to future periods, and results from estimation techniques.
The accounting measurement model used is based on the following principles:
▪ The best estimate of the discounted cash flows relating to the execution of contractual obligations for policyholders determined using complex actuarial models involving data and assumptions relating to future periods, in particular as regards the discount rate, laws on the behaviour of policyholders and future management decisions;
▪ an adjustment for non-financial risks, aimed at addressing the uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows as insurance contracts are carried out;
▪ a contractual service margin representing the unearned profit that will be recognised as services are provided.
We considered the measurement of liabilities associated with insurance contracts that include direct participation features to be a key audit matter due to their sensitivity to key judgements and assumptions as set out above.
	In response to this risk, our work consisted primarily in:
	▪ reviewing the methodology used to measure cash flows, the adjustment for non-financial risks and the contractual service margin relating to these contracts, and assessing compliance with current accounting standards;
	▪ testing the key controls implemented by the Group, in particular:
	  ▫ controls relating to the approval of the future cash flow projection model;
	  ▫ IT controls relating to the systems involved in the calculations and the transfer to the accounting department;
	  ▫ the documentation and controls relating to the key judgements and assumptions made by the Finance Department.
	▪ implementing procedures aimed at testing the reliability of the data underlying the estimates using sampling techniques;
	▪ with the help of our actuarial modelling specialists, testing, using sampling techniques, the calculation models used to estimate future cash flows, the adjustment for non-financial risks and the contractual service margin;
	▪ carrying out analytical procedures to identify any significant inconsistent or unexpected variations.
	We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures published in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES FOR INTEREST RATE RISK BASED ON THE LOAN PORTFOLIO OF THE RETAIL BANKING NETWORKS IN FRANCE

(see Note 3.2.2 to the consolidated financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
As part of the management of the interest rate risk generated in particular by its retail banking activities in France, the Group manages a portfolio of derivatives to which the principles of portfolio-based hedge accounting (macro-hedging) are applied, as presented in Note 3.2 "Financial derivatives" to the consolidated financial statements. Transactions can only be recognised using hedge accounting if certain criteria defined by the standard relating to the designation and documentation of hedging relationships are met. In 2023 and 2024, hedging transactions were transferred to the trading portfolio in order to adjust the hedging level of fixed-rate liabilities. Macro-hedge accounting for retail banking transactions in France requires management to use its judgement to determine the eligibility of hedged items and hedging derivatives, and to determine the behavioural assumptions used to schedule outstandings' maturities. At 31 December 2024, reevaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk represented a negative €292 million recognised under assets and a negative €5,277 million recognised under liabilities. The fair value of the corresponding derivative instruments is included under "Hedging derivatives" in assets and liabilities.	In response to this risk, our work consisted of: ▪ reviewing the methods used to manage structural interest rate risk, as well as the governance and control procedures implemented by management, particularly with regard to the identification and eligibility of hedged items and hedging instruments; ▪ examining, with the assistance of our modelling specialists, the criteria and models used to schedule the outstandings' maturities for the hedged portfolios; ▪ examining the results of the effectiveness and hedge accounting eligibility tests as at 31 December 2024, as well as the results of the demonstration of the transfer of internal derivatives on the market; ▪ examining the accounting impact of transfers of hedging transactions carried out during the year. We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures published in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Specific verifications

As required by legal and regulatory provisions and in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have also performed the specific verifications on the information pertaining to the Group presented in the Board of Directors' management report.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Other verifications and information pursuant to legal and regulatory requirements

PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

In accordance with professional standards applicable to the Statutory Auditors' procedures for annual and consolidated financial statements presented according to the European single electronic reporting format, we have verified that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements to be included in the annual financial report referred to in paragraph I of Article L.451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*) and prepared under the Chief Executive Officer's responsibility, complies with this format, as defined by European Delegated Regulation No. 2019/815 of 17 December 2018. As it relates to the consolidated financial statements, our work included verifying that the markups in the financial statements comply with the format defined by the aforementioned Regulation.

On the basis of our work, we conclude that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic reporting format.

APPOINTMENT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

We were appointed Statutory Auditors of Société Générale by the Annual General Meeting of 22 May 2024 for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and KPMG SA.

As at 31 December 2024, PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and KPMG SA were in the first year of engagement.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for preparing consolidated financial statements giving a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for implementing the internal control procedures it deems necessary for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless it expects to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as, where applicable, any internal audit systems, relating to accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors relating to the audit of the consolidated financial statements

OBJECTIVE AND AUDIT APPROACH

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions taken by users on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As specified in Article L.821-55 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*), our audit does not include assurance on the viability or quality of the Company's management.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the Statutory Auditors exercise professional judgement throughout the audit.

They also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of the internal control procedures relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and the related disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements;
- assess the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the Statutory Auditors conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or are inadequate, to issue a qualified opinion or a disclaimer of opinion;
- evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assess whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The Statutory Auditors are responsible for the management, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed thereon.

REPORT TO THE AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

We submit a report to the Audit and Internal Control Committee which includes, in particular, a description of the scope of the audit and the audit programme implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report any significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

Our report to the Audit and Internal Control Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were the most significant for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and which constitute the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit and Internal Control Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France, as defined in particular in Articles L.821-27 to L.821-34 of the French Commercial Code and in the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss any risks to our independence and the related safeguard measures with the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 12 March 2025

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		KPMG SA
Emmanuel Benoist	Ridha Ben Chamek	Guillaume Mabille

6.4 SOCIETE GENERALE'S MANAGEMENT REPORT

ANALYSIS OF SOCIETE GENERALE'S BALANCE-SHEET

(EUR billion at 31 December)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Change
Cash and interbank uses	271	288	(17)
Customer loans	352	373	(21)
Securities transactions	594	565	29
of which securities and notes received under repurchase agreements	*277*	*279*	*(2)*
Other Financial Accounts	154	159	(5)
of which premiums on contingent instruments	*56*	*56*	*-*
Tangible and intangible assets	3	4	(1)
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,374**	**1,389**	**(15)**

(EUR billion at 31 December)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Change
Cash and interbank resources(1)	371	372	(1)
Customer deposits	444	470	(26)
Bond and subordinated debt(2)	29	27	2
Securities transactions	341	330	11
Of which securities and notes sold under repurchase agreements	*263*	*246*	*17*
Other financial accounts and provisions	151	153	(2)
of which premiums on contingent instruments	*67*	*65*	*2*
Shareholders' equity	38	37	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,374**	**1,389**	**(15)**

(1) Including negotiable debt securities.
(2) Including perpetual subordinated notes.

2024 was marked by uncertainties related to the global economic downturn and to continuing geopolitical tensions around the world. Despite these challenges, the global economy demonstrated resilience driven by the stabalisation of energy prices, an improvement in supply chains and a gradual upturn in investments. The American economy maintained its momentum, recording annual growth estimated at 2.7% by the IMF. GDP in the Eurozone grew 0.7%, a slight increase versus 2023 (+0.4%). Following a first half of the year when business activity held up, mainly in the services industry, growth slipped in the second half owing to weakness in the German economy and to political uncertainties in France.

In a context in which prices stabilised, the FED and the ECB eased their monetary policy in order to support economic recovery through several decreases in prime interest rates which stood at 4.5% and 3.15% respectively from mid December. In a complex and uncertain geopolitical and economic environment, the Societe Generale improved its performance in 2024 by regularly expanding its core businesses, bolstering its capital base and tightening cost control and risk management. As of 31 December 2024, the bottom line of its balance-sheet stood at EUR 1,374 billion, down by EUR 15 billion versus 31 December 2023.

The decrease of EUR 17.3 billion in cash flow and interbank resources was largely due to a EUR 22.5 billion decrease in receivables recorded by the central banks, mainly due to the repayment of drawings under the ECB' support programme (TLTRO) and to a reduction of liquidity surpluses deposited at the Banque de France. Converseley, receivables from credit institutions increased to EUR 5.2 billion.

Loans granted to clients fell by EUR 21.7 billion. Owing to a securitisation operation totalling EUR 8.2 billion and a reduction in the volume of loans related to interest rates which remained high, housing loans fell by EUR 10.6 billion. Debtor current accounts fell by EUR 8.2 billion, mainly in comparison with the Group's subsidiaries.

In the context of a decrease in prime interest rates by the ECB, the rate of return on zero risk investments fell, causing term loans to contract by EUR 14.1 billion. Overnight loans fell by EUR 7.2 billion, mainly in comparison with the Group's subsidiaries. Special regime accounts decreased by EUR 5.2 billion due to a withdrawal of precautionary savings.

During 2024, the main stock market indices recorded significant hikes, reflecting the positive performance of the market. As a result, stock and other equity and securitiy portfolios increased by EUR 15.7 billion. Treasury notes rose by EUR 15.1 billion, mainly due to sustained yields on the bond markets which made these stocks more attractive to investors. Security-backed transactions provided favourable terms of financing. As a consequence, securities transferred under repurchase agreements grew by EUR 16.7 billion. Converseley, other debt securities fell by EUR 5.8 billion.

In addition, Societe Generale has a diversified range of refinancing sources and vehicles such as:

- stable resources composed of equity and bonds and subordinated loans (EUR 67 billion);
- customer resources, up EUR 27 billion, collected in the form of deposits, which constitute a significant part of resources (32% of the balance sheet total);
- resources from interbank operations (EUR 212 billion) in the form of deposits and loans;
- market resources raised thanks to an active diversification policy based on various types of debt (secure and unsecured bond issues, etc.), issuance vehicles (EMTNs, Certificates of Deposits), currencies and investor pools (EUR 149 billion);
- resources from securities sold under repurchase agreements with customers and credit institutions (EUR 263 billion) are up compared to 2023.

ANALYSIS OF SOCITE GENERALE'S RESULT

	2024			2023			Changes 2024/2023 *(%)*		
(In EURm)	France	Foreign	Societe Generale	France	Foreign	Societe Generale	France	Foreign	Societe Generale
Net banking income	**10,505**	**2,982**	**13,487**	**9,523**	**2,869**	**12,392**	**10**	**4**	**9**
General operating expenses and depreciation and amortisation	(9,241)	(1,795)	(11,036)	(9,583)	(1,844)	(11,427)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Gross operating income	**1,264**	**1,187**	**2,451**	**(60)**	**1,025**	**965**	**(2,207)**	**14**	**159**
Cost of risk	(563)	(105)	(668)	(333)	(148)	(481)	69	(28)	49
Operating income	**701**	**1,082**	**1,783**	**(393)**	**877**	**484**	**(278)**	**23**	**268**
Gains or losses on fixed assets	317	(28)	289	2,862	51	2,913	(89)	(155)	(90)
Current income before tax	**1,018**	**1,054**	**2,072**	**2,469**	**928**	**3,397**	**(59)**	**14**	**(39)**
Income tax	476	(536)	(60)	372	(419)	(47)	28	28	28
Net income	**1,494**	**518**	**2,012**	**2,841**	**509**	**3,350**	**(47)**	**2**	**(40)**

In 2024, Societe Generale registered gross operating income of EUR 2.5 billion, up EUR 1.5 billion compared to 2023, an increase of 61%.

- **Net banking income (NBI)** amounted to EUR 13 billion, up EUR 1.1 billion (+8%) compared to 2023:

  Net banking income from Retail Banking activities in France was up EUR 0.6 billion compared to 2023, driven by the rebound of interest income for EUR 0.5 billion.

Revenues from Global Banking and Investor Solutions posted a solid performance in line with the previous year, driven in particular by good momentum in Fixed Income, Foreign Exchange, Financing and Advisory.

The Corporate Centre, which includes the management of the Group's portfolio of investments, recorded an increase in net banking income of EUR 0.6 billion compared to 2023, resulting from the increase in income from financial operations, despite the decrease in the dividends received from subsidiaries.

General operating expenses decreased by EUR 0.3 billion (-3%) compared to 2023.

- **Structural** costs amounted to EUR 4.7 billion at 31 December 2024, down EUR 0.7 billion (-18%) compared to 2023. The improvement in this item in 2024 is attributable in particular to:
  - the reduction in taxes and duties of EUR 0.5 billion, linked to the non contribution to the Single Resolution Fund.
  - the reduction in research expenses of EUR 0.2 billion following the merger with Crédit du Nord.
- **Personnel expenses** amounted to EUR 6 billion, up EUR 0.4 billion (+7%) compared to 2023. For 2024, personnel costs include costs related to the social support measures implemented as part of the project to reorganise central services for EUR 0.3 billion. Following the same trend, social security and tax contributions on salaries increased by EUR 0.1 billion.

- **The net cost of risk** stood at EUR 0.7 billion at the end of December 2024, an increase of EUR -0.2 billion compared to the previous year, mainly explained by the increase in provisions for commercial risks on doubtful outstanding loans.

  The combination of all these factors resulted in an increase in operating income of EUR 1.3 billion compared to 2023, to EUR 1.8 billion at the end of 2024.

- In 2024, Societe Generale realised gains on fixed assets of EUR 0.2 billion, a decrease of EUR -2.6 billion compared to 2023.

  A merger bonus was recorded in 2023 following the merger between Societe Generale and the banking entities of the Crédit du Crédit du Nord group, which explains a negative impact of EUR -2.8 billion.

  In addition, the combined effects of disposals and impairments on securities generated an increase of EUR 0.2 billion.

- **Income tax** was EUR -0.06 billion.

  Net profit after tax therefore stood at EUR 2 billion at the end of 2024, down EUR 1.3 billion at the end of 2023.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	31.12.2024						31.12.2023					
	Unmatured debts						Unmatured debts					
(In EURm)	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Debts due	Total	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Debts due	Total
Trade accounts payable	29	60	56	-	-	145	30	67	-	-	-	97

Due dates correspond to conditions calculated at 60 days from the date of invoices.

The processing of Societe Generale's supplier invoices in France is largely centralised. The department in charge of this processing ensures the accounting recording and payments of supplier invoices ordered by all Societe Generale functional departments and divisions in France.

In accordance with the Group's internal control procedures, invoices are only paid after they have been validated by the departments which authorised the services. Once this validation has been obtained, the average time to pay invoices is between three and seven days.

In accordance with Article D. 441-6 of the French Commercial Code as amended by Decree No. 2021-11 on 26 February 2021, the information on suppliers' payment terms is as follows:

- Banking, insurance and financial services (loans, financing and commissions) are excluded from the scope.

	31.12.2024					
	Debts due					
	0 days (indicative)	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days and more	Total (1 day and more)
(A) LATE PAYMENT INSTALMENTS						
Number of invoices affected	15	760	469	169	5,034	6,447
Total amount of the invoices concerned including VAT *(in EURm)*	0	14	4	2	9	29
Percentage of the amount of purchases excluding tax for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) INVOICES EXCLUDED FROM (A) RELATING TO DISPUTED OR UNBOOKED DEBTS AND RECEIVABLES						
Number of invoices excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount excluding VAT of invoices excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C) REFERENCE PAYMENT TERMS USED FOR THE CALCULATION OF LATE PAYMENTS (ARTICLE L. 441-6 OR ARTICLE L. 443-1 OF THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL CODE)						
☑ Legal deadlines (45 days end of month or 60 days invoice date)						
☐ Contractual deadlines						

Receivables payment terms

The payment schedules of customers, in respect of the financing granted or the services invoiced, are fixed contractually. The terms of payment of loan repayment schedules may be the subject of contractual options modifying the initial repayment terms (such as early repayment options or the ability to extend repayment periods). Compliance with contractual payment provisions is monitored as part of the bank's risk management (see Chapter 4 of this document: Risks and capital adequacy), including credit risk, structural interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The remaining maturities of receivables from customers are shown in Note 7.3 of the notes to the annual financial statements.

Due dates correspond to conditions calculated at 60 days from the date of invoices.

	31.12.2024					
	Receivables due					
	0 days (indicative)	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days and more	Total (1 day and more)
(A) LATE PAYMENT INSTALMENTS						
Number of invoices affected	-	203	170	217	2,808	3,398
Total amount of the invoices concerned including tax *(in EURm)*[1]	-	23	22	6	114	165
Percentage of the amount of purchases excluding tax for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) INVOICES EXCLUDED FROM (A) RELATING TO DISPUTED OR UNBOOKED DEBTS AND RECEIVABLES						
Number of invoices excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount excluding VAT of invoices excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C) REFERENCE PAYMENT TERMS USED FOR THE CALCULATION OF LATE PAYMENTS (ARTICLE L. 441-6 OR ARTICLE L. 443-1 OF THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL CODE)						
☐ Contractual deadlines (to be specified)						
☑ Legal deadlines						

(1) Including €87 million in disputed debts.

SOCIETE GENERALE'S FINANCIAL RESULTS (OVER THE LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS)

(In EURm)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Financial position at year-end					
Share capital *(in EURm)*(1)	1,000	1,004	1,062	1,067	1,067
Number of shares issued(1)	800,313,777	802,979,942	849,883,778	853,371,494	853,371,494
Overall results of operations carried out *(in EURm)*					
Turnover excluding taxes(2)	61,025	54,857	32,519	27,128	27,026
Earnings before taxes, depreciation, amortisation, provisions, profit-sharing and FRBG	3,777	4,385	292	209	365
Employee profit-sharing awarded over the course of the financial year	0	4	12	15	6
Income tax	60	47	(82)	(25)	141
Profit after tax, depreciation, amortisation and provisions	2,012	3,350	(260)	1,995	(1,568)
Dividend payments(3)	872	723	1,445	1,877	0
Adjusted results of operations reduced to a single share *(in EUR)*					
Profit after tax, but before depreciation, amortisation and provisions	4.66	5.40	0.43	2.91	0.24
Results after tax, depreciation, amortisation and provisions	2.51	4.17	(0.31)	2.34	(1.84)
Dividend paid on each share	1.09	0.90	1.70	1.65	0.55
Personnel					
Number of employees	48,130	49,592	42,450	43,162	44,544
Amount of the wage bill *(in EURm)*	4,465	4,121	3,938	3,554	3,408
Amount of money paid for social benefits (Social Security, welfare schemes, etc.) *(in EURm)*	1,949	1,817	1,535	1,655	1,475

(1) *As of 31 December 2024, Societe Generale's fully paid-up capital amounted to EUR 1000,395,971.25 and consisted of 800,316,777 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.25.*

(2) *Revenue consists of interest income, income from variable-income securities, commissions received, net income from financial operations and other operating income.*

(3) *Dividend payment based on the number of shares as at 31 December 2024.*

Main movements affecting the securities portfolio in 2024

During 2024, Societe Generale carried out the following operations on its securities portfolio:

Abroad	In France
Creation	**Creation**
Bernstein North America Holdings LLC-Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited	Reed Shift S.L.P.
Equity investment	**Equity investment**
-	-
Acquisition	**Acquisition**
-	-
Increased holding	**Increased holding**
-	-
Subscription to capital increases	**Subscription to capital increases**
SG Asset Finance HK	Boursorama SA
Total disposal	**Total disposal**
SG Marocaine de Banques BFV Societe Generale Euroclear Banco Societe Generale Moçambique SA	Shine
Reduction of holding[(1)]	**Reduction of holding**[(1)]
SG Kleinwort Hambros	Sogefinancement – Édouard VII

(1) Includes capital reductions, Universal Transfers of Assets, mergers and liquidations.

The table below summarises Societe Generale's holdings with a threshold crossing (expressed as a percentage of direct ownership) in 2024:

		Rising above threshold				Falling below threshold	
Threshold	**Companies**	**% of capital 31.12.2024**	**% of capital 31.12.2023**	**Threshold**	**Companies**	**% of capital 31.12.2024**	**% of capital 31.12.2023**
5%				5%			
10%	La foncière de La Défense	10%	0%	10%	Skaleet	9.14%	12.16%
	SCI des Combeaux de Tigery	10%	0%		We Trade Innovation DAC	0%	13.27%
	SCI Soge Beaujoir	15%	0%		CRH	9.39%	10.41%
	ALD Automotive SA AVNS	15%	0%		Investima	0%	10.43%
20%	SGBF SARL	25%	0%	20%	Sepamail	0%	20%
	STIP	25.26%	8.80%				
33.33%	Bernstein North America Holdings LLC	33.33%	0%	33.33%	Societe Generale Chad	0%	41.66%
50%	Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited	51%	0%	50%	Societe Generale Moçambique SA	0%	65%
					SG Marocaine de Banques	0%	57.67%
66.66%	Reed Shift S.L.D.	100%	0%	66.66%	Canada inc.	0%	100%
					Societe Generale (Thailand) LTD	0%	99.98%
					BFV Societe Generale	0%	70%
					YUP Cameroun	0%	75%
					YUP Burkina Faso	0%	75%
					YUP Guinée	0%	75%
					YUP Madagascar	0%	75%
					Shine	0%	100%
					BSG France SA	0%	100%
					Édouard VII	0%	100%
					Sogefinancement	0%	95.96%

(1) Shareholdings in French entities, in accordance with Article L. 233.6 of the French Commercial Code.

6.4.1 INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER ARTICLE L. 511-4-2 OF THE MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CODE CONCERNING SOCIETE GENERALE SA

As part of its long-standing presence in the commodities market, Societe Generale offers derivatives on agricultural commodities to meet the different needs of its clients, in particular, risk management for corporate clients (producers, consumers) and exposure to commodity markets for investor clients (managers, funds, insurance companies).

Societe Generale's offering covers a wide range of underlying assets: sugar, cocoa, coffee, cotton, orange juice, corn, wheat, rapeseed, soya, oats, cattle, pigs, milk and rice. Societe Generale offers vanilla products on organised markets in this area, as well as index products. Exposure to agricultural commodities can be provided through products whose value depends on one (mono-asset) or multiple (multi-asset) underlying assets. The use of multi-asset products primarily concerns investor clients *via* index products.

Societe Generale manages the risks that result from these positions on organised markets, for example:

- ICE FUTURES EUROPE for cocoa, wheat, sugar and coffee;
- EURONEXT Paris for wheat, rapeseed and maize;
- ICE FUTURES US for cocoa, coffee, cotton, orange juice, sugar and wheat and canola;
- CME Group markets for corn, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean cakes, wheat, oats, cattle, pigs, milk and rice;
- SGX for rubber.

The above list is not set in stone and may change.

Societe Generale has introduced a number of measures to prevent or detect any substantial impact resulting from the activities described above:

- the activity is in line with the regulatory framework decreed in Europe by the MiFID II Directive in force since 3 January 2018. It requires compliance with position limits on certain agricultural commodities, a declaration of positions to the trading venue and a systematic declaration of transactions carried out to the competent regulator;
- the activity is also governed by internal limits, set by the risk monitoring teams, independent of the operators;
- these teams constantly ensure that these different types of limits are respected;
- in addition, Societe Generale's activity on organised markets is governed by the limits set by the investment services provider that clears the transactions;
- in order to prevent inappropriate behaviour, Societe Generale's operators have mandates and manuals that set out their scope of action and receive regular training on the rules of good conduct;
- daily checks are carried out to detect suspicious activity. These checks specifically include compliance with CFTC (US Commodity Futures Trading Commission) rules, and markets organised in such a way as to limit influence, to ensure that no trader can upset the market's correct equilibrium.

6.4.2 DISCLOSURES REGARDING INACTIVE BANK ACCOUNTS

Articles L. 312-19 and L. 312-20 of the Monetary and Financial Code resulting from Law No. 2014-617 of 13 June 2014 on inactive bank accounts and dormant life insurance contracts, known as the Eckert Law, which came into force on 1 January 2016, require each credit institution to publish information on inactive bank accounts on an annual basis.

In 2024, 50,340 inactive bank accounts were closed and the total amount of deposits made with the Caisse des dépôts et consignations was EUR 37,015,728.

At the end of December 2024, 408,158 bank accounts were listed as inactive for a total amount estimated at EUR 732,045,728.

6.5 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.5.1 PARENT COMPANY BALANCE-SHEET

ASSETS

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash, due from central banks and post office accounts		174,810	197,369
Treasury notes and similar securities	Note 2.1	88,764	73,667
Due from banks	Note 2.3	205,856	219,601
Customer loans	Note 2.3	518,718	523,169
Bonds and other debt securities	Note 2.1	117,744	118,168
Shares and other equity securities	Note 2.1	86,952	71,151
Affiliates and other long-term securities	Note 2.1	1,100	948
Investments in related parties	Note 2.1	22,380	22,732
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 7.2	3,495	3,562
Treasury stock	Note 2.1	119	273
Accruals, other accounts receivables and other assets	Note 3.2	154,355	158,747
TOTAL		**1,374,293**	**1,389,387**

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments granted	Note 2.3	309,208	326,102
Guarantee commitments granted	Note 2.3	233,064	223,514
Commitments made on securities		21,094	39,803

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due to central banks and post office accounts		11,242	9,573
Due to banks	Note 2.4	325,844	335,675
Customer deposits	Note 2.4	592,255	603,260
Liabilities in the form of securities issued	Note 2.4	150,511	142,308
Accruals, other accounts payables and other liabilities	Note 3.2	219,292	226,613
Provisions	Note 2.6	9,597	9,723
Long-term subordinated debt and notes	Note 6.4	27,408	25,290
Shareholders' Equity			
Common stock	Note 6.1	1,000	1,004
Additional paid-in capital	Note 6.1	20,173	20,260
Retained earnings	Note 6.1	14,959	12,331
Net income	Note 6.1	2,012	3,350
SUB-TOTAL		**38,144**	**36,945**
TOTAL		**1,374,293**	**1,389,387**

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments received	Note 2.4	104,948	68,683
Guarantee commitments received	Note 2.4	68,805	74,541
Commitments received on securities		27,878	42,367

6.5.2 INCOME STATEMENT

(In EURm)		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Interest and similar income	Note 2.5	47,497	43,733
Interest and similar expense	Note 2.5	(45,788)	(41,493)
Dividend income	Note 2.1	3,227	3,557
Fee income	Note 3.1	7,096	6,645
Fee expense	Note 3.1	(2,785)	(2,693)
Net income from the trading portfolio	Note 2.1	4,693	3,137
Net income from short-term investment securities	Note 2.1	129	(166)
Income from other activities		273	513
Expense from other activities		(855)	(841)
Net banking income	**Note 7.1**	**13,487**	**12,392**
Personnel expenses	Note 4.1	(6,440)	(6,019)
Other operating expenses		(4,014)	(4,775)
Impairment, amortisation and depreciation		(582)	(633)
Gross operating income		**2,451**	**965**
Cost of risk	Note 2.6	(668)	(481)
Operating income		**1,783**	**484**
Net income from long-term investments(1)	Note 2.1	289	2,913
Operating income before tax		**2,072**	**3,397**
Income tax	Note 5	(60)	(47)
Net Income		**2,012**	**3,350**
Earnings per ordinary share	**Note 6.3**	**2.53**	**4.19**
Diluted earnings per ordinary share		**2.53**	**4.19**

(1) O/w. a merger bonus of EUR 2,851 million between Societe Generale and Credit du Nord and its subsidiaries in 2023.

Information concerning fees paid to Statutory Auditors is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements of Societe Generale group; consequently, this information is not provided in the notes to the parent company financial statements of Societe Generale.

6.6 NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2025.

NOTE 1 MAIN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

1. Introduction

The preparation and presentation of the parent company financial statements for Societe Generale comply with the provisions of Regulation 2014-07 of the French Accounting Standards Board (*Autorité des Normes Comptables*, ANC), relating to the annual accounts for the banking sector.

As the financial statements of foreign branches were prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries, they have been adjusted to comply with the accounting principles applicable in France.

The disclosures provided in the notes to the parent company financial statements focus on information that is both relevant and material to the financial statements of Societe Generale, its activities and the circumstances in which it conducted its operations over the period.

2. Accounting policies and valuation methods

In accordance with the accounting principles applicable to French credit institutions, the majority of transactions are recorded using valuation methods that take account of the purpose for which they were completed.

In financial intermediation transactions, assets and liabilities are generally maintained at their historical cost and impairment is recognised where counterparty risk arises. Revenues and expenses arising from these transactions are recorded *prorata temporis* over the life of the transaction in accordance with the accounting cut-off principle. The same applies for transactions on forward financial instruments carried out for hedging purposes or to manage the Bank's overall interest rate risk.

At closing date, transactions performed in the Global Markets activity are generally marked to market, except for loans, borrowings and short-term investment securities which are recorded at nominal value. When these financial instruments are not quoted in an active market, the market value used is adjusted to take into account the liquidity risk, future management fees and, if any, the counterparty risk.

3. Conversion of the foreign currency financial statement

The on- and off-balance sheet items of branches reporting in foreign currencies are translated at the official exchange rate prevailing at year-end. The income statement items of these branches are translated at the average quarter-end exchange rate. Translation gains and losses arising from the translation of the capital contribution, reserves, retained earnings and net income of foreign branches, which result from changes in exchange rates, are included in the balance sheet under "Accruals, other accounts payable/receivable and other liabilities/assets".

4. Assumptions and estimates

In compliance with the accounting principles and methods applicable to the preparation of the financial statements and stated in the notes to the present document, the Management makes assumptions and estimates that may have an impact on the figures recorded in the income statement, the valuation of assets and liabilities on the balance-sheet, and the information disclosed in the notes to the parent company financial statements.

In order to make these assumptions and estimates, the Management uses the information available as at the date of preparation of the financial statements and can exercise its own judgment. By nature, valuations based on these estimates involve risks and uncertainties about their materialization in the future. Consequently, the actual future results may differ from these estimates and may then have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The assumptions and estimates made in preparing these annual financial statements take account of the uncertainties related to the economic consequences of the current geopolitical and macroeconomic context. The impacts of these events on the assumptions and estimates used are detailed in part 5 of the present note.

Estimates mainly concern:

- fair value in the balance-sheet of financial instruments (securities portfolio and forward financial instruments) not quoted in an active market and held for trading activities (see Notes 2.1, 2.2 and 3.2);
- impairment of financial assets (see Note 2.6);
- provisions recognised as liabilities (see Notes 2.6, 4.2 and 5.2);
- deferred tax assets recognised in the balance sheet (see Note 5).

5. Geopolitical and macroeconomic context

2024 was marked by geopolitical uncertainties, with, in particular, the continuing conflict in Ukraine and the situation in the Middle East. In the USA, economic growth was higher than expected, sustained by strong consumption. In the eurozone, after a first half-year when business remained resilient especially in the services sector, economic growth slackened in the second half-year, in particular as a result of the weakness of the German economy and the political uncertainties in France. In China, the support measures only allowed for economic growth not to deteriorate any further without any actual upturn.

In this context, Societe Generale updated the macroeconomic scenarios chosen for the preparation of its statutory statements as at 31 December 2024. These macroeconomic scenarios are taken into account in the measurement models for credit risk impairment and provisions (see Note 2.6) and in tests regarding deferred tax assets recovery (see Note 5).

MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS AND WEIGHTING

As at 31 December 2024, Societe Generale has selected three macroeconomic scenarios to help understand the uncertainties related to the current macroeconomic context.

The assumptions selected to draw up the scenarios are listed below:

- the central scenario ("SG Central"), weighted at 56%, predicts a low growth level in the eurozone in a context of more restrictive fiscal policy than in 2024 and of persistent geopolitical concerns. Inflation should converge with the Central banks' targets and the monetary policy is expected to ease. In the USA, a rebound in economic growth is expected in 2025. The economic policy ushered by the new president of the United States should initially benefit American growth but could however have a negative impact later. It would burden the other areas and increase global uncertainty;
- the favourable scenario ("SG Favourable"), weighted at 10%, describes an accelerated economic growth compared to the trajectory projected in the central scenario; this growth may result from improved supply conditions owing to a positive shock on productivity or from unexpectedly improved demand conditions. In both cases, stronger growth will have a positive impact on employment and the profitability of companies;
- the stressed scenario ("SG Stress"), weighted at 34%, corresponds to a crisis situation leading to a negative deviation in GDP compared to the central scenario. This scenario may result from a financial crisis (2008 crisis, euro area crisis…), an exogenous crisis (Covid-19-like pandemic) or a combination of both.

These scenarios are developed by the Economic and Sector Research Department of Societe Generale based, in particular, on information published by statistical institutes.

Forecasts from institutions (IMF, Global Bank, ECB, OECD…) and the consensus among market economists serves as a reference to challenge Societe Generale's forecasts.

COVID-19 CRISIS: STATE GUARANTEED LOANS (PGE)

Until 30 June 2022, Societe Generale offered to its crisis-impacted customers (professionals and corporate customers) the allocation of State Guaranteed Loan facilities (PGE) recorded among Customer loans

As at 31 December 2024, after the repayments made at the end of the moratorium periods, the amount outstanding corresponding to the State Guaranteed Loans (PGE) granted by Societe Generale is approximately EUR 4.8 billion (including EUR 0.9 billion of underperforming loans and EUR 0.9 billion of doubtful loans). The amount of credit risk impairment and provisions recorded as at 31 December 2024 related to these State Guaranteed Loan facilities represent approximately EUR 130 million (including EUR 10 million of underperforming loans and EUR 110 million of doubtful loans).

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE

Societe Generale holds assets on Russian counterparties (including some residual exposures on Rosbank), the volume of which dropped significantly between 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024, owing in particular to the disposal of assets but also to customers reimbursements completed without incident (EUR 0.5 billion against EUR 0.8 billion as at December 2023). As a result of an assessment of the changes in these credit exposures, Societe Generale has classified them from the very beginning of the conflict as underperforming loans or doubtful loans when necessary (see Note 2.6.1).

Societe Generale received during the 2024 financial year EUR 301 million, reducing some last exposures in Russia relating to its former local presence *via* Rosbank. These exposures, valued at zero or provisioned in Societe Generale's accounts, have been recovered in accordance with the laws in force and following approval by the relevant regulatory authorities, generating a positive contribution of some EUR 218 million after tax to the net income of Societe Generale.

6. Creation of a partnership between Societe Generale and Alliancebernstein

On 1 April 2024, Societe Generale and AllianceBernstein launched BERNSTEIN, a partnership combining their cash equities and equity research businesses.

The partnership is organised under two separate legal vehicles: Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited, covering Europe and Asia activities, with a head office in London, and Bernstein North America Holdings LLC, covering North America activities, with a head office in New York, complemented by major hubs in Paris and Hong Kong, and multiple regional offices.

Since 1 April 2024, Societe Generale owns 51% of the holding company Sanford C. Bernstein Holdings Limited, acquired for a purchase price of EUR 108 million, and 33% of the holding company Bernstein North America Holdings LLC, acquired for a purchase price of EUR 180 million.

Options may allow Societe Generale, subject to regulatory approvals, to own 100% of both entities within five years.

NOTE 2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

NOTE 2.1 Securities portfolio

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Securities are classified according to:

- their type: government securities (Treasury notes and similar securities), bonds and other debt securities (negotiable debt instruments, interbank securities), shares and other equity securities;
- the purpose for which they were acquired: trading, short-term and long-term investment, shares intended for portfolio activity, investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, and other long-term equity investments.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded in the balance sheet at the date of settlement-delivery.

The classification and valuation rules applied for each portfolio category are described hereafter and the impairment rules applied are described in Note 2.6.2.

Trading securities

Trading securities are securities acquired or incurred with the intention of selling or repurchasing them in the near term or held for the purpose of market-making activities. These securities are traded in active markets, and the available market price reflects actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis. Trading securities also include the securities covered by a sale commitment in the context of an arbitrage on a regulated market or similar, and the securities purchased or sold as part of the specialised management of a trading portfolio containing forward financial instruments, securities or other financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Trading securities are recognised in the balance sheet at acquisition price, excluding acquisition expenses.

They are marked to market at the end of the financial year.

The net unrealised gains or losses thus recognised, together with the net gains or losses on disposals, are recorded on the income statement under “Net income” from the trading portfolio, or, from short-term investment securities. The coupons received on the fixed-income securities in the trading portfolio are recorded on the income statement under “Net interest income” from bonds, or other debt securities.

The trading securities that are no longer held with the intention of selling them in the near term, or no longer held for the purpose of market-making activities, or held as part of the specialised management of a trading portfolio for which there is no longer evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking, may be reclassified into the Short-term investment securities category or into the Long-term investment securities category if:

- exceptional market situations generate a change in holding strategy; or
- if debt securities become no longer negotiable in an active market after their acquisition, and Societe Generale has the intention and ability to hold them for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Securities which are then reclassified are recorded in their new category at their fair market value on the date of reclassification.

Short-term investment securities

Short-term investment securities are all the securities that are not classified as trading securities, long-term investment securities, or investments in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates.

SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES

Equity securities are initially recognised on the balance sheet at cost excluding acquisition expenses. At year-end, book value is compared to realisable value. Only the unrealised losses are recorded with the recognition of a depreciation of the securities portfolio. Income from these securities is recorded in Dividend income.

BONDS AND OTHER DEBT SECURITIES

These securities are initially recognised on the balance sheet at cost excluding the acquisition expenses, and excluding interest accrued not due at the date of purchase. The positive or negative differences between the cost and redemption values are recognised as premiums (if positive) or discounts (if negative) in the income statement over the life of the securities concerned. The accrued interest on bonds and other short-term investment securities is recorded as related receivables with a counterpart entry under “Interest and similar income” in the income statement.

Short-term investment securities may be reclassified into Long-term investment securities category provided that:

- exceptional market situations generate a change in holding strategy, or
- if after their acquisition debt securities become no longer negotiable in an active market and if Societe Generale has the intention and ability to hold them for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Long-term investment securities

Long-term investment securities are debt securities acquired or reclassified from Trading securities and Short-term investment securities which Societe Generale intends and has the capacity to hold until maturity.

Societe Generale must therefore have, in particular, the necessary financing capacity to continue holding these securities until their expiry date. These long-term investment securities shall not be subject to any legal or other form of constraint that might call into question its intention to hold it until maturity.

Long-term investment securities also include trading and short-term investment securities which have been reclassified by Societe Generale following the particular conditions described here before (facing exceptional market situations or when debt securities are no longer negotiable in an active market). These reclassified securities are identified within the long-term investment securities portfolio.

Societe Generale may have to dispose of long-term investment securities or transfer them to another accounting category only in the specific following cases:

- the sale or transfer is made at a date close to the maturity of the security; or
- the sale or transfer is due to an isolated event independent of Societe Generale control.

These instruments may be designated as hedged items when forward financial instruments are used to hedge interest rate risk on identifiable items or groups of similar items.

Long-term investments securities are recorded in the balance sheet at their purchase price excluding acquisition expenses. The differences between the purchase price and redemption values are recognised as premiums (if positive) or discounts (if negative) in the income statement over the life of the securities concerned.

Affiliates, investments in related parties and other long-term securities

This category of securities covers on the one hand affiliates and investments in related parties, when it is deemed useful to Societe Generale's business to hold said shares in the long term. This notably covers the investments that meet the following criteria:

- shares in fully integrated companies or issued by companies accounted for using the equity method;
- shares in companies that share Directors or senior managers with Societe Generale and where influence can be exercised over the company whose shares are held;
- shares in companies that belong to the same group controlled by individuals or legal entities, where the said persons or entities exercise control over the Group and ensure that decisions are taken unanimously;
- shares representing more than 10% of the voting rights in the capital issued by a bank or a company whose business is directly linked to that of Societe Generale.

This category also includes the other long-term securities. These are equity investments made by Societe Generale with the aim of developing special professional relations with a company over the long term but without exercising any influence on its management due to the low proportion of attached voting rights.

Affiliates, investments in related parties and other long-term securities are recorded at their purchase price net of acquisition costs. Dividend income earned on these securities is recognised in the income statement under "Dividend income".

NOTE 2.1.1 TREASURY NOTES, BONDS, OTHER DEBT SECURITIES, SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
(In EURm)	Treasury notes and similar securities	Shares and other equity securities	Bonds and other debt securities[(1)]	Total	Treasury notes and similar securities	Shares and other equity securities	Bonds and other debt securities[(2)]	Total
Trading securities	**63,286**	**86,682**	**39,217**	**189,185**	**55,019**	**70,944**	**48,771**	**174,734**
Short-term investment securities	**25,300**	**236**	**16,288**	**41,824**	**18,487**	**186**	**16,748**	**35,421**
Gross book value	25,643	254	16,425	42,322	18,771	214	16,943	35,928
Impairment	(343)	(18)	(137)	(498)	(284)	(28)	(195)	(507)
Long-term investment securities	**-**	**-**	**61,951**	**61,951**	**63**	**-**	**52,381**	**52,444**
Gross book value	-	-	61,951	61,951	63	-	52,381	52,444
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related receivables	**178**	**34**	**288**	**500**	**98**	**21**	**268**	**387**
TOTAL	**88,764**	**86,952**	**117,744**	**293,460**	**73,667**	**71,151**	**118,168**	**262,986**

(1) As at 31 December 2024, the amount of bonds and other debt securities includes EUR 5,696 million of securities issued by public organisations.
(2) As at 31 December 2023, the amount of bonds and other debt securities includes EUR 961 million of securities issued by public organisations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SECURITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Unrealised capital gains on short term investment securities[(1)]	598	717
Premiums and discounts relating to short-term and long-term investment securities	(10)	26
Investments in mutual funds:	8,290	9,736
▪ French mutual funds	1,430	1,352
▪ Foreign mutual funds	6,860	8,384
Of which mutual funds which reinvest all their income	*5*	*5*
Listed securities[(2)]	449,054	389,839
Subordinated securities	302	-
Securities lent	69,635	79,745

(1) The amount does not include unrealised gains or losses on forward financial instruments, if any, used to hedge short-term investment securities.
(2) As at 31 December 2024, the amount of listed trading securities is EUR 352,721 million (301,065 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 2.1.2 AFFILIATES, INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES AND OTHER LONG-TERM SECURITIES

AFFILIATES AND OTHER LONG-TERM SECURITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Banks	296	335
Others	875	732
Affiliates and other long-term securities before impairment	**1,171**	**1,067**
Impairment	(71)	(119)
TOTAL	**1,100**	**948**

The main changes are:

- the acquisition of Reed Shift SLP shares for EUR +250 million partially paid-up;
- the increase of the associates' certificates of the French deposit insurance and resolution fund: EUR +37 million;
- the disposal of Euroclear shares for EUR -93 million;
- the full disposal of the shares of Banco Societe Generale Moçambique SA for EUR -33 million;
- the partial conversion of preference shares in Visa Inc. resulting in a net effect of EUR -41 million.

The main changes in the impairment are as followed:

- the impairment recovery of Banco Societe Generale Moçambique SA: EUR +33 million;
- the impairment recovery following the liquidation of YUP Madagascar, YUP Guinée, YUP Burkina Faso and YUP Cameroun. EUR: +15 million.

INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Banks	**8,799**	**8,805**
Listed	*1,791*	*1,821*
Unlisted	*7,008*	*6,984*
Others	**17,250**	**16,977**
Listed	*1,948*	*1,948*
Unlisted	*15,302*	*15,029*
Investments in related parties before impairment	**26,049**	**25,782**
Impairment	(3,669)	(3,050)
TOTAL	**22,380**	**22,732**

All transactions with the related parties were concluded under normal market conditions.

The main changes are:

- the entry of Bernstein entities: EUR +321 million;
- the capital increase of Boursorama SA: EUR + 200 million;
- the full disposal of the shares of SG Marocaine de Banques: EUR -145 million;
- the full disposal of the shares of Shine: EUR -131 million.

The main changes in the impairment are as followed:

- the impairment of Franfinance: EUR -528 million;
- the impairment of SGEF SA: EUR -161 million;
- the impairment recovery of Societe Generale China Ltd: EUR +59 million;
- the impairment recovery of SG Americas Inc.: EUR +48 million;

NOTE 2.1.3 TREASURY STOCK

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Societe Generale's shares acquired for allocation to employees are recorded as Short-term investment securities and presented under "Treasury stock" on the assets side of the balance sheet.

Societe Generale's shares held with a view to underpinning the share price or as part of arbitrage transactions on the CAC 40 index are recorded as Trading securities and presented under "Treasury stock" on the assets side of the balance sheet.

Societe Generale's shares acquired with the intend to cancel them are recorded as Long-term equity investments and presented under "Treasury stock" on the assets side of the balance sheet.

	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
(In EURm)	Quantity	Book value(2)	Market value	Quantity	Book value(2)	Market value
Trading securities(1)	600,003	16	16	3,321,132	80	80
Short-term investment securities	3,818,347	103	104	6,735,519	193	162
Long-term equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**4,418,350**	**119**	**120**	**10,056,651**	**273**	**242**

Nominal value: EUR 1.25.

Market value per share as at 31 December 2024: EUR 27.16.

(1) Societe Generale set up on 22 August 2011 a liquidity contract which was endowed with EUR 170 million for carrying out transactions on the Societe Generale share. As at December 2024, no Societe Generale shares were held under this contract, which has EUR 5 million to intervene on this share.

(2) The accounting value is assessed according to the notice of the CNC N° 2008-17 approved on 6 November 2008 concerning stock-options and bonus issues of shares.

NOTE 2.1.4 DIVIDEND INCOME

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Dividends from shares and other equity securities	25	14
Dividends from affiliates and other long-term securities	3,202	3,543
TOTAL	**3,227**	**3,557**

Dividends received from investments in the trading portfolio have been classified under "Net income from the trading portfolio and short-term investment securities".

NOTE 2.1.5 NET INCOME FROM THE TRADING PORTFOLIO AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Net income from the trading portfolio:	**4,693**	**3,137**
Net income from operations on trading securities[1]	18,212	11,119
Net income from forward financial instruments	(13,717)	(8,696)
Net income from foreign exchange transactions	198	714
Net income from short-term investment securities:	**129**	**(166)**
Gains on sale	607	135
Losses on sale	(448)	(407)
Allocation of impairment	(100)	(164)
Reversal of impairment	70	270
TOTAL	**4,822**	**2,971**

(1) *Of which EUR 2,404 million of received dividends on trading portfolio.*

NOTE 2.1.6 NET INCOME FROM LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This item includes capital gains or losses realised on disposals, as well as the net allocation to depreciation for investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, long-term investment securities.

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Long-term investment securities:	**-**	**3**
Net capital gains (or losses) on sale	-	3
Net allocation to impairment	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates:	**285**	**2,908**
Gains on sale[1]	1,010	2,879
Losses on sale	(119)	(64)
Allocation to impairment[2]	(775)	(38)
Reversal of impairment[2]	169	131
Subsidies granted to affiliates (subsidiaries)	-	-
Net income from long term investment (see Note 7.2)	**4**	**2**
TOTAL	**289**	**2,913**

(1) *As at 31 December 2024, the main sales are related to the full disposal of SG Marocaine de Banques for EUR +526 million, Euroclear shares for EUR +269 million and SG Madagascar for EUR +150 million.*
In 2023, the merger bonus of EUR 2,851 million between Societe Generale and Credit du Nord and its subsidiaries is included in "Gains on sale".

(2) *Allocations and reversal mainly concern subsidiaries (See Note 2.1.2 – Investments in subsidiaries).*

NOTE 2.2 Transactions on forward financial instruments

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Transactions on forward financial instruments on interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equities are used for trading or hedging purposes.

Nominal commitments on forward financial instruments are recorded as a separate off-balance sheet item. This amount represents the volume of current transactions and does not reflect the potential gain or loss associated with the market or counterparty risk on these transactions. Credit derivatives purchased to hedge credit risks on financial assets which are not valued at market value are classified and treated as guaranteed commitments received.

The accounting treatment of income or expense on these forward financial instruments depends on the purpose of the transaction, as follows:

Hedging transactions

Income and expense on forward financial instruments used as hedge assigned from the beginning to an identifiable item or group of similar items are recognised in the income statement symmetrically to the income and expense on the hedged items. Income and expense on interest rate instruments are recorded as net interest income in the same interest income or expense account as the items hedged. Income and expense on other instruments such as equity instruments, stock market indexes or currencies are recognised under “Net income” from short-term investment securities.

Income and expense on forward financial instruments used to hedge or manage an overall interest rate risk are recognised in the income statement over the life of the instrument under “Interest and similar income” or “Interest and similar expense”.

Market transactions

Market transactions include:

- the instruments traded on organised or similar markets and other instruments, such as credit derivatives and composite option products, which are included in the trading portfolio although they are traded over-the-counter on less liquid markets;
- some debt securities with a forward financial instrument component for which this classification in the accounts most appropriately reflects the results and associated risks.

These transactions are measured at their market value as at the closing date. When financial instruments are not quoted in an active market, this value is generally determined based on internal models. Where necessary, these valuations are adjusted for reasons of prudence by applying a discount (Reserve Policy). This discount is determined on the basis of the instruments concerned and the associated risks, and takes into account:

- a conservative valuation of all the instruments, regardless of the liquidity of the corresponding market;
- a reserve calculated based on the size of the exposure and intended to cover the risk that Societe Generale will be unable to liquidate the investment in one go due its size;
- an adjustment for the reduced liquidity of the instruments and for model risk in the case of complex products as well as transactions on less liquid markets (less liquid since they have been developed recently or are more specialised).

Furthermore, for over-the-counter transactions on forward interest rate instruments, these valuations also take into account counterparty risk and the present value of the future management fees.

The corresponding gains or losses are directly recognised as income or expense for the period, regardless of whether they are realised or unrealised. They are recognised in the income statement as Net income from the trading portfolio.

The gains or losses corresponding to the contracts concluded as part of the cash management activities managed by the trading room in order to benefit from any interest rate fluctuations, are recorded when these contracts are settled or *prorata temporis* over the life of the contracts, depending on the type of instrument. Any unrealised losses are provisioned at year-end and the corresponding amounts are recorded under “Net income” from the trading portfolio.

NOTE 2.2.1 FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITMENTS (NOTIONAL)

(In EURm)	Fair Value Trading transactions	Hedging transactions	Total at 31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Firm transactions	**14,565,722**	**21,650**	**14,587,372**	**12,824,553**
Transactions on organised markets	3,612,476	190	3,612,666	3,178,695
Interest rate futures	*746,594*	-	*746,594*	*765,381*
Foreign exchange futures	*2,580,734*	-	*2,580,734*	*2,122,505*
Other futures contracts	*285,148*	*190*	*285,338*	*290,809*
OTC agreements	10,953,246	21,460	10,974,706	9,645,858
Interest rate swaps	*8,615,707*	*21,259*	*8,636,966*	*7,373,572*
Currency financing swaps	*1,405,483*	*201*	*1,405,684*	*1,277,462*
Forward Rate Agreements (FRA)	*897,631*	-	*897,631*	*972,883*
Other	*34,425*	-	*34,425*	*21,941*
Optional transactions	**4,119,372**	**669**	**4,120,041**	**3,869,265**
Interest rate options	1,784,790	-	1,784,790	1,941,993
Foreign exchange options	1,064,742	658	1,065,400	585,863
Equity and index options	1,230,867	11	1,230,878	1,239,147
Other options	38,973	-	38,973	102,262
TOTAL	**18,685,094**	**22,319**	**18,707,413**	**16,693,818**

NOTE 2.2.2 FAIR-VALUE OF THE TRANSACTIONS QUALIFIED AS HEDGING

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Firm transactions	**(6,213)**	**(3,719)**
Transactions on organised markets	20	(24)
Interest rate futures	-	-
Foreign exchange futures	-	-
Other forward contracts	*20*	*(24)*
OTC agreements	(6,233)	(3,695)
Interest rate swaps	*(6,139)*	*(3,785)*
Currency financing swaps	*(94)*	*90*
Forward Rate Agreements (FRA)	-	-
Other	-	-
Optional transactions	**15**	**-**
TOTAL[(1)]	**(6,213)**	**(3,719)**

(1) A positive value represents a net receivable and a negative value represents a net debt.

NOTE 2.2.3 MATURITIES OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

(In EURm)	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Firm transactions	**3,440,379**	**3,301,451**	**4,079,372**	**3,766,170**	**14,587,372**
Transactions on organised markets	1,876,051	1,035,116	275,051	426,448	3,612,666
OTC agreements	1,564,328	2,266,335	3,804,321	3,339,722	10,974,706
Optional transactions	**1,244,806**	**956,830**	**1,223,635**	**694,770**	**4,120,041**
TOTAL	**4,685,185**	**4,258,281**	**5,303,007**	**4,460,940**	**18,707,413**

NOTE 2.3 Loans and receivables

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Amounts due from banks and customer loans are classified according to their initial duration and type: demand deposits (current accounts and overnight transactions) and term deposits for credit institutions, commercial loans, overdrafts and other loans to customers. They also include the securities purchased from banks or customers under resale agreements, and the loans secured by notes and securities.

Only the amounts due and customer loans that meet the following criteria are offset on the balance sheet: those with the same counterparty, maturity, currency and accounting entity, and those for which an agreement exists with the counterparty allowing the Bank to combine the accounts and exercise the right of offset.

The interest accrued on these receivables is recorded as Related receivables and recognised in the income statement under "Interest income and expenses".

The fees and commissions received and the incremental transaction costs related to the granting of a loan (finder's and handling fees) are comparable to interest and spread over the effective life of the loan.

The loan commitments recorded on the off-balance sheet reflect transactions that have not yet resulted in cash flows, such as the irrevocable commitments for the undrawn portion of facilities made available to banks and customers or guarantees given on their behalf.

If a commitment bears a proven credit risk that makes it probable that Societe Generale will not recover all or part of the amounts due under the counterparty's commitment in accordance with the original terms of the contract, the corresponding outstanding loan is classified as a doubtful loan, despite the existence of a guarantee. Moreover, any loan will be classified as doubtful if one or more repayments are more than three months overdue (six months for mortgage loans and nine months for loans to local authorities), or if, regardless of any missed payments, it can be assumed that there is a proven risk, or if legal proceedings have been started.

If a loan to a given debtor is classified as doubtful, all the outstanding loans and commitments to that debtor are reclassified as doubtful, regardless of whether or not they are backed by a guarantee.

Impairment for unrealised losses and for doubtful loans is recorded for the amount of probable loss (see Note 2.6)

Restructuring of loans and receivables

When an asset recorded under "Due from banks" or "Customer loans" is restructured, contractual changes that would not have been considered in other circumstances are made to the amount, term or financial conditions of the initial transaction approved by Societe Generale, due to the financial difficulties or insolvency of the borrower (whether this insolvency is proven or will definitely occur unless the debt is restructured). The restructured financial assets are classified as impaired and the borrowers are considered to be in default.

These classifications are maintained for at least one year and for as long as some uncertainty remains for Societe Generale as to the borrowers' ability to meet their commitments. At the restructuring date, the carrying amount of the restructured financial asset is decreased to the present amount of the estimated new future recoverable cash flows discounted using the initial effective interest rate. This loss is booked in the income statement under "Cost of risk". The restructured financial assets do not include the loans and receivables subject to commercial renegotiations.

Loans and receivables may be subject to commercial renegotiations provided that the borrowing customer is not experiencing financial difficulties and is not insolvent. Such transactions thus involve customers whose debt Societe Generale is willing to renegotiate in the interest of maintaining or developing a commercial relationship, in accordance with the credit granting rules, and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest.

These renegotiated loans and receivables are derecognised as at the renegotiation date and replaced as at the same date on the balance sheet by the new loans, contractualised under the renegotiated conditions. These new loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost, based on the effective interest rate arising from the new contractual conditions and taking into account the renegotiation fees billed to the customer.

NOTE 2.3.1 DUE FROM BANKS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Demand deposits and loans	**13,016**	**5,259**
Current accounts	5,949	4,652
Overnight deposits and loans	7,067	607
Loans secured by notes-overnight	-	-
Term accounts and loans	**192,851**	**214,360**
Term deposits and loans	81,725	84,078
Securities purchased under resale agreements	110,065	129,032
Subordinated and participating loans	479	548
Loans secured by notes and securities	-	-
Related receivables	582	702
Due from banks before impairment	**205,867**	**219,619**
Impairment	(11)	(18)
TOTAL(1)(2)	**205,856**	**219,601**

(1) As at 31 December 2024 doubtful loans amounted to EUR 14 million (of which EUR 7 million were non-performing loans) against EUR 37 million as at 31 December 2023 (of which EUR 10 million were non-performing loans).

(2) Including amounts receivable from subsidiaries: EUR 78,124 million as at 31 December 2024 against EUR 81,410 million as at 31 December 2023.

NOTE 2.3.2 CUSTOMER LOANS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Overdrafts	18,412	26,634
Discount of trade notes	818	1,469
Other loans(1)(2)	333,614	346,106
Loans secured by notes and securities	98	84
Securities purchased under resale agreements	166,700	149,495
Related receivables	1,612	1,937
Customer loans before impairment	**521,254**	**525,725**
Impairment	(2,536)	(2,556)
TOTAL(3)(4)(5)	**518,718**	**523,169**

(1) Including pledged loans: EUR 80,156 million (EUR 89,869 million as at 31 December 2023) of which amounts eligible for refinancing with Banque de France: EUR 11,853 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 12,087 million as at 31 December 2023).

(2) Of which participating loans: EUR 3,112 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 3,703 million as at 31 December 2023).

(3) As at 31 December 2024 doubtful loans amounted to EUR 7,712 million (of which EUR 3,024 million were doubtful compromised loans) against EUR 7,404 million (of which EUR 3,240 million were doubtful compromised loans) as at 31 December 2023.

(4) Of which amounts receivable from affiliates: EUR 95,045 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 131,772 million as at 31 December 2023).

(5) Including restructured loans: EUR 6,323 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 4,346 million as at 31 December 2023).

Details of other loans:

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Short-term loans	101,644	100,030
Export loans	11,830	11,661
Equipment loans	63,197	64,043
Housing loans	81,444	92,003
Lease financing agreements	-	-
Other loans	75,499	78,369
TOTAL	**333,614**	**346,106**

NOTE 2.3.3 COMMITMENTS GRANTED

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments	**309,208**	**326,102**
To banks	74,059	99,370
To customers	235,149	226,732
Guarantee commitments	**233,064**	**223,514**
On behalf of banks	113,370	118,778
On behalf of customers	119,694	104,736

Commitments granted to affiliates amount EUR 77,174 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 84,803 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 2.3.4 SECURITISATION

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Loans and receivables transferred by Societe Generale to a securitisation undertaking (securitisation fund, securitisation vehicle or equivalent foreign undertaking) are derecognised and the gain or loss on sale calculated as the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the transferred loans or receivables is recognised in profit or loss.

If the transfer agreement contains an overcollateralisation clause, Societe Generale records on the assets side of its balance sheet, among the loans and receivables, a receivable for the part of the amount of transferred loans and receivables exceeding the selling price.

Ordinary units issued by a gaining securitisation undertaking and acquired or subscribed by Societe Generale are recorded as trading securities or as short-term investment securities according to their purpose.

Specific units, subordinated units and other financial instruments issued by the gaining securitisation undertaking and acquired or subscribed by Societe Generale as collateral for the benefit of the undertaking are recorded as short-term investment securities (see Note 2.1).

If Societe Generale makes a cash security deposit with the gaining securitisation undertaking to bear the losses resulting from the default of debtors of the loans and receivables transferred, it records such deposit on the assets side of its balance sheet under “Accruals”, other accounts receivable and other assets as a receivable from the securitisation undertaking, provided that the possible balance of the deposit will be allocated to it upon the liquidation of the securitisation undertaking.

If the guarantee granted by Societe Generale takes the form of a commitment by signature, it is recorded in the off-balance sheet as a guarantee commitment granted to customers or to banks, as the case may be.

On 24 February 2022, Societe Generale proceeded to a new securitization in order to substitute in the assets, housing loans against bonds which are eligible to the Euro system refinancing operations. In this context, Societe Generale has transferred EUR 10,625 million of housing loans to a securitization mutual fund. To capitalize the acquisition, the fund has issued bonds which were fully subscribed by Societe Generale.

As at 27 January 2023, an additional purchase of bonds amounting to EUR 3,410 million has been performed.

As at 23 October 2024, a new purchase of bonds amounting to EUR 8,182 million has been performed.

As at 31 December 2024, the bonds are recognised in the assets on the balance sheet for a total amount of EUR 18,531 million as a result of the underlying housing loans partial amortization.

NOTE 2.4 Debts

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Amounts due to banks and customer deposits are classified according to their initial duration and type: demand debt (demand deposits, current accounts) and term deposits due to banks, regulated savings accounts and other deposits due to customers. They also include the securities sold to banks and customers under repurchase agreements.

The interest accrued on these deposits is recorded as related payables with a counterpart entry in the income statement.

NOTE 2.4.1 DUE TO BANKS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Demand deposits	**29,037**	**26,541**
Demand deposits and current accounts	29,037	26,541
Borrowings secured by notes – overnight	-	-
Term deposits	**180,586**	**192,989**
Term deposits and borrowings	180,586	192,989
Borrowings secured by notes and securities	-	-
Related payables	**1,925**	**2,285**
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	**114,296**	**113,860**
TOTAL	**325,844**	**335,675**

Related parties payables amount to EUR 131,228 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 121,121 million as at 31 December 2023).

Between December 2019 and December 2021, Societe Generale subscribed to TLTRO III loans (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations) offered by the European Central Bank. The purpose of these loan offers, with reduced interest rates and additional temporary subsidies, was to maintain credit conditions in the eurozone. The residual amount of TLTRO loans on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, equal to EUR 24 billion as at 31 December 2023, were fully repaid in 2024.

For this year, the total interest and related expenses recognised in profit or loss amounted to EUR 469 million (EUR 1.2 billion for 2023).

NOTE 2.4.2 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Regulated savings accounts	**57,772**	**62,958**
Demand	43,746	46,166
Term	14,026	16,792
Other demand customer deposits	**178,059**	**187,650**
Businesses and sole proprietors	83,430	82,326
Individual customers	47,550	49,482
Financial customers	39,318	44,925
Others	7,761	10,917
Other term customer deposits	**206,349**	**218,204**
Businesses and sole proprietors	88,374	90,255
Individual customers	4,347	4,633
Financial customers	100,906	113,176
Others	12,722	10,140
Related payables	**1,428**	**2,057**
Securities sold to customers under repurchase agreements	**148,647**	**132,391**
TOTAL	**592,255**	**603,260**

Related parties due to customers amount EUR 107,005 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 125,533 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 2.4.3 LIABILITIES IN THE FORM OF SECURITIES ISSUED

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The liabilities in the form of securities issued are classified by type of security: loan notes, interbank market certificates and negotiable debt instruments, bonds and other debt securities, but exclude subordinated notes which are classified under "Subordinated debt".

The interest accrued is recorded as related payables with a counterpart entry in the income statement. Bond issuance and redemption premiums are amortised on a straight-line or actuarial basis over the life of the related borrowings. The resulting expense is recorded in the income statement under "Interest and similar expense".

Bond issuance costs accrued over the period are all recorded as expenses for the period under "Interest and similar expense" in the income statement.

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan notes	-	-
Bond borrowings	-	-
Interbank market certificates and negotiable debt instruments	148,666	141,030
Related payables	1,845	1,278
TOTAL	**150,511**	**142,308**

Related parties payables amount for EUR 2,121 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 321 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 2.4.4 COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loan commitments received from banks	104,948	68,683
Guarantee commitments received from banks	68,805	74,541

Related parties commitments amount for EUR 15,904 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 8,042 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 2.5 Interest income and expenses

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement under "Interest and similar income" or "Interest and similar expense" for all the financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The negative interest is deducted from the interest income and expense accounts related to these instruments.

The effective interest rate is the rate used to discount exactly the future cash inflows and outflows over the expected life of the instrument in order to establish the book value of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of this rate considers the future cash flows based on the contractual provisions of the financial instrument without taking account of possible future loan losses, and it also includes the commissions paid or received between the parties to the contract where they may be assimilated to interest, the directly linked transaction costs, and all types of premiums and discounts.

When a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been impaired following an impairment loss, the subsequent interest income is recorded based on the effective interest rate used to discount the future cash flows when measuring the impairment loss.

Moreover, except for those related to employee benefits, the provisions recognised as balance sheet liabilities generate interest expenses that are calculated using the same interest rate used to discount the expected outflow of resources.

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**
Transactions with banks	**16,501**	**(14,080)**	**2,421**	**14,885**	**(12,790)**	**2,095**
Transactions with central banks, post office accounts and banks[(1)]	11,749	(8,836)	2,913	10,147	(8,328)	1,819
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and borrowings secured by notes and securities	4,752	(5,244)	(492)	4,738	(4,462)	276
Transactions with customers	**22,500**	**(18,262)**	**4,238**	**20,929**	**(17,647)**	**3,282**
Trade notes	17	-	17	20	-	20
Other customer loans	14,213	-	14,213	13,984	-	13,984
Overdrafts	1,969	-	1,969	1,549	-	1,549
Regulated savings accounts	-	(1,362)	(1,362)	-	(1,293)	(1,293)
Other customer deposits	-	(10,471)	(10,471)	-	(10,535)	(10,535)
Securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements and borrowings secured by notes and securities	6,301	(6,429)	(128)	5,376	(5,819)	(443)
Bonds and other debt securities	**5,737**	**(9,280)**	**(3,543)**	**5,453**	**(7,416)**	**(1,963)**
Other interest expenses and related income	**2,759**	**(4,166)**	**(1,407)**	**2,466**	**(3,640)**	**(1,174)**
TOTAL	**47,497**	**(45,788)**	**1,709**	**43,733**	**(41,493)**	**2,240**

(1) The interests on TLTRO borrowing were deducted from expenses under "transactions with central banks, post office accounts and banks". (see Note 2.4).

The detail of other customer loans is composed of:

(In EURm)	**2024**	**2023**
Short-term loans	5,215	4,895
Export loans	525	536
Equipment loans	2,072	1,823
Housing loans	1,556	1,561
Other customer loans	4,845	5,169
TOTAL	**14,213**	**13,984**

NOTE 2.6 Impairment and provisions

NOTE 2.6.1 IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK

GEOPOLITICAL AND MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

In 2024, Societe Generale revised the parameters used in the models of determination of the impairment and provisions for credit risk, based on the updated macroeconomic scenarios which take into account the recent economic developments and macroeconomic impacts related to the current geopolitical environment (see Note 1). To account for the uncertainties related to the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, Societe Generale updated the model and post-model adjustments in 2024.

Furthermore, owing to the geopolitical context related to the war in Ukraine, all Russian counterparties have been classified as underperforming assets from the beginning of the conflict. As at 31 December 2024, they amount to EUR 0.5 billion (EUR 0.8 billion as at 31 December 2023). Additional analysis has resulted in the identification amidst this population of the outstanding loans that have to be transferred to doubtful loans (EUR 0.2 billion as at 31 December 2024). The amount of provisions and impairment for credit risk related to these loans amounts to EUR 107 million as at 31 December 2024, of which EUR 43 million on outstanding amounts transferred to doubtful loans (EUR 131 million as at 31 December 2024 including EUR 28 million related to doubtful loans).

ADJUSTMENTS SUPPLEMENTING THE APPLICATION OF MODELS

Societe Generale may supplement the models with sectoral adjustments relating to the possible revision of the expected credit loss estimates (with no impact on the classification of the outstanding loans) for some sectors.

These adjustments allow for better anticipation of the default/recovery cycle in some sectors that are cyclical and have been subject to peaks of default in the past or are especially vulnerable to the current crises and on which the Societe Generale's exposure exceeds a threshold that is annually reviewed and set by the Risk Division.

These sectoral adjustments are examined and updated quarterly by the Risk Division and validated according to materiality thresholds by General Management. The proposals are determined based on an assessment of the sectors by the Economic and Sector Studies Department. This assessment process takes into account the financial characteristics of the enterprises in the sector, its current circumstances and perspectives, and its exposure to climate risk (climate change-induced risks as well as exposure to physical risks).

Taking account of the risks related to climate-change and to nature requires to achieve convergence between the standard credit, liquidity and market risk-assessment methods (based on the financial statements, flow data, market prices and trade trends) and the assessments relating to the environment *via* indicators calculated at the level of the sovereigns, the business sectors or the enterprises.

The prospective dimension of risk analysis is important for taking into account environmental risks, in particular owing to the considerable uncertainty about transition and physical risks. Physical risks are expected to intensify in the future, with possible financial impacts for enterprises. The transition involves disruptive changes which might result in impairment on some assets. Risk assessment thus requires to identify the hazards (source of risk) and assess the exposure to these hazards in different environmental scenarios in order to assess the vulnerability issues.

Societe Generale developed a set of environmental scenarios and internal indicators on environmental vulnerability in order to integrate the climate dimension into risk analysis:

- environmental scenarios aim at describing future possible trajectories. Several devices, provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC (or, in French: GIEC (*Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat*)), the NGFS (Network for Greening Financial System) or the IEA (International Energy Agency), are used as references by Societe Generale. The internal climate scenarios factor in the specificities of the different sectors in the transition;
- the vulnerability indicators cover the sovereign and enterprise counterparties and propose a scoring related to their sensitivity to environmental issues (with regard to climate change, biodiversity loss, depletion of freshwater resources, pollution, and circular economy and resources issues) in terms of transition and physical risks.

NOTE 2.6.1.1 IMPAIRMENT FOR CREDIT RISK

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The value of impairment allowance for doubtful outstandings is equal to the difference between the gross carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future recoverable cash flows, taking into account any guarantees, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Furthermore, the amount of this impairment may not be less than the full amount of the interest not collected on the doubtful loan.

The impairment allowances, impairment reversals, losses on bad debts and recoveries of impaired debts are recognised under "Cost of risk", along with write-backs of impairment linked to the passage of time.

When a loan is restructured, any difference between the cash flows expected to be received under the initial terms of the contract and the present value of the future flows of capital and interest expected to be received under the new terms, is discounted at the original effective interest rate. This amount is recognised under "Cost of risk" and reincorporated into net interest income over the remaining term of the loan.

Doubtful loans can be reclassified as performing loans once the proven credit risk has been definitively eliminated and regular payments have resumed according to the original terms of the contract. Similarly, the doubtful loans that have been restructured, the terms of which are respected and for which the credit risk is no longer proven, can be reclassified as performing loans, after a minimum period of one year after restructuring. Restructured loans reclassified as performing loans are subject to a two-year probationary period during which any loan will be reclassified as doubtful outstanding at the first default.

When a borrower's solvency is such that after the loan has been classified as doubtful for a reasonable period, it is not foreseeable that it will be reclassified as a performing loan, this loan is identified as a non-performing loan. A loan is classified as non-performing once the Bank has formally demanded payment, or when the contract is terminated and in any case one year after it was classified as doubtful, except where the original terms of the contract have been respected or where the loan is covered by guarantees which ensure its recovery. Loans that have been restructured and for which the borrower has not respected the new conditions are also classified as non-performing.

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Net cost of risk	Other income statement	Used Reversals	Change in scope and reclassifying	Amount as at 31.12.2024
Banks (See Note 2.3.1)	17	(4)	-	(2)	-	11
Customer loans (See Note 2.3.2)	2,556	530	-	(579)	29	2,536
Other (See Note 3.2.1)	96	1	-	-	63	160
TOTAL[1]	**2,669**	**527**	**-**	**(581)**	**92**	**2,707**

(1) o/w impairment for non-performing loans: EUR 2,286 million.

NOTE 2.6.1.2 PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments (provisions for commitments by signature)

Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments represent the Societe Generale's probable losses incurred by Societe Generale following the identification of a proven credit risk on an off-balance sheet financing or guarantee commitment that would not be considered as a forward financial instrument.

Collective provisions for credit risk

Without waiting for the incurred credit risk to individually affect one or more receivables or commitments and in order to provide a better information regarding its activity, a provision is recognised by Societe Generale for the amount of credit losses that are expected to incur on performing outstandings over the next year.

12-month expected credit losses are calculated taking into consideration past data and the current situation. Accordingly, the amount of impairment equals to the present value of the expected credit losses, taking into account the probability of a default event occurring within the next 12 months and if any, the impact of collateral called up or liable to be called up.

Moreover, identification, amongst homogeneous portfolios, of a significant deterioration of the credit risk leads to the recognition of a provision for the amount of credit losses that are expected to incur on those underperforming outstandings over the life of the exposures (lifetime expected credit loss).

Lifetime expected credit losses are calculated taking into consideration past data, the present situation and reasonable forecasts of changes in economic conditions and relevant macroeconomic factors through to maturity. Accordingly, the amount of impairment is equal to the present value of the expected credit losses, taking into account the probability of a default event occurring through to maturity, and, if need be, the impact of collateral called up or liable to be called up.

Changes in collective provisions for credit risk are recorded under "Cost of risk".

Comments related to the identification of the downgrading of credit risk:

To identify the exposures covered by the collective provision for credit risk, Societe Generale determines whether or not there is a significant increase in credit risk based on the available historical and prospective information (behaviour scoring, loan to value indicators, macroeconomic scenarios, etc.).

The assessment of changes in credit risk takes account of the following criteria:

- 1st criterion: changes in the counterparty's credit rating (where it is the subject of an internal analysis) as well as the changes in its operating sector, in macroeconomic conditions and in the behaviours of the counterparty that may be a sign of deteriorating credit risk;
- 2nd criterion: changes in the default probability contract by contract, from origination date to closing date;
- 3rd criterion: the existence of amounts past due of more than 30 days.

As soon as one of these criteria is met, the relative contract is impaired as described before.

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Net cost of risk	Change in scope and reclassifying	Amount as at 31.12.2024
Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments to banks	3	(3)	-	-
Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments to customers	140	51	-	191
Collective provisions for credit risk on performing loans	558	(63)	6	501
Collective provisions for credit risk on under performing loans	1,317	(149)	13	1,181
TOTAL	**2,018**	**(164)**	**19**	**1,873**

NOTE 2.6.1.3 COST OF RISK

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Cost of risk includes allocations, net of reversals, to provisions and to impairment for credit risk, the bad debt losses and the amount of recoveries on loans written off.

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Net allocations to impairment and provisions for receivable and off-balance sheet commitments	(363)	(315)
Losses not covered and amounts of recoveries on loans written off	(305)	(166)
TOTAL	**(668)**	**(481)**
of which gain on revaluation of currency hedge of provisions	*10*	*3*

NOTE 2.6.2 IMPAIRMENT ON SECURITIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Short-term investment securities

SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES

At year-end, shares are valued at the lower of the book value or realisable value. For listed securities, the realisable value is defined as the most recent market price. Unrealised capital gains are not recognised in the accounts, but an impairment of portfolio securities is recorded to cover unrealised capital losses, without this impairment being offset against any unrealised capital gains.

BONDS AND OTHER DEBT SECURITIES

At year-end, book value is compared to realisable value. In the case of listed securities, the realisable value is defined as their most recent market price. Unrealised capital gains are not recognised in the accounts but an impairment of portfolio securities is recorded to cover unrealised capital losses, after consideration of any gains made on any related hedging transactions.

Allocations to and reversals of impairment for losses on short-term investment securities together with gains and losses on sales of these securities are recorded under “Net income” from short-term investment securities in the income statement.

Long-term investment securities

At year-end, no impairment is made for unrealised losses, unless there is a strong probability that the securities will be sold in the short term, or unless there is a risk that the issuer will be unable to redeem them. In case of risk on the issuer, impairment allocations and reversals are recorded under “Cost of risk”.

Allocations to and reversals of impairment for losses, in case of sale, on long-term investment securities, together with gains and losses on sales of these securities, are recorded in the income statement under “Net income” from long-term investments.

Affiliates, other long-term securities and investments in related parties

At year-end, affiliates, other long-term securities and investments in related parties are valued at their value in use, namely the price the Company would accept to pay to obtain the said securities if it had to acquire them in view of its investment objective. This value is estimated on the basis of various criteria, such as shareholders’ equity, profitability (based on the business plans defined by the entities), and the average share price over the last three months. Unrealised capital gains are not recognised in the accounts but an impairment on portfolio securities is recorded to cover unrealised capital losses. Allocations to and reversals of impairment as well as any capital gains or losses realised on the disposal of these securities, including any profit or loss generated when tendering these securities to public share exchange offers, are recognised under “Net income” from long-term investments.

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Short-term investment securities	498	507
Long-term investment securities	-	-
Affiliates and other long-term securities	71	119
Investments in related parties	3,669	3,050
TOTAL	**4,238**	**3,676**

NOTE 2.6.3 OTHER PROVISIONS

ACOUNTING PRINCIPLES

On the liabilities side of the balance sheet, the section entitled "Provisions" comprises provisions on credit risk, on commitments related to mortgage savings accounts/plans (CEL/PEL), on forward financial instruments, on employee benefits, on tax adjustments and on risks and expenses.

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Allocations	Reversals	Change in scope and reclassifying	Amount as at 31.12.2024
Provisions on credit risk (See Note 2.6.1.2)	2,018	1,066	(1,230)	19	1,873
Provision on commitments related to mortgage saving agreements (PEL/CEL) (See Note 2.6.3.1)	112	5	-	-	117
Provisions on forward financial instruments (See Note 2.6.3.2)	4,677	1,882	(1,960)	132	4,731
Provisions on employee benefits (See Note 4.2)	1,939	668	(680)	(2)	1,925
Provisions for tax adjustments (See Note 5.2)	11	17	(4)	1	25
Other provisions on risks and expenses (See Note 2.6.3.3)(1)	967	173	(227)	14	926
TOTAL	**9,723**	**3,811**	**(4,101)**	**164**	**9,597**

(1) Including provisions for legal disputes, fines, penalties and commercial disputes.

NOTE 2.6.3.1 COMMITMENTS LINKED TO MORTGAGE SAVINGS AGREEMENTS/PLANS (CEL/PEL)

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Comptes d'épargne-logement (CEL or mortgage savings accounts) and *plans d'épargne-logement* (PEL or mortgage savings plans) are special savings schemes for individual customers under French Law 65-554 of 10th July 1965. These saving schemes combine an initial phase when deposits are made in specific interest-earning savings account, followed by a lending phase where the deposits are used to provide mortgage loans to the depositors, on regulated terms and conditions, both phases being inseparable. Both the savings deposits collected and the loans granted are recognised at amortised cost.

These instruments create two types of commitments for Societe Generale: the obligation to subsequently lend to the customer at an interest rate established at the inception of the savings agreement and the obligation to remunerate customer savings for an indeterminate future period at an interest rate also established at the inception of the mortgage savings agreement.

As if it is clear that commitments under the PEL/CEL agreements will have negative consequences for the Company: a provision is recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Any change in these provisions is recognised as net banking income under "Net interest income". These provisions only relate to commitments arising from PEL/CEL that are outstanding at the date of calculation.

Provisions are calculated for each generation of mortgage savings plans (PEL), with no netting between the different PEL generations, and for all mortgage saving accounts (CEL) which constitute a single generation.

During the deposits phase, the underlying commitment used to determine the amount to be provisioned is calculated as the difference between the average expected amount of deposits and the minimum expected amount. These two amounts are determined statistically on the basis of historical observed past customer behaviour.

During the lending phase, the underlying commitment to be provisioned includes loans already granted but not yet drawn at the date of calculation, and future loans that are considered statistically probable based on the amount of balance sheet deposits at the date of calculation on one side and on the historical observed past customer behaviour on the other.

A provision is recorded if the discounted value of the expected future earnings for a given generation of PEL/CEL is negative. Earnings are estimated based on the interest rates offered to individual customers for equivalent savings and loan instruments (with similar estimated life and date of inception).

OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS IN MORTGAGE SAVINGS AGREEMENTS (PEL/CEL)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Mortgage savings plans (PEL)	**12,269**	**14,726**
Less than 4 years old	692	638
Between 4 and 10 years old	2,648	5,407
More than 10 years old	8,929	8,681
Mortgage savings accounts (CEL)	**1,575**	**1,542**
TOTAL	**13,844**	**16,268**

OUTSTANDING HOUSING LOANS GRANTED WITH RESPECT TO MORTGAGE SAVINGS AGREEMENTS (PEL/CEL)

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Less than 4 years old	18	3
Between 4 and 10 years old	-	-
More than 10 years old	1	3
TOTAL	**19**	**6**

PROVISIONS FOR COMMITMENTS LINKED TO MORTGAGE SAVINGS AGREEMENTS (PEL/CEL)

(In EURm)	31.12.2023	Allocations	Reversals	31.12.2024
Mortgage savings plans (PEL)	**36**	**7**	**(3)**	**40**
less than 4 years old	1	-	-	1
between 4 and 10 years old	10	-	(3)	7
more than 10 years old	25	7	-	32
Mortgage savings accounts (CEL)	**76**	**1**	**-**	**77**
TOTAL	**112**	**8**	**(3)**	**117**

The level of provisions is sensitive to the long-term interest rates. The provisions of PEL and CEL mortgage savings accounts are linked to the risks attached to the commitment to remunerate the deposits. The provisioning for PEL/CEL savings amounted to 0.8% of the total outstandings as at the 31 December 2024.

Methods used to establish the parameters for valuing provisions

The parameters used for estimating the future behaviour of customers are derived from historical observations of customer behaviour patterns over a long period (more than 10 years). The values of these parameters can be adjusted whenever changes are made to regulations that may undermine the effectiveness of past data as an indicator of future customer behaviour.

The values of the various market parameters used, notably interest rates and margins, are calculated on the basis of observable data and constitute a best estimate, at the date of valuation, of the future value of these items for the periods in question, in line with the Retail Banking Division's policy of interest rate risk management.

The discount rates used are derived from the zero-coupon swaps *vs.* Euribor yield curve on valuation date, averaged over a 12-month period.

NOTE 2.6.3.2 PROVISIONS FOR FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Provisions on forward financial instruments are related to the unrealised losses calculated on homogeneous sets of forward financial contracts recognised in the balance sheet as isolated open positions

They are determined as the difference between the market value estimated as at the balance sheet closing date and that determined as at the previous balance sheet closing date. They are recognised in the balance sheet as provisions for probable risks and expenses. The changes in provisions thus calculated are recorded in net income under “Net income” from the trading portfolio.

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Net allocations	Reversals	Change in scope and reclassifying	Amount as at 31.12.2024
Provisions for forward financial instruments	4,677	1,882	(1,960)	132	4,731

NOTE 2.6.3.3 OTHER PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND EXPENSES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The other provisions for risks and expenses are defined as liabilities with no precisely defined amount or due date.

They are only recorded if the Company has an obligation to a third party that will probably or necessarily lead to a transfer of funds to this third party, without compensation for at least an equivalent amount being expected from it.

Net allocations to provisions are classified by type of risk in the corresponding sections of the income statement.

Information on the nature and the amount of the risks involved is not disclosed if Societe Generale estimates that such disclosure could seriously prejudice its position in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision.

Other provisions include provisions for restructuring (except staff costs), provisions for commercial litigation and provisions for future repayment of funds in connection with customer financing transactions.

Societe Generale is subject to an extensive legal and regulatory framework in the countries where it operates. In this complex legal context, Societe Generale and some of its former and current representatives may be involved in various legal actions, including civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. The vast majority of these proceedings are part of Societe Generale’s current business. In recent years, litigation with investors and the number of disputes involving financial intermediaries such as banks and investment advisors has increased, partly due to a difficult financial environment.

It is by nature difficult to foresee the outcome of disputes, regulatory proceedings and acts involving Societe Generale entities, particularly if they are initiated by various categories of complainants, if the amount of claims for damages is not specified or is indeterminate or if the proceedings have no precedent.

In preparing its financial statements, Societe Generale assesses the consequences of the legal, regulatory or arbitration proceedings in which it is involved. A provision is booked when losses from these proceedings become probable and the amount can be estimated reliably.

To assess the probability of losses and the amount of these losses, and thus to determine the amount of provisions to book, estimations are important. Management makes these estimates by exercising its judgement and taking into account all information available when financial statements are prepared. In particular, Societe Generale takes into account the nature of the dispute, the underlying facts, ongoing proceedings and court rulings already handed down, as well as its experience and the experiences of other companies dealing with similar cases (assuming that Societe Generale has knowledge thereof) and, where appropriate, the opinion and reports of experts and independent legal advisers.

Each quarter, Societe Generale carries out a detailed examination of pending disputes that present a significant risk. These disputes are described in the Note 8 “Information on risks and litigation”.

NOTE 3 OTHER ACTIVITIES

NOTE 3.1 Net fees for services

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Societe Generale recognises fee income and expense for services provided and received in different ways depending on the type of service.

Fees for ongoing services, such as some payment services, custody fees, or web-service subscriptions are recorded as income over the lifetime of the service. Fees for one-off services, such as fees on movements of fund, finder's fees received, arbitrage fees, or non-payment penalties are fully recognised in income when the service is provided.

In syndication deals, the effective interest rate for the portion of the funding retained on the asset side of the Societe Generale balance sheet is comparable to that applying to the other members of the syndicate including, when needed, a share of the underwriting fees and participation fees; the balance of these fees is recorded in the income statement at the end of the syndication period. Arrangement fees are recorded in income when the placement is legally complete.

	2024			2023		
(In EURm)	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net**
Transactions with banks	110	(51)	59	98	(44)	54
Transactions with customers	2,045	(45)	2,000	1,910	(40)	1,870
Securities transactions	406	(963)	(557)	616	(1,120)	(504)
Primary market transactions	529	-	529	417	-	417
Foreign exchange transactions and forward financial instruments	695	(732)	(37)	498	(578)	(80)
Loan and guarantee commitments	1,025	(509)	516	980	(526)	454
Services	2,286	-	2,286	2,126	-	2,126
Other	-	(485)	(485)	-	(385)	(385)
TOTAL	**7,096**	**(2,785)**	**4,311**	**6,645**	**(2,693)**	**3,952**

NOTE 3.2 Accruals, other assets and liabilities

NOTE 3.2.1 ACCRUALS, OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Other assets	**104,043**	**110,357**
Guarantee deposits paid(1)	42,017	49,848
Miscellaneous receivables	3,381	3,207
Premiums on options purchased	55,751	56,144
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	2,752	1,042
Other	142	116
Accruals and similar	**50,472**	**48,485**
Prepaid expenses	527	515
Deferred taxes	3,044	3,081
Accrued income	3,428	3,064
Others(2)(3)	43,473	41,825
Accruals, other accounts receivables and other assets before impairment	**154,515**	**158,842**
Impairment	(160)	(95)
TOTAL	**154,355**	**158,747**

(1) *Mainly relates to guarantee deposits paid on financial instruments.*
(2) *Including derivative instruments valuation for EUR 33,833 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 32,832 million as at 31 December 2023).*
(3) *As at 31 December 2024, the translation adjustments of the branches amounted EUR 6,210 million against EUR 6, 176 million as at 31 December 2023.*

NOTE 3.2.2 ACCRUALS, OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Securities transactions	**78,385**	**83,533**
Amounts payable for borrowed securities	15,857	15,202
Other amounts due for securities	62,528	68,331
Other liabilities	**111,925**	**106,412**
Guarantee deposits received[1]	40,689	38,608
Miscellaneous payables	1,656	1,415
Premiums on options sold	66,821	64,872
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	2,436	1,344
Other securities transactions	168	-
Related payables	155	173
Accruals and similar	**28,982**	**36,668**
Accrued expenses	5,231	5,310
Deferred taxes	4	26
Deferred income	1,754	2,395
Other[2][3]	21,993	28,937
TOTAL	**219,292**	**226,613**

(1) Mainly relates to guarantee deposits received on financial instruments.
(2) Including derivative instruments valuation for EUR 12,520 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 14,248 million as at 31 December 2023).
(3) As at 31 December 2024, the translation adjustments of the branches amounted EUR 5,880 million against EUR 5,858 million as at 31 December 2023.

BREAKDOWN OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE FOR BORROWED SECURITIES

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
GROSS BOOK VALUE OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE FOR BORROWED SECURITIES	**226,535**	**188,790**
Borrowed securities from trading securities deducted from related payables[1]	**210,678**	**173,588**
Treasury notes and similar securities	132,926	120,752
Shares and other equity securities	51,814	39,116
Bonds and other debt securities	25,938	13,720
NET TOTAL	**15,857**	**15,202**

(1) Including relent securities for EUR 39,638 million as at 31 December 2024 (EUR 31,465 million as at 31 December 2023).

NOTE 4 EXPENSES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

NOTE 4.1 Personnel expenses and remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Personnel expenses include all expenses related to the staff, notably the cost of the legal employee profit-sharing as well as the cost of internal restructuring plans.

Short-term employee benefits are recorded under “Personnel expenses” during the period according to the services provided by the employee.

The accounting principles relating to post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits are described in Note 4.2; those related to share-based payments are described in Note 4.3.

NOTE 4.1.1 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Employee compensation	4,310	4,020
Social security benefits and payroll taxes	1,870	1,772
Employer contribution, profit sharing and incentives	260	227
TOTAL	**6,440**	**6,019**
Average staff	**48,130**	**49,592**
In France	44,037	45,302
Outside France	4,093	4,290

Law No. 2024-364 of 22 April 2024 provides a legal framework for employees’ rights to paid sick leave and applies retroactively from 1 December 2009. The provision of EUR 12 million that had been recorded as at 31 December 2023 following the decisions of the Court of Cassation has been adjusted to EUR 18.6 million in 2024.

REORGANISATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF SOCIETE GENERALE IN FRANCE

On 5 February 2024, Societe Generale announced a reorganisation within its headquarters in France in order to simplify its operations and structurally improve its operational efficiency.

The objective is to consolidate and pool certain activities and functions, to eliminate hierarchical layers to streamline decision-making processes and to resize certain teams due to the review of projects or processes.

The implementation of these organisational changes results in approximately 900 job cuts without forced redundancies (*i.e.* approximately 5% of the headquarters workforce).

The cost of the social support measures implemented as part of this reorganisation amounts to approximately EUR 0.3 billion.

Analysis of employer contribution, profit sharing and incentives for the last five years:

(In EURm)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Societe Generale	**258**	**225**	**220**	**219**	**71**
Profit sharing	-	4	12	15	6
Incentives	188	146	144	163	22
Employer contribution	70	75	64	41	43
Subsidiaries	**2**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**260**	**227**	**222**	**219**	**71**

NOTE 4.1.2 REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Total attendance fees paid in 2024 to the Company’s directors amounted to EUR 1.8 million. The remuneration paid in 2024 to the senior management (Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and his Deputies) amounted to EUR 9.1 million (including EUR 2.8 million of variable pay paid in cash or in shares for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 fiscal years and EUR 86 thousand of long term incentives paid in shares for 2019 fiscal year).

NOTE 4.2 Employee benefits

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Employee benefits are divided into four categories:

- short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, such as fixed and variable compensation, annual leave, taxes and social security contributions, mandatory employer contributions and profit-sharing;
- post-employment benefits, including defined contributions plans and defined benefit plans such as pension plans and retirement benefits;
- other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are not expected to be fully settled within twelve months, such as deferred variable compensation paid in cash and not indexed, long service awards and time saving accounts;
- termination benefits.

DETAIL OF PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(In EURm)	Amount at 31 December 2023	Net allowances	Used Reversals	Change at scope	Amount at 31 December 2024
Post-employment benefits	908	(12)	(61)	-	835
Other long-term benefits	855	88	(86)	(2)	855
Termination benefits	176	351	(292)	-	235
TOTAL	**1,939**	**427**	**(439)**	**(2)**	**1,925**

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Pension plans may be defined contribution or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans limit the liability of Societe Generale to contributions paid into the plan but do not commit the Bank to a specific level of future benefits. The contributions paid are recorded as an expense for the current year.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans commit Societe Generale, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bear the medium- or long-term risk. The present value of defined benefit obligations is valued by independent qualified actuaries.

Provisions are recognised on the liability side of the balance sheet under “Provisions” to cover all of these retirement obligations. They are regularly assessed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics, early retirement, salary rises and discount and inflation rates.

Societe Generale can choose to finance defined benefit plans by assets held in a long-term employee benefit fund or by qualifying insurance policies.

Funding assets are classified as plan assets if these assets are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and are only intended to pay employee benefits.

When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the provision to cover the benefit obligations.

When these plans are financed from funds not classified as plan assets, these funds, classified as separate assets, are displayed separately on the asset side of the balance sheet.

Differences arising from changes in calculation assumptions (early retirements, discount rates, etc.) or differences between actuarial assumptions and real performance (return on plan assets) are recognised as actuarial gains or losses. They are recorded immediately and in full in the income statement.

Where a new or amended plan comes into force the cost of past services is recorded immediately and in full in the income statement.

An annual expense is recorded under "Personnel expenses" for defined benefit plans, consisting of:

- the additional entitlements vested by each employee (current service cost);
- the financial expense resulting from the discount rate;
- the expected return on plan assets (gross return);
- the actuarial gains and losses and past service cost;
- the settlement or curtailment of plans.

Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are those that are payable to employees for services rendered during their employment, but which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term benefits are measured in the same way as post-employment benefits.

NOTE 4.2.1 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Main defined contribution plans provided to employees of Societe Generale are located in France. They include state pension plans and other national pension plans such as AGIRC-ARRCO, as well as pension schemes put in place by some branches of Societe Generale for which the only commitment is to pay annual contributions (PERCO).

NOTE 4.2.2 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS)

Pension plans include pension benefit as annuities and end of career payments. Pension benefit annuities are paid in addition to pensions state plans.

In France, since 4 July 2019, date of publication of the ordinance ending the so-called "random rights" defined benefit pension plans in application of the Loi Pacte, the supplementary pension plan for executive managers, set up in 1991, is closed to new employees and the rights of beneficiaries were frozen on 31 December 2019.

RECONCILIATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECORDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
A – Present value of defined benefit obligations	1,650	1,796
B – Fair value of plan assets	874	924
C – Fair value of separate assets	1,081	1,076
D – Change in assets ceiling	0	0
E – Unrecognised items	-	-
A - B - C + D - E = Net balance	**(305)**	**(204)**
On the liabilities side of the balance sheet	829	907
On the asset side of the balance sheet(1)	(1,134)	(1,111)

(1) This item includes excess in plan assets for EUR 53 million and separate assets for EUR 1,081 million as at 31 December 2024 against EUR 35 million and EUR 1,076 million as at 31 December 2023.

NOTE 4.2.3 INFORMATION REGARDING PLAN ASSETS

Funding assets include plan assets and separate assets.

The breakdown of the fair value of plan assets is as follows: 78% bonds, 9% equities and 13% other investments. Societe Generale's own financial instruments directly held are not significant.

Excess funding assets amounted to EUR 421 million.

Employer contributions to be paid to post-employment defined benefit plans for 2025 are estimated at EUR 3.5 million.

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS DETAILED BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(In %)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Discount rate		
France	3.27%	3.15%
United Kingdom	5.73%	4.52%
Other	4.10%	3.85%
Long-term inflation		
France	1.95%	2.20%
United Kingdom	2.99%	3.10%
Other	1.69%	2.02%
Future salary increase net of inflation		
France	1.93%	1.93%
United Kingdom	N/A	N/A
Other	0.55%	1.15%
Average remaining working lifetime of employees *(in years)*		
France	7.04	7.26
United Kingdom	2.02	2.36
Other	6.92	7.51
Duration *(in years)*		
France	11.24	11.64
United Kingdom	10.77	12.11
Other	11.58	12.58

The assumptions by geographical area are averages weighted by the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) with the exception of the expected returns on plan assets, which are averages weighted by the fair value of assets.

The yield curves used to discount the liabilities are corporate AA yield curves (source: Merrill Lynch) observed in the end of October for USD, GBP and EUR, and corrected at the end of December if the variation in discount rates had a significant impact.

Inflation rates used for EUR and GBP monetary areas are market rates observed in the end of October and corrected at the end of December if the variation had a significant impact. Inflation rates used for the other monetary areas are the long-term targets of the central banks.

The average remaining working lifetime of employees is calculated taking into account turnover assumptions.

The assumptions described above have been applied to post-employment benefit plans.

NOTE 4.3 Free share plans

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In the case of share purchase options and free shares plans granted to employees without issuance of new shares, a provision must be recorded for the loss that the entity expects to incur when it delivers treasury shares to the employees.

This provision is recorded under “Personnel expenses” for an amount equal to the difference:

- between the closing market price of the treasury shares and the exercise price (zero in the case of free shares) if the entity has not already purchased its treasury shares in order to give them to the employees;
- between the acquisition cost of the treasury shares already held and the exercise price (zero in the case of free shares) if the entity has already purchased the treasury shares in order to be allocated to employees.

If vesting conditions such as service or performance conditions must be satisfied for Societe Generale employees to become entitled to shares, the expense shall be accounted for the services as they are rendered by the employees during the vesting period.

In the case of stock option plans, no expense shall be recorded for the treasury shares to be issued.

NOTE 4.3.1 MAIN TERMS OF THE FREE SHARE PLANS OF THE YEAR

The plans for employees for the year ended 31 December 2024 are briefly described below:

Issuer	**Societe Generale**
Year of grant	**2024**
Type of plan	**Performance shares**
Number of free shares granted	3,433,480
Shares delivered	
Shares forfeited as at 31.12.2024	25,105
Shares outstanding as at 31.12.2024	3,408,375
Number of shares reserved as at 31.12.2024	3,408,375

There are presence conditions for each plan, and the performance conditions are described in the “Corporate Governance” section of the Universal Registration Document.

NOTE 4.3.2 AMOUNT OF THE DEBT RECORDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET AND THE EXPENSE OF THE YEAR

The amount of the debt recorded in the balance sheet for on-going plans is EUR 160 million as at 31 December 2024, and yearly expense is EUR 54 million.

NOTE 4.3.3 INFORMATION RELATED TO TREASURY SHARES FOR 2024 PLANS

Plans 2024 were partially covered during the year. At the end of December 2024, 425,774 treasury shares were acquired out of a total of 3,967,657 treasury shares.

NOTE 5 TAXES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Current taxes

In the financial year 1989, Societe Generale opted to apply a tax consolidation regime. As at 31 December 2024, 181 subsidiaries had signed a tax consolidation agreement with Societe Generale.

Each of the integrated companies shall record in its accounts the tax debt to Societe Generale, determined in accordance with the application of the tax consolidation agreement.

Deferred taxes

Societe Generale applies the option allowing it to recognise deferred taxes in its annual financial statements.

Deferred taxes are recognised whenever Societe Generale identifies a temporary difference between the book value and tax value of balance sheet assets and liabilities. They are calculated using the liability method, whereby the deferred taxes from previous years are adjusted to account for a change in tax rates. The impact of such change is recorded in the income statement under deferred taxes. Net deferred tax assets are recorded only if the entity concerned is likely to recover these assets within a set timeframe.

Deferred taxes are determined separately for each taxable entity (parent company and foreign branches) and are never discounted to present value.

NOTE 5.1 Income tax

(In EURm)	2024	2023
Current taxes[1]	(27)	(60)
Deferred taxes	(33)	13
TOTAL	**(60)**	**(47)**

(1) Including EUR 2.4 million recognised for Pillar 2 additional tax estimated as at 31 December 2024.

In compliance with the French tax provisions that define the ordinary corporate tax rate, the latter is set to 25% (article 219 I of the French Tax Code) plus the existing national contribution (CSB) of 3.3% (article 235 *ter* ZC of French Tax Code), *i.e.*, a compound tax rate of 25,83%.

Long-term capital gains on affiliates are exempt from this corporate tax, except for a 12% fee on the gross amount in a net long term capital gains situation (article 219 I a *quinquies* of the French Tax Code).

Furthermore, under the parent-subsidiary regime, dividends from companies in which Societe Generale's equity interest is at least 5% are tax exempt, subject to the taxation of a portion of fees and expenses of 1% or 5% at the full statutory tax rate (article 216 of the French Tax Code).

"PILLAR 2": TAX REFORM – GLOBAL MINIMUM CORPORATE TAX RATE ("GLOBE" RULES)

In October 2021, 137 of the 140 jurisdictions of the OECD Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) committed to the principle of establishing a global minimum corporate income tax rate of 15% on the profits by country of multinational groups with annual revenues exceeding EUR 750 million. A model of rules referred to as "Pillar 2", published by the OECD on 20 December 2021, specifies the mechanism which applies in particular in Europe and in France since the adoption of European Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 and its transposition into French law by Article 4 of the French Finance act for 2024.

From 1 January 2024 on, the minimum level of tax will take the form of an additional "top-up" tax determined according to rules compliant with the directive. Transitional Safe Harbour set out by the OECD for the first three fiscal years are also included in the law.

These rules apply to Societe Generale, which will be liable for the top-up tax that may be due from 1 January 2024:

- in France as the parent-company of entities that operate in jurisdictions with no national top-up tax and would be liable to a tax rate below the minimum rate of 15%;
- through its office branches, which may bear an additional tax burden if their jurisdiction has imposed it.

Based on the 2024 prospective data, the estimated Pillar 2 effective tax rates exceed 15% in most jurisdictions in which Societe Generale or its entities operate. However, there is a limited number of jurisdictions in which a top-up tax would have to be paid by Societe Generale in France or by its office branches abroad. As at 31 December 2024, Societe Generale recognised a tax expense estimated at a EUR 2.4 million.

On 7 July 2023, the French Accounting Standards Board (*Autorité des Normes Comptables*, ANC), published Regulation No. 2023-02, approved by decree on 26 December 2023, amending ANC Regulation No. 2020-01 of 6 March 2020 relating to consolidated financial statements. This regulation which introduces an exemption from recognition of the deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the application of the OECD Pillar 2 rules is applied by Societe Generale for the preparation of its statutory statements since 31 December 2023.

NOTE 5.2 Provisions for tax adjustments

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Provisions for tax adjustment represent liabilities whose timing or amount cannot be determined precisely.

Provisions may be recorded only:

- when, by virtue of an obligation related to the corporate income tax toward a tax authority, Societe Generale will probably or certainly incur an outflow of resources to this third-party without receiving at least the equivalent value in exchange;
- and when the amount of probable outflow of resources can be reliably estimated.

The expected outflows are then discounted to present value to determine the amount of the provision, when this discounting has a significant impact. Charge to and reversals of provisions for tax adjustments are booked to current taxes in the income statement "Tax expenses/income".

Information on the nature and the amount of the associated risks is not disclosed when Societe Generale considers that such disclosure could seriously undermine its position in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision.

(In EURm)	Amount as at 31.12.2023	Net allocations	Used reversals	Change in scope and reclassifying	Amount as at 31.12.2024
PROVISIONS FOR TAX ADJUSTMENTS	**11**	**13**	**-**	**1**	**25**

NOTE 5.3 Deferred tax assets

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Tax loss carryforwards	1,715	1,676
Gains on sales of assets to companies included in the tax consolidation, in France	(83)	(83)
Other (primarily relating to other reserves)	1,408	1,487
TOTAL	**3,040**	**3,080**

Societe Generale performs an annual review of its capacity to use tax loss carry-forwards, taking into account the tax system applicable to each tax entity (or tax group) concerned and a realistic forecast of its tax results. For this purpose, the tax results are determined based on the projected performance of the businesses. This performance corresponds to the estimated budget (scenario sg central) over five years (from 2025 to 2029) extrapolated to 2030, which corresponds to a "normative" year.

These budgets take into account the impact of commitments to energy and environmental transition. The central scenario is based on the assumption that governments and businesses meet their announced political commitments in line with a scenario of below 2°c, but below Net Zero emissions by 2050 (1.5°c). The scenario does not assume strong public resistance and envision that public policies will prioritize efficient green investments, with private sector financing playing a key role. This implies major sectoral transformations, with some sectors experiencing a drop in demand.

The tax results also take into consideration the accounting and tax adjustments (including the reversal of the deferred tax assets and liabilities bases on temporary differences) applicable to the entities and jurisdictions concerned. These adjustments are determined on the basis of historical tax results and on the entity's tax expertise. An extrapolation of the tax result is performed from 2030 on and over a timeframe considered reasonable and depending on the nature of the activities carried out within each tax entity.

On principle, the appreciation of the selected macroeconomic factors and the internal estimates used to determine the tax results involve risks and uncertainties about their materialization over the estimated timeframe for the absorption of the losses. These risks and uncertainties are in particular related to possible changes in applicable tax rules (computation of the tax result, as well as allocation rules for tax loss carry-forwards) or materialization of the assumptions selected. These uncertainties are mitigated by robustness checks of the budgetary and strategic assumptions.

As at 31 December 2024, the updated projections confirm the probability that Societe Generale will be able to offset the tax losses subject to deferred tax assets against future profits.

NOTE 5.4 Deferred tax assets recognised on tax loss carry-forwards and deferred tax assets not recognised

As at 31 December 2024, based on the tax system of each franchise and a realistic projection of their tax income, the projected period for deferred tax asset recovery is indicated in the table below:

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	Statutory time limit on carryforwards	Expected recovery period
Total deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards	1,715	0	0
o.w. French tax group	*1,629*	*unlimited* [(1)]	*7 years*
o.w. US tax group	*81*	*20 years* [(2)]	*5 years*
others	*5*	*0*	*0*

(1) In accordance with the 2013 Finance Law, the deduction of previous losses is limited to EUR 1 million plus 50% of the fraction of the taxable income for the fiscal year exceeding this limit. The non-deductible portion of losses may be carried forward to the following fiscal years with no time limit and under the same conditions.
(2) Tax losses generated before December 2011.

As at 31 December 2024, deferred tax assets and liabilities not recognised on the asset side of the balance sheet concerned in particular:

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
French tax group	930	930
Franchises in the United States of America	238	223
SG Singapore	83	80

The unrecognised deferred tax assets of US tax groups increased by EUR 15 million due to the associated exchange rate effect.

With regard to the tax treatment of the loss caused by the actions of Jérôme Kerviel, Societe Generale considers that the judgment of the Versailles Court of Appeal of 23 September 2016 does not call into question its validity in light of the 2011 opinion of the French Supreme Administrative Court (*Conseil d'État*) and its established case law which was recently confirmed again in this regard. Consequently, Societe Generale considers that the related tax loss remains recoverable against the future taxable income (see Note 8).

NOTE 6 SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

NOTE 6.1 Changes in shareholder's equity

(In EURm)	Capital Stock	Additional paid-in-capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Special reserves	Retained earnings: Other reserves	Retained earnings: Retained earnings	Net income of the period	Shareholder's equity
As at 31 December 2022	**1,062**	**21,330**	**105**	**2,097**	**1,435**	**10,323**	**(260)**	**36,092**
2022 - Income Allocation	-	-	-	-	-	(260)	260	-
Increase/Decrease in capital stock	(58)	(1,069)	(6)	-	-	-	-	(1,133)
Net income of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,350	3,350
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(1,363)	-	(1,363)
Other movements	-	(1)	-	1	-	(1)	-	(1)
As at 31 December 2023	**1,004**	**20,260**	**99**	**2,098**	**1,435**	**8,699**	**3,350**	**36,945**
2023 - Income Allocation	-	-	2	-	-	3,348	(3,350)	-
Increase/Decrease in capital stock	(4)	(87)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(93)
Net income of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,012	2,012
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(719)	-	(719)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
As at 31 December 2024	**1,000**	**20,173**	**99**	**2,098**	**1,434**	**11,328**	**2,012**	**38,144**

During the second semester of 2024 Societe Generale proceeded:

- a capital increase reserved for employees of EUR 11 million, with a EUR 176 million issuing premium;
- a capital reduction of EUR 15 million by cancelling 11,718,771 shares, with an impact on the issue premium of EUR 263 million and on the legal reserve of EUR 1 million;
- the recognition in profit of the legal revaluation reserve of SG Marocaine de Banques allocated in 1976, for an amount of EUR 1 million.

As at 31 December 2024, Societe Generale's fully paid-up capital amounts to EUR 1,000,395,971.25 and comprises 800,316,777 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.25.

The dividends distribution performed by Societe Generale in 2024 amounted to EUR 719 million after elimination of treasury stock dividend for EUR 3 million.

NOTE 6.2 Proposed distribution of income

At the Annual General Meeting of 20 May 2025, the Board of Directors will propose an allocation of income for the year ended 31 December 2024 and dividend distribution under the following terms:

(In EURm)	2024
Net income	2,012
Unappropriated retained earnings	11,328
TOTAL INCOME TO BE APPROPRIATED	13,340
DIVIDEND	**872**
Retained earnings	12,468
TOTAL APPROPRIATED INCOME	**13,340**

The dividend corresponds to EUR 1.09 per share with a par value of EUR 1.25.

The amount of dividend of EUR 872 million to be paid to shareholders is calculated on the basis of an existing number of shares as at 31 December 2024.

NOTE 6.3 Net earnings per share

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	**2,012**	**3,350**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	795,168,649	799,315,070
Earnings per ordinary share *(in EUR)*	**2.53**	**4.19**
Average number of ordinary shares used in the dilution calculation(1)	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted net earnings per share	795,168,649	799,315,070
Diluted earnings per ordinary share *(in EUR)*	2.53	4.19

(1) The number of shares used in the dilution calculation is computed using the "share buy-back" method and takes into account free shares issues and stock-option plans.

NOTE 6.4 Subordinated debt

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This item includes borrowings, whether or not in the form of securitized debt, with fixed-term or undetermined duration, which in the event of liquidation of the borrowing company may only be redeemed after all other creditors have been paid.

Any accrued interest payable in respect of subordinated debt is recorded as related payables and as an expense in the income statement.

(In million) Issuance date	Currency	Amount issued	Maturity date	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Undated deeply subordinated capital notes					
29 September 2015	USD	1250	Undetermined duration	1,203	1,131
6 April 2018	USD	1250	Undetermined duration	1,203	1,131
16 April 2019	SGD	750	Undetermined duration	-	514
12 September 2019	AUD	750	Undetermined duration	-	430
18 November 2020	USD	1500	Undetermined duration	1,444	1,358
26 May 2021	USD	1000	Undetermined duration	963	905
15 July 2022	SGD	200	Undetermined duration	141	137
22 November 2022	USD	1500	Undetermined duration	1,444	1,358
18 January 2023	EUR	200	Undetermined duration	1,000	1,000
14 November 2023	USD	1250	Undetermined duration	1,203	1,131
25 March 2024	USD	1000	Undetermined duration	963	-
21 November 2024	USD	1000	Undetermined duration	963	-
SUB-TOTAL				**10,527**	**9,095**
Subordinated long-term debts and notes					
21 July 2000	EUR	78	31 July 2030	4	5
16 August 2005	EUR	226	18 August 2025	216	216
17 January 2014	USD	1000	6 April 2023	-	905
27 February 2015	EUR	1250	15 April 2023	1,250	1250
14 April 2015	USD	1500	6 April 2023	1,444	1358
15 April 2015	EUR	150	6 April 2023	150	150
10 June 2015	AUD	50	6 April 2023	30	31
12 June 2015	JPY	27800	6 April 2023	170	178
12 June 2015	JPY	2500	15 April 2023	15	16
22 July 2015	USD	50	12 June 2023	48	45

(In million)

Issuance date	Currency	Amount issued	Maturity date	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
30 september 2015	JPY	20000	30 June 2023	123	128
21 October 2015	EUR	70	7 June 2023	70	70
24 November 2015	USD	1000	17 January 2024	963	905
24 November 2015	USD	500	23 February 2028	481	452
3 June 2016	JPY	15000	27 February 2025	92	96
27 June 2016	USD	500	14 April 2025	481	452
19 August 2016	USD	1000	7 April 2026	963	905
13 October 2016	AUD	150	10 June 2025	89	92
16 December 2016	JPY	10000	12 June 2025	61	64
24 January 2017	AUD	200	12 June 2025	-	123
19 May 2017	AUD	500	23 July 2035	388	400
18 April 2019	AUD	300	30 September 2025	179	184
8 July 2020	USD	500	21 October 2026	481	452
24 November 2020	EUR	1000	21 October 2026	1,000	1000
1 mars 2021	USD	1000	24 November 2045	963	905
1 April 2021	EUR	1000	03 June 2026	1,000	1000
30 June 2021	JPY	7000	27 June 2036	43	45
19 July 2021	JPY	7000	20 July 2028	43	45
9 December 2021	AUD	80	19 August 2026	48	49
19 January 2022	USD	750	13 October 2026	722	679
15 June 2022	USD	1250	16 December 2026	1,203	1131
5 September 2022	EUR	500	24 January 2029	500	500
20 October 2022	JPY	10000	19 May 2027	61	64
10 January 2023	USD	1000	7 March 2028	963	905
2 June 2023	EUR	1000	13 April 2028	1,000	1000
19 October 2023	JPY	5100	17 April 2028	31	34
19 January 2024	USD	1250	24 October 2028	1,203	0
SUB-TOTAL(1)				**16,478**	**15,834**
Related payables				**403**	**361**
TOTAL(1)				**27,408**	**25,290**

(1) The Bank's global subordinated debt expense, net of tax and of the repurchase impact, amounted to EUR 1,411 million in 2024 (compared with EUR 1,441 million in 2023).

Societe Generale is entitled to cancel the remuneration of the perpetual subordinated debt issued.

As a general rule, subordinated debt may include an early repayment clause at the option of Societe Generale, which may take place no earlier than in its fifth year.

NOTE 7 OTHER INFORMATION

NOTE 7.1 Geographical breakdown of net banking income(1)

	France		Europe		Americas	
(In EURm)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net interest and similar income(2)	4,688	4,975	448	294	236	463
Net fee income	3,734	3,407	311	293	168	146
Net income from financial transactions	2,700	1,543	1,027	1,120	175	(120)
Other net operating income	(617)	(402)	33	74	-	(2)
NET BANKING INCOME	**10,505**	**9,523**	**1,819**	**1,781**	**579**	**487**

	Asia/Oceania		Total	
(In EURm)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net interest and similar income(2)	(436)	65	4,936	5,797
Net fee income	99	106	4,312	3,952
Net income from financial transactions	920	428	4,822	2,971
Other net operating income	1	2	(583)	(328)
NET BANKING INCOME	**584**	**601**	**13,487**	**12,392**

(1) Geographical regions in which companies recording income is located.
(2) Including dividend income and net income from lease financing and similar agreements.

NOTE 7.2 Tangible and intangible fixed assets

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Tangible or intangible fixed assets include operating premises, investment property, software, etc.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are carried at their purchase price on the asset side of the balance sheet, less depreciation, amortisation and impairment. The purchase price of fixed assets includes borrowing costs incurred to fund a lengthy construction period, along with all other directly attributable expenses. Software created in-house is recognised for its direct cost of development, that includes external expenditure on hardware and services and personnel costs directly attributable to the production and the preparation of the asset for use.

As soon as they are ready for use, tangible assets are depreciated using a component-based approach. Each component is depreciated over its own useful life.

For operating premises and investment property, the depreciation periods of the different components are between 10 to 50 years.

Infrastructures	Major structures	50 years
	Doors and windows, roofing	20 years
	Façades	30 years
Techical installations	Elevators	10-30 years
	Electrical installations	
	Electrical generators	
	Air conditioning, extractors	
	Technical wiring	
	Securities and surveillance installations	
	Plumbing	
	Fire and safety equipment	
Fixtures and fittings	Finishing, surroundings	10 years

For the other fixed assets, depreciation periods have been defined based on the useful life of the assets considered which is generally estimated between 3 to 20 years.

Plant and equipment	5 years
Transport	4 years
Furniture	10-20 years
Office equipment	5-10 years
IT equipment	3-5 years
Software, developed or acquired	3-8 years
Concessions, patents, licences, etc.	5-20 years

If any, the depreciable value of each asset or component is reduced for its residual value. In the event of a subsequent decrease or increase of the residual value initially retained, the adjustment of the depreciable base shall affect the depreciation or amortisation plan of the asset prospectively.

Depreciation or amortisation allowances are recognised in the income statement under “Impairment, amortisation and depreciation”.

If there is an indication of loss of value, a test is carried out to verify whether the book value of the asset is higher than its current value (higher between the market value and the use value). Otherwise, an impairment is recognised under “Depreciation, amortization and impairment”.

Gains or losses on disposal of operating assets are recorded in Net gains or losses on other assets.

NOTE 7.2.1 CHANGES IN TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(In EURm)	31.12.2023	Acquisition/ Allocations	Disposals/ Reversals	Scope variation and other movements	31.12.2024
Intangible assets					
Gross book value	6,212	331	(151)	6	6,398
Impairment and amortisation	(3,898)	(323)	130	(8)	(4,099)
Tangible operating assets					
Gross book value	4,507	193	(604)	37	4,133
Impairment and depreciation	(3,263)	(258)	597	(17)	(2,941)
Tangible non-operating assets					
Gross book value	17	-	-	-	17
Impairment and depreciation	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
TOTAL	**3,562**	**(57)**	**(28)**	**18**	**3,495**

The application of **ANC Regulation N° 2023-0**5 on the accounting treatment of IT solutions applicable to financial years starting on 1st January 2024, has no impact on Societe Generale’s annual financial statements.

NOTE 7.2.2 NET INCOME FROM FIXED ASSETS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Net income from fixed assets items cover the capital gains or losses realized on disposals, as well as the net allocation to impairment of operating fixed assets. Income from non-operating assets is recorded under net banking income.

(In EURm)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Operating fixed assets:		
Gains on sale	11	4
Losses on sale	(7)	(2)
TOTAL	**4**	**2**

NOTE 7.3 Breakdown of assets and liabilities by term of maturity

	Outstanding as at 31 December 2024					
(In EURm)	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Intercompany eliminations: Societe Generale Paris/branches	Total
Assets	**428,210**	**164,204**	**315,519**	**166,449**	**(232,064)**	**842,318**
Due from banks	244,018	61,027	109,031	23,823	(232,043)	205,856
Customer loans	165,254	65,825	191,286	96,374	(21)	518,718
Bonds and other debt securities:	18,938	37,352	15,202	46,252	-	117,744
Trading securities	*14,137*	*24,460*	*620*	-	-	*39,217*
Short-term investment securities	*4,591*	*11,565*	*95*	*49*	-	*16,300*
Long-term investment securities	*210*	*1,327*	*14,487*	*46,203*	-	*62,227*
Liabilities	**762,141**	**137,884**	**271,217**	**129,427**	**(232,059)**	**1,068,610**
Due to banks	266,423	59,194	167,681	64,381	(231,835)	325,844
Customer deposits	471,722	50,152	43,825	26,781	(225)	592,255
Liabilities in the form of securities issued	23,996	28,538	59,711	38,265	1	150,511

NOTE 7.4 Transactions in foreign currencies

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Gains and losses arising from ordinary activities in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Outright forward foreign exchange transactions and those used to hedge other forward foreign exchange transactions are valued on the basis of the forward foreign exchange rate of the relevant currency for the remaining maturity. Spot and other forward foreign exchange positions are revalued on a monthly basis using official month-end spot rates. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the income statement. Premiums and discounts resulting from hedged forward foreign exchange transactions are amortised to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of these transactions.

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
(In EURm)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Foreign exchange bought, not yet received**	**Foreign exchange sold, not yet delivered**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Foreign exchange bought, not yet received**	**Foreign exchange sold, not yet delivered**
EUR	570,681	566,801	402,159	389,065	669,433	672,297	409,749	412,511
USD	574,504	579,631	1,087,128	1,080,496	487,942	486,300	877,179	843,198
GBP	75,540	75,179	179,905	169,321	56,194	55,818	154,087	147,493
JPY	67,025	66,695	163,981	189,958	80,104	79,589	112,298	143,530
Other currencies	86,543	85,987	668,901	668,318	95,714	95,383	511,992	529,395
TOTAL	**1,374,293**	**1,374,293**	**2,502,074**	**2,497,158**	**1,389,387**	**1,389,387**	**2,065,305**	**2,076,127**

NOTE 7.5 Establishments in non-cooperative states or territories

Since 2013, Societe Generale has defined strict internal rules to prevent developing any establishment in an extended list of countries that could become non cooperative states or territories or generate a reputational risk. Any establishment or development of new activities as part of existing operations, may only be authorized by decision of the General Management after approval by the Corporate Secretariat and the Compliance and Risk divisions.

Since 2010, Societe Generale has decided to close (and has therefore taken the necessary steps to do so) all the Societe Generale's operations in countries and territories deemed non-cooperative by France that do not meet the criteria of the strict policy regarding tax havens established in the tax Code of Conduct. The list was updated by the Ministerial order of 16 February 2024 (published on 17 February 2024).

As of 31 December 2024, Societe Generale did not directly or indirectly own any business in the States and territories concerned.

NOTE 7.6 Table of subsidiaries and affiliates

(In EURk or local currency)

Company/Head Office or Establishment	Activity/Division		2024 Registered capital *(local currency)*[1]	2024 Shareholders' equity other than capital *(local currency)*[1]	2024 Share of capital held *(in %)*
I – INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS WITH A BOOK VALUE IN EXCESS OF 1% OF SOCIETE GENERALE'S SHARE CAPITAL					
A) Subsidiaries (more than 50% owned by Societe Generale)					
SG AMERICAS SECURITIES HOLDINGS, LLC	**Brokerage**				
C/O The Corporation Trust Company 1209 Orange Street 19801 Wilmington – Delaware – USA	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	USD	1,430,976	2,042,217	100.00
SG FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING	**Portfolio management**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	1,641,835	213,157	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	**Brokerage and clearing**				
One Bank Street – Canary Wharf – Londres E14 4SG – Royaume-Uni	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	1,150,000	181,936	100.00
GENEFINANCE	**Portfolio management**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	1,000,000	236,754	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE REAL ESTATE	**Real estate and real estate financing**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	French Retail Banking	EUR	327,112	35,002	100.00
SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS LIMITED	**Asset management**				
One Bank Street – Canary Wharf – Londres E14 4SG – Royaume-Uni	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	GBP	376,651	(52,531)	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES JAPAN LIMITED	**Brokerage**				
1-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku – Tokyo – Japon	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	JPY	35,765,000	40,260,000	100.00
SOGEMARCHE	**Real estate**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	440,000	517	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES SPA	**Credit institution**				
Via Benigno Crespi, 19 A (MAC2) – 20159 Milan – Italie	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	111,309	267,998	100.00
FIDITALIA SPA	**Consumer finance**				
Via Guglielmo Silva n°34 – 20149 Milan – Italie	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	EUR	130,000	290,148	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE (CHINA) LIMITED	**International Retail Banking**				
F15, West Tower Genesis, 8 Xinyuannan Street – Chaoyang District – 100027 Beijing – Chine	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	CNY	4,000,000	384,560	100.00
SALINGER SA	**Portfolio management**				
2, rue Hildegard von Bingen – Luxembourg – Luxembourg	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	100	318,672	100.00
REED SHIFT SLP	**Securities management**				
15, rue Soufflot – 75005 Paris – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	0	0	100.00
BANCO SOCIETE GENERALE BRASIL S/A	**Investment Banking**				
Avenida Paulista, 2300 – Cerqueira Cesar – 01310-300 – São Paulo – SP – Brésil	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	BRL	2,956,929	(1,236,876)	100.00
SOGECAMPUS	**Real estate**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	241,284	51,385	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL CANADA INC.	**Brokerage**				
1501 Avenue McGill College – Suite 1800 H3A 3M8 – Montréal -Canada	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	CAD	345,042	94,174	100.00
GENEGIS I	**Office space**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	192,900	25,854	100.00

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(3) Financial statements not yet audited for French companies.

2024

Book value of shares held Gross (in EUR)	Book value of shares held Net (in EUR)	Unreimbursed loans and advances made by the Company (in EUR)	Guarantees given by the Company (in EUR)	Revenue excluding tax for the last financial year (local currency) (1)(2)(3)	Net income (gain or loss) for the last financial year (local currency) (1)(3)	Dividends received by the Company during the year (in EUR)	Remarks Revaluation differences
3,043,131	3,043,131	0	0	759,645	355,138	0	1 EUR = 1,0389 USD
2,136,144	2,136,144	1,995,202	0	972,566	946,324	874,978	
1,658,622	1,658,622	3,878,311	66,972,260	279,599	118,292	179,040	
1,076,025	1,076,025	446,486	0	160,944	159,795	157,000	
586,505	586,505	0	0	15,084	14,684	42,646	
511,561	511,561	0	0	149,270	11,864	24,207	1 EUR = 0,82918 GBP
475,634	464,985	70,000	149	21,238	1,459	31,260	1 EUR = 163,06 JPY
460,400	460,400	0	0	0	8,557	5,700	
745,062	391,659	0	100,000	178,888	21,714	0	
340,974	340,974	3,497,730	0	236,210	65,679	38,044	
424,594	324,360	0	0	414,823	101,892	11,452	1 EUR = 7,5833 CNY
315,184	315,184	0	0	6,985	6,820	0	
250,000	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	capital = 200 EUR
881,826	244,263	0	2,053	173,951	(51,489)	0	1 EUR = 6,4253 BRL
241,284	241,284	55,185	0	24,556	3,488	0	
230,518	230,518	0	0	64,990	12,724	12,448	1 EUR = 1,4948 CAD
196,061	187,461	9,475	0	208,451	(16,580)	0	

(In EURk or local currency)			2024		
Company/Head Office or Establishment	**Activity/Division**		**Registered capital** *(local currency)*[(1)]	**Shareholders' equity other than capital** *(local currency)*[(1)]	**Share of capital held** *(in %)*
SOCIETE GENERALE ALGERIE	**International Retail Banking**				
Résidence EL KERMA – Gué de Constantine, Wilaya d'Alger – 16105 – Algérie	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	DZD	20,000,000	34,626,851	100.00
SG AMERICAS, INC.	**Investment Banking**				
C/O The Corporation Trust Company 1209 Orange Street 19801 Wilmington – Delaware – USA	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	USD	0	393,934	100.00
COMPAGNIE FONCIERE DE LA MEDITERRANEE (CFM)	**Office space**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	76,627	1,930	100.00
SG SECURITIES KOREA CO, LTD	**Business consulting**				
24th Floor, D1 D-Tower, 17 Jong-ro 3-gil, Jongno-gu – Séoul – Corée du Sud	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	KRW	205,500,000	170,144,439	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE EQUIPMENT FINANCE SA	**Portfolio management**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	EUR	201,397	50,063	100.00
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DU 29 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN	**Office space**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	120,030	172,186	100.00
SG VENTURES	**Portfolio management**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	106,761	9,809	100.00
NEWEDGE FINANCIAL HONG KONG LTD	**Brokerage**				
Level 35, Three Pacific Place, 1 Queen's Road East, Hong-Kong	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	USD	100,051	78,385	100.00
SG SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	**Brokerage**				
8 Marina Boulevard – #12-01 – Marina Bay financial Centre Tower 1 – 018981 – Singapore – Singapour	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	SGD	99,156	19,757	100.00
ETOILE CAPITAL	**Portfolio management**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	50,400	8,647	100.00
STAR LEASE	**Rental and Real Estate Lease**				
Tour Granite-17 cours Valmy CS50318 92800 PUTEAUX	French Retail Banking	EUR	55,000	121,039	100.00
SG FACTORING SPA	**Factoring**				
Via Trivulzio n. 7 – 20146 Milan – Italie	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	11,801	38,582	100.00
ORPAVIMOB	**Real estate and real estate financing**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	44,253	6,578	100.00
SG AMERICAS OPERATIONAL SERVICES LLC (SGAOS)	**Transversal services company**				
C/O The Corporation Trust Company 1209 Orange Street 19801 Wilmington – Delaware – USA	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	USD	716	44,287	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	**Brokerage on equity market**				
Level 25, 1-7 Bligh Street – NSW 2000 – Sydney – Australie	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	AUD	100,000	(47,437)	100.00
SG AUSTRALIA HOLDINGS LTD	**Portfolio management**				
Level 25, 1-7 Bligh street – NSW 2000 – Sydney – Australie	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	AUD	19,500	492	100.00

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(3) *Financial statements not yet audited for French companies.*

2024

Book value of shares held: Gross (in EUR)	Book value of shares held: Net (in EUR)	Unreimbursed loans and advances made by the Company (in EUR)	Guarantees given by the Company (in EUR)	Revenue excluding tax for the last financial year (local currency) (1)(2)(3)	Net income (gain or loss) for the last financial year (local currency) (1)(3)	Dividends received by the Company during the year (in EUR)	Remarks: Revaluation differences
186,564	186,564	0	260,769	31,270,061	10,473,101	47,766	1 EUR = 140,87095 DZD
							capital = 1 USD
1,573,453	159,227	0	0	(2,716)	(2,819)	0	1 EUR = 1,0389 USD
155,837	155,837	0	0	402	(2,933)	0	
134,273	134,273	0	0	68,723,352	6, 884,489	6,093	1 EUR = 1532,15 KRW
281,549	121,000	604,948	0	25,264	(29,986)	0	
119,992	119,992	55,000	0	10,768	7,025	0	
106,761	104,348	0	0	24,848	(25,009)	0	
223,131	99,285	244,874	0	3,793	(75,238)	8,141	1 EUR = 1,0389 USD
105,125	81,543	0	0	21,280	8,158	0	1 EUR = 1,4164 SGD
57,977	57,977	0	0	9,185	8,082	0	
55,000	55,000	1,005,177	0	0	13,282	0	
46,100	46,100	1,036,329	2,350,000	15,003	5,025	0	
44,253	44,253	0	0	11,599	4,156	2,537	
42,365	42,365	0	0	6,678	33,492	59,479	1 EUR = 1,0389 USD
62,745	31,218	98,378	238,493	8,695	(6,344)	0	1 EUR = 1,6772 AUD
11,839	11,839	0	0	821	498	425	1 EUR = 1,6772 AUD

(In EURk or local currency)

Company/Head Office or Establishment	Activity/Division		Registered capital *(local currency)*[(1)]	Shareholders' equity other than capital *(local currency)*[(1)]	Share of capital held *(in %)*
				2024	
SG SECURITIES ASIA INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD (HONG KONG)	**Investment Banking**				
Level 38, Three Pacific Place, 1 Queen's Road East, Hong-Kong	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	USD	154,972	144,553	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE SFH	**Credit institution**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	375,000	429,361	100.00
BOURSORAMA SA	**Online banking**				
44, rue Traversière – 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt – France	French Retail Banking	EUR	53,577	992,384	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE IMMOBEL	**Online banking**				
11, Rue des Colonies – 1000 Bruxelles – Belgique	French Retail Banking	EUR	18,562	2,006	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE SCF	**Mortgages**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	150,000	160,701	100.00
VALMINVEST	**Office space**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	248,877	14,679	100.00
SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES HOLDING	**Portfolio management**				
17, cours Valmy – 92800 Puteaux – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	12,487	29	100.00
PAYXPERT SERVICES LIMITED	**Enterprise Support Services Delivery**				
30, Churchill place – E14 5RE – Londres – Royaume Uni	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	GBP	0	12,339	99.21
SOCIETE GENERALE INVESTMENTS (UK) LIMITED	**Investment Banking**				
One Bank Street – Canary Wharf – Londres E14 4SG – Royaume-Uni	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	GBP	157,883	120,973	98.96
TREEZOR	**Electronic money institution**				
33, Avenue de Wagram – 75017 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	6,308	17,405	96.09
SOCIETE GENERALE MAURITANIE	**International Retail Banking**				
Ilot A N°652 – Nouakchott – Mauritanie	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	MRU	1,000,000	(140,924)	95.50
FRANFINANCE	**Credit institution**				
53, rue du port – 92000 Nanterre – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	202,912	1,147,529	84.55
BANQUE DE POLYNESIE	**Retail Banking**				
355, boulevard Pomaré, BP 530, 98713 Papeete – Ile de Tahiti – Polynésie française	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	XPF	1,380,000	9,321,958	72.10
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUES EN COTE D'IVOIRE	**International Retail Banking**				
5/7, avenue Joseph Anoma – Abidjan – Côte d'Ivoire	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	XOF	20,004,444	325,364,399	71.84
KOMERCNI BANKA A.S	**International Retail Banking**				
Na Prikope 33 – Building Register number 969 – Prague 1 – République Tchèque	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	CZK	19,004,926	89,031,996	60.35
BRD – GROUPE SOCIETE GENERALE	**International Retail Banking**				
B-dul Ion Mihalache Nr 1 7 – Sector 1 – Bucarest – Roumanie	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	RON	696,902	8,133,109	60.17

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2024							
Book value of shares held		Unreimbursed loans and advances made by the Company *(in EUR)*	Guarantees given by the Company *(in EUR)*	Revenue excluding tax for the last financial year *(local currency)* (1)(2)(3)	Net income (gain or loss) for the last financial year *(local currency)* (1)(3)	Dividends received by the Company during the year *(in EUR)*	Remarks
Gross *(in EUR)*	Net *(in EUR)*						Revaluation differences
146,513	146,513	199,737	0	497,715	194,562	126,531	1 EUR = 1,0389 USD
375,000	375,000	173,778	52,968,198	756,923	77,334	0	
46,100	46,100	11,580,078	0	440,564	53,604	0	
18,561	18,561	0	0	770	453	602	
150,000	150,000	0	17,700,086	35,787	21,433	0	
249,427	249,427	0	0	17,008	10,905	9,497	
237,555	12,516	510	0	0	808	0	
38,250	38,250	0	0	1,872	(2,376)	0	1 EUR = 0,82918 GBP
199,562	199,562	74,886	0	6,980	8,024	0	1 EUR = 0,82918 GBP
87,925	87,925	0	0	24,602	(10,540)	0	
20,361	20,361	392	0	1,396,237	438,016	0	1 EUR = 41,3386 MRU
1,434,280	905,894	10,115,828	191,372	282,228	(8,609)	515,450	
12,397	12,397	306	158,535	7,983,816	2,196,891	10,489	1 EUR = 119,33174 XPF
30,504	30,504	25,050	10,706	258,340,504	103,930,896	53,026	1 EUR = 655,957 XOF
1,391,562	1,391,562	11,236,540	11,779,500	35,160,022	16,995,810	383,603	1 EUR = 25,185 CZK
216,053	216,053	1,166,503	63,857	3,895,066	1,474,926	98,742	1 EUR = 4,9743 RON

(In EURk or local currency)		2024			
Company/Head Office or Establishment	**Activity/Division**		**Registered capital** *(local currency)*[(1)]	**Shareholders' equity other than capital** *(local currency)*[(1)]	**Share of capital held** *(in %)*
SOCIETE GENERALE CAMEROUN	**International Retail Banking**				
78, Avenue Joss – Douala – Cameroun	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	XAF	12,500,000	109,153,789	58.08
GENEFIM	**Real estate lease finance**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	French Retail Banking	EUR	72,779	29,154	57.62
ALD	**Automobile leasing and financing**				
1-3, rue Eugène et Armand Peugeot – Le Corosa – 92500 Rueil Malmaison- France	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	EUR	1,225,441	6,237,923	52.59
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE BANQUES	**International Retail Banking**				
65, avenue Habib Bourguiba – Tunis – Tunisie	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	TND	172,800	581,689	52.34
B) Affiliates (10% to 50% owned by Societe Generale)					
ANTARIUS	**Insurance company**				
Tour D2 – 17 bis, place des Reflets – 92919 Paris la Défense Cedex – France	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	EUR	514,060	37,212	50.00
TRANSACTIS	**Payment**				
1, Boulevard des Bouvets – 92000 – Nanterre – France	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	EUR	46,948	1,088	50.00
SOCIETE SERVICES FIDUCIAIRES	**Pooling of connected machines**				
3, rue du Général Compans – 93500 Pantin – France	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	EUR	39,000	0	33.33
BERNSTEIN NORTH AMERICA HOLDINGS LLC	**Investment Banking**				
C/O The Corporation Trust Company 1209 Orange Street 19801 Wilmington – Delaware – USA	Global Banking and Investor Solutions	USD	342,000	0	33.33
SOGEPARTICIPATIONS	**Portfolio management**				
29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	411,267	306,582	24.58
SOCIETE GENERALE CALÉDONIENNE DE BANQUE	**Retail Banking**				
44, rue de l'Alma - 98848 Nouméa Cedex – Nouvelle Calédonie	International Retail Banking and Financial Services	XPF	1,068,375	16,826,972	20.60
SICOVAM HOLDING	**Portfolio management**				
18, rue Lafayette – 75009 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	10,265	1,019,652	17.90
CREDIT LOGEMENT	**Credit institution**				
50, boulevard Sébastopol – 75003 Paris – France	Corporate Centre	EUR	1,259,850	218,803	16.50

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(3) Financial statements not yet audited for French companies.

2024

Book value of shares held		Unreimbursed loans and advances made by the Company *(in EUR)*	Guarantees given by the Company *(in EUR)*	Revenue excluding tax for the last financial year *(local currency)* (1)(2)(3)	Net income (gain or loss) for the last financial year *(local currency)* (1)(3)	Dividends received by the Company during the year *(in EUR)*	Remarks
Gross *(in EUR)*	Net *(in EUR)*						Revaluation differences
16,940	16,940	0	34,630	103,050,553	23,555,487	13,481	1 EUR = 655,957 XAF
89,846	89,846	0	0	37,650	29,586	10,301	
1,947,662	1,947,662	2,298,164	0	167,735	1,908,661	201,935	
153,211	153,211	0	0	552,682	144,027	4,287	1 EUR = 3,3115 TND
257,407	255,960	0	0	901,168	67,705	32,611	
23,474	23,474	64,890	0	182,845	(187)	0	
13,000	13,000	24,300	0	758	0	0	
184,595	184,595	0	0	155,599	(22,876)	0	1 EUR = 1,0389 USD
234,000	234,000	767,366	0	607,055	599,199	54,078	
16,266	16,266	18,500,825	0	8,556,326	(1,688,678)	5,225	1 EUR = 119,33174 XPF
58,272	58,272	0	0	104,947	103,618	18,619	
209,888	209,888	219,920	0	504,140	111,165	16,272	

TABLE OF SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

(EURk)	Book value of shares held: Gross	Book value of shares held: Net	Unreimbursed loans and advances made by the Company	Guarantees given by the Company	Dividends received during the year	Remarks	
II – INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES							
A) Subsidiaries not included in paragraph 1:							
1°) French subsidiaries	104,728	57,540	6,634,873	322,465	734	Revaluation difference:	1,447
2°) Foreign subsidiaries	92,457	48,924	865,466	21,963	14,207	Revaluation difference:	313
B) Affiliates not included in paragraph 1:							
1°) French companies	20,260	16,312	611	150,000	1,947	Revaluation difference:	0
2°) Foreign companies	11,057	7,950	0	0	0	Revaluation difference:	0

NOTE 8 INFORMATION ON RISKS AND LITIGATION

Every quarter, Societe Generale reviews in detail the disputes presenting a significant risk. These disputes may lead to the recording of a provision if it becomes probable or certain that the Group will incur an outflow of resources for the benefit of a third party without receiving at least the equivalent value in exchange. These provisions for litigations are classified among the Other provisions included in the Provisions item in the liabilities of the balance-sheet.

No detailed information can be disclosed on either the recording or the amount of a specific provision given that such disclosure would likely seriously prejudice the outcome of the disputes in question.

- On 24 October 2012, the Court of Appeal of Paris confirmed the first judgment delivered on 5 October 2010, finding J. Kerviel guilty of breach of trust, fraudulent insertion of data into a computer system, forgery and use of forged documents. J. Kerviel was sentenced to serve a prison sentence of five years, two years of which are suspended, and was ordered to pay 4.9 billion euros in damages to Societe Generale. On 19 March 2014, the Supreme Court confirmed the criminal liability of J. Kerviel. This decision puts an end to the criminal proceedings. On the civil front, on 23 September 2016, the Versailles Court of Appeal rejected J. Kerviel's request for an expert determination of the damage suffered by the bank, and therefore confirmed that the net accounting losses suffered by the Bank as a result of his criminal conduct amount to 4.9 billion euros. It also declared J. Kerviel partially responsible for the damage caused to Societe Generale and sentenced him to pay to Societe Generale 1 million euros. Societe Generale and J. Kerviel did not appeal before the Supreme Court. Societe Generale considers that this decision has no impact on its tax situation. However, as indicated by the Minister of the Economy and Finance in September 2016, the tax authorities have examined the tax consequences of this book loss and indicated that they intended to call into question the deductibility of the loss caused by the actions of J. Kerviel, amounting to 4.9 billion euros. This proposed tax rectification has no immediate effect and will possibly have to be confirmed by an adjustment notice sent by the tax authorities when Societe Generale will be in a position to deduct the tax loss carry forwards arising from the loss from its taxable income. Such a situation will not occur for several years according to the Bank's forecasts. In view of the 2011 opinion of the French Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) and its established case law which was recently confirmed again in this regard, Societe Generale considers that there is no need to call into question the corresponding tax loss carry forwards. In the event that the authorities decide, in due course, to confirm their current position, Societe Generale will not fail to assert its rights before the competent courts. By a decision handed down on 20 September 2018, the Investigation Committee of the reviewing and reassessment Criminal Court has furthermore declared inadmissible the request filed in May 2015 by J. Kerviel against his criminal sentence, confirming the absence of any new element or fact that could justify the reopening of the criminal file.
- On 3 January 2023, Societe Generale Private Banking (Switzerland) ("SGPBS") entered into an agreement to settle litigation in the United States stemming from the Ponzi scheme of Robert Allen Stanford and his affiliates, including Stanford International Bank Limited. On 21 February 2023, the US Receiver and the Official Stanford Investors Committee ("OSIC") filed a motion in US District Court for the Northern District of Texas seeking approval of the settlement. The settlement provides for the payment by SGPBS of 157 million of American dollars in exchange for the release of all claims. During the 7 June 2023 hearing, the Court granted the US Receiver's motion to approve the settlement. This settlement order was appealed by the Joint Liquidators of Stanford International Bank Limited, appointed by the courts of Antigua (the "Joint Liquidators"). The appeal was finally decided by the U.S. Court of Appeal for the Fifth Circuit on 19 September 2024, granting the Antiguan Joint Liquidators' request to exclude them from the scope of the settlement order's injunction prohibiting further litigation against a Societe Generale group entity. The Fifth Circuit remanded the case to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas to modify the settlement order accordingly. The settlement amount that SGPBS must pay is fully covered by a provision in the accounts of Societe Generale S.A. following a financial guarantee provided by Societe Generale S.A. to SGPBS. Each of the other defendant banks in this litigation also announced settlements in the first quarter of 2023 with the US Receiver and OSIC resolving their claims. These settlements were reached in advance of a jury trial that had been scheduled to start on 27 February 2023 (which ultimately did not take place).
  In the same matter, a pre-contentious claim (requête en conciliation) was initiated in Geneva in November 2022 by the Joint Liquidators, representing investors also represented by the US plaintiffs. SGPBS was served with the statement of claim on 20 June 2023 and defends itself against the claims in this proceeding.
- Notwithstanding the agreements reached in 2018 with the US authorities regarding certain London Interbank Offered Rates and the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("the IBOR matter") and the dismissal on 30 November 2021 of the legal proceedings brought by the DOJ in this matter, the Bank responded to information requests received from other authorities, including the Attorneys General of various States of the United States and the New York Department of Financial Services.

  In the United States, Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in putative class actions involving the setting of US Dollar Libor, Japanese Yen Libor, and Euribor rates and trading in instruments indexed to those rates. Societe Generale was also named in several individual (non-class) actions concerning the US Dollar Libor rate. All of these actions, which were pending in the US District Court in Manhattan (the "District Court"), are now definitively terminated.

  As to US Dollar Libor, all claims against Societe Generale have now been dismissed. On 12 May 2023, Societe Generale and two other financial institutions entered into a settlement agreement to resolve a proposed class of over-the-counter (OTC) plaintiffs for a combined 90 million of American dollars. On 17 October 2023, the District Court granted final settlement approval. The remaining USD Libor opt out actions have all been voluntarily dismissed as to Societe Generale, in some cases as a condition of settlements.

  As to Japanese Yen Libor complaint brought by purchasers of Euroyen over-the-counter derivative products, plaintiffs and Societe Generale entered into a settlement agreement on 16 February 2024 to put a final end to this matter. The settlement received final approval from the Court on 18 June 2024. This order is now final, and the litigation is concluded. In the other action related to Japanese Yen Libor, brought by purchasers or sellers of Euroyen derivative contracts on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the District Court granted on 25 September 2020 defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings and dismissed plaintiff's remaining claims. Plaintiff appealed to the Second Circuit. On 18 October 2022, as amended on 8 December 2022, the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's dismissal of plaintiff's claims. On 2 October 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court denied a petition filed by plaintiff that sought review of the Second Circuit's ruling. As a result, the action is now concluded.

As to Euribor, Societe Generale and plaintiffs entered into a settlement agreement to put an end to this class action, which was finally approved by the District Court on 31 October 2023. As a result, this action is now concluded.

In Argentina, Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in litigation brought by a consumer association on behalf of Argentine consumers who held government bonds or other specified instruments that paid interest tied to US Dollar Libor. The allegations concerned violations of Argentine consumer protection law in connection with alleged manipulation of the US Dollar Libor rate. Plaintiff has finally decided, on its own initiative, to discontinue its action against Societe Generale.

- On 10 December 2012, the French Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) rendered two decisions ruling that the "précompte tax" which used to be levied on corporations in France does not comply with EU law and defining a methodology for the reimbursement of the amounts levied by the tax authorities. The procedure defined by the French Supreme Administrative Court nevertheless considerably reduces the amount to be reimbursed. However, Societe Generale purchased in 2005 the "précompte tax" claims of two companies (Rhodia and Suez, now Engie) with a limited recourse on the selling companies. One of the above decisions of the French Supreme Administrative Court relates to Rhodia. Societe Generale has brought proceedings before the French administrative courts.

  Several French companies applied to the European Commission, which considered that the decisions handed down by the Conseil d'Etat on 10 December 2012, which were supposed to implement a judgment of European Union Court of Justice (EUCJ) on 15 September 2011, breached a number of principles of European law. The European Commission subsequently brought infringement proceedings against the French Republic in November 2014, and since then confirmed its position by referring the matter to the EUCJ on 8 December 2016. The EUCJ rendered its judgement on 4 October 2018 and sentenced France on the basis that the Conseil d'Etat disregarded the tax on EU sub-subsidiaries in order to secure the précompte paid erroneously and failed to raise a preliminary question before the EUCJ. With regard to the practical implementation of the decision, Societe Generale has continued to assert its rights with the competent courts and the tax authorities. On 23 June 2020, the Administrative Court of Appeal of Versailles issued a ruling in favour of Engie on our 2002 and 2003 Suez claims and ordered a financial enforcement in our favour. The Court held that the advance payment ("précompte") did not comply with the Parent-Subsidiary Directive. Further to proceedings brought before the Conseil d'Etat, the latter ruled that a question should be raised before the EUCJ in order to obtain a preliminary ruling on this issue. The EUCJ has confirmed on 12 May 2022 that the précompte did not comply with the Parent-Subsidiary Directive. The Conseil d'Etat, by an Engie judgment of 30 June 2023 took note of this incompatibility and confirmed the decision held by the Administrative Court of Appeal of Versailles with respect to the 2002 year, but referred the examination of the 2003 year to this same Court, which confirmed on 9 January 2024 the partial relief granted by the administration in the course of the proceedings. Societe Generale lodged an appeal that was not admitted by the Conseil d'Etat by a decision of 23 December 2024 definitively putting a definitive end to the litigation relating to the 2002 and 2003 claims. In parallel, a compensation litigation in relation to the Rhodia claim and the Suez claims relating to the 1999 and 2001 financial years was brought in March 2023 before the European Commission and the Paris Administrative Court of Appeal.

- Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in a putative class action alleging violations of US antitrust laws and the CEA in connection with its involvement in the London Gold Market Fixing. The action is brought on behalf of persons or entities that sold physical gold, sold gold futures contracts traded on the CME, sold shares in gold ETFs, sold gold call options traded on CME, bought gold put options traded on CME, sold over-the-counter gold spot or forward contracts or gold call options, or bought over-the-counter gold put options. Societe Generale, along with three other defendants, has reached a settlement to resolve this action for 50 million of American dollars. By order dated 13 January 2022, the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. The final fairness hearing was held on 5 August 2022, and the settlement received final approval by order dated 8 August 2022. This matter is now concluded. Although Societe Generale's share of the settlement is not public, it was not material from a financial perspective. Societe Generale, along with other financial institutions, is also named as a defendant in two putative class actions in Canada (in the Ontario Superior Court in Toronto and Quebec Superior Court in Quebec City) involving similar claims. Societe Generale is defending the claims.

- Since August 2015, various former and current employees of the Societe Generale Group have been under investigation by German criminal prosecution and tax authorities for their alleged participation in the so called "CumEx" patterns in connection with withholding tax on dividends on German shares. These investigations relate inter alia to a fund administered by SGSS GmbH proprietary trading activities and transactions carried out on behalf of clients. The Group entities respond to the requests of the German authorities.

  Societe Generale Group entities may also be exposed to claims by third parties, including German tax offices, and become party to legal disputes initiated by clients involved in proceedings against the German tax administration.

- Societe Generale and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in an action pending in the US Bankruptcy Court in Manhattan brought by the Trustee appointed for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BLMIS). The action is similar to those brought by the BLMIS Trustee against numerous institutions and seeks recovery of amounts allegedly received by the Societe Generale entities indirectly from BLMIS through so-called "feeder funds" that were invested in BLMIS and from which the Societe Generale entities received redemptions. The suit alleges that the amounts that the Societe Generale entities received are avoidable and recoverable under the US Bankruptcy Code and New York state law. The BLMIS Trustee seeks to recover, in the aggregate, approximately 150 million of American dollars from the Societe Generale entities. The Societe Generale entities are defending the action. In decisions dated 22 November 2016 and 3 October 2018, the Court rejected most of the claims brought by the BLMIS Trustee. The Trustee appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. By order dated 25 February 2019, the Second Circuit vacated the judgements and remanded for further proceedings. On 1 June 2020, the United States Supreme Court denied Defendant-Appellees' petition for a writ of certiorari. The case is now before the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings. The Societe Generale defendants filed a motion to dismiss on 29 April 2022. The motion was denied by order dated 7 October 2022. Proceeding is still pending.

- On 10 July 2019, Societe Generale was named as a defendant in a litigation filed in the US District Court in Miami by plaintiffs seeking compensation under the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (Libertad) Act of 1996 (known as the Helms-Burton Act) stemming from the expropriation by the Cuban government in 1960 of Banco Nunez in which they are alleged to have held an interest. Plaintiff claims damages from Societe Generale under the terms of this statute. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on 24 September 2019 adding three other banks as defendants and adding several new factual allegations as to Societe Generale. Societe Generale filed a motion to dismiss, which was fully briefed as of 10 January 2020. While the motion to dismiss was pending, plaintiffs filed an unopposed motion on 29 January 2020, to transfer the case to federal court in Manhattan, which the court granted on 30 January 2020. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint on 11 September 2020, in which it dropped the three other banks as defendants, added a different bank as an additional defendant, and added as additional plaintiffs who purport to be heirs of the founders of Banco Nunez. The court granted Societe Generale's motion to dismiss on 22 December 2021 but permitted plaintiffs to replead their claims. On 25 February 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on 11 April 2022, Societe Generale filed its motion to dismiss. By order entered 30 March 2023, the court granted Societe Generale's motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs have appealed. On 7 January 2025, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the lower court's dismissal of this action.
- On 9 November 2020, Societe Generale was named as a defendant, together with another bank, in a similar Helms-Burton litigation filed in the US District Court in Manhattan (Pujol I) by the purported heirs of former owners, and personal representatives of estates of heirs or former owners, of Banco Pujol, a Cuban bank alleged to have been confiscated by the Cuban government in 1960. On 27 January 2021, Societe Generale filed a motion to dismiss. In response, as permitted by the judge's rules, plaintiffs chose to file an amended complaint and did so on 26 February 2021. Societe Generale filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on 19 March 2021, which was granted by the court on 24 November 2021. The court permitted plaintiffs to replead their claims. On 4 February 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on 14 March 2022, Societe Generale filed its motion to dismiss, which was granted by the court on 23 January 2023. On 7 January 2025, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the lower court's dismissal of this action.

  On 16 March 2021, Societe Generale was named as a defendant, together with another bank, in a nearly identical Helms-Burton litigation filed in the US District Court in Manhattan (Pujol II) by the personal representative of one of the purported heirs to Banco Pujol who is also a plaintiff in Pujol I. The case was stayed pending developments in Pujol I. At the parties' request, following dismissal of Pujol I, the court lifted the stay on Pujol II and entered an order dismissing the case for the same reasons it dismissed Pujol I. Plaintiff has appealed. The 7 January 2025 decision by the Second Circuit also applies to Pujol II.
- In the context of the sale of its Polish subsidiary Euro Bank to Bank Millennium on 31 May 2019 and of the indemnity granted to the latter against certain risks, Societe Generale continues to monitor the evolution of court cases related to CHF-denominated or CHF-indexed loans issued by Euro Bank. The reserve in this matter in Societe Generale SA's accounts takes into consideration the increase in the number of court cases regarding the loans subject of the sale and the substance of the decisions handed down by Polish courts.
- Like other financial institutions, Societe Generale is subject to audits by the tax authorities regarding its securities lending/borrowing activities as well as equity and index derivatives activities. The 2017 to 2022 audited years are subject to tax adjustments of proposals for fiscal years 2017 to 2021 in respect of the application of a withholding tax. These proposals are contested by Société Générale. Given the significance of the matter, on 30 March 2023, the French Banking Federation has brought proceedings against the tax administration's doctrine. In this respect, on 8 December 2023, the French Conseil d'Etat ruled that the tax authorities may not extend the dividend withholding tax beyond its statutory scope, except if taxpayers engaged in an abusive behavior ("abus de droit"), thereby characterising the tax administration's position based on the concept of beneficial owner as illegal. French tax authorities are now focused on the abuse of law doctrine as a legal basis for the reassessed years and should, as a principle, perform a transaction per transaction analysis. In addition, further to raids conducted by the "parquet national financier" at the end of March 2023 at the premises of five banks in Paris, among which Societe Generale, the latter has been informed that it was subject to a preliminary investigation pertaining to the same issue. Societe Generale is defending the action.
- On 19 August 2022, a Russian fertiliser company, EuroChem North West-2 ("EuroChem"), a wholly owned subsidiary of EuroChem AG, filed a claim against Societe Generale S.A. and its Milan branch ("Societe Generale") before English courts. This claim relates to five on-demand bonds that Societe Generale issued to EuroChem in connection with a construction project in Kingisepp, Russia. On 4 August 2022, EuroChem made demands under the guarantees. Societe Generale explained it was unable to honour the claims due to international sanctions directly impacting the transactions, an assessment which EuroChem disputes. Societe Generale filed its defence submissions on 1 November 2022, to which EuroChem replied on 19 December 2022. Procedural timetables were notably discussed during several procedural hearings. As things currently stand, the trial (if any) is expected to take place in June 2025.
- SG Americas Securities, LLC ("SGAS") received a request for information in December 2022 from the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") focused on compliance with record-keeping requirements in connection with business-related communications on messaging platforms that were not approved by the firm. On 28 March 2023, SGAS and Societe Generale received a similar request from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). These inquiries follow a number of regulatory settlements in 2022 with other firms covering similar matters. SGAS reached a settlement with the SEC, announced on 8 August 2023, and agreed to pay a penalty of 35 million of American dollars, take certain remedial actions, and engage an independent compliance consultant. Societe Generale and SGAS reached a settlement with the CFTC, also announced on August 8, 2023, and agreed to pay a penalty of 75 million of American dollars and take certain remedial actions.

6.7 STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report includes information specifically required by European regulations or French law, such as information about the appointment of Statutory Auditors. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Société Générale
29, Boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris, France

To the Shareholders,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Société Générale for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French accounting principles.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

Basis for opinion

AUDIT FRAMEWORK

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors relating to the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

INDEPENDENCE

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the independence rules provided for in the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) and the French Code of Ethics (*Code de déontologie*) for Statutory Auditors for the period from 1 January 2024 to the date of our report, and, in particular, we did not provide any non-audit services prohibited by Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.

Justification of assessments – Key audit matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were the most significant in our audit of the financial statements, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed as part of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and therefore contributed to the opinion we formed as expressed above. We do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the financial statements.

MEASUREMENT OF IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS ON CUSTOMER LOANS

(See Notes 2.3 and 2.6 to the financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
The Company could be exposed to a potential loss if the customer or counterparty is unable to meet their financial commitments. Without waiting for a credit risk to be confirmed, the Company recognises collective provisions for credit risk on performing and underperforming loans, and individual impairment on doubtful loans when this risk is confirmed. At 31 December 2024, total outstanding customer loans exposed to credit risk amounted to €354,456 million, while the total corresponding impairment stood at €2,536 billion and provisions at €1,873 million. Collective provisions are assessed using models based on risk inputs (default probabilities, losses in the event of default, exposures, etc.) and internal analyses of the credit rating of each counterparty or sector. Doubtful loans are impaired on an individual or statistical basis. This impairment is calculated by management based on estimated future recoverable cash flows, taking into account any collateral called up or liable to be called up. To take account of recent economic trends and the geopolitical context, the measurement of provisions and impairment involves significant judgement and the use of assumptions by management, in particular to: ■ establish the macroeconomic scenarios that are incorporated into the models used to estimate collective provisions; ■ classify outstanding loans (performing, underperforming, doubtful or non-performing), taking into account any significant deterioration in credit risk; ■ update the models and assumptions as well as the adjustments (expert or sectoral) underlying the expected credit losses (performing or underperforming loans); ■ determine the likelihood of recovery for doubtful loans. Given the significant judgement exercised by management and the uncertainties involved in the estimates, we deemed the measurement of provisions and impairment to be a key audit matter.	In response to this risk, our work involved: ■ reviewing the governance framework for the process of determining classifications, ratings, and provisions and impairment; ■ assessing the design and effectiveness of the internal control system relating to the process of measuring provisions and impairment on customer loans; ■ with the support of our IT audit experts, testing, using sampling techniques, general IT controls and automatic controls relating to the measurement of provisions and impairment; ■ with the support of our credit risk experts, assessing the appropriateness of the models, assumptions and macroeconomic scenarios used to measure collective provisions; ■ verifying the correct documentation and justification of the main sectoral adjustments and assessments of experts recognised by the Group; ■ carrying out independent calculations of collective provisions using sampling techniques; ■ for a selection of provisions determined on the basis of experts' assessments, assessing the level of impairment recorded in the financial statements. We also assessed the appropriateness of the information relating to provisions and impairment on customer loans disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

VALUATION OF UNLISTED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(See Notes 2.1, 2.2 and 3.2 to the financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
As part of its trading activities, Société Générale holds trading financial instruments for trading purposes which are recognised in the balance sheet at market value. Market value is determined according to different approaches depending on the type of instrument and its complexity, in particular (i) using valuation models based on market inputs observable in active markets; and (ii) using valuation models based on unobservable inputs. If necessary, the valuations obtained may be supplemented using discounts calculated according to the relevant financial instruments and associated risks in order to take into account specific trading, liquidity or counterparty risks. At 31 December 2024, the value of trading securities represented €189,185 million, that of derivatives with a positive fair value €33,833 million and that of derivatives with a negative fair value €12,520 million. In light of the materiality of the positions and the judgement used by management to determine valuation inputs and models, we deemed the measurement of financial instruments not listed in an active market held for trading purposes to be a key audit matter.	We familiarised ourselves with the processes, governance and existing control procedures within Société Générale with regard to the valuation of financial instruments not listed in an active market held for trading purposes. We tested the effectiveness of the controls we deemed key to our audit, in particular those relating to: ■ the independent approval and regular review by management of the risks, the valuation models and corresponding adjustments; ■ the Finance Department's independent verification of the market inputs in accordance with the methodologies defined by the Company. In addition, with the assistance of our valuation specialists and using sampling techniques, we: ■ reviewed the assumptions and inputs used in value adjustment methodologies and valuation models; ■ performed independent counter valuations; and ■ reviewed any differences in margin calls with the Company's counterparties so as to assess the appropriateness of the valuations. In addition, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements with respect to the valuation of financial instruments.

ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL AND TAX RISKS

(See Notes 2.6.3 and 8 to the financial statements.)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
The Company is involved in certain legal, regulatory and tax disputes and proceedings. At 31 December 2024, other provisions for risks and expenses amounted to €926 million and provisions for tax adjustments to €25 million. The situation and progress of the various ongoing disputes and proceedings are reviewed by management to assess the need to set aside provisions and to evaluate the amount. Given the complexity of certain proceedings, the significant degree of judgement exercised by management in assessing risks, and the financial consequences for the Company, we deemed the assessment of legal and tax risks to be a key audit matter.	Our approach involved: ▪ reviewing the tools and systems for identifying, assessing and accounting for legal and tax risks; ▪ conducting interviews with the Company's legal and tax departments and those in relevant roles to monitor the development of the main ongoing legal proceedings; ▪ interviewing the lawyers in charge of the most significant proceedings; ▪ obtaining and reviewing analyses prepared by management and, where necessary, the Company's external legal and tax advisors on major disputes; ▪ assessing, based on these resources, the reasonableness of the assumptions used to determine the amount of provisions raised. We also examined the appropriateness of the disclosures relating to legal and tax risks in the financial statements.

VALUATION OF EQUITY SECURITIES, OTHER LONG-TERM SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES

(See Notes 2.1.2 and 2.6.2 to the financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Equity securities, other long-term securities and investments in related parties are recognised on the balance sheet at a net carrying amount of €23,480 million (including €3,669 million of impairment). The recoverable amount is assessed at the value in use determined, for each security, using a valuation method based on available information such as equity, business plans drawn up by the entities and the average stock market price over the last three months (for listed investments). Given the sensitivity of the models used to changes in the data and the assumptions underlying the estimated values, we deemed the valuation of equity securities, other long-term securities and investments in related parties to be a key audit matter.	Our work involved: ▪ reviewing the control procedures relating to impairment tests performed on equity securities, other long-term securities and investments in related parties; ▪ assessing, using sampling techniques, the justification for the valuation methods and data used by management to estimate values in use; ▪ assessing the consistency of the business plans drawn up by the entities' financial departments with our knowlege of the businesses; ▪ critically analysing the main assumptions and inputs used, with respect to available internal and external information; ▪ testing, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the calculation of values in use used by the Company. Lastly, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures on equity securities, other long-term equity securities and investments in related parties published in the notes to the financial statements.

RECOVERABILITY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS IN FRANCE

(See Notes 1.4 and 5 to the financial statements)

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforwards are recognised in the amount of €1,715 million at 31 December 2024, and more specifically €1,629 million for the France tax group. As indicated in Note 5 "Taxes" to the financial statements, the Company calculates deferred taxes at the level of each tax entity and recognises deferred tax assets when it is probable that the tax entity concerned will generate future taxable profits against which temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards can be offset, within a given timeframe. In addition, as indicated in Notes 5 "Taxes" and 8 "Information on Risks and Litigation" to the financial statements, certain tax loss carryforwards are contested by the French tax authorities and are therefore liable to be called into question. Given the importance of the assumptions used to assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets in France, particularly on future taxable profits, and the judgement exercised by management in this respect, we deemed this issue to be a key audit matter.	In response to this risk, we assessed the Company's ability to use its tax loss carryforwards generated at 31 December 2024 in the future, particularly with regard to anticipated future taxable profits in France. In particular, our work involved: ▪ understanding the governance structure and control system for estimating future taxable profits; ▪ reviewing the 2025 budget forecast prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors, and the assumptions underlying the medium-term projections which take into account the expected impacts of transactions known at the reporting date; ▪ comparing projected results for prior years with actual results for the years in question; ▪ reviewing the sensitivity analyses carried out by the Company on the main inputs used in the estimates; ▪ reviewing the Company's position with the help of our specialists, in particular by noting the opinions of its external tax advisers concerning the tax loss carryforwards in France that have been challenged in part by the French tax authorities. We also examined the appropriateness of the disclosures published by the Company in respect of deferred tax assets in Note 5 "Taxes" to the financial statements.

GENERAL IT CONTROLS RELATED TO MARKET ACTIVITIES

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
The markets activities of the Global Banking & Investment Solutions (GBIS) division account for a significant proportion of the Company's earnings and balance sheet. These business activities are highly complex in operational terms, given the nature of the financial instruments used, the volume of transactions completed and the use of numerous interdependent IT systems. In this context, the implementation of general IT controls within the systems used to prepare financial information is a key audit matter.	In response to this risk, we assessed, with the help of our IT specialists, the effectiveness of general IT controls within applications associated with market activities considered key to the preparation of the financial statements. Our work consisted primarily in: ▪ obtaining an understanding of the systems, processes and controls that contribute to the production of accounting information; ▪ testing, using sampling techniques, controls related to the management of access rights to IT systems, change and development management, the management of IT operations and the handling of incidents.

Specific verifications

In accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have also performed the specific verifications required by French legal and regulatory provisions.

INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE MANAGEMENT REPORT AND IN THE OTHER DOCUMENTS PROVIDED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have no matters to report as to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the Board of Directors' management report and in the other documents provided to the shareholders with respect to the Company's financial position and the financial statements, with the exception of the following matters.

Concerning the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information about payment terms referred to in Article D.441-6 of the French Commercial Code, we have the following matters to report:

As indicated in the management report, this information does not include banking transactions and related transactions, as the Company has decided that such transactions do not fall within the scope of the required information to provide.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We attest that the corporate governance section of the Board of Directors' management report sets out the information required by Articles L.225-37-4, L.22-10-10 and L.22-10-9 of the French Commercial Code.

Concerning the information given in accordance with the requirements of Article L.22-10-9 of the French Commercial Code relating to remuneration and benefits paid or awarded to corporate officers and any other commitments made in their favour, we have verified its consistency with the financial statements or with the underlying information used to prepare these financial statements, and, where applicable, with the information obtained by the Company from controlled companies within its scope of consolidation. Based on this work, we attest to the accuracy and fair presentation of this information.

Concerning the information given in accordance with the requirements of Article L.22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code relating to those items the Company has deemed liable to have an impact in the event of a takeover bid or exchange offer, we have verified its consistency with the underlying documents that were disclosed to us. Based on this work, we have no matters to report with regard to this information.

OTHER INFORMATION

In accordance with French law, we have verified that the required information concerning the identity of shareholders and holders of the voting rights has been properly disclosed in the management report.

Other verifications and information pursuant to legal and regulatory requirements

PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

In accordance with professional standards applicable to the Statutory Auditors' procedures for annual and consolidated financial statements presented according to the European single electronic reporting format, we have verified that the presentation of the financial statements to be included in the annual financial report referred to in paragraph I of Article L.451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*) and prepared under the Chief Executive Officer's responsibility, complies with this format, as defined by European Delegated Regulation No. 2019/815 of 17 December 2018.

On the basis of our work, we conclude that the presentation of the financial statements to be included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic reporting format.

APPOINTMENT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

We were appointed Statutory Auditors of Société Générale by the Annual General Meeting held on 22 May 2024 for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and KPMG SA.

At 31 December 2024, PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and KPMG SA. were in the first year of their engagement.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view in accordance with French accounting principles, and for implementing the internal control procedures it deems necessary for the preparation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless it expects to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit and Internal Control Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as, where applicable, any internal audit systems, relating to accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors relating to the audit of the financial statements

OBJECTIVE AND AUDIT APPROACH

Our role is to issue a report on the financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions taken by users on the basis of these financial statements.

As specified in Article L.821-55 of the French Commercial Code, our audit does not include assurance on the viability or quality of the Company's management.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the Statutory Auditors exercise professional judgement throughout the audit. They also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of the internal control procedures relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and the related disclosures in the notes to the financial statements;
- assess the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the Statutory Auditors conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or are inadequate, to issue a qualified opinion or a disclaimer of opinion;
- evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements and assess whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

REPORT TO THE AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

We hereby submit a report to the Audit and Internal Control Committee which includes, in particular, a description of the scope of the audit and the audit programme implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report any significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

Our report to the Audit and Internal Control Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were the most significant for the audit of the financial statements and which constitute the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit and Internal Control Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France, as defined in particular in Articles L.821-27 to L.821-34 of the French Commercial Code and in the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss any risks to our independence and the related safeguard measures with the Audit and Internal Control Committee.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, 12 March 2025

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		KPMG SA
Emmanuel Benoist	Ridha Ben Chamek	Guillaume Mabille

7

SHARE, SHARE CAPITAL AND LEGAL INFORMATION

7.1 THE SOCIETE GENERALE SHARE

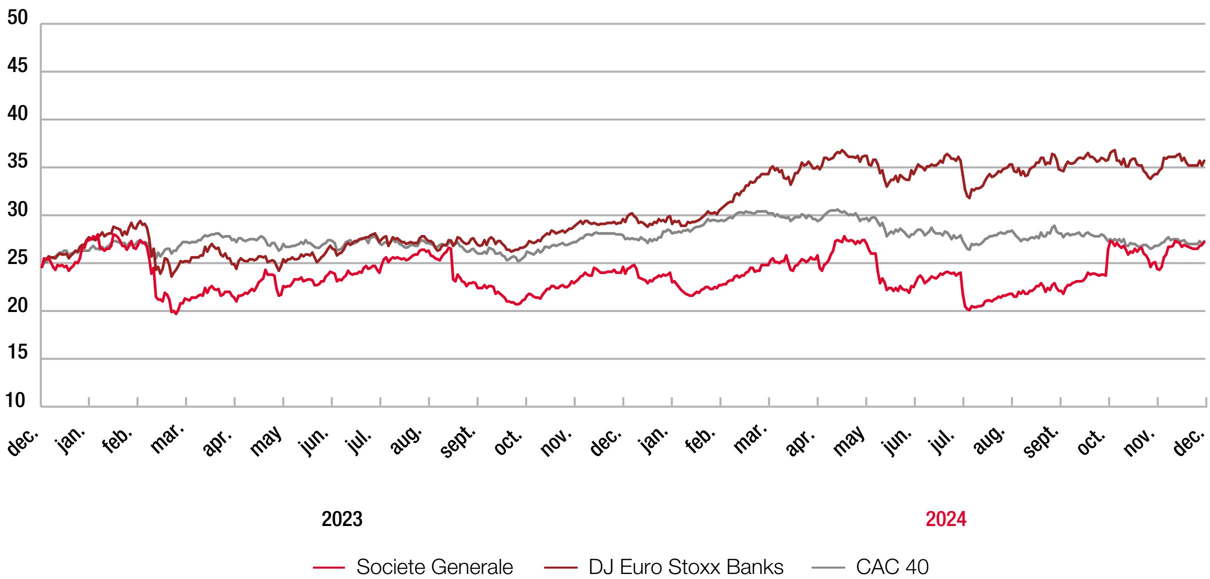
7.1.1 STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE

Societe Generale's share price increased by 13.0% between 31 december 2023 and 31 december 2024, closing at 27.16 euros as at 31 December 2024. This performance can be compared over the same period to an increase of 23.4% for the Eurozone bank index (DJ EURO STOXX BANK) and to a decrease of 2.2% for the CAC 40 index.

As of 31 December 2024, the Societe Generale Group's market capitalisation stood at EUR 21.7 billion, ranking 29th among CAC 40 stocks (31st as at 31 December 2023), 24th in terms of free float (28th as at 31 December 2023) and 12th among Eurozone banks (12th as at 31 December 2023).

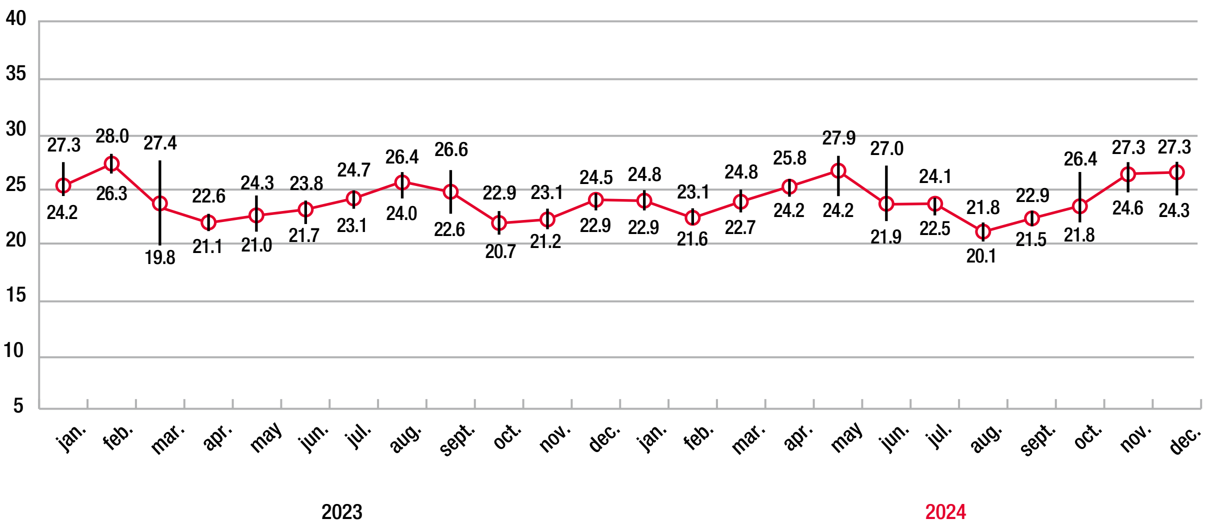
The market on which the Group's shares are traded remained highly liquid in 2024, with an average daily trading volume of EUR 77.7 million, representing a daily capital rotation ratio of 0.41% (versus 0.47% in 2023). In value terms, Societe Generale's shares were the 16th most actively traded on the CAC 40 index.

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE (BASE: SOCIETE GENERALE SHARE PRICE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022)



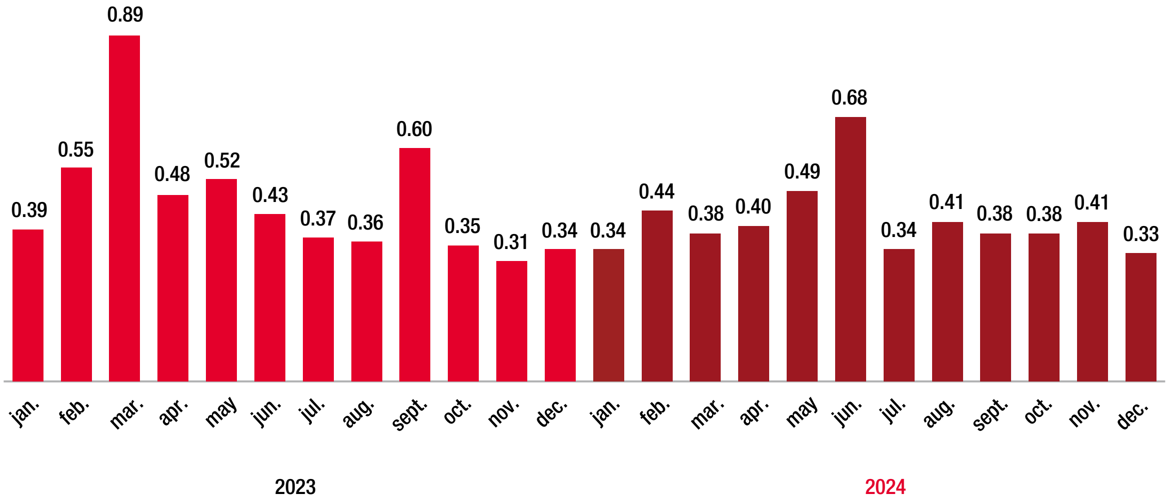
Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon

MONTHLY TRENDS IN SG'S SHARE PRICE (AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE IN EUROS)



Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon

TRADING VOLUMES (AVERAGE DAILY TRADING VOLUMES AS A PERCENTAGE OF SHARE CAPITAL)



Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

7.1.2 TOTAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table shows the cumulative and annualised average total return on investment for Societe Generale shareholders over different time periods ending 31 December 2024.

Duration of shareholding	Date	Cumulative total return*	Annualised average total return*
Since privatisation	8th July 1987	717.3%	5.8%
15 years	31st December 2009	-3.6%	-0.2%
10 years	31st December 2014	23.7%	2.1%
5 years	31st December 2019	6.0%	1.2%
4 years	31st December 2020	93.2%	17.9%
3 years	31st December 2021	6.6%	2.2%
2 years	31st December 2022	28.6%	13.4%
1 year	31st December 2023	16.8%	16.8%

* *Total return = capital gain + net dividend reinvested in shares.*

Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon

7.1.3 STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The Societe Generale share is listed on the Paris Stock Exchange (deferred settlement market, continuous trading group A, ISIN code FR0000130809) and is also traded in the United States under an American Depository Receipt (ADR) programme.

7.1.4 STOCK MARKET INDICES

Societe Generale share is listed in the CAC 40, STOXX All Europe 100, Euronext 100, MSCI PAN EURO, FTSE4Good Global and ASPI Eurozone indices.

7.1.5 2024 SHAREHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

The Societe Generale's Board of Directors approved the distribution policy for 2024 involving the distribution of 2.18 euros per share, equivalent to EUR 1,740 million, of which EUR 872 million in the form of share buybacks. A cash dividend of EUR 1.09 per share will be proposed to the General Meeting of 20 May 2025. The dividend detachment will take place on 26 May 2025 and payment will occur from 28 May 2025.

The share buyback programme, which was initiated on 10 February 2025, and the subsequent capital reduction, aim also, and in priority, at fully offsetting the dilutive impact of the future capital increase as part of the next Group Employee Share Ownership Plan, the principle of which was adopted by the Board of Directors on February 5, 2025.

7.1.6 HISTORY OF SHAREHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net dividends *(in EUR/share)*	1.09(7)	0.90(6)	1.70(5)	1.65(4)	0.55(3)
Share buyback *(EUR/share equivalent)*	1.09(7)	0.35(6)	0.55(5)	1.10(4)	0.55(3)
Payout ratio *(%)*(1)	50%	41%	37%	50%	-
Net yield *(%)*(2)	8.0%	5.2%	9.6%	9.1%	-

(1) Since 2023, the distribution is calculated on the basis of the Group Net Income restated from the interest on deeply and undated subordinated notes and non-cash items that have no impact on the CET 1 ratio.

(2) Based on closing price at end-December.

(3) 2020 shareholder distribution of EUR 1.10 per share, including a dividend in cash of EUR 0.55 per share and a share buyback programme equivalent to EUR 0.55 per share. The dividend per ordinary share and the pay-out rate were fixed on the basis of the 2019 and 2020 results restated for items not affecting the CET1 ratio, pursuant to European Central Bank's recommendations. On this basis, the pay-out ratio is 14.2%.

(4) 2021 shareholder distribution of EUR 2.75 per share including a dividend in cash of EUR 1.65 per share and a share buyback programme, for around EUR 914 million, equivalent to EUR 1.10 per share.

(5) 2022 shareholder distribution of EUR 2.25 per share including a dividend in cash of EUR 1.70 per share and a share buyback programme, equivalent to EUR 0.55 per share, ~EUR 440 million.

(6) 2023 shareholder distribution of EUR 1.25 per share including a dividend in cash of EUR 0.90 per share and a share buyback programme, equivalent to EUR 0.35 per share, ~EUR 280 million.

(7) Proposed 2024 shareholder distribution of EUR 2.18 per share including a dividend in cash of EUR 1.09 per share (subject to the General Meeting on 20 May 2025) and a share buyback programme of ~EUR 872 million, equivalent to EUR 1.09 per share .

Stock market data	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Share capital *(number of outstanding shares)*	800,316,777	802,979,942	849,883,778	853,371,494	853,371,494
Market capitalisation *(In EURbn)*	21.7	19.3	20.0	25.8	14.5
Earnings per share *(In EUR)*	4.38	2.17	1.50*	5.97	-1.01
Book value per share at year-end *(In EUR)*	74.97	71.45	71.14*	68.72	62.36*
Share price *(In EUR)*					
high	*27.85*	*28.03*	*36.8*	*30.3*	*31.9*
low	*20.11*	*19.75*	*19.2*	*15.4*	*10.9*
closing	*27.16*	*24.03*	*23.5*	*30.2*	*17.0*

* *Amounts restated compared with the financial statements published.*

7.2 INFORMATION ON SHARE CAPITAL

7.2.1 SHARE CAPITAL

As of 1 January 2025, Societe Generale paid-up share capital amounted to EUR 1,000,395,971.25 and comprised 800,316,777 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.25 per share.

As part of the Group's capital market activities, transactions may be carried out involving indices or underlying assets with a Societe Generale share component. These transactions do not impact the Group's future share capital base .

7.2.2 SHARE BUYBACKS AND TREASURY SHARES

As of 31st December 2024, Societe Generale held 3,818,838 of treasury shares, representing 0.48% of its share capital.

7.2.3 BREAKDOWN OF SHSHARE CAPITAL AND VOTING RIGHTS OVER THREE YEARS

	31.12.2024[1]				31.12.2023[2]			31.12.2022[3]		
	Number of shares	% of capital	% of voting rights[4]	% of voting rights exercisable at GM[4]	Number of shares	% of capital	% of voting rights[4]	Number of shares	% of capital	% of voting rights[4]
Employee shareholding - savings plans[5]	81,839,038	10.23%	16.28%	16.35%	79,044,623	9.84%	14.94%	67,397,757	7.93%	13.20%
BlackRock, Inc.	44,183,016	5.52%	4.99%	5.01%	46,608,395	5.80%	5.31%	64,827,548	7.63%	7.00%
The Capital Group Companies, Inc.	18,515,088	2.31%	2.09%	2.10%	18,250,599	2.27%	2.08%	13,723,111	1.61%	1.48%
Amundi	25,107,579	3.14%	2.83%	2.85%	27,485,814	3.42%	3.13%	45,673,838	5.37%	4.93%
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	17,404,648	2.17%	2.61%	2.62%	19,792,309	2.46%	2.91%	18,582,218	2.19%	2.62%
BNPP AM	14,504,617	1.81%	1.73%	1.74%	23,399,058	2.91%	2.75%	20,558,422	2.42%	2.22%
Free float	594,943,953	74.34%	69.04%	69.34%	581,663,134	72.44%	68.11%	570,383,868	67.11%	63.28%
Treasury shares	3,818,838	0.48%	0.43%	0.00%	6,736,010	0.84%	0.77%	48,737,016	5.73%	5.26%
TOTAL	**800,316,777**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**802,979,942**	**100%**	**100%**	**849,883,778**	**100%**	
Calculation base		800,316,777	885,779,955	881,961,117		802,979,942	877,042,414		849,883,778	926,181,244

(1) As of 31 December 2024, the share of European shareholders in the capital is estimated at 37 %.

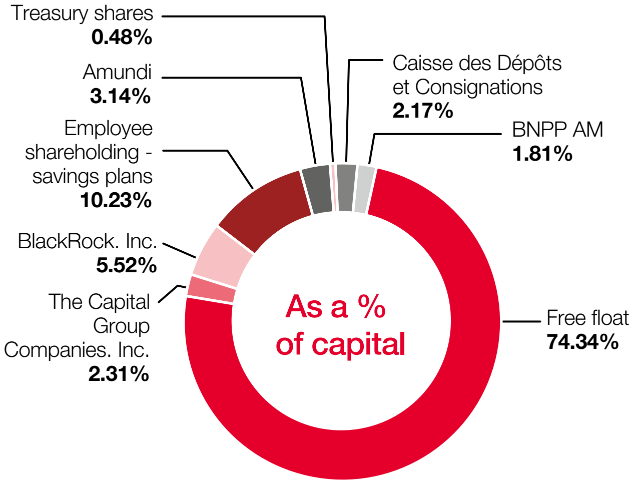
(2) As of 31 December 2023, the share of European shareholders in the capital is estimated at 43 %.

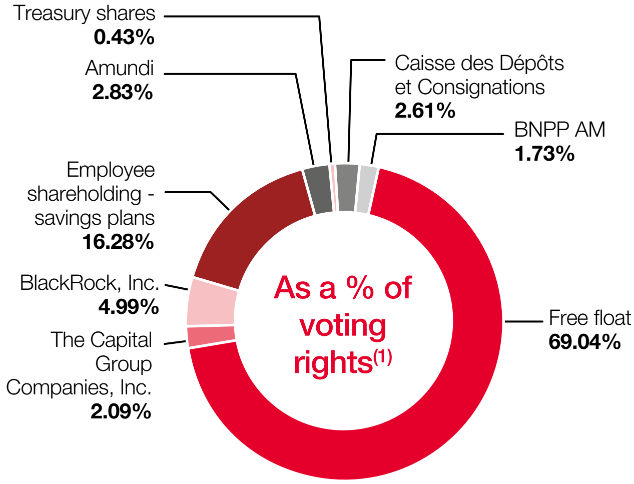
(3) As of 31 December 2022, the share of European institutional shareholders in the capital was estimated at 41%.

(4) In accordance with Article 223-11 of the AMF's General Regulations, while voting rights are attached to share buybacks and treasury shares to calculate the total number of voting rights, but these shares do not give the right to vote at General Meetings.

(5) Since January 1, 2021, the voting rights relating to the Société Générale shares included in the FCPE "Société Générale Actionnariat (Fonds E)" are exclusively exercised individually by the unitholders and for the fractional units forming fractional rights, by the Supervisory Board of this fund.

The table above lists the shareholders who have issued a legal threshold-crossing declaration and those who have recently issued a statutory threshold-crossing declaration (since 19 May 2020).





(1) *From 2006 and in accordance with Article 223-11 of the AMF's General Regulations, while voting rights are attached to share buybacks and treasury shares to calculate the total number of voting rights, but these shares do not give the right to vote at General Meetings.*

7.2.4 SHARE BUYBACKS

The General Meeting of 22 May 2024 authorised the Company to buy or sell its own shares with a view to (i) cancelling bought-back shares, (ii) granting, covering and honouring any free shares allocation plan, employee savings plan and any form of allocation for the benefit of employees and company officers of the Company or affiliated companies, (iii) granting shares when rights attached to convertible securities are exercised, (iv) holding and subsequently using shares in exchange or as payment for acquisitions, and executing a liquidity contract.

Share buyback programme, excluding liquidity contract

During 2024, Societe Generale purchased:

- 11,718,771 shares (EUR 279.8 million) for the purpose of cancelling them under the Group's shareholder return policy. The share buyback took place from 27th May to 25th June 2024 included, for an average price of EUR 23.87.

The transaction fees amounted to EUR 0.8 million.

The detailed and aggregated transactions are available on the Group website, within the Chapter 6 "Regulated information".

The Group performed on 23 September 2024 a capital reduction by cancelling 11,718,771 of its owned shares (EUR 279.8 million). These owned shares cancellation followed on from the share buybacks carried out for cancellation purposes. These buybacks took place from 27 May to 25 June 2024 included.

Liquidity contract

Under the liquidity contract implemented on 22 August 2011, Societe Generale acquired 3,652,102 shares in 2024, with a value of EUR 87.8 million and sold 3,652,102 shares with a value of EUR 87.9 million.

The liquidity contract was temporarily suspended from 27th May to 25th June 2024 throughout the shares buyback period.

At 31 December 2024, the liquidity contract held 0 shares.

FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Purchases			Cancellation/Transfers/Disposals				
From 1 January to 31 December 2024	Number	Average price	Amount	Number	Average price	Amount	Average price	Disposal/ transfer price
Cancellation	11,718,771	23.87	279,777,287	11,718,771	23.87	279,777,287		
Acquisitions								
Allocation to employees and company officers				2,917,172	31.26	91,191,716		
Liquidity contract	3,652,102	24.05	87,825,100	3,652,102	24.05	87,825,100	24.06	87,855,140
TOTAL	**15,370,873**	**23.92**	**367,602,387**	**18,288,045**	**25.09**	**458,794,103**	**24.06**	**87,855,140**

VALUE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

Percentage of directly or indirectly held capital	**0.48%**
Number of shares cancelled over the last 24 months	71,171,281
Number of shares held directly	3,818,838
Book value of shares held directly	102,650,845 EUR
Market value of shares held directly(1)	103,719,640 EUR

(1) The current value is equal to the average share price of the last month for available-for-sale listed securities.

As of 31.12.2024	Number of shares	Nominal value *(in EUR)*	Book value *(in EUR)*
Societe Generale*	3,818,838	4,773,548	102,650,845
TOTAL	**3,818,838**	**4,773,548**	**102,650,845**

* *O/w 0 shares were held under the liquidity contract at 31 December 2024.*

7.2.5 INFORMATION ON SHARE CAPITAL

Operation	Date of record or completion	Change	Number of shares	Share capital *(In EUR)*	Change in share capital resulting from operation *(%)*
Cancellation of treasury shares	recorded on 1 February 2022	(16,247,062)	837,124,432	1,046,405,540.00	-1.90
Increase through 2022 Company ESOP	recorded on 18 July 2022	+12,759,346	849,883,778	1,062,345,722.50	+1.52
Cancellation of treasury shares	recorded on 1 February 2023	(41,674,813)	808,208,965	1,010,261,206.25	-4.90
Increase through 2023 Company ESOP	recorded on 24 July 2023	+12,548,674	820,757,639	1,025,947,048.75	+1.55
Cancellation of treasury shares	recorded on 17 November 2023	(17,777,697)	802,979,942	1,003,724,927.50	-2.17
Increase through 2024 Company ESOP	recorded on 26 July 2024	+9,055,606	812,035,548	1,015,044,435.00	+1.13
Cancellation of treasury shares	recorded on 23 September 2024	(11,718,771)	800,316,777	1,000,395,971.25	-1.44

7.2.6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE L. 621-18-2 OF THE MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CODE

Summary statement published in compliance with Article 223–26 of the AMF General Regulation. For each person whose first and last names are given below, the transactions described include, where applicable, those reported by persons closely associated with that person.

	Type of transaction	Date	Amount *(In EUR)*
Philippe AYMERICH Deputy Chief Executive Officer	Acquisition of 5,749 Societe Generale shares	28.03.2024	-
	Acquisition of 6,164 Societe Generale shares	31.03.2024	-
Jérôme CONTAMINE Director	Acquisition of 500 Societe Generale shares	30.12.2024	13,447.50
Claire DUMAS Chief Financial Officer	Acquisition of 1,814 Societe Generale shares	28.03.2024	-
	Sale of 3,000 Societe Generale shares	12.12.2024	81,855.00
Ulrika EKMAN Director	Acquisition of 400 Societe Generale shares	05.03.2024	9,072.00
Slawomir KRUPA Chief Executive Officer	Acquisition of 1,140 Societe Generale shares	08.05.2024	28,420.20
	Acquisition of 6,300 Societe Generale shares	09.05.2024	157,738.14
	Acquisition of 67,560 Societe Generale shares	10.05.2024	1,750,263.41
Annette MESSEMER Director	Acquisition of 1 000 Societe Generale shares	09.02.2024	21,930.00
Pierre PALMIERI Deputy Chief Executive Officer Director	Acquisition of 6,135 Societe Generale shares	28.03.2024	-
	Acquisition of 1,603 Societe Generale shares	31.03.2024	-

7.2.7 EXISTING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN SOCIETE GENERALE AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS

On 24 July 2000, Societe Generale entered into an agreement with Santander Central Hispano (which became "Banco Santander") on the management of their cross-holdings. According to this agreement, Societe Generale and Santander Central Hispano each grant the other party a pre-emptive right to the shares held, directly or through a subsidiary, by each of the parties in the share capital of the other, although this right does not apply in the event of a public tender offer initiated by a third party for the shares of either party.

When it was initally signed, the duration of the agreement was three years, following which it has been subsequently renewed every two years.

This pre-emptive clause was published by the French Financial Markets Council (*Conseil des marchés financiers*) in Decision No. 201C1417 dated 30 November 2001. The agreement was still in force on 31 December 2024. However, at this date, Banco Santander no longer held any shares in Societe Generale and Societe Generale no longer held any shares in Banco Santander.

7.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Company name

Societe Generale

Registered office

29, boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris (France)

Administrative office

17, cours Valmy, 92972 Paris-La Défense (France)

Postal address: Societe Generale, 17, cours Valmy, CS50318, 92972 Paris La Défense Cedex

Telephone number: +33 (0)1 42 14 20 00

Website: *www.societegenerale.com.* The information on the website does not form part of the Universal Registration Document.

Legal form

Societe Generale is a public limited company (*société anonyme*) established under French law that has the status of a credit institution.

Governing law

Societe Generale is a public limited company (Société anonyme) governed by French commercial legislation, in particular by Articles L. 210-1 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code, as well as by its By-laws.

Société Générale is a credit institution under French law authorised and supervised by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution ("ACPR"), under the direct prudential supervision of the European Central Bank ("ECB"). As a company whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market and an investment services provider, Société Générale is also subject to supervision by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers ("AMF").

Societe Generale is authorised to carry out all banking transactions and provide all investment services except for the investment service of operating a multilateral trading facility (MTF) or an organised trading system (OTF). It is subject to the laws and regulations specific to the financial sector, in particular the provisions of the applicable European regulations, the articles of the Monetary and Financial Code and, where applicable, to local law provisions, in particular for its branches. It is also subject to compliance with a certain number of prudential rules and, as such, to the controls of the ECB, as well as of the ACPR in respect of the latter's sphere of competence.

Date of incorporation and lifetime

Societe Generale was incorporated following a deed approved by decree dated 4 May 1864. The lifetime of Societe Generale, previously set at fifty years from 1 January 1899, was subsequently extended for ninety-nine years from 1 January 1949.

It will cease to exist on 31 December 2047, unless extended or dissolved early.

Corporate purpose

Article 3 of the Company's By-laws describes the company's objects. Under the terms and conditions laid out in the applicable laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the aim of Societe Generale is to carry out with individuals or legal entities, in France and abroad:

- all banking transactions;
- all transactions related to banking operations, including in particular investment services or related services referred to in Articles L. 321-1 and L. 321-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- all acquisitions of interests in other companies.

Societe Generale may also, on a regular basis, engage in all transactions other than those mentioned above, in particular insurance brokerage, as defined in the conditions set by the regulations in effect.

In general, Societe Generale may carry out, on its own behalf, on behalf of a third party or jointly, all financial, commercial, industrial or agricultural, security or property transactions, directly or indirectly related to the abovementioned activities or likely to facilitate their execution.

Identification

552 120 222 RCS PARIS

ISIN code (International Securities Identification Number): FR 0000130809

NAF (trade sector) code: 6419Z

LEI (Legal Entity Identifier): O2RNE8IBXP4R0TD8PU41

Corporate documents

Documents relating to the Company and in particular its By-laws, its accounts, the reports submitted to its General Meetings by the Board of Directors or the Statutory Auditors, are available at Tours Société Générale, 17 cours Valmy, 92972 Paris-La Défense (France).

The By-laws of Societe Generale are posted on the website under the Board of Directors tab.

Financial year

From 1 January to 31 December of each year.

Categories of shares and attached rights

Under Article 4 of the Company's By-laws, the share capital is divided into 800,316,777 fully paid-up shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.25.

Double voting rights

In accordance with Article 14 of the Company's By-laws, double voting rights are allocated, in relation to the amount of share capital represented by the shares in question, to all shares which are fully paid-up and which have been registered in the name of the same shareholder for at least two years from 1 January 1993, as well as to any new registered shares that may be freely allocated to a shareholder, in the event of a capital increase by incorporation of reserves, profits or premiums, on the basis of shares benefiting from this right.

According to the law, double voting rights cease for shares which have been converted into bearer form or if ownership of the shares is transferred. Nevertheless, transfer through inheritance, liquidation of marital assets, donation *inter vivos* to a spouse or a direct relative entitled to inherit, does not result in the loss of rights and does not affect the minimum two-year vesting period. The same applies, unless otherwise stated in the Company's By-laws, in case of transfer following a merger or a spin-off of a shareholder company. The amendment to the regulations of Fund E as at 1 January 2021 has no effect on the calculation of the double voting rights of the shares in Fund E's assets.

Restriction on voting rights

In accordance with Article 14 of the Company's By-laws, the number of votes at General Meetings to be used by one shareholder, either personally or through a proxy, may not exceed 15% of the total voting rights existing at the date of the Meeting. This 15% limit does not apply to the Chairman or any other proxy with respect to the total number of voting rights they hold on a personal basis and in their capacity as proxy, provided that each proxy complies with the 15% rule. For the purposes of applying this 15% limit, shares held by a single shareholder include shares held indirectly or jointly in accordance with the conditions described in Articles L. 233-7 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code. This limit ceases to apply when a shareholder comes to hold, following a public tender offer, either directly or indirectly or jointly with another shareholder, more than 50.01% of the Company's voting rights.

Disclosure of statutory thresholds crossings

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6.2 of the Company's By-laws, any person, acting on his own behalf or joinly, who comes to hold directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, a number of shares representing at least 1.5% or 3% of the share capital or voting rights of the Company, must inform the latter, in writing, within four trading days of the crossing of this threshold, and must also indicate in his declaration the number of securities giving access to the share capital of the Company it holds. Mutual fund management companies must provide this information based on the total number of shares held in the Company by the funds they manage.

Beyond the threshold of 3%, any additional 1% crossing of the company capital or of the voting rights must be notified to the Company as provided by Article 6.2 of the Company's By-laws.

Any person, acting either individually or jointly, is also required to inform the Company within four trading days if the percentage of their capital or voting rights falls below each of the thresholds described in Article 6.2 of the By-laws.

For the purposes of the obligations to disclose the crossings of statutory thresholds provided by Article 6.2 of the Company's By-laws, the shares or voting rights listed in Article L. 233-9, I of the French Commercial Code are assimilated to the shares or voting rights held.

Failure to comply with these requirements will be penalised in accordance with applicable laws, at the request of one or more shareholders holding at least 5% of the Company's capital or voting rights. Said request will be duly recorded in the minutes of the General Meeting.

Convening and rules for attending General Meetings of Shareholders

Under Article 14 of the Company's By-laws, General Meetings are convened and deliberate in accordance with the conditions set forth by the laws and regulations in force. They meet at the registered office or in any other place in mainland France indicated in the convening notice. Such meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, failing this, by a Director appointed for this purpose by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Regardless of the number of shares held, any shareholder whose shares are registered under the terms and at a date set by decree, has the right, upon proof of their identity and status as a shareholder, to participate in the General Meetings. A shareholder may, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, personally attend the General Meetings, vote remotely or appoint a proxy. The intermediary registered on behalf of shareholders may participate in the General Meetings, under the conditions set forth by the provisions of the laws and regulations in force.

In order for the ballots to be counted, they must be received by the Company at least two days before the General Meeting is held, unless a shorter period is specified in the convening notice or required by the regulations in force.

Shareholders may participate in General Meetings by videoconference or any other means of telecommunication, when provided for in the convening notice and subject to the conditions defined therein.

The General Meeting may be publicly broadcast by means of electronic communication subject to the approval of and under the terms set by the Board of Directors. Notice will be given in the notice of meeting and/or the convening notice.

In all General Meetings, the voting right attached to shares that include a usufructuary right is exercised by the usufructuary.

Identifiable bearer securities

Societe Generale may at any time, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force, request the organisation responsible for clearing the securities to provide information regarding the securities that grant the right to vote in its General Meetings, either immediately or in the future, as well as information about the holders of these securities.

Employee shareholding

Following the amendments to the By-laws voted by the Combined General Meeting on 19 May 2020 and since the General Meeting of 18 May 2021, employee shareholders are represented on the Board of Directors by a Director, in addition to the two Directors representing all employees. The level of employee shareholding, calculated for the specific need of this new Director appointment represents 11.53 % of the share capital at 31 December 2024, in accordance with the calculation methods provided in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code and with the stipulations of Article 6.4 of the By-laws.

Following the amendments of the rules of the FCPE “Société Générale actionnariat (FONDS E)” decided on 16 April 2020, which came into force on 1 January 2021, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article L. 214-165 II of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the voting rights relating to Société Générale shares included in the assets of this fund, corresponding to 14,82 % of the voting rights at 31 December 2024, will be exclusively exercised individually by the unit holders and, for the fractional units forming fractional rights, by the Supervisory Board of this fund.

The last capital increase reserved for subscribers to the company savings plans or to that of Societe Generale Group was held on 25 July 2024. The operation, implemented under Resolution 19 of the Combined General Meeting of 23 May 2023, was offered throughout 35 countries, subscribed to by approximately 46,000 people for a total of EUR 186,907,707.84 and resulted in the issuance of 9,055,606 new shares, *i.e.* 1.13% of the share capital at the date of the operation. The principle of the capital increase, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 7 February 2024, was made public in the table setting out the use of financial delegations in Part 3.1.7 of the Universal Registration Document filed on 11 March 2024 with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF - *Autorité des marchés financiers*), and subsequently reprised in various documents, including the Board of Directors’ Report which presents the resolutions that are included in the Notice of Meeting brochure. The period and the subscription price of the capital increase were approved on 21 May 2024. The Board of Directors’ and Statutory Auditors’ Reports were brought to the attention of the shareholders during the General Meeting and are permanently available on the French website dedicated to Societe Generale General Meetings[1].

Following the absorption of Crédit du Nord by Societe Generale on 1 January 2023, Societe Generale shares held by the employees of Crédit du Nord *via* the FCPE “Fonds G” fund are held *via* the FONDS E fund since 7 March 2023, and Fonds G disappeared at this date owing to its merger with FONDS E.

(1) https://www.societegenerale.com/en/societe-generale-group/governance/annual-general-meeting

7.4 COMPANY BY-LAWS

NAME – TYPE OF COMPANY – DURATION – REGISTERED OFFICE – PURPOSE

Article 1

The Company, named Societe Generale, is a public limited company incorporated by deed approved by the Decree of 4 May 1864, and is approved as a bank.

The duration of Societe Generale, previously fixed at 50 years with effect from 1 January 1899, was then extended by 99 years with effect from 1 January 1949.

Under the legislative and regulatory provisions relating to credit institutions, notably the articles of the French Monetary and Financial Code that apply to them, the Company is subject to commercial laws, in particular articles L. 210-1 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code, as well as these By-laws.

Article 2

Societe Generale's registered office is at 29, boulevard Haussmann, Paris (9th arrondissement).

In accordance with current legislative and regulatory provisions, it may be transferred to any other location.

Article 3

The purpose of Societe Generale is, under the conditions determined by the laws and regulations applicable to credit institutions, to carry out with individuals and corporate entities, in France or abroad:

- all banking transactions;
- all transactions related to banking operations, including in particular investment services or allied services as listed by articles L. 321-1 and L. 321-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- all acquisitions of interests in other entities.

Societe Generale may also, on a regular basis, as defined in the conditions set by the regulations in force, engage in all transactions other than those mentioned above, including in particular insurance brokerage.

Generally, Societe Generale may carry out, on its own behalf, on behalf of a third party or jointly, all financial, commercial, industrial, agricultural, moveable assets or real property transactions, directly or indirectly related to the above-mentioned activities or likely to facilitate the accomplishment of such activities.

CAPITAL – SHARES

Article 4

4.1 SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital amounts to 1,000,395,971.25 euros. It is divided into 800,316,777 fully paid-up shares, each with a nominal value of 1.25 euro.

4.2 CAPITAL INCREASE AND REDUCTION

The capital may be increased or reduced on the decision of the competent General Meeting or Meetings.

Any capital reduction motivated by losses shall be divided between shareholders in proportion to their share of the capital.

Article 5

Unless otherwise provided by legislative, regulatory or statutory provisions, all shares have the same rights.

All shares which make up or which will make up the share capital will be given equal rank as regards taxes. Consequently, all taxes which, for whatever reason, may become payable on certain shares following capital reimbursement, either during the life of the Company or during its liquidation, shall be divided between all the shares making up the capital on such reimbursement(s) so that, while allowing for the nominal and non-amortised value of the shares and for their respective rights, all present or future shares shall entitle their owners to the same effective advantages and to the right to receive the same net sum.

Whenever it is necessary to possess a certain number of shares in order to exercise a right, it is incumbent on shareholders who own fewer shares than the total number required to assemble the necessary number of shares.

Article 6

6.1 FORM AND TRANSFER OF SHARES

The shares may, in accordance with the holder's wishes, be either registered shares or bearer shares and shall be freely negotiable, unless otherwise stipulated in the relevant legislative and regulatory provisions.

6.2 STATUTORY THRESHOLDS

Any person, acting on his own behalf or jointly and who hold directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, a number of shares representing at least 1.5% or 3% of the share capital or voting rights of the Company, must inform the Company, in writing, within four trading days of the crossing of this threshold, and must also indicate in his declaration the number of securities giving access to the share capital of the Company it holds. Mutual fund management companies must provide this information based on the total number of shares held in the Company by the funds they manage.

Beyond the threshold of 3%, any additional crossing of 1% of the capital or voting rights of the Company must be notified to the Company under the aforementioned conditions.

Any person, acting on his own or in concert, is also required to inform the Company within four trading days if the percentage of his capital or voting rights falls below each of the thresholds described in this article.

For the purposes of the three preceding subparagraphs, the shares or voting rights listed in Article L. 233-9, I of the French Commercial Code are assimilated to the shares or voting rights held.

Failure to comply with these requirements will be penalised in accordance with applicable laws, at the request of one or more shareholders holding at least a 5% in the Company's capital or voting rights. Said request will be duly recorded in the minutes of the General Meeting.

6.3 SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The rights of shareholders shall comply with applicable legislative and regulatory provisions, subject to the specific provisions of the current by-laws.

6.4 EMPLOYEE SHAREHOLDINGS

Registered shares held directly by employees and governed by Article L. 225-197-1 of the French Commercial Code are taken into account in determining the proportion of capital held by employees in accordance with the legislative and regulatory provisions in force.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 7

I – DIRECTORS

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors made up of three categories of Directors:

1. Directors appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

There are at least nine of these Directors, and thirteen at the most.

The term of office of Directors appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting is four years.

When, in application of current legislative and regulatory provisions, a Director is appointed to replace another, then his term of office shall not exceed the term of office remaining to be served by his predecessor.

Each Director must hold at least six hundred shares.

2. Directors representing the employees elected by employees

The status and methods of electing these Directors are set out in Articles L. 225-27 to L. 225-34 of the French Commercial Code, as well as by these By-laws.

Two Directors are elected, one representing the executives and one representing all other Company employees.

In any event, their number may not exceed one third of the Directors appointed by the General Meeting.

The duration of their terms of office is four years.

3. A Director representing employee shareholders appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting appoints a Director representing employee shareholders.

The term of office is four years.

Regardless of the appointment procedure, the duties of a Director cease at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the financial statements of the previous fiscal year and held during the year in which his term of office expires.

Directors may be reelected, as long as they meet the legislative and regulatory provisions in force, particularly with regard to age.

II – METHODS OF ELECTING

1. Directors representing employees elected by employees

For each seat to be filled, the voting procedure is that set forth by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force.

Elected Directors shall take up office upon expiry of the elected outgoing Directors' terms of office. If, under any circumstances and for any reason whatsoever, there shall remain in office less than the statutory number of elected Directors before the normal end of the term of office of such Directors, vacant seats shall remain vacant until the end of the term of office and the Board shall continue to meet and take decisions validly until that date.

Elections shall be organised every four years so that a second vote may take place at the latest fifteen days before the normal end of the term of office of elected outgoing Directors. For both the first and second ballot, the following deadlines should be adhered to:

- posting of the date of the election at least eight weeks before the polling date;
- posting of the lists of the electors at least six weeks before the polling date;
- registration of candidates at least five weeks before the polling date;
- posting of lists of candidates at least four weeks before the polling date;
- sending of documents required for postal voting at least three weeks before the polling date.

The candidatures or lists of candidates other than those entered by a representative trade union should be accompanied by a document including the names and signatures of the one hundred employees presenting the candidates.

Polling takes place the same day, at the work place, and during working hours. Nevertheless, the following may vote by post:

- employees not present on the day of polling;
- employees working abroad;
- employees of a department or office, or seconded to a subsidiary in France, not having a polling station, or who cannot vote in another office.

Each polling station consists of three elective members, the Chairman being the oldest one among them. The Chairman is responsible for seeing that voting operations proceed correctly.

Votes are counted in each polling station, and immediately after the closing of the polls; the minutes are drawn up as soon as the counting has been completed.

Results are immediately sent to the Head Office of Societe Generale, where a centralised results station will be set up with a view to drafting the summary report and announcing the results.

Methods of polling not specified by Articles L. 225-27 to L. 225-34 of the French Commercial Code or these By-laws are decreed by the General Management after consulting with the representative trade unions.

These methods may include electronic voting, whose organisation may deviate from the practical organisation and conduct of the election described herein.

2. Director representing employee shareholders appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

When the legal conditions are met, a member of the Board of Directors representing employee shareholders is appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting in accordance with the terms and conditions set by the regulations in force and by these By-laws.

The term of office is identical to the terms of the other Directors appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting. The term of office is exercised by the candidate appointed, or by his replacement in the event of definitive termination, during the term of office, of the duties as Director of the candidate with whom he was appointed. The term of office ends automatically in the event of loss of the capacity of employee of the Company or of an affiliated company within the meaning of the regulations in force.

Candidates for the appointment of Director representing employee shareholders are nominated by a single election of all employee shareholders, including holders of units of mutual funds invested in Societe Generale securities. The scope of voters and eligible candidates is defined by the regulations in force and these By-laws.

Employee shareholders may be consulted by any method that ensures the reliability of the vote, including electronic voting or postal ballot. Each elector has a number of votes equal to the number of shares he holds directly or indirectly through a mutual fund.

Every candidate must stand for election with a replacement who meets the same legal conditions of eligibility as the candidate. The replacement is called upon to replace the candidate for the remainder of the term of office. The candidate and his replacement shall be of different sexes.

Only candidacies presented by voters (i) representing at least 0.2% of the shares held directly or indirectly by employee shareholders and (ii) benefitting from 100 sponsorships of employees who vote, are admissible.

Minutes of the consultation are drawn up: they include the number of votes received by each of the candidates as well as a list of validly nominated candidates and replacements.

Only the two candidacies having obtained the highest number of votes cast during the consultation of employee shareholders shall be submitted to the vote of the Ordinary General Meeting.

The procedures relating to the organisation and conduct of the consultation of employee shareholders and the appointment of candidates not defined by the regulations in force and these Articles of Association shall be determined by the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the General Management.

The Board of Directors presents the designated candidates and their replacements to the Ordinary General Meeting by means of separate resolutions, and approves, if necessary, one of the resolutions.

The Director representing employee shareholders and his replacement are appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting from among the validly nominated candidates and replacements. Under the quorum and majority conditions applicable to any appointment of a Director, the person who has received the highest number of votes cast by the shareholders present or represented at the Ordinary General Meeting shall be elected as Director.

The Director representing employee shareholders shall hold on a continuous basis, either directly or through a mutual fund, at least one share or a number of shares of such fund equivalent to at least one share. Failing this, he shall be deemed to have resigned automatically unless he has rectified his situation within three months.

In the event of the definitive termination of the mandate of the Director representing employee shareholders, his replacement, if he still meets the eligibility conditions, shall take up office immediately for the remainder of the term of office. If he is no longer a shareholder, he must rectify his situation within three months of taking office; failing this, he is deemed to have resigned at the end of this period.

In the event of a vacancy, for any reason whatsoever, in the office of the Director representing employee shareholders, the appointment of candidates to replace the Director representing employee shareholders shall be made under the conditions provided for in this article, at the latest before the meeting of the next Ordinary General Meeting or, if such meeting is held less than four months after the vacancy occurs, before the next Ordinary General Meeting. The Director representing employee shareholders so appointed to the vacant position shall be appointed for the duration of one term of office.

Until the date of replacement of the Director representing the employee shareholders, the Board of Directors may validly meet and deliberate.

In the event that, during the term of office, the conditions provided for by the regulations in force for the appointment of a Director representing employee shareholders are no longer met, the term of office of the Director representing employee shareholders shall end at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting at which the Board of Directors' report acknowledging this fact is presented.

III – NON-VOTING DIRECTORS

On the proposal of the Chairman, the Board of Directors may appoint one or two Non-Voting Directors.

Non-Voting Directors are convened and attend Board of Directors' meetings in a consultative capacity.

They are appointed for a period not exceeding four years. The Board can renew their terms of office or terminate them at any time.

They may be selected from among shareholders or non-shareholders, and receive an annual remuneration determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 8

The Board of Directors determines the Company's strategy and supervises its implementation, in accordance with its corporate interest, taking into consideration the social and environmental stakes of its activity. Subject to the powers expressly attributed to the General Meeting and within the scope provided for in the corporate purpose, it considers all matters that affect the Company's operations and settles by its decisions matters that concern it.

It carries out all the controls and verifications it deems appropriate. The Chairman or Chief Executive Officer is required to furnish each Director with all documents and information required to carry out their function.

Article 9

The Board of Directors elects a Chairman from among its natural person members, determines his remuneration and sets the duration of his term of office, which may not exceed that of his term of office as Director.

No member of 74 years of age or more shall be appointed Chairman. If the Chairman in office reaches the age of 74, his duties shall cease after the next Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the financial year ended.

The Chairman organises and manages the work of the Board of Directors and reports on its activities to the General Meeting. He ensures that the Company's bodies operate correctly and in particular ensures that the Directors are able to fulfil their functions.

Article 10

The Board of Directors meets as often as is required by the interests of the Company, upon convocation by the Chairman, either at the registered office or in any other place indicated in the Notice of Meeting. The Board examines the items placed on the agenda.

It shall meet when at least one-third of Board members or the Chief Executive Officer submits a request for a meeting with a specific agenda to the Chairman.

If the Chairman is unable to attend, the Board of Directors can be convened either by one-third of its members, or by the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, provided they are members of the Board.

Unless specifically provided for, Directors are called to meetings by letter or by any other means. In any event, the Board may always deliberate validly if all its members are present or represented.

Under the conditions provided for by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force, decisions falling within the powers of the Board of Directors as well as decisions to transfer the registered office within the same department may be taken by written consultation with the Directors.

Article 11

Board Meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by a Director designated for this purpose at the beginning of the meeting.

Every Director may give his proxy to another Director, but a Director may act as proxy for only one other Director and a proxy can only be given for one specific meeting of the Board.

In all cases, deliberations of the Board are valid only if at least half the members are present.

The Chief Executive Officer attends meetings of the Board.

One or several delegates of the Central Social and Economic Committee attend Board Meetings, under the conditions laid down by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force.

As of the request of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, members of the Management, the Statutory Auditors or other persons outside the Company with specific expertise relating to the items on the agenda may attend all or part of a Board Meeting.

Resolutions are adopted by a majority vote of the Directors present or represented. In the event of a tie, the Chairman holds a casting vote.

A member of the Management appointed by the Chairman serves as Secretary of the Board.

Minutes are prepared and copies or extracts certified and delivered in accordance with the legislative and regulatory provisions in force.

Article 12

Under the conditions provided for by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force, members of the Board may receive, for the term of their offices, a remuneration. the total amount of which shall be determined by the General Meeting and which shall be split among the Directors by the Board according to allocation principles submitted to the General Meeting.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Article 13

The General Management of the Company is the responsibility of either the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or any other individual appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors may choose between the two general management structures, and its decision is only valid if:

- the agenda with respect to this choice is sent to members at least 15 days before the date of the Board Meeting;
- at least two-thirds of Directors are present or represented.

Shareholders and third parties shall be informed of this decision in accordance with the regulations in force.

When the Chairman of the Board of Directors assumes responsibility for the general management of the Company, the following provisions relating to the Chief Executive Officer shall be applicable to him.

The Chief Executive Officer shall have full powers to act under any circumstances on behalf of the Company. He shall exercise these powers within the scope of the Company's purpose and subject to those powers expressly assigned by law to meetings of shareholders and the Board of Directors. He shall represent the Company vis-à-vis third parties.

The Board of Directors fixes the amount of compensaton in accordance with the legislative and regulatory provisions in force and the duration of the Chief Executive Officer's term, which may not exceed that of the dissociation of the functions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer nor, where applicable, the term of his Directorship.

No person aged 70 or more may be appointed Chief Executive Officer. If the Chief Executive Officer in office reaches 70 years of age, his functions shall end at the end of the next Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the financial year ended.

On recommendation by the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors can appoint up to five persons to assist the Chief Executive Officer, who shall have the title Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

In agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors determines the extent and duration of the powers granted to Deputy Chief Executive Officers. The Board of Directors sets their remuneration under the conditions provided for by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force. With respect to third parties, Deputy Chief Executive Officers have the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Article 14

General Meetings are attended by all shareholders.

The General Meeting is called and deliberates as provided for by the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

It meets at the Company's head office or in any other place in mainland France indicated in the Notice to attend the General Meeting.

Such meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board or, in his absence, by a Director appointed for this purpose by the Chairman of the Board.

Regardless of the number of shares held, all shareholders whose shares are registered under the terms and at a date set forth by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force, have the right, upon proof of their identity and status as a shareholder, to participate in the General Meetings. The shareholders may, as provided for by the legal and regulatory provisions in force, personally attend the General Meetings, vote remotely or appoint a proxy.

The intermediary registered on behalf of shareholders may participate in the General Meetings, as provided for by the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

In order for the ballots to be counted, they must be received by the Company at least two days before the General Meeting is held, unless otherwise specified in the Notice of Meeting or required by the regulations in force.

Shareholders may participate in General Meetings by videoconference or *via* any other media as stipulated in the Notice of the Meeting and subject to the conditions provided therein.

The General Meeting may be publicly broadcast *via* electronic media subject to the approval and under the terms set by the Board of Directors. Notice will be given in the preliminary Notice of Meeting and/or Notice to attend the meeting.

Double voting rights, in relation to the share of capital stock they represent, are allocated to all those shares which are fully paid up and which have been registered in the name of the same shareholder for at least two years as from 1 January 1993. Double voting rights are also allocated to new registered shares that may be allocated free of charge to a shareholder in respect of the shares with double voting rights already held by him, in the case of a capital increase by incorporation of reserves, earnings, or additional paid-in capital.

The number of votes at General Meetings that may be cast by one shareholder, either on his/her own name or *via* a proxy, may not exceed 15% of the total voting rights at the date of the meeting.

This 15% limit does not apply to the Chairman or any other proxy with respect to the total number of voting rights they hold on a personal basis and in their capacity as proxy, provided each shareholder for whom they act as proxy complies with the rule stipulated in the previous paragraph.

For the purposes of applying this limit, shares held by a single shareholder include shares held indirectly or jointly in accordance with the conditions described in Articles L. 233-7 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code.

This limit ceases to apply when a shareholder acquires – either directly or indirectly or jointly with another shareholder – more than 50.01% of the Company's voting rights following a public offering.

In all General Meetings, the voting right attached to shares that include a usufructuary right, is exercised by the usufructuary.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Article 15

When different categories of shares exist, the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders who own such categories of shares deliberate as provided by applicable legislative and regulatory provisions and Article 14 herein.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Article 16

The Statutory Auditors are appointed and carry out their duties according to the applicable legislative and regulatory provisions.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Article 17

The financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

The Board of Directors prepares the financial statements for the year under the conditions set by the applicable legislative and regulatory provisions.

All other documents prescribed by the applicable legislative and regulatory provisions are also drawn up.

Article 18

The results for the year are determined in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

As of least 5% of the profits for the year, less any previous losses, must be set aside by the legislative provisions in force to form a reserve fund until said fund reaches 10% of the capital.

The net income available after this deduction, increased by any net income brought forward, constitutes the profits available for distribution, to be successively allocated to ordinary, extraordinary or special reserves or to be carried forward in those amounts which the General Meeting may deem useful, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

The balance is then allocated to the shareholders in proportion to their stake in the share capital.

The General Meeting may also resolve to distribute amounts from available reserves.

The General Meeting approving the annual financial statements may, with regard to the whole or part of the dividend or interim dividend, grant each shareholder the option to choose between payment of the dividend or interim dividend in cash or in shares in accordance with the conditions set by the legislative and regulatory provisions in force. A shareholder who exercises this option must do so for all of the dividends or interim dividends attached to their shares.

Except in cases of a reduction in capital, no distribution may be made to shareholders if the shareholders' equity of the Company is or may subsequently become less than the minimum capital and reserves that may not be distributed by the legislative or statutory provisions.

FORUM SELECTION CLAUSE

Article 19

Any dispute arising during the life of the Company or during its liquidation, between the Company and its shareholders or among the shareholders themselves, related to Company matters, shall be referred to the competent courts that fall within the jurisdiction of the Company's registered head office.

DISSOLUTION

Article 20

In the event that Societe Generale is wound up and unless otherwise provided for by the statutory provisions in force, the General Meeting determines the method of liquidation, appoints the liquidators on the proposal of the Board of Directors and continues to exercise its assigned powers during the period of liquidation until the liquidation is completed.

Any outstanding net assets after repayment of the nominal value of shares are distributed among the shareholders, in proportion to their shareholding in the share capital.

8

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

8.1 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

Slawomir Krupa

Chief Executive Officer of Societe Generale

8.2 STATEMENT MADE BY THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the information contained, in this Universal Registration Document, in accordance with the facts and that it contains no omissions likely to alter its scope.

I also certify that to the best of my knowledge that the Company accounts and the consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profits or losses of the issuer and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, and that the Group's Management Report (the contents of which are set out in the concordance table attached in chapter 9 of the annual financial report) includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and position of the issuer and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole and of the description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face and that it has been prepared in accordance with the applicable reporting and sustainability standards.

Paris, 12 March 2025

Chief Executive Officer

Slawomir Krupa

8.3 AUDITORS

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Name: KPMG SA
represented by Guillaume Mabille

Address: Tour EQHO - 2 Avenue Gambetta
CS 60055 - 92066 Paris la Défense (France)

Date of appointment: 22 May 2024

Term of office: six financial years

End of current term of office: at the close of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2029

Name: PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
represented by Emmanuel Benoist and Ridha Ben Chamek

Address: 63, rue de Villiers
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine (France)

Date of appointment: 22 May 2024

Term of office: six financial years

End of current term of office: at the close of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2029

The companies KPMG SA and PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit are registered as Statutory Auditors with the Compagnie régionale des Commissaires aux comptes de Versailles.

9

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES

9.1 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES

9.1.1 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE OF THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

This cross-reference table contains the headings provided for in Annex 1 (as referred to in Annex 2) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004, and refers to the pages of this Universal Registration Document where the information relating to each of these headings is mentioned.

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6.2	List of the significant subsidiaries	26 - 26; 538 - 574
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7.1	Financial condition	28 - 28; 51 - 53; 383 - 654
7.2	Operating results	28 - 41
8	**CAPITAL RESOURCES**	
8.1	Information concerning the issuer's capital resources	51 - 53; 384 - 390; 630 - 632
8.2	Sources and amounts of the issuer's cash flows	389 - 390
8.3	Information on the borrowing requirements and funding structure of the issuer	52 - 53
8.4	Information regarding any restrictions on the use of capital resources that have materially affected, or could materially affect the issuer's operations	NA
8.5	Information regarding the anticipated sources of funds needed to fulfil commitments referred to in item 5.7	52 - 53; 56
9	**REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**	**12 - 14; 190**
10	**TREND INFORMATION**	
10.1	Most significant recent trends in production, sales and inventory, and costs and selling prices since the end of the last financial year Any significant change in the financial performance of the Group or provide an appropriate negative statement.	56; 57

Headings		Page numbers of the Universal Registration Document
10.2	Trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year	12 - 14
11	**PROFIT FORECASTS OR ESTIMATES**	**N/A**
12	**ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT**	
12.1	Board of Directors and General Management	62 - 63; 64 - 92
12.2	Administrative, management and supervisory bodies and General Management conflicts of interests	140
13	**REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS**	
13.1	Amount of remuneration paid and benefits in kind	94 - 136
13.2	Total amounts set aside or accrued by the issuer or its subsidiaries to provide for pension, retirement or similar benefits	505 - 514
14	**BOARD AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**	
14.1	Date of expiration of the current term of office	66;73 - 80; 91; 95; 135
14.2	Members of the administrative bodies' service contracts with the issuer	NA
14.3	Information about the issuer's audit committee and remuneration committee	84; 86
14.4	Statement as to whether or not the issuer complies with the corporate governance regime	63
14.5	Potential material impacts on the corporate governance, including future changes in the board and committees composition	64 - 65
15	**EMPLOYEES**	
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15.2	Shareholdings and stock options of company officers	66; 73 - 80; 91; 94 - 136
15.3	Description of any arrangements for involving the employees in the capital of the issuer	506; 512 - 513; 603; 622; 626; 659 - 660; 660 - 661; 666
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16.3	Control of the issuer	659; 662
16.4	Arrangements, known to the issuer, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the issuer	NA
17	**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**	**140; 141; 506**
18	**FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISSUER'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES**	
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18.2	Interim and other financial information	NA
18.3	Auditing of historical annual financial information	580 - 587; 649 - 654
18.4	Pro forma financial information	NA
18.5	Dividend policy	9; 658
18.6	Legal and arbitration proceedings	262; 576 - 578
18.7	Significant change in the issuer's financial position	57
19	**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**	
19.1	Share capital	138 - 139; 656 - 666
19.2	Memorandum and Articles of Association	667 - 672
20	**MATERIAL CONTRACTS**	**56**
21	**DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE**	**664 - 666**

In accordance with EC Regulation No. 2019/890 dated 14 March 2019, complementary to (EU) Regulation No. 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the following information is included by reference in this Universal Registration Document:

- the parent company and consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023, the related Statutory Auditors' reports and the Group Management Report and presented respectively on pages 638 to 697 and 155–159, 211-217, 225–226, 236–237, 239–241, 252, 257-260, 265-269, 271, 277-283, 420-620, 638-697,621-630, 638-697,698-704, and 631-637 of the Registration Document D. 24-0094 filed with the AMF on 11 March 2024;
- the parent company and consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022, the related Statutory Auditors' reports and the Group Management Report and presented respectively on pages 571 to 627 and 149-153, 181-187, 195-196, 206-209, 211, 222, 226-230, 235-239, 241, 247-253, 374-556, 571-627, 557- 563, 628-634 and 564-570 of the Registration Document D. 23-0089 filed with the AMF on 13 March 2023.

The chapters of the Registration Documents D. 24-0094 and D. 23-0089 not mentioned above do not apply to investors or are covered in another part of this Universal Registration Document.

Both of the aforementioned Universal Registration Documents are available on the Company's website www.societegenerale.com and on the AMF's (French Financial Markets Authority) website *https://www.amf-france.org/en*.

9.1.2 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Pursuant to Article L. 222-3 of the General Regulation of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (French financial markets authority), the annual financial report mentioned in Part I of Article L. 451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*) includes the items described in the following pages of the Universal Registration Document:

Annual Financial Report	Page No.
▪ Annual accounts	596 - 597 ; 598 - 648
▪ Consolidated accounts	384 - 390; 391 - 579
▪ Management report including the sustainability report (cross-reference table)	270 - 295; 296 - 299; 300 - 328; 329 - 348; 349 - 356; 588 - 595
▪ Report on corporate governance (cross reference table)	61 - 162
▪ Certification of the person responsible for the annual financial report	674
▪ Statutory Auditors' report on the company annual accounts	649 - 654
▪ Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated accounts	580 - 587
▪ Sustainability certification report	362 - 365

9.1.3 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE FOR THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT

Pursuant to Article L. 232-23 of the French Commercial Code, the Universal Registration Document includes the information included in the following pages and/or chapters of the Universal Registration Document:

Financial statements	Page No.
▪ Annual accounts	596 - 597; 598 - 648
▪ Statutory Auditors' report on the annual accounts	649 - 654
▪ Consolidated accounts	384 - 390; 391 - 579
▪ Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated accounts	580 - 587

Management report (article L. 225-100 of the French Commecial Code)			Page No.
1	**SITUATION AND ACTIVITY OF THE GROUP**		
1.1	Situation of the company over the past financial year and objective and exhaustive analysis of the business development, results and the financial situation of the company and the group, in particular its debt situation, with regard to volume and business complexity	Articles L. 232-1, II, 1° and L. 233-6 al.2 of the French Commercial Code	25 - 60; 383 - 654
1.2	Key financial performance indicators	Article L. 232-1, II, 4° of the French Commercial Code	25 - 41
1.3	Key non-financial performance indicators related to the specific activity of the company and the group, in particular information related to environmental and personnel issues	Article L. 232-1, II, 4° of the French Commercial Code	270 - 295
1.4	Key events occurring between the closing date of the financial year and the date on which the Management Report is drawn up	Article L. 232-1, II, 1° of the French Commercial Code	57
1.5	Identity of the main shareholders and holders of voting rights at general meetings, and changes made during the year	Article L. 233-13 of the French Commercial Code	659
1.6	Existing branches	Article L. 232-1, II, 3° of the French Commercial Code	26 - 27
1.7	Significant equity investments in companies headquartered in France	Article L. 233-6 al. 1 of the French Commercial Code	54
1.8	Cross-shareholdings	Articles L. 233-29, L. 233-30 and R. 233-19 of the French Commercial Code	NA
1.9	Foreseeable change in the company's and Group's situation and outlook	Article L. 232-1, II, 1° of the French Commercial Code	8 - 14
.10	Activities related to Research & Development	Articles L. 232-1, II, 2° of the French Commercial Code	NA
1.11	Table showing the company's results over the last 5 financial years	Article R. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code	7

Management report (article L. 225-100 of the French Commecial Code)			Page No.
1.12	Information on terms of payment to suppliers and clients	Article D. 441-4 of the French Commercial Code	590; 591
1.13	Amount of inter-company loans granted and auditor's declaration	Articles L. 511-6 and R. 511-2-1-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code	591; 649 - 654
1.14	Information on essential intangible resources	Article L. 232-1, II, 7° of the French Commercial Code	8 - 14; 15 - 24
1.15	Information about geographic locations and activities	Article L.511-45 of the French Monetary and Financial Code	58 - 60
2	**INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT**		
2.1	Overview of main risks and uncertainties that the company is faced with	Article L. 232-1, II, 5° of the French Commercial Code	163 - 266
2.2	Impact of the Company's and Group's activities with regard to the fight against tax evasion	Article L. 22-10-35, 1° of the French Commercial Code	260; 515 - 518; 576 - 578; 627 - 629
2.3	Information on actions to promote the link between the Nation and its armed forces and to support commitment to the national guard reserves	Article L. 22-10-35, 2° of the French Commercial Code	339
2.4	Guidance on the objectives and policy regarding the hedging of each main category of transactions for which hedge accounting is used, and on the exposure to price, credit, liquidity risks, including the use of financial instruments	Article L. 232-1, II, 6° of the French Commercial Code	163 - 266
2.5	Anti-corruption procedures	Act No. 2016-1691 of 9 December 2026, referred to as the Sapin II Act	351 - 353
2.6	Duty of care plan and report on its effective implementation	Article L. 225-102-4 of the French Commercial Code	366 - 382
3	**REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**		
	Information on compensation		
3.1	Compensation policy for corporate officers	Article L. 22-10-8, I., alinéa 2 of the French Commercial Code Article R. 22-10-14 of the French Commercial Code	94 - 136
3.2	Compensation and benefits of any kind paid during the year or allocated for the year to each corporate officer	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 1° of the French Commercial Code Article R. 22-10-15 of the French Commercial Code	94 - 136
3.3	Relative proportion of fixed and variable remuneration	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 2° of the French Commercial Code	96 - 99; 102 - 123; 119
3.4	Use of the possibility of requesting the return of variable remuneration: Recourse to the option of requesting the return of variable compensation).	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 3° of the French Commercial Code	98 - 99; 106 - 107
3.5	Commitments of any kind made by the company for the benefit of its corporate officers, corresponding to elements of remuneration, indemnities or benefits due or likely to be due by reason of the taking, termination or change of their functions	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 4° of the French Commercial Code	98 - 99; 102
3.6	Remuneration paid or awarded by a company included in the scope of consolidation within the meaning of Article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 5° of the French Commercial Code	106
3.7	Ratios between the level of remuneration of each executive officer and the average and median remuneration of the company's employees	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 6° of the French Commercial Code	110
3.8	Annual evolution of remuneration, company performance, average compensation of the company's employees and the above-mentioned ratios over the five most recent financial years	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 7° of the French Commercial Code	111
3.9	Explanation of how the total remuneration complies with the remuneration policy adopted, including how it contributes to the long-term performance of the company and how the performance criteria have been applied	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 8° of the French Commercial Code	95 -97
3.10	How the vote of the last ordinary general meeting provided for in I of Article L. 22-10-34 of the French Commercial Code was taken into account	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 9° of the French Commercial Code	102
3.11	Gap with the procedure for implementing the remuneration policy and any derogation	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 10° of the French Commercial Code	95
3.12	Application of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article L. 225-45 of the French Commercial Code (suspension of the payment of directors' remuneration in the event of non-compliance with the mixed nature of the Board of Directors)	Article L. 22-10-9, I., 11° of the French Commercial Code	NA
3.13	Allocation and retention of options by corporate officers	Article L. 225-185 of the French Commercial Code	128
3.14	Allocation and retention of free shares to executive officers	Article L. 22-10-57 of the French Commercial Code Articles L. 225-197-1 and L. 22-10-59 of the French Commercial Code	128 - 136

Management report (article L. 225-100 of the French Commecial Code)			Page No.
	Information on governance		
3.15	List of all the mandates and functions exercised in any company by each of the corporate representative during the fiscal year	Article L. 225-37-4, 1° of the French Commercial Code	73 - 80; 91
3.16	Agreements between an officer or significant shareholder and a subsidiary	Article L. 225-37-4, 2° of the French Commercial Code	138 - 139
3.17	Summary table of valid delegations granted by the general meeting in respect of capital increases	Article L. 225-37-4, 3° of the French Commercial Code	140 ; 141
3.18	Modalités d'exercice de la direction générale	Article L. 225-37-4, 4° of the French Commercial Code	62
3.19	Composition, conditions of preparation and organization of the work of the Board	Article L. 22-10-10, 1° of the French Commercial Code	64 - 89
3.20	Diversity policy applied to the Board of Directors' members	Article L. 22-10-10, 2° of the French Commercial Code	64
3.21	Any limitations that the Board makes to the powers of the Chief Executive Officer	Article L. 22-10-10, 3° of the French Commercial Code	90; 144
3.22	Reference to a corporate governance code and application of the “comply or explain” principle	Article L. 22-10-10, 4° of the French Commercial Code	63
3.23	Special arrangements for shareholder participation in the general meeting	Article L. 22-10-10, 5° of the French Commercial Code	137
3.24	Assessment procedure for current agreements - Implementation	Article L. 22-10-10, 6° of the French Commercial Code	140
3.25	Description of the main characteristics of the company's internal control and risk management systems in the context of the financial reporting process	Article L. 22-10-10, 7° of the French Commercial Code	See section 2 of the cross reference table 9.1.3 regarding internal control and risk management
3.26	Information likely to have an impact in the event of a public purchase or exchange offer:	Article L. 22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code	137
4	**SHAREHOLDINGS AND SHARE CAPITAL**		
4.1	Structure, changes in the Company's share capital and crossing of thresholds	Article L. 233-13 of French Commercial Code	659
4.2	Acquisition and disposal by the Company of its own shares	Articles L. 225-211 and R. 225-160 of French Commercial Code	660
4.3	Statement of employee participation in share capital on the last day of the financial year (proportion of capital represented)	Article L. 225-102, alinéa 1er of French Commercial Code	
4.4	Mention of any adjustments for securities giving access to capital in the event of share buybacks or financial transactions	Articles R. 228-90 and R. 228-91 of French Commercial Code	660
4.5	Information on the transactions from key managers and related people on the Company's securities	Article L. 621-18-2 of Monetary and Financial Code	662
4.6	Amounts of dividends that have been distributed over the last 3 years	Article 243 bis of Tax Authority Code	658
5	**SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT**		
5.1	Sustainability Statement look up table	Article L. 232-6-3 of French Commercial Code Article L. 233-28-4 of French Commercial Code	357 - 361
6	**OTHER INFORMATION**		
6.1	Additional tax information	Articles 223 quater and 223 quinquies of the French General Tax Code	260; 515 - 518; 576 - 578; 627 - 629
6.2	Financial penalties or sanctions for anti-competitive practices	Article L. 464-2 of the French Commercial Code	576 - 578; 646 - 648

9.2 STATEMENT MADE BY THE ISSUER

This Universal Registration Document (URD) was filed on 12 March 2025 with the AMF, as the competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, without prior approval pursuant to Article 9 of the said regulation. The said document may be used for the purposes of making a public offer of securities or of authorising securities to be traded on a regulated market if completed by a securities note and, where applicable, by a summary and any amendments to the said Document. The entire URD is approved by the AMF in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

10

APPENDICES

10.1 GAR INDICATORS

SUMMARY OF KPIs TO BE DISCLOSED BY CREDIT INSTITUTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 8 ("TAXONOMY REGULATION")

		Total environmentally sustainable assets *(In EURm)*	KPI****	KPI*****	% coverage (over total assets)***	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7 (2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7 (1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	**Green asset ratio (GAR) stock**	**12,205**	**1.71%**	**1.88%**	50.34%	39.47%	49.66%

		Total environmentally sustainable activities *(In EURm)*	KPI	KPI	% coverage (over total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7 (2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7 (1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	1,730	0.97%	1.33%	84.18%	71.20%	15.82%
	Trading book*		N/A	N/A			
	Financial guarantees	7,405	7.8%	10.3%			
	Assets under management	633	1.45%	2.21%			
	Fees and commissions income**		N/A	N/A			

* *For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325a(1) of the CRR.*

** *Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and AuM.*

Institutions shall disclose forward-looking information for this KPIs, including information in terms of targets, together with relevant explanations on the methodology applied.

*** *% of assets covered by the KPI over banks´ total assets.*

**** *Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty.*

******Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used.*

Note 1: across the reporting templates: cells shaded in black should not be reported.

Note 2: fees and Commissions and Trading Book KPIs shall only apply starting 2026. SMEs´inclusion in these KPI will only apply subject to a positive result of an impact assessment.

10.1.1 ASSETS SELECTED TO CALCULATE GAR

ASSETS FOR THE CALCULATION OF GAR - TURNOVER

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
			Disclosure reference date T												
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	(In EURm)	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	158,995	139,697	12,186	-	1,014	871	310	19	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	**Financial undertakings**	**7,333**	**2,426**	**203**	**-**	**8**	**131**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
3	Credit institutions	3,744	1,122	59	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Loans and advances	2,630	897	40		4	2	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Debt securities, including UoP	1,075	225	19		2	1	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Equity instruments	39	-	-				-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
7	Other financial corporations	3,589	1,304	144	-	2	128	12	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	*of which investment firms*	*3,468*	*1,303*	*144*	*-*	*2*	*128*	*2*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
9	Loans and advances	2,780	1,294	144		2	128	2	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Debt securities, including UoP	686	9	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
12	*of which management companies*	*1*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
13	Loans and advances	1	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
16	*of which insurance undertakings*	*120*	*1*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*10*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
17	Loans and advances	120	1	-		-	-	10	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**21,954**	**7,564**	**1,605**	**-**	**342**	**740**	**298**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
21	Loans and advances	21,242	7,349	1,496		342	706	298	19		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Debt securities, including UoP	652	215	109		-	34	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Equity instruments	60	-	-		-	-	-			-	-	N/A		N/A
24	**Households**	**129,707**	**129,707**	**10,378**	**-**	**664**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**				
25	*of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*125,546*	*125,546*	*9,714*	*-*	*-*									
26	*of which building renovation loans*	*2,054*	*2,054*	*-*	*-*	*-*									
27	*of which motor vehicle loans*	*2,107*	*2,107*	*664*	*-*	*664*									
28	**Local governments financing**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
29	Housing financing	1	-									-	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Other local government financing	-	-									-	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**						**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
32	**ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM THE NUMERATOR FOR GAR CALCULATION (COVERED IN THE DENOMINATOR)**	**554,421**										**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	277	N/A	N/A	N/A	103	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	140,399	12,205	-	1,014	871
2	**13**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**2,451**	**203**	**-**	**8**	**131**
3	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,122	59	-	6	3
4	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	897	40	-	4	2
5	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	225	19	-	2	1
6	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
7	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,329	144	-	2	128
8	*13*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1,318*	*144*	-	*2*	*128*
9	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,309	144	-	2	128
10	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	-	-	-	-
11	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
12	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
16	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*11*	-	-	-	-
17	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	-	-	-	-
18	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
20	**264**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**103**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**12**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**8,241**	**1,624**	**-**	**342**	**740**
21	261	N/A	N/A	N/A	103	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,023	1,515	-	342	706
22	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	218	109	-	-	34
23	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
24	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**									**129,707**	**10,378**	**-**	**664**	**-**
25		*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*									*125,546*	*9,714*	-	-	-
26		*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*									*2,054*	-	-	-	-
27													*2,107*	*664*	-	*664*	-
28	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
31	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
32	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	(In EURm)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
			Disclosure reference date T												
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
33	**Financial and Non financial undertakings**	**272,492**													
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	149,717													
35	Loans and advances	143,018													
36	*of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*24,109*													
37	*of which building renovation loans*	*-*													
38	Debt securities	5,168													
39	Equity instruments	1,531													
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	105,154													
41	Loans and advances	102,185													
42	Debt securities	2,439													
43	Equity instruments	530													
44	**Derivatives**	**9,097**													
45	**On demand interbank loans**	**50,415**													
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	**2,107**													
47	**Other categories of assets (*e.g.* Goodwill, commodities, etc.)**	**220,310**													
48	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**713,416**	**139,697**	**12,186**	**-**	**1,014**	**871**	**310**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
49	**ASSETS NOT COVERED FOR GAR CALCULATION**	**703,757**													
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	**86,421**													
51	**Central banks exposure**	**216,890**													
52	**Trading book**	**400,446**													
53	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**1,417,173**										**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
	OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES - UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS														
54	Financial guarantees	95,449	17,327	7,402	-	238	5,386	631	3	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
55	Assets under management	43,726	2,341	631	-	28	401	106	2	-	-	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
56	*Of which debt securities*	*7,369*	*615*	*221*	*-*	*22*	*106*	*48*	*0*	*-*	*-*	*0*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
57	*Of which equity instruments*	*14,410*	*1,699*	*405*	*-*	*6*	*292*	*57*	*2*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*

1. *This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).*
2. *The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.*
3. *Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations.*
4. *For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
33																	
34																	
35																	
36																	
37																	
38																	
39																	
40																	
41																	
42																	
43																	
44																	
45																	
46																	
47																	
48	**277**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**103**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**12**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**140,399**	**12,205**	**-**	**1,014**	**871**
49																	
50																	
51																	
52																	
53	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**					
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES - UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS																	
54	1,089	N/A	N/A	N/A	301	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,359	7,405	0	238	5,386
55	301	N/A	N/A	N/A	395	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,148	633	-	62	449
56	*23*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*10*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*4*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*701*	*222*	*-*	*22*	*106*
57	*277*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*381*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*2,415*	*407*	*-*	*6*	*292*

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
			Disclosure reference date T-1				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	(In EURm)	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR – COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	162,626	144,802	10,162	-	348	1,363
2	**Financial undertakings**	**4,267**	**1,098**	**102**	**-**	**2**	**102**
3	Credit institutions	2,963	187	18	-	-	18
4	Loans and advances	2,176	6	-		-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	787	181	18		-	18
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-			
7	Other financial corporations	1,304	911	84	-	2	84
8	*including investment firms*	*1,280*	*911*	*84*	*-*	*2*	*84*
9	Loans and advances	1,278	911	84		2	84
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-
11	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-
12	*including management companies*	*5*	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	5	-	-		-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
16	*including insurance undertakings*	*19*	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	19	-	-		-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**22,506**	**7,859**	**1,261**	**-**	**330**	**1,261**
21	Loans and advances	21,671	7,778	1,259		330	1,259
22	Debt securities, including UoP	432	81	2		-	2
23	Equity instruments	403	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	**47,006**	**47,006**	**1,355**	**-**	**16**	**-**
25	*including loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*42,321*	*42,321*	*1,339*	-	-	
26	*including building renovation loans*	*2,251*	*2,251*	-	-	-	
27	*including motor vehicle loans*	*2,434*	*2,434*	*16*	-	*16*	
28	**Local governments financing**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	Housing financing	8	-				
30	Other local government financing	-	-				
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**88,839**	**88,839**	**7,444**	**-**	**-**	
32	**ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM THE NUMERATOR FOR GAR CALCULATION (COVERED IN THE DENOMINATOR)**	**554,181**					

	am	an	ao	ap	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure reference date T-1								
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Total (CCM + CCA)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	212	5	-	-	145,014	10,167	-	348	1,363
2	**23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,121**	**102**	**-**	**2**	**102**
3	16	-	-	-	203	18	-	-	18
4	16	-		-	22	-	-	-	-
5	-	-		-	181	18	-	-	18
6	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	7	-	-	-	918	84	-	2	84
8	-	-	-	-	*911*	*84*	-	*2*	*84*
9	-	-		-	911	84	-	2	84
10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	*7*	-	-	-	*7*	-	-	-	-
17	7	-		-	7	-	-	-	-
18	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	**189**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**8,048**	**1,266**	**-**	**330**	**1,261**
21	189	5		-	7,967	1,264	-	330	1,259
22	-	-		-	81	2	-	-	2
23	-			-	-	-		-	-
24	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47,006**	**1,355**	**-**	**16**	**-**
25					*42,321*	*1,339*	-	-	-
26					*2,251*	-	-	-	-
27					*2,434*	*16*	-	*16*	-
28	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29					-	-	-	-	-
30					-	-	-	-	-
31					**88,839**	**7,444**	**-**	**-**	**-**
32					**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	(In EURm)	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
			Disclosure reference date T-1				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
33	**Financial and Non financial undertakings**	**297,226**					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	163,972					
35	Loans and advances	158,246					
36	*including loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*25,118*					
37	*including building renovation loans*	-					
38	Debt securities	4,785					
39	Equity instruments	941					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	115,298					
41	Loans and advances	111,087					
42	Debt securities	3,668					
43	Equity instruments	543					
44	**Derivatives**	**10,427**					
45	**On demand interbank loans**	**38,930**					
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	**2,323**					
47	**Other categories of assets (*e.g.* Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	**205,275**					
48	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**716,807**	**144,802**	**10,162**	**-**	**348**	**1,363**
49	**ASSETS NOT COVERED FOR GAR CALCULATION**	**691,887**					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	**77,354**					
51	**Central banks exposure**	**238,658**					
52	**Trading book**	**375,874**					
53	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**1,408,694**					
	OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS						
54	Financial guarantees	81,828	9,562	4,014	-	352	4,014
55	Assets under management	44,406	233	76	-	12	76
56	*Of which debt securities*	*3,847*	*25*	*8*	-	*1*	*8*
57	*Of which equity instruments*	*11,666*	*208*	*68*	-	*11*	*68*

1. *This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).*
2. *The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.*
3. *Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations*
4. *For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	am	an	ao	ap	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure reference date T-1								
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Total (CCM + CCA)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
41									
42									
43									
44									
45									
46									
47									
48	**212**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**145,014**	**10,167**	**-**	**348**	**1,363**
49									
50									
51									
52									
53									
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS									
54	889	-	-	-	10,451	4,014	-	352	4,014
55	46	0	-	-	280	76	-	12	76
56	*18*	-	-	-	*43*	*8*	-	*1*	*8*
57	*28*	*0*	-	-	*236*	*68*	-	*11*	*68*

ASSETS SELECTED FOR THE CALCULATION OF GAR – CAPEX

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
			Disclosure reference date T												
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	(In EURm)	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR – COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	158,995	141,300	13,406	-	1,016	1,641	438	12	-	12	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	**Financial undertakings**	**7,333**	**2,455**	**310**	**-**	**36**	**206**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
3	Credit institutions	3,744	1,133	68	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Loans and advances	2,630	906	48		6	6	1	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Debt securities, including UoP	1,075	227	20		2	1	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Equity instruments	39	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
7	Other financial corporations	3,589	1,322	242	-	28	199	11	-	-	-	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	*of which investment firms*	*3,468*	*1,321*	*242*	*-*	*28*	*199*	*11*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
9	Loans and advances	2,780	1,321	242		28	199	2	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Debt securities, including UoP	686	-	-		-	-	9	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
12	*of which management companies*	*1*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
13	Loans and advances	1	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
16	*of which insurance undertakings*	*120*	*1*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
17	Loans and advances	120	1	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**21,954**	**9,138**	**2,718**	**-**	**316**	**1,435**	**426**	**12**	**-**	**12**	**1**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
21	Loans and advances	21,242	8,874	2,560		316	1,358	426	12		12	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Debt securities, including UoP	652	262	158		-	77	-	-		-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Equity instruments	60	2	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	N/A		N/A
24	**Households**	**129,707**	**129,707**	**10,378**	**-**	**664**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**				
25	*of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*125,546*	*125,546*	*9,714*	*-*	*-*									
26	*of which building renovation loans*	*2,054*	*2,054*	*-*	*-*	*-*									
27	*of which motor vehicle loans*	*2,107*	*2,107*	*664*	*-*	*664*									
28	**Local governments financing**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
29	Housing financing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
32	**ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM THE NUMERATOR FOR GAR CALCULATION (COVERED IN THE DENOMINATOR)**	**554,421**										**0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	221	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	142,055	13,418	-	1,016	1,653
2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,468	310	-	36	206
3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,134	68	-	8	7
4	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	907	48	-	6	6
5	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	227	20	-	2	1
6	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
7	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,334	242	-	28	199
8	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,333	242	-	28	199
9	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,324	242	-	28	199
10	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	-	-	-	-
11	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
12	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
16	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	-	-	-	-
17	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	-	-	-	-
18	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	-		-	-
20	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,880	2,730	-	316	1,447
21	212	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,608	2,572	-	316	1,370
22	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	270	158	-	-	77
23	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	-	N/A		N/A	2	-		-	-
24	0	N/A	N/A	N/A									129,707	10,378	-	664	-
25	-	N/A	N/A	N/A									125,546	9,714	-	-	-
26	-	N/A	N/A	N/A									2,054	-	-	-	-
27													2,107	664	-	664	-
28	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
29		N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
30		N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
32	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
(In EURm)	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
33 Financial and Non financial undertakings	**272,492**													
34 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	149,717													
35 Loans and advances	143,018													
36 *of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	24,109													
37 *of which building renovation loans*	-													
38 Debt securities	5,168													
39 Equity instruments	1,531													
40 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	105,154													
41 Loans and advances	102,185													
42 Debt securities	2,439													
43 Equity instruments	530													
44 Derivatives	**9,097**													
45 On demand interbank loans	**50,415**													
46 Cash and cash-related assets	**2,107**													
47 Other categories of assets (*e.g.* Goodwill, commodities etc.)	**220,310**													
48 TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**713,416**	**141,300**	**13,406**	**-**	**1,016**	**1,641**	**438**	**12**	**-**	**12**	**1**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
49 ASSETS NOT COVERED FOR GAR CALCULATION	**703,757**													
50 Central governments and Supranational issuers	**86,421**													
51 Central banks exposure	**216,890**													
52 Trading book	**400,446**													
53 TOTAL ASSETS	**1,417,173**										**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS														
54 Financial guarantees	95,449	19,909	9,833	-	388	5,681	438	13	-	-	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
55 Assets under management	43,726	3,104	963	-	62	449	11	3	-	-	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
56 *Of which debt securities*	*7,369*	*725*	*303*	-	*23*	*134*	*5*	*0*	-	-	*0*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
57 *Of which equity instruments*	*14,410*	*2,352*	*651*	-	*38*	*311*	*6*	*2*	-	-	*1*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*

1. *This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).*
2. *The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.*
3. *Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations.*
4. *For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
33																	
34																	
35																	
36																	
37																	
38																	
39																	
40																	
41																	
42																	
43																	
44																	
45																	
46																	
47																	
48	**221**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**86**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**9**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**142,055**	**13,418**	**-**	**1,016**	**1,653**
49																	
50																	
51																	
52																	
53	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**-**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**					
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS																	
54	651	N/A	N/A	N/A	290	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,338	9,846	-	388	5,681
55	159	N/A	N/A	N/A	311	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,591	965	-	62	449
56	*23*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*11*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*3*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*766*	*303*	-	*23*	*134*
57	*136*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*298*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*2,794*	*654*	-	*38*	*311*

	(In EURm)	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
			Disclosure reference date T-1				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR – COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	162,626	146,026	11,517	-	435	2,714
2	**Financial undertakings**	**4,267**	**1,127**	**262**	**-**	**15**	**262**
3	Credit institutions	2,963	195	68	-	-	68
4	Loans and advances	2,176	-	-		-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	787	195	68		-	68
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	1,304	932	194	-	15	194
8	*including investment firms*	*1,280*	*932*	*194*	-	*15*	*194*
9	Loans and advances	1,278	932	194		15	194
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-
11	Equity instruments	2	-	-		-	-
12	*including management companies*	*5*	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	5	-	-		-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
16	*including insurance undertakings*	*19*	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	19	-	-		-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial undertakings**	**22,506**	**9,054**	**2,456**	**-**	**404**	**2,452**
21	Loans and advances	21,671	8,967	2,455		404	2,451
22	Debt securities, including UoP	432	83	1		-	1
23	Equity instruments	403	4	-		-	-
24	**Households**	**47,006**	**47,006**	**1,355**	**-**	**16**	**-**
25	*including loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*42,321*	*42,321*	*1,339*	-	-	
26	*including building renovation loans*	*2,251*	*2,251*	-	-	-	
27	*including motor vehicle loans*	*2,434*	*2,434*	*16*	-	*16*	
28	**Local governments financing**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	Housing financing	8	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**88,839**	**88,839**	**7,444**	**-**	**-**	**-**
32	**ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM THE NUMERATOR FOR GAR CALCULATION (BUT COVERED IN THE DENOMINATOR)**	**554,181**					

	am	an	ao	ap	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure reference date T-1								
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Total (CCM + CCA)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	328	9	-	9	146,354	11,526	-	435	2,723
2	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,127**	**262**	**-**	**15**	**262**
3	-	-	-	-	195	68	-	-	68
4	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-		-	195	68	-	-	68
6	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	-	-	-	-	932	194	-	15	194
8	-	-	-	-	*932*	*194*	-	*15*	*194*
9	-	-		-	932	194	-	15	194
10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	**328**	**9**	**-**	**9**	**9,382**	**2,465**	**-**	**404**	**2,461**
21	328	9		9	9,295	2,464	-	404	2,460
22	-	-		-	83	1	-	-	1
23	-	-		-	4	-		-	-
24	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47,006**	**1,355**	**-**	**16**	**-**
25					*42,321*	*1,339*	-	-	-
26					*2,251*	-	-	-	-
27					*2,434*	*16*	-	*16*	-
28	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**88,839**	**7,444**	**-**	**-**	**-**
32					**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al
			Disclosure reference date T-1				
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	(In EURm)	Total [gross] carrying amount			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
33	**Financial and Non-financial undertakings**	**297,226**					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	163,972					
35	Loans and advances	158,246					
36	*including loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*25,118*					
37	*including building renovation loans*	*-*					
38	Debt securities	4,785					
39	Equity instruments	941					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	115,298					
41	Loans and advances	111,087					
42	Debt securities	3,668					
43	Equity instruments	543					
44	**Derivatives**	**10,427**					
45	**On demand interbank loans**	**38,930**					
46	**Cash and cash-related assets**	**2,323**					
47	**Other categories of assets (*e.g.* Goodwill, commodities, etc.)**	**205,275**					
48	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**716,807**	**146,026**	**11,517**	**-**	**435**	**2,714**
49	**ASSETS NOT COVERED FOR GAR CALCULATION**	**691,887**					
50	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	***77,354***					
51	**Central banks exposure**	***238,658***					
52	**Trading portfolio**	***375,874***					
53	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**1,408,694**					
	OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS						
54	Financial guarantees	81,828	10,652	4,898	-	387	4,898
55	Assets under management	44,406	547	137	-	33	137
56	*Including debt securities*	*3,847*	*32*	*14*	*-*	*1*	*14*
57	*Including equity instruments*	*11,666*	*516*	*123*	*-*	*32*	*123*

1. *This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporates, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).*
2. *The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.*
3. *Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations.*
4. *For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that contain no information have been deleted to make the table easier to read.*

	am	an	ao	ap	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure reference date T-1								
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Total (CCM + CCA)				
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
41									
42									
43									
44									
45									
46									
47									
48	**328**	**9**	**-**	**9**	**146,354**	**11,526**	**-**	**435**	**2,723**
49									
50									
51									
52									
53									
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO NFRD DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS									
54	242	3	-	-	10,894	4,901	-	387	4,898
55	156	0	-	-	703	137	-	33	137
56	*17*	*0*	-	-	*49*	*14*	-	*1*	*14*
57	*139*	*0*	-	-	*655*	*123*	-	*32*	*123*

10.1.2 GAR INFORMATION BY SECTOR

GAR SECTOR INFORMATION – TURNOVER

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)**
1	L.68.20 – RENTING AND OPERATING OF OWN OR LEASED REAL ESTATE	1,005	111			0	0			0	N/A		
2	C.29.10 – MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES	668	42			0	0			0	N/A		
3	D.35.11 – PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY	654	439			0	-			0	N/A		
4	K.64.20 – ACTIVITIES OF HOLDING COMPANIES	460	133			13	0			0	N/A		
5	Q.86.10 – HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES	333	0			-	-			0	N/A		
6	C.30.30 – MANUFACTURE OF AIR AND SPACECRAFT AND RELATED MACHINERY	247	0			0	-			0	N/A		
7	C.30.40 – MANUFACTURE OF MILITARY FIGHTING VEHICLES	247	0			0	0			0	N/A		
8	F.41.10 – DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING PROJECTS	234	44			0	-			0	N/A		
9	K.64.99 – OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES, EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDI	231	9			-	-			0	N/A		
10	J.59.12 – MOTION PICTURE, VIDEO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMME POST-PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	-	-			213	4			0	N/A		
11	H.49.31 – URBAN AND SUBURBAN PASSENGER LAND TRANSPORT	196	51			-	-			0	N/A		
12	C.30.20 – MANUFACTURE OF RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK	189	112			-	-			0	N/A		
13	H.49.10 – PASSENGER RAIL TRANSPORT, INTERURBAN	183	74			-	-			0	N/A		
14	H.50.20 – SEA AND COASTAL FREIGHT WATER TRANSPORT	181	0			-	-			0	N/A		
15	C.25.40 – MANUFACTURE OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION	155	-			-	-			0	N/A		
16	C.27.20 – MANUFACTURE OF BATTERIES AND ACCUMULATORS	152	42			-	-			0	N/A		
17	M.70.10 – ACTIVITIES OF HEAD OFFICES	116	6			0	-			0	N/A		
18	H.49.50 – TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINE	117	-			-	-			0	N/A		
19	F.42.99 – CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECTS N.E.C.	115	0			0	-			0	N/A		
20	G.45.11 – SALE OF CARS AND LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES	112	6			0	0			0	N/A		
21	C.27.12 – MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL APPARATUS	56	34			0	-			0	N/A		
22	L.68.32 – MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS	109	0			0	-			0	N/A		
23	Q.87.10 – RESIDENTIAL NURSING CARE ACTIVITIES	108	0			-	-			0	N/A		
24	L.68.31 – REAL ESTATE AGENCIES	88	0			-	-			0	N/A		
25	C.21.10 – MANUFACTURE OF BASIC PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	-	-			-	-			0	N/A		
26	H.49.39 – OTHER PASSENGER LAND TRANSPORT N.E.C.	83	49			-	-			0	N/A		

	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + P + BE)			
	Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	0.1	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			1,004.7	111.4		
2	11.0	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			678.5	42.1		
3	0.0	N/A			0.1	N/A			-	N/A			655.1	439.1		
4	4.6	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			477.5	133.8		
5	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			332.9	0.0		
6	8.2	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			255.1	0.0		
7	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			247.3	0.0		
8	2.9	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			237.8	44.0		
9	4.3	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			235.0	9.1		
10	6.2	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			219.6	4.2		
11	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			195.9	50.6		
12	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			188.9	112.2		
13	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			183.3	74.2		
14	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			181.0	0.0		
15	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			154.8	-		
16	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			152.2	42.0		
17	2.3	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			118.3	6.0		
18	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			117.2	-		
19	0.1	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			114.9	0.2		
20	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			111.9	5.7		
21	54.7	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			110.8	34.4		
22	0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			-	N/A			108.6	0.5		
23	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			108.4	0.0		
24	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			87.9	0.0		
25	0.1	N/A			86.3	N/A			-	N/A			86.4	-		
26	-	N/A			-	N/A			0.0	N/A			82.8	49.4		

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)**
27	N.77.39 – RENTING AND LEASING OF OTHER MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND TANGIBLE GOODS	18	9			-	-			0	N/A		
28	O.84.11 – GENERAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES	62	-			-	-			0	N/A		
29	N.77.12 – RENTING AND LEASING OF TRUCKS	59	15			0	-			0	N/A		
30	C.24.10 – MANUFACTURE OF BASIC IRON AND STEEL AND OF FERRO-ALLOYS	59	31			-	-			0	N/A		
31	F.41.20 – CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	48	20			1	-			0	N/A		
32	E.38.21 – TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	41	5			1	1			0	N/A		
33	C.24.52 – CASTING OF STEEL	51	40			-	-			0	N/A		
34	C.23.51 – MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	50	2			0	-			0	N/A		
35	N.78.20 – TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY ACTIVITIES	50	0			-	-			0	N/A		
36	C.29.31 – MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	49	0			-	-			0	N/A		
37	E.36.00 – WATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND SUPPLY	41	3			0	-			0	N/A		
38	P.85.42 – TERTIARY EDUCATION	41	-			-	-			0	N/A		
39	G.46.69 – WHOLESALE OF OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	20	0			0	-			0	N/A		
40	K.64.91 – FINANCIAL LEASING	37	5			-	-			0	N/A		
41	J.61.20 – WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES	18	8			6	4			0	N/A		
42	J.61.30 – SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES	3	3			9	9			0	N/A		
43	I.55.10 – HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION	0	0			0	0			0	N/A		
44	R.93.21 – ACTIVITIES OF AMUSEMENT PARKS AND THEME PARKS	0	-			-	-			0	N/A		
	OTHERS	877	309			53	0			0	N/A		

1. *Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty.*
2. *The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure. The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.*

	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + P + BE)			
	Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	*EURm*	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
27	57.5	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			75.2	9.4		
28	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			62.2	-		
29	0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			-	N/A			59.0	15.0		
30	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			58.8	30.8		
31	3.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			52.4	19.6		
32	2.3	N/A			8.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			52.1	6.4		
33	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			51.3	40.2		
34	0.4	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			50.6	2.0		
35	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			49.8	0.0		
36	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			49.5	0.0		
37	0.3	N/A			0.4	N/A			0.0	N/A			41.8	3.2		
38	-	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			40.9	-		
39	19.7	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A			39.5	0.0		
40	1.9	N/A			-	N/A			-	N/A			38.7	4.8		
41	6.9	N/A			0.0	N/A			0.1	N/A			31.0	12.3		
42	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			0.2	N/A			12.7	11.9		
43	0.0	N/A			-	N/A			7.9	N/A			8.3	0.0		
44	-	N/A			-	N/A			2.4	N/A			2.4	-		
OTHERS	78	N/A			8	N/A			1	N/A			1,018	310		

GAR SECTOR INFORMATION – CAPEX

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)**	*EURm*	**Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)**
1	L.68.20 – RENTING AND OPERATING OF OWN OR LEASED REAL ESTATE	1,023.4	160.9			0	0			0.0			
2	D.35.11 – PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY	874.9	680.2			0	0			0.0			
3	C.29.10 – MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES	747.6	111.1			0	0			-			
4	K.64.20 – ACTIVITIES OF HOLDING COMPANIES	551.5	181.0			23	0			0.0			
5	G.47.11 – RETAIL SALE IN NON-SPECIALISED STORES WITH FOOD, BEVERAGES OR TOBACCO	347.5	46.6			-	-			-			
6	J.59.12 – MOTION PICTURE, VIDEO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMME POST-PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	8.1	1.5			322	7			-			
7	Q.86.10 – HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES	335.1	0.7			0	-			-			
8	C.30.40 – MANUFACTURE OF MILITARY FIGHTING VEHICLES	247.3	0.0			0	0			-			
9	C.30.30 – MANUFACTURE OF AIR AND SPACECRAFT AND RELATED MACHINERY	226.5	4.4			0	-			-			
10	F.41.10 – DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING PROJECTS	223.0	55.3			1	0			0.1			
11	H.49.31 – URBAN AND SUBURBAN PASSENGER LAND TRANSPORT	201.3	37.2			-	-			-			
12	H.49.10 – PASSENGER RAIL TRANSPORT, INTERURBAN	190.1	68.2			-	-			-			
13	C.30.20 – MANUFACTURE OF RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK	188.9	107.8			-	-			-			
14	H.50.20 – SEA AND COASTAL FREIGHT WATER TRANSPORT	181.0	0.0			-	-			-			
15	C.25.40 – MANUFACTURE OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION	154.8	0.0			-	-			-			
16	C.27.20 – MANUFACTURE OF BATTERIES AND ACCUMULATORS	152.4	45.2			-	-			-			
17	C.25.99 – MANUFACTURE OF OTHER FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS N.E.C.	139.5	139.5			0	-			-			
18	C.11.02 – MANUFACTURE OF WINE FROM GRAPE	136.9	39.3			0	-			0.0			
19	K.64.99 – OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES, EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDI	135.3	99.5			-	-			-			
20	G.45.11 – SALE OF CARS AND LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES	126.6	17.4			0	0			-			
21	Q.87.10 – RESIDENTIAL NURSING CARE ACTIVITIES	115.7	0.1			8	2			-			
22	F.42.99 – CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECTS N.E.C.	114.7	0.6			0	0			0.0			
23	H.49.50 – TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINE	114.3	0.0			-	-			-			
24	L.68.32 – MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS	108.8	0.7			-	-			0.0			
25	C.27.12 – MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL APPARATUS	81.7	44.9			0	-			0.0			
26	G.46.71 – WHOLESALE OF SOLID, LIQUID AND GASEOUS FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	95.6	84.3			0	0			0.0			

	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + P + BE)			
	Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CE)	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (PPC)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (BIO)	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	EURm	Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	0.8				0.0				0.0				1,024.2	160.9		
2	0.0				0.3				0.0				875.4	680.2		
3	-				-				-				747.6	111.1		
4	20.9				0.0				0.0				595.8	181.3		
5	1.0				-				-				348.4	46.6		
6	8.9				-				-				339.0	8.5		
7	-				-				-				335.1	0.7		
8	-				-				-				247.3	0.0		
9	1.2				-				-				227.7	4.4		
10	2.8				0.0				0.1				226.8	55.3		
11	-				-				-				201.3	37.2		
12	-				-				-				190.1	68.2		
13	-				-				-				188.9	107.8		
14	-				-				-				181.0	0.0		
15	-				-				-				154.8	0.0		
16	0.0				-				-				152.4	45.2		
17	-				0.0				-				139.5	139.5		
18	0.0				-				-				137.0	39.3		
19	-				-				-				135.3	99.5		
20	-				-				-				126.6	17.4		
21	-				-				-				123.7	2.4		
22	0.1				0.0				0.0				114.8	0.6		
23	-				-				-				114.3	0.0		
24	0.0				0.0				-				108.8	0.7		
25	26.7				0.0				0.0				108.4	44.9		
26	0.0				0.0				0.0				95.6	84.4		

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCM)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (CCA)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)**	*EURm*	**Of which environ-mentally sustainable (WTR)**
27	H.49.39 – OTHER PASSENGER LAND TRANSPORT N.E.C.	93.2	35.9			-	-			-			
28	B.06.10 – EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM	93.1	79.0			-	-			-			
29	L.68.31 – REAL ESTATE AGENCIES	88.3	0.0			-	-			-			
30	H.52.23 – SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO AIR TRANSPORTATION	83.2	0.2			-	-			0.0			
31	C.19.20 – MANUFACTURE OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	82.8	60.8			0	0			0.0			
32	C.21.10 – MANUFACTURE OF BASIC PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	8.4	0.1			-	-			0.0			
33	M.70.10 – ACTIVITIES OF HEAD OFFICES	70.6	52.5			0	-			0.0			
34	D.35.13 – DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY	69.3	27.1			-	-			-			
35	C.23.51 – MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	67.0	23.0			0	0			-			
36	O.84.11 – GENERAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES	62.2	-			-	-			-			
37	N.77.12 – RENTING AND LEASING OF TRUCKS	59.8	11.7			0	-			-			
38	G.46.69 – WHOLESALE OF OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	17.8	0.4			0	-			0.0			
39	E.38.21 – TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	48.0	4.6			0	0			0.1			
40	D.35.22 – DISTRIBUTION OF GASEOUS FUELS THROUGH MAINS	55.9	54.7			-	-			-			
41	I.55.10 – HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION	1.4	0.0			0	0			-			
42	F.41.20 – CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	35.4	13.6			3	0			0.5			
43	J.61.10 – WIRED TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES	21.9	1.2			25	0			-			
44	M.73.11 – ADVERTISING AGENCIES	46.3	19.3			0	0			-			
45	S.96.01 – WASHING AND (DRY-) CLEANING OF TEXTILE AND FUR PRODUCTS	5.7	0.3			-	-			-			
46	C.28.22 – MANUFACTURE OF LIFTING AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT	5.7	0.3			0	-			0.0			
	OTHERS	1,300	407			42	2			0	-		

1. *Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty.*
2. *The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure. The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.*

	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + P + BE)			
	Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	EURm	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
27	-				-				-				93.2	35.9		
28	0.0				-				-				93.1	79.0		
29	-				-				-				88.3	0.0		
30	1.2				-				0.0				84.5	0.2		
31	0.0				-				0.0				82.8	60.8		
32	0.1				73.3				-				81.8	0.1		
33	0.2				0.0				0.0				70.8	52.5		
34	-				-				-				69.3	27.1		
35	0.1				-				-				67.1	23.0		
36	-				-				-				62.2	-		
37	0.0				-				-				59.8	11.7		
38	41.9				0.0				0.0				59.7	0.4		
39	3.2				5.5				0.0				57.2	5.0		
40	-				-				-				55.9	54.7		
41	0.0				-				6.7				8.2	0.0		
42	3.2				0.0				0.1				41.8	13.7		
43	4.9				-				-				52.0	1.2		
44	2.8				-				-				49.6	19.3		
45	24.0				0.0				-				29.7	0.3		
46	14.8				0.0				0.0				20.5	0.3		
OTHERS	61				7				2				1,413	409		

10.1.3 GAR STOCK KPIS

GAR STOCK KPIS – TURNOVER

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	87.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	**Financial undertakings**	**33.1%**	**2.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**1.8%**	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
3	Credit institutions	30.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Loans and advances	34.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Debt securities, including UoP	20.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	N/A		N/A
7	Other financial corporations	36.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	*of which investment firms*	*37.6%*	*4.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.06%*	*3.7%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
9	Loans and advances	46.5%	5.2%	0.0%	0.1%	4.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Debt securities, including UoP	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	N/A		N/A
12	*of which management companies*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
16	*of which insurance undertakings*	*0.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*8.3%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
17	Loans and advances	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**34.5%**	**7.3%**	**0.0%**	**1.6%**	**3.4%**	**1.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
21	Loans and advances	34.6%	7.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Debt securities, including UoP	33.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	N/A		N/A
24	**Households**	**100.0%**	**8.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**				
25	*of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*100.0%*	*7.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*				
26	*of which building renovation loans*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*				
27	*of which motor vehicle loans*	*100.0%*	*31.5%*	*0.0%*	*31.5%*	*0.0%*								

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
1	0.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	11.22%
2	**0.2%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**33.4%**	**2.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**1.8%**	**0.5%**
3	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
4	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
5	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
6	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	0.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.3%
8	*0.4%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*38.0%*	*4.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*3.7%*	*0.2%*
9	0.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.1%	5.2%	0.0%	0.1%	4.6%	0.2%
10	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
13	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
15	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
16	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*9.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
17	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
19	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
20	**1.2%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.5%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.1%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**37.5%**	**7.4%**	**0.0%**	**1.6%**	**3.4%**	**1.5%**
21	1.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8%	7.1%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%	1.5%
22	0.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.4%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%
23	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**									**100.0%**	**8.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**9.2%**
25	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*									*100.0%*	*7.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*8.9%*
26	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*									*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*
27																		

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
28	**Local governments financing**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Other local government financing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**19.6%**	**1.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.043%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.000%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

1. *Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of"eligible" activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR.*
3. *Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets.*
4. *Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
28	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
29	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
31	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**
32	**0.039%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.014%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.002%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**20%**	**1.71%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**50.34%**

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
2	**Financial undertakings**	**25.7%**	**2.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**2.4%**
3	Credit institutions	6.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
4	Loans and advances	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	23.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
6	Equity instruments	NA	NA		NA	NA
7	Other financial corporations	69.9%	6.4%	0.0%	0.2%	6.4%
8	*including investment firms*	*71.2%*	*6.6%*	*0.0%*	*0.2%*	*6.6%*
9	Loans and advances	71.3%	6.6%	0.0%	0.2%	6.6%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
12	*including management companies*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Equity instruments	NA	NA		NA	NA
16	*including insurance undertakings*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Equity instruments	NA	NA		NA	NA
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**34.9%**	**5.6%**	**0.0%**	**1.5%**	**5.6%**
21	Loans and advances	35.9%	5.8%	0.0%	1.5%	5.8%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	18.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
24	**Households**	**100.0%**	**2.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
25	*including loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*100.0%*	*3.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
26	*including building renovation loans*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
27	*including motor vehicle loans*	*100.0%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*
28	**Local governments financing**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**100.0%**	**8.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**20.2%**	**1.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.2%**

1. *Institution shall disclose in this Template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in Template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR.*
3. *Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets.*
4. *Credit institutions shall duplicate this Template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	al	am	an	ao	ap	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure reference date T-1									
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Total (CCM + CCA)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	0.1%	0.0%	0	0.0%	89.2%	6.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	11.5%
2	0.5%	0.0%	0	0.0%	26.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%
3	0.5%	0.0%	0	0.0%	6.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
4	0.7%	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
5	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	23.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%
6	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.0%
7	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.2%	6.4%	0.1%
8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.2%	6.6%	0.1%
9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.3%	6.6%	0.0%	0.2%	6.6%	0.1%
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
11	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
15	NA	NA		NA	NA	nc		NA	NA	0.0%
16	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
19	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.0%
20	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.8%	5.6%	0.0%	1.5%	5.6%	1.6%
21	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	5.8%	0.0%	1.5%	5.8%	1.5%
22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
23	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
25	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27										
28	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0.0%	0.v0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
31	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
32	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	50.9%

GAR STOCK KPIS – CAPEX

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	88.9%	8.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	**Financial undertakings**	**33.5%**	**4.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**2.8%**	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
3	Credit institutions	30.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Loans and advances	34.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Debt securities, including UoP	21.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	N/A		N/A
7	Other financial corporations	36.8%	6.7%	0.0%	0.8%	5.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	*of which investment firms*	*38.1%*	*7.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.8%*	*5.7%*	*0.3%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
9	Loans and advances	47.5%	8.7%	0.0%	1.0%	7.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	N/A		N/A
12	*of which management companies*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A
16	*of which insurance undertakings*	*0.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
17	Loans and advances	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**41.6%**	**12.4%**	**0.0%**	**1.4%**	**6.5%**	**1.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
21	Loans and advances	41.8%	12.1%	0.0%	1.5%	6.4%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Debt securities, including UoP	40.2%	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Equity instruments	3.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	N/A		N/A
24	**Households**	**100.0%**	**8.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**				
25	*of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*100.0%*	*7.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*				
26	*of which building renovation loans*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*				
27	*of which motor vehicle loans*	*100.0%*	*31.5%*	*0.0%*	*31.5%*	*0.0%*								

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
1	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.3%	8.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	11.2%
2	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**33.7%**	**4.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**2.8%**	**0.5%**
3	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
4	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
6	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.8%	5.5%	0.3%
8	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*38.4%*	*7.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.8%*	*5.7%*	*0.2%*
9	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6%	8.7%	0.0%	1.0%	7.2%	0.2%
10	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
13	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
15	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
16	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*0.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
17	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
19	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
20	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**45.0%**	**12.4%**	**0.0%**	**1.4%**	**6.6%**	**1.5%**
21	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2%	12.1%	0.0%	1.5%	6.4%	1.5%
22	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4%	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%
23	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	0.0%	N/A		N/A	3.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**									**100.0%**	**8.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**9.2%**
25	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*									*100.0%*	*7.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*8.9%*
26	*0.0%*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*									*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*
27																		

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
28	**Local governments financing**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Other local government financing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**19.8%**	**1.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

1. *Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of "eligible" activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR.*
3. *Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets.*
4. *Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
28	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
29	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
31	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**
32	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**19.9%**	**1.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**50.3%**

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak
		Disclosure reference date T-1				
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89.8%	7.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%
2	**Financial undertakings**	**26.4%**	**6.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.4%**	**6.1%**
3	Credit institutions	6.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	24.8%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
6	Equity instruments	NA	NA		NA	NA
7	Other financial corporations	71.5%	14.9%	0.0%	1.2%	14.9%
8	*including investment firms*	72.8%	15.2%	0.0%	1.2%	15.2%
9	Loans and advances	*72.9%*	*15.2%*	*0.0%*	*1.2%*	*15.2%*
10	Debt securities, including UoP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
12	*including management companies*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Equity instruments	NA	NA		NA	NA
16	*including insurance undertakings*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Equity instruments	NA	NA		NA	NA
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**40.2%**	**10.9%**	**0.0%**	**1.8%**	**10.9%**
21	Loans and advances	41.4%	11.3%	0.0%	1.9%	11.3%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	19.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
23	Equity instruments	1.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
24	**Households**	**100.0%**	**2.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
25	*including loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*100.0%*	*3.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
26	*including building renovation loans*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
27	*including motor vehicle loans*	*100.0%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.7%*	*0.0%*
28	**Local governments financing**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**100.0%**	**8.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**20.4%**	**1.6%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.4%**

1. *Institution shall disclose in this Template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in Template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR.*
3. *Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets.*
4. *Credit institutions shall duplicate this Template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.*
5. *The table presented above is not identical to the original model. Columns that do not contain any information have been removed to make the table easier to read.*

	al	am	an	ao	ap	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk
	Disclosure reference date T-1									
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Total (CCM + CCA)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total assets covered
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	11.5%
2	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**26.4%**	**6.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.4%**	**6.1%**	**0.3%**
3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.2%
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.1%
6	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.0%
7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.5%	14.9%	0.0%	1.2%	14.9%	0.1%
8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.8%	15.2%	0.0%	1.2%	15.2%	0.1%
9	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*72.9%*	*15.2%*	*0.0%*	*1.2%*	*15.2%*	*0.1%*
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
11	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
13	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
15	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.0%
16	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
19	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.0%
20	**1.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**41.7%**	**11.0%**	**0.0%**	**1.8%**	**10.9%**	**1.6%**
21	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	11.4%	0.0%	1.9%	11.4%	1.5%
22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
23	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	1.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**2.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**3.3%**
25	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*3.2%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*3.0%*
26	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.2%*
27										
28	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
29	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
31	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**8.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**6.3%**
32	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**20.4%**	**1.6%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.4%**	**50.9%**

10.1.4 GAR KPI FLOW

GAR KPI FLOW – TURNOVER

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	55.5%	6.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	**Financial undertakings**	**37%**	**3%**	**0**	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
3	Credit institutions	33%	1%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	Loans and advances	34%	1%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	35%	3%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	Equity instruments	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%
7	Other financial corporations	45%	6%	0	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	*of which investment firms*	*45%*	*6%*	*0*	*0%*	*5%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
9	Loans and advances	47%	6%	0	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	2%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
11	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
12	*of which management companies*	*0%*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
13	Loans and advances	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
16	*of which insurance undertakings*	*5%*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*41%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
17	Loans and advances	5%	0%	0	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**22%**	**6%**	**0**	**1%**	**3%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
21	Loans and advances	22%	5%	0	1%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	28%	21%	0	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
23	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
24	**Households**	**100%**	**9%**	**0%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**				
25	*of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*100%*	*6%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*				
26	*of which building renovation loans*	*100%*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*				
27	*of which motor vehicle loans*	*100%*	*51%*	*0*	*51%*	*0%*								

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total new assets covered
1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.3%	6.9%	0.0%	1.9%	19.8%	11.8%
2	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**37.4%**	**2.9%**	**0%**	**0%**	**39%**	**1.9%**
3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	1.4%	0%	0%	33%	1.3%
4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	1.3%	0%	0%	34%	1.1%
5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	2.8%	0%	0%	35%	0.2%
6	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.0%		0%	0%	0.0%
7	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	6.0%	0%	0%	52%	0.6%
8	*1%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*46%*	*6.1%*	*0%*	*0%*	*52%*	*0.6%*
9	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	6.4%	0%	0%	55%	0.5%
10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0.0%	0%	0%	2%	0.0%
11	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
12	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0.0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0.0%*
13	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
15	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
16	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*45%*	*0.0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*45%*	*0.0%*
17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0.0%	0%	0%	45%	0.0%
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
19	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
20	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**26.0%**	**6.2%**	**0%**	**1%**	**31%**	**5.2%**
21	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	5.5%	0%	1%	30%	5.0%
22	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	21.2%	0%	0%	35%	0.2%
23	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
24	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**									**100%**	**9.3%**	**0%**	**3%**	**0%**	**4.7%**
25	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*									*100%*	*6.5%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*4.3%*
26	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*									*100%*	*0.0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0.1%*
27													100%	51.3%	0%	51%	0%	0.3%

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
28	**Local governments financing**	**0%**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
29	Housing financing	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30	Other local government financing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**7.8%**	**0,964%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.003%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

1.Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.

2.Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total new assets covered
28	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0.0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0.0%**
29	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
31	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**
32	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**8.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**2.8%**	**84.2%**

GAR KPI FLOW – CAPEX

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - COVERED ASSETS IN BOTH NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	59%	9%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	**Financial undertakings**	**38%**	**4%**	**0**	**1%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
3	Credit institutions	34%	2%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	Loans and advances	34%	2%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	35%	3%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	Equity instruments	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%
7	Other financial corporations	47%	10%	0	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	*of which investment firms*	*48%*	*11%*	*0*	*1%*	*9%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
9	Loans and advances	51%	11%	0	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
11	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
12	*of which management companies*	*0%*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
13	Loans and advances	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
16	*of which insurance undertakings*	*5%*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
17	Loans and advances	5%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
20	**Non financial undertakings**	**30%**	**12%**	**0**	**1%**	**6%**	**4%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
21	Loans and advances	29%	11%	0	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	37%	31%	0	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
23	Equity instruments	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
24	**Households**	**100%**	**9%**	**0%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**				
25	*of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*100%*	*6%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*				
26	*of which building renovation loans*	*100%*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*				
27	*of which motor vehicle loans*	*100%*	*51%*	*0*	*51%*	*0%*								

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total new assets covered
1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	10%	0%	2%	65%	11.8%
2	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**38%**	**4%**	**0%**	**1%**	**41%**	**1.9%**
3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	2%	0%	0%	34%	1.3%
4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	2%	0%	0%	34%	1.1%
5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	3%	0%	0%	35%	0.2%
6	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0.0%
7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	10%	0%	1%	56%	0.6%
8	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*48%*	*11%*	*0%*	*1%*	*57%*	*0.6%*
9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	11%	0%	1%	60%	0.5%
10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0.0%
11	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
12	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0.0%*
13	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
15	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
16	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*5%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*5%*	*0.0%*
17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0.0%
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
19	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
20	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**34%**	**12%**	**0%**	**1%**	**42%**	**5.2%**
21	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	11%	0%	1%	41%	5.0%
22	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	31%	0%	0%	55%	0.2%
23	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	0.0%
24	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**									**100%**	**9%**	**-**	**3%**	**100%**	**4.7%**
25	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*									*100%*	*6%*	*-*	*0%*	*100%*	*4.3%*
26	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*									*100%*	*0%*	*-*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.1%*
27													100%	51%	-	51%	100%	0.3%

	% (compared to flow of total eligible assets)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
28	**Local governments financing**	**0%**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
29	Housing financing	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30	Other local government financing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**8%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

1. *Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on flow of loans calculated (new loans on a net basis) based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures.*

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total new assets covered
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
28	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**0%**	**0.0%**
29	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0.0%
30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
31	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0.0%**
32	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**9%**	**1.3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**9%**	**84.2%**

10.1.5 KPI OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES

KPIS FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – TURNOVER

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	18.2%	7.8%	0.0%	0.2%	5.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	5.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. *Institution shall disclose in this template the KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees andAuM) calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Institutions shall duplicate this template to disclose stock and flow KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures.*

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
	Disclosure reference date T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	1.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.3%	7.8%	0.0%	0.2%	5.6%
2	0.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Flow T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					**Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**				**Water and marine resources (WTR)**			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					**Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)**				**Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)**			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					**Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)**				**Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)**		
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			**Of which Use of Proceeds**	**Of which transitional**	**Of which enabling**			**Of which Use of Proceeds**	**Of which enabling**			**Of which Use of Proceeds**	**Of which enabling**
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	13.2%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. *Institution shall disclose in this template the KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees andAuM) calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Institutions shall duplicate this template to disclose stock and flow KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures.*

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
	Flow T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	0.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.4%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

KPIS TO MEASURE OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – CAPEX

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Disclosure reference date T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
	% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	20.9%	10.3%	0.0%	0.4%	6.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	7.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. *Institution shall disclose in this template the KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees andAuM) calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.*
2. *Institutions shall duplicate this template to disclose stock and flow KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures.*

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
	Disclosure reference date T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	0.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4%	10.3%	0.0%	0.4%	6.0%
2	0.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Flow T												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	16.4%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees andAuM) calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template.

2. Institutions shall duplicate this template to disclose stock and flow KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures.

	nc	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae
	Flow T																
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Total (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	0.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.8%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

10.2 NUCLEAR AND FOSSIL ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES

The first template aims to define funding dedicated to research, development, construction or exploitation activities in the nuclear or fossil gas sectors. The following six templates illustrate the share of eligible and aligned activities in the natural gas and nuclear sector in relation to the main performance indicator of the GAR. These shares are calculated on turnover and capital expenditure, either from the numerator or the denominator of the GAR stock. The latter two templates show the amount and proportion of exposures to gas and nuclear activities that are not eligible for Taxonomy in relation to all exposures classified as such.

This template includes financing transactions, whether or not they are exposures, for which the use of the product is known.

TEMPLATE 1 – NUCLEAR AND FOSSIL GAS RELATED ACTIVITIES

Row	Nuclear energy related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	Yes
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	Yes
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	Yes
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	Yes
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	Yes
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	Yes

TEMPLATE 2 – TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (DENOMINATOR)

		Amount *(in EURm)* and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Row	Economic activities based on KPI Turnover	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KP	147	0	147	0	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**12,058**	**2**	**12,038**	**2**	**19**	**0**
8.	**TOTAL APPLICABLE KPI**	**713,418**	**100**	**713,418**	**100**		

		Amount *(in EURm)* and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Row	Economic activities based on KPI Capex	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	21	0	21	0	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KP	127	0	127	0	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2	0	2	0	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2	0	2	0	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0	-	-	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**13,268**	**2**	**13,256**	**2**	**13**	**0**
8.	**TOTAL APPLICABLE KPI**	**713,418**	**100**	**713,418**	**100**		

TEMPLATE 3 – TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (NUMERATOR)

Row	Economic activities based on KPI Turnover	Amount *(in EURm)* and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KP	147	1	147	1	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**12,058**	**99**	**12,038**	**99**	**19**	**100**
8.	**TOTAL AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE NUMERATOR OF THE APPLICABLE KPI**	**12,205**	**100**	**12,186**	**100**	**19**	**0**

Row	Economic activities based on KPI Capex	Amount *(in EURm)* and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	21	0	21	0	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KP	127	1	127	1	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	2	0	2	0	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	2	0	2	0	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI**	**13,268**	**99**	**13,256**	**99**	**13**	**100**
8.	**TOTAL AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE NUMERATOR OF THE APPLICABLE KPI**	**13,420**	**100**	**13,407**	**100**	**13**	**0**

TEMPLATE 4 – TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE BUT NOT TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Row	Economic activities based on KPI Turnover	Amount *(in EURm)* and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0	1	0	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0	1	0	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	43	0	43	0	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	17	0	16	0	1	0
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**130,906**	**100**	**130,617**	**100**	**290**	**100**
8.	**TOTAL AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE BUT NOT TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE DENOMINATOR OF THE APPLICABLE KPI**	**130,969**	**100**	**130,678**	**100**	**291**	**0**

Row	Economic activities based on KPI Capex	Amount *(in EURm)* and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
1.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0	1	0	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	26	0	26	0	-	-
5.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	6	0	6	0	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0	-	-	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**131,450**	**100**	**131,025**	**100**	**425**	**100**
8.	**TOTAL AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE BUT NOT TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE DENOMINATOR OF THE APPLICABLE KPI**	**131,483**	**100**	**131,058**	**100**	**425**	**0**

TEMPLATE 5 – TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Row	Economic activities based on KPI Turnover	Amount *(in EURm)*	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,090	0
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**569,153**	**1**
8.	**TOTAL AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE DENOMINATOR OF THE APPLICABLE KPI'**	**570,243**	**1**

Row	Economic activities based on KPI Capex	Amount *(in EURm)*	Percentage
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,090	0
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
7.	**Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI**	**567,424**	**100**
8.	**TOTAL AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE DENOMINATOR OF THE APPLICABLE KPI'**	**568,514**	**100**

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) TERMS

AA1000: the AccountAbility 1000 (AA1000) framework standard was published in November 1999 by the predominantly Anglo-Saxon Institute of Social and Ethical Accountability (ISEA). Based on systematic stakeholder engagement in a company's day-to-day business, it contains a series of indicators, targets and reporting systems designed to assure the credibility of a company's performance in such respect. Various major corporations, non-governmental organisations and public institutions are among those to have adopted the standard.

Act4nature international is an initiative led by business networks with scientific partners, environmental NGOs and public bodies. Its objective is to develop the mobilisation of companies in favour of biodiversity through pragmatic commitments supported by their CEOs.

ADEME: the Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME or Ademe) is a French public industrial and commercial institution (EPIC) created in 1991. It is under the joint authority of the French ministries responsible for research and innovation, the ecological and solidarity transition, and higher education. ADEME drives, manages, coordinates, facilitates and carries out environmental protection and energy control operations.

B Corp: certification is provided by B Lab to businesses that meet high standards of verified social and environmental performance, public transparency and legal accountability in order to achieve a balance between business profits and objectives.

Bankers Association for Finance and Trade (BAFT): founded in 1921, BAFT is a global industry association for international transaction banking. It helps bridge solutions across financial institutions, service providers and the regulatory community that promote sound financial practices enabling innovation, efficiency and commercial growth.

Belt and Road: the new silk road comprises a "belt" of overland rail links and a "road" of shipping routes linking China to Europe through Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Poland, Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

Biodiversity: Biodiversity refers to all living beings and the ecosystems in which they live. The term also includes the interactions of species with each other and with their environments.

Blended finance: the strategic use of development finance and philanthropic funds to encourage additional inflows of private capital for emerging markets, generating positive results for both investors and local communities.

Cash management: refers to one of the bank's business lines offering customers solutions in the following areas - management of means of payment, centralisation and optimisation of cash flow.

CDC Biodiversity: created in 2008 by Caisse des Dépôts, CDC Biodiversity is a subsidiary of the CDC Group whose main mission is to reconcile biodiversity and economic development in the service of the general interest.

***Charte Eco d'Eau*:** a collective initiative under which businesses and citizens take action to preserve water resources. It sets out a charter of voluntary commitments under which signatory businesses can access solutions to help them structure and share their commitments.

Circular economy: the circular economy consists of producing goods and services in a sustainable way by limiting the consumption and waste of resources and the production of waste. It's about moving from a throwaway society to a more circular business model.

CIU (Collective Investment Undertaking): a type of financial instrument set up by an accredited entity to manage savings in accordance with a predefined strategy. It is effectively a professionally managed share portfolio. All sums invested in a CIU are pooled and converted into units or shares in the undertaking. These units or shares reflect the portfolio's value at any given time. This value is expressed as a "net asset value", calculated by dividing the total value of the CIU's net assets by the total number of its units or shares. The net asset value represents both the subscription price for a unit or share (with fees being payable in addition) and its redemption price.

Cloud computing: is the practice of using a network of remote, internet-hosted computer servers to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or personal computer.

CSA: French polling institute specialising in market research and opinion polls.

CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive): an EU Directive that has been transposed into French law under the Order of 6 December 2023 and French Decree No. 2023-1394 of 30 December 2023. The CSRD provides for the creation of ESRS, European Sustainability Reporting Standards, which frame and harmonise sustainability reporting by businesses.

Ecosystems: a dynamic complex of communities of plants, animals and microorganisms and their non-living environment that interact to form a functional unit.

Eco-PTZ+: an interest-free loan for energy renovation work in residential properties. Subject to certain conditions, owners, occupiers and co-ownership associations can apply for loans ranging from EUR 7,000 to EUR 50,000, depending on the work they want to finance. The scheme is set to run until 31 December 2023.

Ecosystem services: the benefits that humans derive from ecosystems.

EcoTree: a French company specialised in solutions that promote forestry and biodiversity with a view to delivering financial and environmental benefits.

EcoVadis is a provider of sustainability and CSR ratings. It works with companies of all sizes and in all sectors looking to measure their environmental, social and ethical impact. It establishes a scorecard that illustrates the level of integration of sustainability by companies across four themes: environment, labour and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. Certification is obtained on the basis of a process of ongoing improvement involving annual assessments through which companies can track and work on improving their score.

EMEA: an abbreviation sometimes used by companies or organisations to refer to the business region encompassing Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Entreprises pour l'environnement (EpE): Formed in 1992, a French association of some sixty major French and international companies from all sectors committed to environmental transition.

Equipment finance: financing of sales and capital goods.

ETF: Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are financial instruments that faithfully track the upward or downward movements in an underlying index.

Ethifinance: a European extra-financial rating, research and advisory group specialised in solutions for socially responsible investment (SRI) and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Factoring/reverse factoring: factoring is a financial management technique by which a financial company (the factor) manages, within the framework of a contract (factoring contract), the accounts receivable of a company by financing its customer invoices, collecting its receivables, guaranteeing receivables from its debtors, applying and posting payments.

The factoring service is remunerated by a commission on the amount of invoices, service commission and financial commission. Factoring allows companies to improve their cash flow and reduce their accounts receivable management costs.

Reverse factoring or Reverse Factoring (or Supply Chain Finance) is a financing solution that allows companies to pay their supplier before the due date without calling on their cash flow. The factoring company pays your suppliers' invoices within 24 hours after the delivery of the goods or the performance of the service. Your company will only pay the factor when the invoice is due.

Fing: the *Fondation Internet Nouvelle Génération* (New Generation Internet Foundation) is a French non-profit association set up in 2000. Its work falls into four main categories: bringing people together around new technologies; taking part in emerging ethical and societal debates; fostering innovative ideas and projects; and encouraging partnerships and the appropriation of innovation.

France Active Garantie: France Active is a movement of entrepreneurs that provides support to businesses and associations in the social and solidarity economy and entrepreneurs with the least access to bank services through funding, advice and access to a network of business and social stakeholders. 90% of start-up entrepreneurs supported by France Active are job seekers, one third of whom are on the lowest level of social support. France Active carries a proportion of the credit risk on funding for these players, thereby facilitating the approval of loans by creditor banks.

FTE: refers to work performed on a full-time equivalent basis, in line with the legal working hours for the country in question.

GHG Protocol: is an international protocol providing a framework for measuring, accounting for and managing greenhouse gas emissions from private and public sector activities developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute.

Green Bond Principles (GBP): a set of internationally recognised voluntary guidelines for issuers of green bonds that set out best practices and promote transparency. Established by the ICMA (International Capital Market Association), the GBP provide guidelines for issuers to follow when issuing green bonds. They aid investors by promoting availability of information necessary to evaluate the environmental impact of their green bond investments and they assist underwriters by offering vital steps that will facilitate transactions that preserve the integrity of the market.

Green circle: is a programming competition built in a serious game format by Societe Generale and CodinGame in order to raise awareness among developers about sustainable IT.

Greenfin: an initiative launched by the French Ministry for the Ecological and Solidarity Transition, Greenfin certification is a guarantee of an investment fund's green credentials. The label can be awarded to funds that invest in the common good and whose practices are transparent and sustainable. Funds that invest in companies in the nuclear and fossil fuel industries are not eligible for the Greenfin label.

Green Loan Principles (GLP): a set of internationally recognised voluntary guidelines to promote growth and transparency in the green loan market. Their aim is to create a framework of market standards and guidelines with a consistent methodology for use across the green loan market.

Green, social and sustainable loans, bonds and securitisations: green, social and sustainable loans or bonds finance projects offering clearly identified environmental and/or social benefits.

Green, sustainable export finance: trade finance instruments that support, guarantee and/or finance an underlying project that has a clear positive impact on the environment.

Green sustainable trade finance: trade finance instruments that support, guarantee and/or finance an underlying project with a clear positive contribution to the environment.

GRI: the Global Reporting Initiative, or GRI, is an NGO founded in 1997 by the CERES (Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies) and the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) that has attracted stakeholders (companies, organisations, non-profit associations, etc.) from around the world. It was set up to develop a reporting framework allowing companies to measure how they are doing in terms of sustainable development. It has published a series of standards designed to help companies report on their economic, social and environmental performance.

IIRC: the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) is a global coalition of companies, investors, regulators, standard setters, members of the accounting profession and NGOs. Its members are united by the conviction that corporate reporting needs to be made more about value creation. To help make this happen, the International IR Framework provides a common set of guidelines, key concepts and components for Integrated Reporting.

Impact Based Finance: Societe Generale has developed a unique and disruptive impact-driven approach to address the need for guidance from private companies and public bodies that are transforming their operations to align with the SDGs in existing or new markets but facing difficulties in financing their investments. The approach is three-pronged: increasing impact, improving credit, and leveraging digital transformation.

Impact investing: impact investing is an investment strategy that seeks to generate synergies combining social, environmental and societal impact with a neutral financial return.

International Capital Market Association (ICMA): a global professional body and *de facto* regulator whose members include investment banks and securities dealers active on the international debt capital market.

Ipsos: French polling company founded in 1975 that also conducts opinion marketing research worldwide.

ISO 50001: ISO 50001, published on 15 June 2011 by the International Organization for Standardization, is the result of a collaboration between 61 countries. It aims to improve the energy performance of any organisation and its implementation is therefore a potential source of energy savings for companies.

LDDS: the *Livret de développement durable et solidaire* (sustainable development and solidarity savings account) is an instant-access interest-bearing savings account designed to finance small- and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the social and solidarity economy. Since 1 October 2020, LDDS accountholders have also had the option of making donations to one or more social and solidarity companies or non-profit associations.

***Le Chaînon Manquant*:** French non-profit association that combats food waste by recovering good-quality unsold foodstuffs from catering establishments for redistribution to those in need.

LGBTI: an acronym for people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex. It encompasses all those who engage in anything other than solely heterosexual relations.

Line of Defence (LoD) 3: Internal audit.

Line of Defence (LoD) 2: Compliance checks and risk management.

Line of Defence (LoD) 1: Other business lines and support functions.

***Livret A*:** an interest-bearing, instant-access savings passbook that is regulated, meaning that its terms – especially the cap and interest rate – are set by the public authorities. Part of the deposits in such accounts can be used to help finance social housing projects. The *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations* pools 60% of all funds on *Livret A* accounts, using them to invest in projects in the public interest, such as building social housing and granting long-term loans to providers of social housing or to local authorities for infrastructure development, including building hospitals and transport infrastructure. The remaining 40% is managed by the banks and generates interest for savers.

LuxFLAG: the Luxembourg Finance Labelling Agency (LuxFLAG) is an independent and international non-profit association founded in July 2006. It aims to promote sustainable investments by awarding a transparent label to investment vehicles that are active in the fields of microfinance, the environment, ESG (environment, social, governance), climate finance and green bonds. LuxFLAG labels are designed to reassure investors that the investment vehicle in question genuinely pursues responsible investment of the assets it manages. There are no restrictions on eligibility for international investment vehicles based on issuing countries or where the vehicle is domiciled. LuxFLAG is guided by four core values: sustainability, transparency, independence and responsibility.

OMDF (Off-Grid Market Development Fund): a fund that aims to step up the rollout of sustainable electricity in Madagascar through the use of off-grid solar solutions.

***PEA PME/ETI*:** a French share savings plan designed to finance SMEs/ mid-caps. The PEA PME/ETI was created to encourage French-resident savers to invest in French SMEs and mid-caps, in return for certain tax benefits. Savers benefit from tax reductions on the capital gains they derive from these plans, subject to certain conditions (such as a minimum holding period).

Phenix: a French start-up founded in 2014 to offer companies a way to cut down on waste. Phenix collects their unsold goods (foodstuffs, toiletries, cleaning products, school supplies, etc.) and then either donates them to food banks and charities or sells them at cut-price rates through its mobile app.

Physical risk: refers to the financial impact of climate change, as a result of more frequent extreme weather events as well as progressive climate change. Physical risks can be either “acute” (impact of extreme weather events, such as storms and flooding) or chronic (impact of more progressive shifts, such as higher temperatures, rising sea levels and water stress). These physical risks may have financial implications for organisations, such as direct damage, supply shocks (affecting their own assets or else their supply chains, resulting in an indirect impact) or demand shocks (affecting downstream destination markets). An organisation’s financial performance may also be affected by changes in water availability, sourcing and quality, food security, or extreme temperature variations affecting its premises, operations, supply chains, transport needs and employee safety.

Positive impact note and Positive impact support note: Societe Generale has put together a range of positive impact notes that offer investors the opportunity to invest in a structured note with the additional benefit of promoting Positive Impact Finance. When a client invests in positive impact notes, Societe Generale intends to hold in its books an amount of Positive Impact Finance assets equivalent to 100% of the outstanding nominal amount of the note.

Positive-impact project: a project whose environmental or social impacts have been measured and evaluated prior to its launch to identify how it will contribute to positive change for society or the planet. Positive-impact projects can cover a range of fields: the environment, education, social issues, health, food, biodiversity, gender equality, etc.

Proxy advisor: a firm that provides advice and voting recommendations to shareholders (generally in relation to corporate governance). Institutional investors can delegate proxy advisors to vote their shares for them, thus giving them influence that issuers must take into account. Proxy advisors also contribute to the production of governance ratings.

RTE: RTE, acronym for *Réseau de transport d'électricité*, is the French grid operator responsible for the public high-voltage electricity transmission network in France.

Scope 1,2,3: the methodology established by GHG Protocol* for calculating a company's carbon footprint requires the accounting of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. Scope 1 corresponds to the direct emissions of the facilities owned by the company, Scope 2 corresponds to the indirect greenhouse gas emissions related to the consumption of electricity, heat or imported steam, Scope 3 makes it possible to list all other indirect emissions (upstream and downstream) related to the company's activity.

Serious game: the term refers to "a serious game", *i.e.* an activity combining a "serious" intention – of a pedagogical, informative, communicational, marketing type – with playful elements.

SFRD (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation): The European Union's SFDR regulation imposes transparency rules on EU financial market participants and financial advisers with regard to the integration of sustainability risks and the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in their investment and advisory processes.

Social Bond Principles (SBP): established by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), these are a set of best practices for issuers of social bonds. They provide guidelines, recommend transparency and disclosure and promote integrity. The SBP are voluntary guidelines that seek to support issuers in financing socially sound and sustainable projects that achieve greater social benefits. SBP-aligned issuance should provide transparent social credentials alongside an investment opportunity.

Social impact bond: financial bonds issued by the public sector to private operators on a pay-for-success basis to finance social projects.

Social impact Solutions: enable the creation of financial solutions to unlock both public and private funds for clients' social projects which contribute to their transition to sustainable development and the SDGs. These solutions require the use of joint expertise on social and economic aspects, most often leading to the establishment of multi-sectoral social partnerships with non-governmental organisations and the public sector.

Social Loan Principles (SLP): a set of voluntary guidelines that aim to create a framework of best practices and strengthen transparency in the social loan market. They seek to provide a consistent methodology for use across the social loan market.

Speak-up culture: in human resources, this refers to a working environment where people feel welcome, included and free to express their views and opinions, confident in the knowledge that they will be heard and acknowledged.

SPI: Sustainable and Positive Investment for wealth and asset management activities, including the structuring of products aimed at institutional and individual investors.

SPIF: Sustainable and Positive Impact Finance involves financing clients’ credit institution, leasing and/or support activities with a view to boosting their positive impact.

SRI: the SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) label is a tool for choosing sustainable and responsible investments. Created and supported by the French Ministry of Finance, the label aims to raise the profile of SRI products for savers in France and Europe.

Sustainability-linked bond: any type of bond instrument for which the characteristics (especially the financial characteristics) can vary depending on whether the issuer achieves certain predefined environmental, social and/or governance objectives.

Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP): a set of guidelines intended for use by market participants and designed to drive the provision of the information needed to increase capital allocation to sustainability-linked bonds. The SLBP are applicable to all types of issuers and financial capital market instruments.

Sustainability-linked derivative: with these derivatives whose features are contingent on the achievement of specified sustainability targets, Societe Generale strengthens its commitment to the sustainable transformation of its corporate clients. Sustainability-linked swaps can notably hedge Sustainability-linked loans* and bonds*.

Sustainability-linked loan: a credit facility granted with an interest rate that varies according to the borrower's ESG performance. Also referred to as positive-impact loans.

Sustainable & positive impact bonds: Societe Generale has created a range of sustainable and positive impact bonds for its clients to invest in as part of a positive impact finance approach. Sustainable and positive impact bonds issued in accordance with the Societe Generale sustainable & positive impact bonds framework mainly contribute to the EU goal of combating climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and contribute towards one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/2020-11/sg-sustainable-and-positive-impact-bond-framework-june-2020.pdf

Sustainable bond: a form of debt securities, sustainable bonds are issued to finance one or more existing, progressing or new projects that are identified and classified as "sustainable". Such bonds are intended for all investor classes. A project's "sustainability" is defined by its positive contribution to a sustainable development goal (social or environmental).

Sustainable bond issue: with a sustainable bond issue, the entirety of the net proceeds from the issue go towards financing or refinancing environmental and social projects.

Too Good to Go: a mobile application that connects its users with bakeries, restaurants, supermarkets and other food professionals that offer unsold food at reduced prices.

Transition risk: refers to the risk of financial losses for an institution as a direct or indirect result of adjusting to a more environmentally sustainable low-carbon economy. Transitioning to a low-carbon economy to meet the challenges of mitigating and adapting to climate change can involve major political, legal, technological and market changes. The exact nature and direction of these changes, as well as how fast they occur, will affect the extent of the financial and reputational risk elements making up transition risks. Although the TCFD's recommendations do not specifically mention it, the Group also includes within transition risk the liability risk arising from possible compensation claims from parties having sustained losses as a result of physical or transition risks.

Truspair: The fintech Trustpair is a next-generation third-party risk management platform that specializes in the prevention of wire transfer fraud. Trustpair supports Finance Departments in the digitization of their third-party control processes to improve security and performance.

WWF: the World Wildlife Fund is an international non-governmental organisation (INGO) established in 1961, dedicated to environmental protection and sustainable development. It is one of the world's largest environmental INGOs with more than six million supporters worldwide, working in more than 100 countries and supporting some 1,300 environmental projects.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TECHNICAL TERMS

ACRONYM TABLE

Acronym	Definition	Glossary
ABS	Asset-Backed Securities	See: Securitisation
CDS	Credit Default Swap	See: Securitisation
CDO	Collateralised Debt Obligation	See: Securitisation
CLO	Collateralised Loan Obligation	See: Securitisation
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	See: Securitisation
CRD	Capital Requirement Directive	
CVaR	Credit Value at Risk	
EAD	Exposure at default	
EL	Expected Loss	
ESG	Environment, Social and Governance	
G-SIB	Global Systemically Important Banks	See: SIFI
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	
LGD	Loss Given Default	
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio	
PD	Probability of Default	
RMBS	Residential Mortgage Backed Securities	See: Securitisation
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets	
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk	
VaR	Value at Risk	

Asset Backed Securities (ABS): see securitisation.

Basel 1 (Accords): prudential framework established in 1988 by the Basel Committee to ensure solvency and stability in the international banking system by setting an international minimum and standardised limit on banks' capital bases. It notably establishes a minimum capital ratio – as a proportion of the total risks taken on by banks – of 8% (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Basel 2 (Accords): prudential framework used to better assess and limit banks' risks. It is focused on banks' credit, market and operational risks (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Basel 3 (Accords): changes to prudential banking standards that supplement the Basel 2 accords by improving the quality and quantity of banks' required capital. They also implement minimum requirements in terms of liquidity risk management (quantitative ratios), define measures to limit the financial system's procyclicality (capital buffers that vary according to the economic cycle) and strengthen requirements related to systemically significant banks (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012). The Basel 3 Accords are implemented in Europe under Directive 2013/36/EU ("CRD4") and Regulation 575/2013 ("CRR"), which have been in force since 1 January 2014.

Bond: a bond is a fraction of a loan, issued in the form of a security, which is tradable and – in a given issue – grants a receivable over the issuer according to the issue's nominal value (the issuer being a company, public sector entity or government).

Cash Generating Unit (CGU): the smallest identifiable set of assets which generates incoming cash flow that is generally independent from the incoming cash flow generated by other assets or sets of assets in accordance with the IAS 36 accounting standard. "In accordance with IFRS standards, a company must determine the largest number of cash generating units (CGU) which make it up; these CGU should be generally independent in terms of operations and the company must allocate assets to each of these CGU. Impairment testing must be conducted at the CGU level periodically (if there are reasons to believe that their value has dropped) or annually (if they include goodwill)." (Source: *Les Echos.fr*, quoting Vernimmen).

Collateral: transferable asset or guarantee used as a pledge for the repayment of a loan in the event that the borrower cannot meet its payment obligations (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO): see securitisation.

Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLO): see securitisation.

Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS): see securitisation.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: includes principally share capital, associated share premiums and reserves, less prudential deductions.

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio: ratio between **Common Equity Tier 1** capital and risk-weighted assets, according to CRD4/CRR rules. Common Equity Tier 1 capital has a more restrictive definition than in the earlier CRD3 Directive (Basel 2).

Comprehensive Risk Measurement (CRM): capital charge in addition to Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) for the credit activities correlation portfolio which accounts for specific price risks (spread, correlation, collection, etc.). The CRM is a 99.9% risk factor, meaning the highest risk obtained after eliminating the 0.1% most unfavourable incidents.

Core Tier 1 ratio: ratio between Core Tier 1 capital and risk-weighted assets, according to Basel 2 rules and their changes known as Basel 2.5.

Cost-to-income ratio: ratio indicating the share of net banking income (NBI) used to cover the company's operating costs. It is determined by dividing management fees by the NBI.

Cost of risk in basis points: the cost of risk in basis points is calculated using the ratio of the net cost of commercial risk to loan outstandings at the start of the period. Net cost of risk corresponds to the cost of risk calculated for on- and off-balance sheet exposures, *i.e.* Depreciation and reversals (used or not used) + Losses on unrecoverable receivables - Recovery of impaired debts. Provisions and reversals of provisions for litigation issues are excluded from this calculation.

CRD3: European Directive on capital requirements, incorporating the provisions known as Basel 2 and 2.5, notably in respect of market risk: improvement in the incorporation of the risk of default or rating migration for assets in the trading book (tranched and untranched assets), and reduction in the procyclicality of Value at Risk (see definition).

CRD4/CRR (Capital Requirement Regulation): Directive 2013/36/EU ("CRD4") and Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 ("CRR") constitute the corpus of the texts transposing Basel 3 in Europe. They therefore define the European regulations relating to the solvency ratio, large exposures, leverage and liquidity ratios, and are supplemented by the European Banking Authority's ("EBA") technical standards.

Credit and counterparty risk: risk of losses arising from the inability of the Group's customers, issuers or other counterparties to meet their financial commitments. Credit risk also includes the counterparty risk linked to market transactions, as well as that stemming from securitisation activities.

Credit Default Swaps (CDS): insurance mechanism against credit risk in the form of a bilateral financial contract, in which the protection buyer periodically pays the seller in return for a guarantee to compensate the buyer for losses on reference assets (government, bank or corporate bonds) if a credit event occurs (bankruptcy, payment default, moratorium, restructuring) (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Credit Value at Risk (CVaR): the largest loss that would be incurred after eliminating the top 1% of the most adverse occurrences, used to set the risk limits for individual counterparties.

Derivative: a financial asset or financial contract, the value of which changes based on the value of an underlying asset, which may be financial (equities, bonds, currencies, etc.) or non-financial (agricultural or other commodities, etc.). Depending on the circumstances, this change may be accompanied by a leverage effect. Derivatives can take the form of securities (warrants, certificates, structured EMTNs, etc.) or contracts (forwards, options, swaps, etc.). Listed derivative contracts are called Futures.

Doubtful loan coverage rate: ratio between portfolio provision and depreciation and doubtful outstandings (customer loans and receivables, loans and receivables with credit institutions, finance leases and basic leases).

Expected Loss (EL): losses that may occur given the quality of a transaction's structuring and all measures taken to reduce risk, such as collateral.

Exposure at default (EAD): exposure in case of default, exposure incurred by the financial institution in the event of default of a counterparty. The EAD includes both balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures. Off-balance sheet exposures are converted to their balance sheet equivalent using internal or regulatory conversion factors (drawdown assumption).

Fair value: the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between informed and consenting parties under normal market conditions.

Government-backed loans (PGE): In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, the French State set up an emergency financing scheme to help debtors manage their cash requirements for an amount capped at 25% of their revenue and with an initial bullet redemption phase over 12 months. At the end of this initial phase, the client may opt for a redemption period of up to five years. Ninety percent of the loan amount for professional and VSB clients is backed by the French government. The only cost to these clients is a 0.25% commission to the French Public Investment Bank (BPI). For corporate clients, 70% to 90% of the loan amount is backed by the French government. The only cost to these clients is a commission of between 0.25% and 0.50% paid to the French government and collected by the French Public Investment Bank (BPI) depending on the revenue bracket.

Gross rate of doubtful outstandings: the ratio between doubtful outstandings and gross book loan outstandings (customer loans and receivables, loans and receivables with credit institutions, finance leases and basic leases).

Group net income: equivalent to "Net income, Group share".

Haircut: percentage by which the market value of securities is reduced to reflect their value in the context of stress (counterparty or market stress risk). The extent of the reduction reflects the perceived risk.

Impairment: recording of a probable loss on an asset (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Impairment losses on goodwill: equivalent to "Value adjustments on goodwill".

Incremental Risk Charge (IRC): capital cost incurred due to rating migration risk and risk of issuers' default within a one-year horizon for trading book debt instruments (bonds and CDS). The IRC is a 99.9% risk factor, meaning the highest risk obtained after eliminating the 0.1% most unfavourable incidents.

Insurance risk: beyond asset/liability risk management (interest-rate, valuation, counterparty and currency risk), insurance risk includes underwriting risk, mortality risk and structural risk of life and non-life insurance activities, including pandemics, accidents and catastrophic events (such as earthquakes, hurricanes, industrial disasters, or acts of terrorism or war).

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP): process outlined in Pillar 2 of the Basel Accord, by which the Group verifies its capital adequacy with regard to all risks incurred. Investment grade: long-term rating provided by an external ratings agency, ranging from AAA/Aaa to BBB-/Baa3 for a counterparty or underlying issue. A rating of BB+/Ba1 or lower indicates a Non-Investment Grade instrument.

Leverage ratio: the leverage ratio is intended to be a simple ratio developed with a view to limiting the size of banks' balance sheets. The leverage ratio compares the Tier 1 capital with the accounting balance sheet/off-balance sheet, after restatements of certain items. A new definition of leverage ratio has been implemented in accordance with the application of the CRR.

Liquidity: for a bank, the capacity to cover its short-term maturities. For an asset, this term indicates the potential to purchase or sell it quickly on the market, with a limited discount (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): this ratio is intended to promote the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile. The LCR requires banks to hold risk-free assets that may be easily liquidated on markets in order to meet required payments for outflows net of inflows during a thirty-day crisis period without central bank support (Source: December 2010 Basel document).

Loss Given Default (LGD): ratio between the loss incurred from exposure to default by a counterparty and the amount of the exposure at the time of default.

Market risk: risk of decline in the value of financial instruments arising from changes in market parameters, the volatility of these parameters and correlations between them. These parameters include but are not limited to exchange rates, interest rates, and the price of securities (equity, bonds), commodities, derivatives and other assets, including real estate.

Market stress tests: to assess market risks, alongside the internal VaR and SVaR model, the Group monitors its exposure using market stress test simulations to take into account exceptional market occurrences, based on 26 historical scenarios and eight hypothetical scenarios.

Mezzanine: form of financing between equity and debt. In terms of ranking, mezzanine debt is subordinate to senior debt, but it is still above equity.

Minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL): the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) requires compliance with a minimum ratio of "bail-inable" debt (*i.e.* debt that can be used in the event of the bank's resolution). The MREL requirement is determined on a case-by-case basis for each bank.

Monoline insurer: insurance company participating in a credit enhancement transaction and which guarantees bond issues (for example, a securitisation transaction), in order to improve the issue's credit rating.

Net earnings per share: net earnings of the company (adjusted for hybrid securities recorded under equity instruments) divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Net profits or losses from other assets: equivalent to "Net income/ expense from other assets".

Net income: equivalent to "Net income, Group share".

Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method: equivalent to "Net income from invesments accounted for using the equity method".

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): this ratio aims to promote resilience over a longer time horizon by creating additional incentives for banks to fund their activities with more stable sources of funding. This structural ratio has a time horizon of one year and has been developed to provide a sustainable maturity structure of assets and liabilities (Source: December 2010 Basel document).

Netting agreement: a contract in which two parties to a forward financial instrument, securities lending or resale contract agree to offset reciprocal claims arising from these contracts, with the settlement of these claims based only on the net balance, especially in the event of default or termination. A master netting agreement enables this mechanism to be extended to different kinds of transactions, subject to various framework agreements under a master agreement.

Operational risk (including accounting and environmental risk): risk of losses or sanctions, notably due to failures in procedures and internal systems, human error or external events, etc.

Own shares: shares held by the company, especially as part of the Share Buyback programme. Own shares are excluded from voting rights and are not included in the calculation of earnings per share, with the exception of shares held as part of a liquidity contract.

Personal commitment: represented by a deposit, autonomous guarantee or letter of intent. Whoever makes themselves guarantor for an obligation binds themselves to the creditor to honour that obligation, if the debtor does not honour it themselves. An independent guarantee is an undertaking by which the guarantor binds himself, in consideration of a debt subscribed by a third party, to pay a sum either on first demand or subject to terms agreed upon. A letter of intent is an undertaking to do or not to do, the purpose of which is the support provided to a debtor in honouring their obligation.

Physical collateral: guarantees consisting of assets including tangible and intangible property and securities, including commodities, precious metals, cash, financial instruments and insurance contracts.

Prime Brokerage: a bundled package of services dedicated to hedge funds to facilitate and improve their activities. In addition to performing standard brokerage transactions on financial markets (buying and selling on the customer's behalf), the prime broker offers securities lending and borrowing services and financing services specifically suited to hedge funds.

Probability of Default (PD): likelihood that a counterparty of the bank will default within one year.

Rating: assessment by a ratings agency (Moody's, Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's) of the financial solvency risk of an issuer (company, government or other public institution) or of a given transaction (bond loan, securitisation, covered bond). The rating has a direct impact on the cost of raising capital (Source: Bank of France Glossary - Documents et Débats - No. 4 - May 2012).

Resecuritisation: securitisation of an already securitised exposure where the risk associated with underlyings is divided into tranches and, therefore, at least one of the underlying exposures is a securitised exposure.

Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS): see securitisation.

Return On Equity (ROE): ratio between the net income restated for interest on hybrid securities recorded under equity instruments and restated book equity (especially hybrid securities), which enables return on capital to be measured.

Revenues: equivalent to "Net banking income".

Risk appetite: level of risk, by type and by business line, that the Group is prepared to take on with regard to its strategic objectives. Risk appetite is derived using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. The Risk Appetite exercise is one of the strategic steering tools available to the Group's decision-making bodies.

Risk weight: percentage of weighting of exposures which is applied to a particular exposure in order to determine the related risk-weighted asset.

Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA): value of a bank's assets or exposures, weighted according to risk.

Securitisation: transaction that transfers a credit risk (loan outstandings) to an organisation that issues, for this purpose, tradable securities to which investors subscribe. This transaction may involve a transfer of outstandings (physical securitisation) or a transfer of risk only (credit derivatives). Securitisation transactions may, if applicable, enable securities subordination (tranches).

The following products are considered securitisations:

ABS: Asset Backed Securities.

CDO: Collateralised Debt Obligation, a debt security backed by an asset portfolio (bank loans (residential) or corporate bonds). Interest and principal payments may be subordinated (tranche creation).

CLO: Collateralised Loan Obligation, a CDO backed by an asset portfolio of bank loans.

CMBS: Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities, a debt security backed by an asset portfolio of corporate real estate loans leading to a mortgage.

RMBS: Residential Mortgage Backed Securities, a debt security backed by an asset portfolio of residential mortgage loans.

Share: equity stake issued by a company in the form of shares, representing a share of ownership and granting its holder (shareholder) the right to a proportional share in any distribution of profits or net assets as well as a right to vote in a General Meeting of Shareholders.

Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR): identical to the VaR approach, the calculation method consists of a "historical simulation" with "one-day" shocks and a 99% confidence interval. Unlike the VaR, which uses 260 scenarios of daily variation year-on-year, the stressed VaR uses a fixed one-year window that corresponds to a historical period of significant financial tensions.

Structural interest rate and currency risk: risk of loss or of write-downs in the Group's assets arising from variations in interest or exchange rates. Structural interest rate and exchange rate risks are incurred in commercial activities and proprietary transactions.

Structured issue or structured product: a financial instrument combining a bond product and an instrument (*e.g.* an option) providing exposure to all types of asset (equities, currencies, interest rates, commodities). Instruments can include a total or partial guarantee in respect of the invested capital. The term "structured product" or "structured issue" also refers to securities resulting from securitisation transactions, where holders are subject to a ranking hierarchy.

Systemically Important Financial Institution (SIFI): the Financial Stability Board (FSB) coordinates all of the measures to reduce moral hazard and risks to the global financial system posed by Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFI). These banks meet criteria defined in the Basel Committee rules included in the document titled "Global Systemically Important Banks: Assessment methodology and the additional loss absorbency requirement" and published as a list in November 2011. This list is updated by the FSB each November. Banks classified as G-SIBs are subject to increasingly strict capital requirements.

Tier 1 capital: comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Additional Tier 1 capital. The latter corresponds to perpetual debt instruments, with no incentive to redeem, less prudential deductions.

Tier 2 capital: supplementary capital consisting mainly of subordinated notes less prudential deductions.

Tier 1 ratio: ratio between Tier 1 capital and risk-weighted assets.

Total capital ratio or Solvency ratio: ratio between total (Tier 1 and Tier 2) capital and risk-weighted assets.

Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC): on 10 November 2014, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) published for public consultation a term sheet proposing a "Pillar 1" type requirement regarding loss-absorbing capacity in the event of resolution. This new requirement only applies to G-SIBs (Global Systemically Important Banks). It is a ratio of liabilities considered to be "bail-inable" in the event of resolution and calculated with respect to weighted risks or the leverage ratio denominator (Source: *Revue de l'ACPR*, No. 25).

Transformation risk: appears as soon as assets are financed through resources with a different maturity. Due to their traditional activity of transforming resources with a short maturity into longer-term maturities, banks are naturally faced with transformation risk which itself leads to liquidity and interest-rate risk. Transformation occurs when assets have a longer maturity than liabilities; anti-transformation occurs when assets are financed through longer-maturity resources.

Treasury shares: shares held by a company in its own equity through one or several intermediary companies in which it holds a controlling share either directly or indirectly. Treasury shares are excluded from voting rights and are not included in the calculation of earnings per share.

Value at Risk (VaR): composite indicator used to monitor the Group's daily market risk exposure, notably for its trading activities (99% VaR in accordance with the internal regulatory model). It corresponds to the greatest risk calculated after eliminating the top 1% of most unfavourable occurrences observed over a one-year period. Within the framework described above, it corresponds to the average of the second and third largest losses computed.

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