RISK REPORT

PILLAR 3 - 30.06.2019

SOCIETE GENERALE

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS USED

Millions of euros: EUR m / Billions of euros: EUR bn / 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.

RISK REPORT

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SOCIETE GENERALE

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RISKS FACTORS

This section identifies the main risk factors that the Group estimates could have a significant impact on its business, profitability, solvency or access to financing.

1.1 RISKS RELATED TO THE MACROECONOMIC, MARKET AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENTS

1. **The global economy and financial markets continue to display high levels of uncertainty, which may materially and adversely affect the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.**

   As part of a global financial institution, the Group's businesses aresensitive to changes in financial markets and economic conditions generally in Europe, the United States and elsewhere around the world. The Group could face a significant deterioration in market and economic conditions resulting from, in particular, crises affecting capital or credit markets, liquidity constraints, regional or global recessions, sharp fluctuations in commodity prices (notably oil), currency exchange rates or interest rates, inflation or deflation, sovereign or private debt rating downgrades, restructuring or defaults, or adverse geopolitical events (including acts of terrorism and military conflicts). Such events, which may develop quickly and thus potentially may not be anticipated and hedged, could affect the operating environment for financial institutions for short or extended periods and have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position, cost of risk and results of operations.

   Consequently, financial markets have in recent years experienced significant disruptions as a result of concerns regarding the sovereign debt of various Eurozone countries and uncertainty relating to the pace of US monetary policy tightening, as well as fears related to a slowdown of the economy in China. The level of interest rates observed in recent years, particularly in the Eurozone, has affected and could continue to affect the net interest margin and therefore the results of operations of the Group's retail banking activities.

   A long period of low interest rates in the Eurozone and the United States, driven by accommodating monetary policies, has led to an increased risk appetite of some participants in the banking and financial system. This could result in excessive risk-taking, with a loosening of credit approval requirements, lower risk premiums compared to their historical average and high valuation levels of certain assets. This situation increases the risk of financial disruption related to the conduct of monetary policy, such as if an unexpected rise in inflation and the tightening of monetary policy in the United States and the Eurozone lead to a poorly-controlled rise in interest rates. Furthermore, the environment of abundant liquidity that has been at the origin of the upturn in credit growth in the Eurozone and particularly in France could lead to additional regulatory measures from the supervisory authorities in order to limit the granting of credit or to further protect banks against a financial cycle downturn. In this scenario, the Group could be affected by a sudden revaluation of risks on the capital and credit markets and the decline in value and liquidity in certain asset markets. In addition, in a context of sharply rising public and private indebtedness in recent years in certain developed and emerging countries, a rapid rise in interest rates could affect exchange rates, the ability of some borrowers to meet their financial obligations and, more generally, adversely impact the prospects for economic growth and could also have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

Furthermore, the increase or accumulation of geopolitical or political risks (in particular in the Middle East) is another source of uncertainty which could impact economic activity and credit demand, while increasing the volatility of financial markets. The implementation of strong protectionist measures (or threats thereof), notably under the influence of US policy, could affect the strength of international trade in goods and services and have repercussions on the economic environment in which the Group operates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's businesses, financial position and results of operations.

2. The Group's results may be adversely affected by regional market exposures.

The Group's results are significantly exposed to economic, financial and political conditions in the principal markets in which it operates (namely France, Europe and the United States).

At June 30 2019, the Group's credit exposures mainly concerned France (accounting to 43%), Western Europe excluding France (accounting to 22%), Eastern European members of the European Union (accounting to 7%) and the United States (accounting to 13%).

In France, the Group's principal market, recovery in growth and low interest rates have fostered an upturn in the housing market, but a relapse of activity in this area could have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, resulting in decreased demand for loans, higher rates of non-performing loans and decreased asset values.

Given its geographical diversification, the Group operates in emerging markets, in particular in Russia and other Central and Eastern European countries, as well as in Africa. It is likely that uncertainties, and thus the related risks, will persist in relation to these markets. These uncertainties may arise from the evolution of oil prices, which may affect the financial health of producing countries, the evolution of the sanctions regime towards Russia, and the twin deficits in Romania whose correction could be imposed by the markets with an impact on growth and on the exchange rate. Capital markets and securities trading activities in emerging markets may be more volatile than those in developed markets and may also be vulnerable to certain specific risks, such as political instability and currency volatility. A significant adverse change in the political, macroeconomic or financial environments of these countries could negatively impact the Group's financial position and results of operations.

As a result of geopolitical and political tensions, the United States, the European Union and other countries and international organisations imposed several rounds of sanctions on Russian individuals and corporates in March 2014, and which were strengthened in 2018. The sanctions have adversely impacted the value of the rouble, as well as financing conditions and economic activity in Russia. There is a risk of further adverse developments in the event of increased geopolitical tensions and/or additional sanctions from Western countries and/or Russia, as well as in the event of a further drop in oil prices.

In the Eurozone, the economic and financial situation could be affected by adverse economic developments in one or more Member States. In particular, in Italy, the combination of a high level of public debt, low growth and a banking sector still affected by a significant proportion of outstanding non-performing loans, increases the risk of tightening of financing conditions. Excessive tensions could then cause contagion in the peripheral countries of the Eurozone and adversely impact the regional economy and, ultimately, the stability of the monetary zone. This could lead the ECB to further loosen monetary conditions through unconventional policies in order to avoid a systemic crisis, which could have an adverse effect on the results of some of the Group's activities. Finally, an increase in trade tensions with protectionist US measures extending to the Eurozone, could negatively affect certain sectors.

3. Increased competition, by both banking and non-banking actors, is likely to have an adverse effect on the Group's businesses and results, both in its domestic French market and internationally.

All of the Group's activities are subject to intense competition in the global and local markets in which it operates, whether from banking or non-banking actors. 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 is detrimental to the profitability of the Group's activities.

In France and in the other main markets in which the Group operates, the presence of major domestic banking and financial actors, as well as new market participants (such as online banking and financial services providers), has increased competition for virtually all products and services proposed by the Group. Driven by new market participants such as "fintechs", new services that are automated, scalable and based on new technologies are developing rapidly and are fundamentally changing the relationship between consumers and financial service providers, as well as the function of traditional retail bank networks. The Group's strategy for addressing these challenges, particularly in terms of developing digital technologies, could, if it proves ineffective or poorly executed, lead to a weakened competitive position.

Consolidation in the financial services industry could result in the Group's remaining competitors benefiting from greater capital, resources and ability to offer a broader range of products and services. In addition, competition is increasing with the emergence of non-banking actors that, in some cases, may benefit from a regulatory framework that is more flexible and in particular less demanding in terms of equity capital requirements.

4. The Group is subject to an extensive supervisory and regulatory framework in each of the countries in which it operates and changes in this regulatory framework could have a significant effect on the Group's businesses, position, costs, as well as on the financial and economic environment in which it operates.

General regulatory framework

The Group is subject to extensive regulation and supervision in all jurisdictions in which it operates. The rules applicable to banks seek principally to limit their risk exposure, preserve their stability and financial solidity and protect clients, depositors, creditors and investors. Compliance with these regulations requires significant resources. Non-compliance could lead to fines, damage to the Group's reputation, forced suspension of its operations or the withdrawal of operating licences.

This regulatory framework is characterized by its evolving nature and increasing complexity, which increases uncertainty about the future impacts on the Group's business and profitability. Since the onset of the financial crisis, a variety of measures have been proposed, discussed and adopted by numerous national and international legislative and regulatory bodies, as well as other entities. Certain of these measures have already been implemented, while others are still under discussion. It therefore remains difficult to accurately estimate the future effects or, in some cases, the likely consequences of these measures for the Group.

French and European laws and regulations

The Group applies the Basel 3 regulations, which relate to capital and liquidity requirements with the goal of promoting a more resilient banking sector in the event of a crisis, implemented in the European Union through the CRR as modified by the CRR2 and the CRD4 as modified by the CRD5. These European texts are and will continue to be subject to modification to reflect changes to the Basel 3 framework.

These regulations increase as from 2022 the regulatory capital requirements to which banks in general, and the Group in particular, are subject, including constraints on internal models for Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) credit risk, the redesign of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) models and the disappearance of the internal model for operational risk, replaced by a Standard approach.

They provide for a global output floor: the banking Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) calculated according to the bank's internal models will be subject to a floor corresponding to a percentage of the base RWA that would result from the application of the Standardised Approach method (credit, market and operational). The output floor level will then increase progressively from 50% in 2022 to 72.5% in 2027. Nonetheless, these regulations will not apply to the Group before their implementation into European Union law (CRR3/CRD6).

The timetable for effective applicability of these regulations to the Group is likely to change depending on the final transposition of the Basel Committee's regulations into European law. Despite the measures taken by the Group to adapt its activities to new regulations and thus reduce their adverse impact, the completion of the Basel 3 regulatory framework is likely to increase the capital requirements applicable to certain of the Group's activities and thus reduce return on equity.

In addition to changes in regulatory provisions, the ECB has undertaken important initiatives to strengthen internal models for calculating capital requirements and their comparability. This concerns the strategy for deploying internal models on entities currently using a standard approach, harmonizing the internal definition of default, the launch in 2017 of a three-year program to review internal models (TRIM or Targeted Review of Internal Models), and the valuation of illiquid assets on the balance sheet. The impact of these measures is still uncertain. In particular, the TRIM program launched in 2017, to which the Group is subject, has not yet been completed and could result in increases in capital requirements as well as in the costs associated with adapting Group's internal systems and processes.

Furthermore, in April 2019 the European Union adopted a rule requiring banks to make a prudential deduction in equity on the basis of a possible inadequacy in their provisions covering Non-Performing Loans (NPLs). This coverage is assessed against reference levels established according to the seniority of the "default" classification of the outstanding amounts concerned. This rule applies to the Group for new loans originated and classified as NPLs since 26 April 2019. In practice, such prudential deductions would not apply until 2021 which may have a significant impact on the Group's solvency.

The Group is also exposed to a financial risk (and in particular on its share price) related to the potential limitation of its ability to distribute dividends upon the supervisor's decision. This may impose additional constraints on the bank's own funds management, motivated by the level of the various capital requirements or by any other element.

The MREL ratio ("Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities") is defined in the European Directive of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive or "BRDD") and has been implemented into French law by ordinance dated 20 August 2015 (the "Ordinance"). The MREL ratio is a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities that are available to absorb losses and recapitalise the bank according to the conditions stated in the BRRD. This requirement is calculated as the minimum amount of own funds and qualifying liabilities expressed as a percentage of total liabilities and own funds of the institution.

The Ordinance requires credit institutions that are subject to direct supervision by the ECB (which is the case of Société Générale) to prepare and communicate a preventive recovery plan to the ECB describing the recovery measures address a material deterioration in their financial situation.

The TLAC ("Total Loss Absorbing Capacity") ratio applies to G-SIB systemic institutions. TLAC-eligible instruments must notably be subordinated (structurally, contractually or statutorily) operational commitments. However, EU banks will be allowed to include a limited amount of senior preferred debt (2.5% of RWA in 2019, 3.5% of RWA in 2022), subject to regulatory approval. In order to reduce the risk of contagion, G-SIBs will be required to deduct exposures to eligible TLAC instruments and liabilities issued by other G-SIBs from the numerator of their own TLAC position.

The MREL and TLAC requirements involve similar risks. They constrain the structure of liabilities and require the use of subordinated debt markets, which have an impact on cost and potentially on the Group's financing capacity. Directive (EU) 2019/879 ("BRRD II"), amending the BRRD, modifies the definition of the MREL so as to converge this ratio with the TLAC.

Furthermore, on 27 June 2019, a series of legislative measures called the "banking package" was published in the Official Journal of the European Union, including, inter alia, the CRR2 and CRD5 texts. Member States have 18 months to transpose these texts into national law.

The existing regulatory framework as well as the future reforms, may have an impact on capital requirements, cost of funding and other activities that will have to adapt to these new constraints as well as on the way in which the operates its activities. Nevertheless, the extent of this impact remains uncertain at this stage.

The EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) and the Dodd Frank Act aim (see US laws and regulations below), among other things, to impose the widespread use of clearing through clearing houses for so-called "standard" OTC derivative transactions, and for non-standard transactions, to subject them to obligatory bilateral variation margin.

In 2019, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a draft Regulation and is finalising the adoption of one other Regulation amending EMIR, which, once implemented, could have an impact on the Group's activities and results of operations:

The EU draft Regulation, commonly referred to as "EMIR 2.2", concerns the strengthening of the supervisory powers over third-country central counterparties by European Union authorities. Under this Regulation, third-country central counterparties of substantial systemic importance will have to be established in the European Union. It will be up to the European Securities and Markets Authority to assess whether a central counterparty possesses this characteristic, with the final decision being taken by the European Commission. Any decisions regarding location in the European Union could, if implemented, generate operational risks and result in additional costs, negatively impacting the results of the Group.

EU Regulation 2019/834 of 20 May 2019, commonly referred to as "EMIR Refit", aims, among other things, to exempt financial counterparties that do not exceed certain position thresholds on “OTC derivatives" from the clearing obligation and to reduce the reporting requirements for certain non-financial counterparties.

The entry into force in 2018 of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) increases non-compliance risk due to the large volume of personal data that the Group processes in the normal course of its businesses, particularly in retail banking.

In addition, the Group is subject to complex tax rules in the countries in which it operates. Changes in applicable tax rules, uncertainty regarding the interpretation of such changes or their impact on the Group may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results and financial position.

US laws and regulations

The US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”) provides a general framework of important financial regulation reforms in order to enhance banking supervision and regulation and contribute to financial stability. The Dodd-Frank Act contains new measures enhancing systemic risk oversight, prudential norms for banks, provisions regarding the orderly resolution of systemically-important financial institutions, regulation of over-the-counter derivatives and consumer and investor protection, as well as regulating the ability of banking organisations and their affiliates (subsidiaries and branches) to engage in activities related to proprietary trading activities and certain transactions involving hedge funds and private equity funds.

All the necessary regulations for the application of the Dodd-Frank law have not yet been finalized and additional regulations can be expected. The Dodd-Frank Act and other similar post-financial-crisis regulations implemented in the US have increased compliance costs, restricted activities and resulted in greater prudential supervision as well as an increased risk linked to compliance with additional regulations that may also negatively affect banks (including the Group). The Dodd-Frank Act has also provided the US market regulators, mainly the CFTC and the SEC, with enhanced regulatory and jurisdictional authority over Société Générale, and subjected the Group to additional control and monitoring measures.

The current Presidential administration has expressed different policy goals, which could alter these provisions but without substantially amending the Dodd-Frank Act.

Although certain rules and regulations are still in draft form, or yet to be proposed, the majority of the rules relevant to the Group have already been finalised and have resulted or will result in additional costs as well as the imposition of restrictions on certain activities of the Group. The new policies, tone from the top, and any proposed new regulations or legislation, once adopted, could affect the activities of the Group and the value and liquidity of securities issued by Société Générale.

As an international bank, handling transactions with "US persons", denominated in US dollars, or involving US financial institutions, the Group is subject to US laws and regulations relating in particular to compliance with economic sanctions, the fight against corruption and market abuses. In 2018, the Group entered into several agreements with US authorities resolving their investigations on violations of the above-mentioned laws and regulations. These agreements provide for the suspension for three years of the criminal prosecutions incurred in the United States. The same year, Société Générale entered into an agreement (“Convention Judiciaire d’Intérêt Public”) with the French Parquet National Financier resulting in the resolution of their investigation on French anti-corruption laws. As part of this agreement, Societe Generale committed to have the French Anti-corruption Agency (AFA) assess the quality and effectiveness of the anti-corruption measures it implemented for a two-year period. The Bank also agreed with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to retain an independent consultant that will evaluate the Bank's progress on the implementation of enhancements to its US sanctions compliance program. More generally, under these agreements with US and French authorities, the Group has undertaken to implement, through a dedicated program and organisation, corrective actions to address identified deficiencies, the cost of which may be significant, and to enhance its compliance program. In the event of a new failure to comply with relevant US laws and 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, or even withdrawals of banking licences, (ii) criminal prosecutions, and (iii) damage to its reputation.

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

During the market downturn, the Group experienced a decline in the volume of transactions executed for its clients, resulting in lower revenues from this activity. There is no guarantee that the Group will not experience a similar trend in future market downturns, which may occur periodically and unexpectedly. Furthermore, changes in applicable regulations could also impact the volume of transactions that the Group executes for its clients, resulting in lower revenues from these activities. In addition, because the fees that the Group charges for managing its clients’ portfolios are in many cases based on the value or performance of the portfolios in question, a market downturn reducing the value of its clients’ portfolios or increasing the amount of withdrawals could reduce the revenues the Group generates from its Asset Management, custodial and Private Banking businesses, which would have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

6. Brexit and its impact on financial markets and the economic environment could have an adverse impact on the Group's activities and results of operations.

The United Kingdom and the European Union have agreed to a "flexible extension" of the UK’s withdrawal from the European Union until 31 October 2019. However, the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal agreement from the European Union have yet to be approved by the British Parliament. Negotiations are ongoing with an increasing probability of a “no-deal” Brexit. This in turn will have an impact on the possibility of a transition period up to 31 December 2020, and the nature of future relations between the United Kingdom and the European Union remains unclear.

According to the scenarios that have been considered, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union is likely to cause considerable disruption to the economy and the European and global financial markets. These disruptions could have repercussions on the Group's business and results, as well as on the regulatory framework governing some of its activities.

At 30 June 2019, the Group had an exposure at default of up to EUR 48 billion in the United Kingdom.

7. Risks related to the implementation of the Group's strategic plan.

The Group's new strategic and financial plan for 2017-2020 includes a number of strategic objectives, in particular a plan to accelerate the digital transformation of its model, the streamlining of its French Retail Banking network, the strengthening of its internal control function and the embedding of a culture of corporate responsibility. It also includes a certain number of financial objectives related to return on equity, net income, cost savings and regulatory ratios.

This strategic plan is based on a number of assumptions, in particular relating to the macroeconomic environment and the development of activities. Failure to achieve these objectives or the occurrence of unexpected events could compromise the achievement of the strategic plan and have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

1.2 CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

Weighted assets subject to credit and counterparty risks amounted to EUR 294 billion at 30 June 2019.

8. The Group is exposed to counterparty and concentration risks, which may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

The Group is exposed to credit risk with respect to numerous counterparties in the ordinary course of its trading, lending, issuing and deposit-taking, clearing, settlement and other activities. These counterparties include, among others, institutional clients, brokers and dealers, commercial and investment banks, corporates, clearing houses, hedge funds, and sovereign states. The Group may realise losses if a counterparty defaults on its obligations, if the Group encounters legal or other difficulties in enforcing its collateral or/and if the value of the collateral is not sufficient to fully recover the exposure.

Many of the Group's hedging and other risk management strategies also involve transactions with financial services counterparties. Any default or insolvency on the part of these counterparties may impair the effectiveness of the Group's hedging and other risk management strategies.

Following the financial crisis, regulators have encouraged or imposed the mandatory netting of certain financial instruments formerly traded over-the-counter, which has increased the exposure of the Group and other financial market participants to the clearing houses: the default of any one of themor of one of their members could affect the financial markets and could have negative consequences for the Group.

Consequently, the default of one or more significant counterparties of the Group could have a material adverse effect on the Group's cost of risk, results of operations and financial position.

This risk is increased if exposures are concentrated on a particular counterparty, borrower or issuer (including sovereign issuers), or on a particular country or industry. The devices and methods the Group uses to ensure the diversification of its credit and counterparty risks may prove insufficient or defective in preventing the concentration of credit risk. Such a concentration of risk could result in losses for the Group, even when economic and market conditions are generally favourable for its competitors, and may have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

At 30 June 2019, the main sectors to which the Group was exposed in its Corporate portfolio included financial activities (accounting for 18% of exposure), real estate (10%) and commercial services (10%).

9. The financial soundness and conduct of other financial institutions and market participants could adversely affect the Group.

The Group's ability to engage in funding, investment and derivative transactions could be adversely affected by the soundness of other financial institutions or market participants. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, funding and other relationships. As a result, defaults by, or even rumours or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or a loss of confidence in the financial services industry generally, may result in market-wide liquidity scarcity and could lead to further losses or defaults. The Group has exposure to many counterparties in the financial industry, directly and indirectly, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients with which it regularly executes transactions. It should be noted that the number of cleared transactions is increasing and will continue to do so, thereby increasing our exposure to clearing houses while reducing our bilateral positions. Many of these transactions expose the Group to credit risk in the event of default by counterparties or clients and may have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

10. The Group's results of operations and financial position could be adversely affected by a late or insufficient provisioning of credit exposures.

The Group regularly records provisions for loan losses in connection with its lending activities in order to anticipate the occurrence of losses and moderate the volatility of its results. The amount of loan loss provisions is based on the most accurate assessment to date of the recoverability of the debts in question. This assessment 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 (loans to individual customers), the provisioning method may call for the use of statistical models based on the analysis of loss and recovery historical data.

The Group could be required to substantially increase its provisions for loan losses, following an increase in defaults or a re- evaluation of recovery prospects. A significant increase in loan loss provisions, or the occurrence of loan losses in excess of its provisions, could have a material adverse effect on Group's cost of risk, results of operations and financial position.

Since 1 January 2018, the Group has been recording provisions on performing loans under the IFRS9 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 macroeconomic scenarios. The Group's cost of risk could be negatively impacted by a proven or anticipated deterioration in the quality of the outstanding loan portfolios or macroeconomic prospects. In addition, IFRS 9 accounting standard principles and provisioning models could be pro-cyclical in the event of a sharp and sudden deterioration in the environment or result in enhanced volatility in the event of fluctuations in the economic prospects. This could lead to a significant and/or not fully anticipated change in the cost of risk and therefore in the Group's results of operations.

At 30 June 2019, balance sheet provisions for performing assets and assets in default amounted to EUR 1.9 billion and EUR 9.4 billion, respectively. On that date, the rate of non-performing loans in relation to outstanding amounts represented +3.4% and the coverage rate of these loans through provisions amounted to approximately 55%.

1.3 MARKET AND STRUCTURAL RISKS

At 30 June 2019, risk-weighted assets subject to market risk amounted to EUR 18 billion or 5% of the Group's total RWA.

11. The volatility of the financial markets may cause the Group to suffer significant losses on its trading and investment activities.

The volatility of the financial markets could adversely affect the Group's trading and investment positions in the debt, currency, commodity and equity markets, as well as its positions in private equity, property and other investments. In particular:

- significant volatility over a long period of time could lead to corrections on risky assets and generate losses for the Group;
- a sudden change in the volatility regime 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 capital markets activities. Such losses may extend to a broad range of trading and hedging products, including swaps, forward and future contracts, options and structured products.

In the event that a low-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 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. Such losses could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

12. Changes in interest rates may adversely affect retail banking activities.

The Group generates a significant part of its income through net interest margin and as such remains highly exposed to interest rate fluctuations as well as to changes in the yield curve, particularly in its retail banking activities. The Group's results are influenced by changes in interest rates in Europe and in the other markets in which it operates. In Europe in particular, a protracted environment of low or even negative interest rates has affected and could continue to significantly affect retail banking income, notably in France.

13. Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect the Group's results.

The Group's main operating currency is the euro. However, a significant portion of the Group's business is carried out in currencies other than the euro, such as the US dollar, the British pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Czech koruna, the Romanian leu and the Russian rouble. The Group is exposed to exchange rate movements to the extent that its revenues and expenses, as well as its assets and liabilities, are recorded in different currencies. Because the Group publishes its consolidated financial statements in euros, which is the currency of most of its liabilities, it is also subject to conversion cash flows. Exchange rate fluctuations of these currencies against the euro may also adversely affect the Group's consolidated results, financial position and cash flows. Exchange rate fluctuations may also negatively affect the value (denominated in euros) of the Group's investments in its subsidiaries outside the Eurozone.

14. The protracted decline of financial markets or reduced liquidity in such markets may make it harder to sell assets or manoeuvre trade positions and could lead to material losses for certain activities of the Group.

In many of the Group's businesses, including market activities, refinancing and asset management, a protracted financial market decline (due to tightened financing conditions, a global economic slowdown, a trade war, etc.), particularly in asset prices, could reduce the level of activity in the markets involved or reduce their liquidity. These developments could lead to material losses if the Group is not able to close out deteriorating positions in a timely way or adjust the hedge of its positions. This is especially true for the assets the Group holds for which the markets are relatively illiquid by nature, particularly those where a majority of participants have market positions in the same direction. Assets that are not traded on regulated markets or other public trading platforms, such as derivatives contracts between banks, are valued based on the Group's internal models rather than on their market value. Monitoring or anticipating the deterioration of prices of assets like these is difficult, and could lead to losses that the Group did not anticipate which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

Furthermore, a long-term environment of low interest rates and accommodative monetary policy could change the behaviour of certain participants in the financial markets and lead them to take on additional risk, resulting, among other things, in lengthened maturities, greater product complexity, the emergence of new market practices, etc. Such a context could reduce the liquidity of the financial markets in stress periods and increase the risk of dislocation or a flash crash, which could lead to losses or the impairment of assets owned by the Group.

15. The Group's hedging strategies may not prevent all risk of losses.

The Group is exposed to a risk of loss in the event of the ineffectiveness of a hedging strategy used, particularly on market activities. These hedging strategies use models that include assumptions about the evolution of market parameters and their correlation, partly inferred from historical data. These models could be inappropriate in certain market environments, leading to an ineffective hedging strategy and causing unanticipated losses that could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results and financial position.

1.4 OPERATIONAL RISKS

At 30 June 2019, risk-weighted assets subject to operational risk amounted to EUR 49 billion or 14% of the Group's total RWA.

16. The Group is exposed to legal risks that could negatively affect 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, fiscal, 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 deriving from litigation and other proceedings. Such proceedings or regulatory enforcement actions could also lead to civil, administrative, tax or criminal penalties that could adversely affect the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

In preparing the Group's financial statements, the Group makes estimates regarding the outcome of civil, administrative, fiscal, 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 affected.

For a description of the most significant ongoing proceedings, see the section "Compliance and reputational risk, litigation».

17. Operational failure, termination or capacity constraints affecting institutions the Group does business with, or failure or breach of the Group's information technology systems, could result in losses and damages to the reputation of the Group.

The Group relies heavily on communication and information systems to conduct its business. Any failure, dysfunction, interruption or breach in security of these systems, even if only brief and temporary, could result in significant disruptions to the Group's business. Despite the Group's backup solutions, such incidents could result in significant costs related to information retrieval and verification, loss of revenue, loss of customers, litigations with counterparties or customers and ultimately damage to the Group's reputation. This could also have a material adverse effect on the Group's businesses, results of operations and financial position, and could result in litigation.

An increasing number of companies, including financial institutions, has experienced intrusion attempts or even breaches of their information technology security, some of which have involved sophisticated and targeted attacks on their computer networks and resulted in loss, theft or disclosure of confidential data. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorised access, disable or degrade service or sabotage information systems change frequently, and often are not recognised until launched against a target, the Group may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement effective countermeasures in a timely manner. Similarly, technical internal and external fraud is fluid and protean, and closely follows the technological evolution of financial activities and customer behaviour, leading fraudsters to regularly develop new attack techniques. Such actions could result in operational losses and could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

Furthermore, the Group is exposed to the risk of operational failure, termination or capacity constraints of third parties, including clients, financial intermediaries that it uses to facilitate cash settlement or securities transactions (such as clearing agents and houses and exchanges), and other market participants. An increasing number of derivative transactions are now required to be cleared on exchanges, or will be in the near future, which has increased the Group's exposure to these risks, and could affect its ability to find adequate and cost-effective alternatives.

The interconnectivity of multiple financial institutions with clearing agents and houses and exchanges, and the increased concentration of these entities, increases the risk that an operational failure at one institution or entity may cause an industry-wide operational failure that could materially impact the Group's ability to conduct business and could therefore result in losses. Industry concentration, whether among market participants or financial intermediaries, can exacerbate these risks, as disparate complex systems need to be integrated, often on an accelerated basis.

As the Group becomes more interconnected with its clients, it also faces the risk of operational failure with respect to its clients' information technology and communication systems. Any failure, termination or constraint could adversely affect its ability to effect transactions, provide customer service, manage its exposure to risk or expand its businesses or result in financial losses, liability towards its clients, impairment of its liquidity, disruption of its businesses, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

18. The Group may incur losses as a result of unforeseen or catastrophic events, including terrorist attacks or natural disasters.

The occurrence of unforeseen or catastrophic events, including terrorist attacks, natural disasters or a widespread health crisis (or concerns over the possibility of such crisis) or major social movements, could create economic and financial disruptions or lead to operational difficulties (including travel limitations or relocation of affected employees) that could impair the Group's ability to manage its businesses and also expose its insurance activities to significant losses and increased costs (such as re-insurance premiums), which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

19. The Group's risk management system, based notably on models, may not be effective and may expose the Group to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to significant losses.

The Group deploys significant resources to identify, measure and control its risks and implements various techniques to manage its risk profile.

Nevertheless, these risk management techniques, which are often based on models, may not be appropriate for certain risks that would not be properly integrated into the historical data and hypothetical scenarios used to set up these models and could lead to significant losses for the Group.

20. Reputational damage could harm the Group's competitive position.

The Group's reputation for financial strength and integrity is critical to its ability to foster loyalty and develop its relationships with customers and other counterparties. Its reputation could be harmed by events attributable to it, flaws in its control measures, non- compliance with its commitments (notably environmental or social) or strategic decisions (business activities, risk appetite, etc.), as well as by events and actions of others outside its control. Negative comments concerning the Group, whether legitimate or not, could have adverse effects on its business, its competitive position, the value of its issued securities or its access to financing.

In particular, the Group's reputation could be adversely affected by a weakness in its internal control measures (operational risk, regulatory risk, credit risk, market risk, etc.) or following misconduct by employees such as with respect to clients (non-compliance with consumer protection rules) or by issues affecting market integrity (market abuse and conflicts of interest). The Group's reputation could also be affected by external fraud or information leaks, by the financing of an industry that is subject to media exposure, or by an transaction that is considered not to comply with an environmental or social commitment. Similarly, reputational issues could also result from a lack of transparency, communication errors or a restatement of, or corrections to, its financial results. The impact of such events, which could potentially result in litigation, can vary depending on the context and whether they become the focus of extensive media reports. Reputational damage could translate into a loss of business or investor confidence or a loss of the Group's clients (and prospects) which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations and financial position or on its ability to attract and retain employees.

21. The Group's inability to attract and retain qualified employees, as well as significant changes in the regulatory framework related to human resources management processes and compensation, may adversely affect its performance.

The inability to attract and retain highly-qualified employees, a high rate of turnover or the departure of strategic employees could expose the Group to a loss in its know-how as well as a deterioration in the quality of services provided (particularly in regions where labour markets are highly competitive for qualified personnel). In order to attract and retain highly-qualified employees, endowed with the skills, sometimes new, necessary for the successful development of its activities, the Group must therefore offer career paths, training and development opportunities, and compensation levels in line with market practices. The Group's inability to achieve its human resources objectives, including due to external factors, could negatively affect its commercial and operational performance and therefore its results of operations.

Furthermore, the European financial industry is subject to stringent regulation of employee compensation, including rules for certain types of compensation (fixed, variable, incentive-based, deferred payments, etc.), which may constrain the Group in its ability to attract and retain qualified employees. In particular, this is the case with the CRD4 Directive, which has applied since 2014 to banks in the European Economic Area and establishes a ceiling on the variable component of compensation in relation to the fixed component for the regulated population.

Other regulatory changes, particularly the General Data Protection Regulation and regulations related to customer protection (European Directives (i) on Markets in Financial Instruments and (ii) on Insurance Distribution and their associated texts, known as "MIF II" and "IDD" respectively), which entered into force in 2018, include requirements on operational processes for human resources management and on employee compensation, imposing compliance obligations on the Group and costs related to the adaptation of its operational model.

1.5 LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISKS

22. A number of exceptional measures taken by governments, central banks and regulators could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position.

For several years now, central banks have taken measures to facilitate financial institutions' access to liquidity, in particular by lowering interest rates to historical lows. Various central banks have substantially increased the amount and duration of liquidity provided to banks. They have relaxed collateral requirements and, in some cases, have implemented "non-conventional" measures to inject substantial liquidity into the financial system, including direct market purchases of government bonds, corporate bonds, and mortgage-backed securities.

This low interest rate policy could have an impact on the Group's business and profitability, particularly by impacting its net interest margin. The Group's efforts to reduce its financing costs could also be reduced by the importance, particularly on the French market, of regulated savings products (such as Livret A and PEL savings accounts) bearing interest at rates higher than the current market level. This low interest rate situation could also continue to generate an increase in early repayments of real estate and other fixed- rate loans granted to individuals and businesses.

In the United States, the Fed seems to have ended its cycle of raising its key interest rate (begun in December 2015), and is once again moving towards rate cuts in a context of a global economic slowdown. New tariffs and/or sanctions remain additional risks to be monitored as they could further weaken overall growth. This could increase financial market volatility and significantly increase risk premiums. These items could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

In the Eurozone, the weakening of growth is also leading the ECB to further monetary easing even before it has been able to normalise its negative interest rate policy. In this context, interest rates are expected to remain low for an extended period.

The ECB now appears to have less leeway in the event of a resurgence of financial tension in certain Eurozone member states. In the extreme case of a restructuring of a Eurozone Member State's sovereign debt, cross-border capital flows restrictions could be implemented.

The fragmentation of the European financial markets is now partly "hidden" by the ECB's policy. The lack of significant progress on the Banking Union and the Capital Markets Union leaves the Eurozone in a situation of potential vulnerability.

A more politically fragmented world and the risks of counterproductive exceptional measures could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

23. The Group's dependence on its access to financing and its liquidity constraints may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

For the proper conduct of its activities, the Group depends on access to financing and other sources of liquidity. If the Group is unable to access secured or unsecured debt markets on terms it considers acceptable or if it experiences unforeseen outflows of cash or collateral, including material decreases in customer deposits, its liquidity could be impaired. In addition, if the Group is unable to maintain a satisfactory level of customer deposits collection, it may be forced to turn to more expensive funding sources, which would reduce the Group's net interest margin and results.

The Group is exposed to the risk of an increase 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 the general market conditions. These spreads can also be affected by an adverse change in France's sovereign debt rating or the Group's external ratings by rating agencies.

The Group's ratings by rating agencies are based in particular on their review of factors such as the Group's governance, strategy, quality and diversity of earnings sources, capital adequacy, quality of the balance sheet structure, risk management and risk appetite. Therefore, a deterioration in any of the above factors may lead to a ratings downgrade for the Group. The Group's credit ratings can have a significant impact on the Group's access to funding, increase its financing costs and reduce its ability to carry out certain types of transactions or activities with customers. This could also require the Group to provide additional collateral to certain counterparties, which would have a negative impact on liquidity.

Lenders have the right to accelerate debt repayment for some of the Group’s debts upon the occurrence of certain events, including the Group’s failure to obtain the necessary collateral following a downgrade of its credit rating below a certain threshold, and other events of default set out in the terms of such indebtedness. If the relevant lenders declare all amounts outstanding due and payable as a result of a default, the Group may be unable to find sufficient alternative financing on acceptable terms, and the Group’s assets might not be sufficient to repay its outstanding indebtedness in full.

Access to financing and liquidity constraints may have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, financial position, results of operations and ability to meet its obligations to its counterparties.

At 30 June 2019, the regulatory short-term liquidity ratio (LCR or "Liquidity Coverage Ratio") stood at 145% and liquidity reserves amounted to EUR 188 billion.

1.6 RISKS RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

24. A deterioration in the market situation, and in particular a significant increase or decrease in interest rates, could have a material adverse effect on the life insurance activities of the Group's Insurance business.

The Group's Insurance business is highly exposed to structural interest rate risk due to the high proportion of bonds in the euro-denominated funds in its life insurance contracts. Fluctuations in the level of rates may have the following consequences for the Group:

- in the event of a sharp rise in interest rates: degrading the competitiveness of the life insurance offerings in euros (compared with bank savings products, for example) and triggering significant repurchases and arbitrage by customers, in an unfavourable context of unrealized losses on the bond holdings;
- in the event of persistently low rates: limiting the insurer's ability to deduct its remuneration from the rates of return paid to clients, in a context of rates close to zero.

More generally, a pronounced widening of spreads and a decline in equity markets could also have a significant negative impact on the results of the Group's life insurance business.

2

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ADEQUACY

2.1 PRUDENTIAL SCOPE

TABLE 1: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACCOUNTING SCOPE AND PRUDENTIAL REPORTING SCOPE

The following table provides the main differences between the accounting scope (consolidated Group) and the prudential scope(banking regulation requirements).

Type of entity	Accounting treatment	Prudential treatment under Basel 3
Entities with a finance activity	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Entities with an Insurance activity	Full consolidation	Equity method
Holdings with a finance activity by nature	Equity method	Equity method
Joint ventures with a finance activity by nature	Equity method	Proportional consolidation

TABLE 2: RECONCILIATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AND THE PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS at 30.06.2019 *(In EUR m)*	**Consolidated balance sheet**	**Prudential restatements linked to insurance**[1]	**Prudential restatements linked to consolidation methods**	**Accounting balance sheet within the prudential scope**
Cash, due from banks	99,479	0	0	99,479
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	420,968	10,359	0	431,327
Hedging derivatives	17,765	36	0	17,801
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	53,124	0	0	53,124
Securities at amortised cost	12,151	0	0	12,151
Due from banks at amortised cost	70,173	0	94	70,267
of which subordinated loans to credit institutions	*104*	*0*	*0*	*104*
Customer loans at amortised cost	438,251	1,564	149	439,964
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	69	0	0	69
Investment of insurance activities	157,907	(157,907)	0	0
Tax assets	5,475	(87)	0	5,388
o.w. deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences	*2,715*	*0*	*(765)*	*1,950*
o.w. deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	*1,992*	*0*	*774*	*2,766*
Other assets	70,361	(2,382)	42	68,021
o.w. defined-benefit pension fund assets	*88*	*0*	*0*	*88*
Non-current assets held for sale	9,008	(85)	0	8,923
Investments accounted for using the equity method	243	3,905	(71)	4,077
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	28,986	(160)	0	28,826
o.w. intangible assets exclusive of leasing rights	*2,226*	*0*	*(133)*	*2,093*
Goodwill	4,649	(325)	0	4,324
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,388,609**	**(145,082)**	**214**	**1,243,741**

(1) Restatement of subsidiaries excluded from the prudential scope and reconsolidation of intra-group transactions related to its entities.

LIABILITIES at 30.06.2019 *(In EUR m)*	**Consolidated balance sheet**	**Prudential restatements linked to insurance[1]**	**Prudential restatements linked to consolidation methods**	**Accounting balance sheet within the prudential scope**
Due to central bank	7,740	0	0	7,740
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	406,254	2,926	0	409,180
Hedging derivatives	9,703	5	0	9,708
Debt securities issued	127,276	1,124	0	128,400
Due to banks	101,269	(2,914)	4	98,359
Customer deposits	412,941	1,454	34	414,429
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	7,563	0	0	7,563
Tax liabilities	1,237	(245)	1	993
Other Liabilities	82,620	(7,863)	175	74,932
Non-current liabilities held for sale	7,070	(100)	0	6,970
Liabilities related to insurance activities contracts	138,577	(138,577)	0	0
Provisions	4,575	(13)	0	4,562
Subordinated debts	14,565	111	0	14,676
of which redeemable subordinated notes including revaluation differences on hedging items	*14,209*	*107*	*0*	*14,316*
TOTAL DEBTS	**1,321,390**	**(144,092)**	**214**	**1,177,512**
Shareholder's Equity, Group share				
Issued common stocks, equity instruments and capital reserves	31,353	0	0	31,353
Retained earnings	30,042	(203)	0	29,839
Net income	1,740	0	0	1,740
Sub-Total	63,135	(203)	0	62,932
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	(643)	0	0	(643)
Sub-Total Equity, Group share	62,492	(203)	0	62,289
Minority interests	4,727	(787)	0	3,940
TOTAL EQUITY	**67,219**	**(990)**	**0**	**66,229**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,388,609**	**(145,082)**	**214**	**1,243,741**

(1) Restatement of subsidiaries excluded from the prudential scope and reconsolidation of intra-group transactions related to its entities.

The main Group companies outside the prudential reporting scope are as follows:

TABLE 3: ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE PRUDENTIAL REPORTING SCOPE

Company	Activity	Country
Antarius	Insurance	France
ALD RE Designated Activity Company	Insurance	Ireland
Catalyst RE International LTD	Insurance	Bermuda
Société Générale Strakhovanie Zhizni LLC	Insurance	Russia
Sogelife	Insurance	Luxembourg
Genecar - Société Générale de Courtage d'Assurance et de Réassurance	Insurance	France
Inora Life LTD	Insurance	Ireland
SG Strakhovanie LLC	Insurance	Russia
Sogecap	Insurance	France
Komercni Pojstovna A.S.	Insurance	Czech Republic
La Marocaine Vie	Insurance	Morocco
Oradea Vie	Insurance	France
Société Générale RE SA	Insurance	Luxembourg
Sogessur	Insurance	France
Société Générale Life Insurance Broker SA	Insurance	Luxembourg
SG Banque au Liban	Bank	Lebanon
Banque Pouyanne	Bank	France

TABLE 4: REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CRR/CRD4 SOLVENCY RATIOS - FULLY LOADED*

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Shareholders' equity (IFRS), Group share	**62,492**	**61,026**
Deeply subordinated notes	(9,861)	(9,329)
Perpetual subordinated notes	(280)	(278)
Group consolidated shareholders' equity net of deeply subordinated and perpetual subordinated notes	**52,351**	**51,419**
Non-controlling interests	3,719	3,600
Intangible assets	(2,103)	(2,095)
Goodwill	(4,331)	(4,643)
Dividends proposed (to the General Meeting) and interest expenses on deeply subordinated and perpetual subordinated notes	(1,071)	(1,871)
Deductions and regulatory adjustments	(5,397)	(5,256)
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	**43,168**	**41,154**
Deeply subordinated notes and preferred shares	9,956	9,424
Other additional Tier 1 capital	77	71
Additional Tier 1 deductions	(136)	(138)
TOTAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	**53,065**	**50,511**
Tier 2 instruments	13,260	13,389
Other Tier 2 capital	(92)	(63)
Tier 2 deductions	(1,779)	(1,781)
Total regulatory capital	**64,454**	**62,056**
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	**361,133**	**376,049**
Credit risk-weighted assets	294,281	302,727
Market risk-weighted assets	17,592	23,701
Operational risk-weighted assets	49,260	49,621
Solvency ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	12.0%	10.9%
Tier 1 ratio	14.7%	13.4%
Total capital ratio	17.8%	16.5%

* *The amounts and details of the Own Funds disclosed on the financial communication have been updated.*

TABLE 5: CET 1 REGULATORY DEDUCTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS UNDER CRR/CRD4

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Unrecognised minority interests	(2,052)	(1,917)
Deferred tax assets	(1,950)	(2,079)
Prudent Valuation Adjustment	(857)	(844)
Adjustments related to changes in the value of own liabilities	101	107
Others	(639)	(523)
TOTAL CET1 REGULATORY DEDUCTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS	**(5,397)**	**(5,256)**

CRR/CRD4 prudential deductions and restatements included in "Other" essentially involve the following:

- any positive difference between expected losses on customer loans and receivables, measured according to the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, and the sum of related value adjustments and collective impairment losses;
- expected losses on equity portfolio exposures;
- unrealised gains and losses on cash flow hedges;
- assets from defined benefit pension funds, net of deferred taxes;
- securitisation exposures weighted at 1,250%, where these positions are not included in the calculation of total risk-weighted exposures.

2.2 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Basel 3 Accord established the new rules for calculating minimum capital requirements in order to more accurately assess the risks to which banks are exposed. The calculation of credit risk-weighted assets takes into account the transaction risk profile based on two approaches for determining risk-weighted assets: a standard method, and an advanced methods based on internal models for rating counterparties.

TABLE 6: GROUP CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

	RWA		Minimum capital requirements	
(In EUR m)	**30.06.2019**	**31.03.2019**	**30.06.2019**	**31.03.2019**
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	**259,764**	**262,403**	**20,781**	**20,992**
o.w. standardised approach	*98,190*	*99,836*	*7,855*	*7,987*
o.w. Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	*4,782*	*4,556*	*383*	*364*
o.w. Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	*139,686*	*142,082*	*11,175*	*11,367*
o.w. equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or IMA	*17,106*	*15,929*	*1,368*	*1,274*
Counterparty credit risk	**23,974**	**26,234**	**1,918**	**2,099**
o.w. risk exposure for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	*1,136*	*1,120*	*91*	*90*
o.w. CVA	*4,058*	*5,058*	*325*	*405*
Settlement risk	**55**	**5**	**4**	**0**
Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after cap)	**2,018**	**2,265**	**161**	**181**
o.w. IRB approach	*87*	*78*	*7*	*6*
o.w. IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	*79*	*75*	*6*	*6*
o.w. internal assessment approach (IAA)	*1,751*	*1,930*	*140*	*154*
o.w. standardised approach	*101*	*183*	*8*	*15*
Market risk	**17,592**	**17,344**	**1,407**	**1,388**
o.w. standardised approach	*1,591*	*2,674*	*127*	*214*
o.w. IMA	*16,001*	*14,670*	*1,280*	*1,174*
Large exposures	0	0	0	0
Operational risk	**49,260**	**49,543**	**3,941**	**3,963**
o.w. basic indicator approach	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
o.w. standardised approach	*2,511*	*2,757*	*201*	*221*
o.w. advanced measurement approach	*46,749*	*46,786*	*3,740*	*3,743*
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk-weighting)	8,472	8,269	678	662
Floor adjustment	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**361,133**	**366,065**	**28,891**	**29,285**

CHANGE IN RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 7: RWA BY PILLAR AND RISK TYPE (FULLY LOADED)

(In EUR bn)	Credit	Market	Operational	Total 30.06.2019	Total 31.12.2018
French Retail Banking	93	0.1	5.5	98.6	97.6
International Retail Banking and Financial Services	111.2	0.1	7.3	118.6	119.7
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	79.1	16.2	33	128.3	142.3
Corporate Centre	10.9	1.2	3.5	15.6	16.5
GROUP	**294.2**	**17.6**	**49.3**	**361.1**	**376.0**

At 30th June 2019, RWA (EUR 361.1 billion) broke down as follows:

- credit risk accounted for 81% of RWA (of which 38% for International Retail Banking and Financial Services);
- market risk accounted for 5% of RWA (of which 92% for Global Banking and Investor Solutions);
- operational risk accounted for 14% of RWA (of which 67% for Global Banking and Investor Solutions).

2.3 LEVERAGE RATIO MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its leverage effect according to the CRR leverage ratio rules, as amended by the delegated act of 10th October 2014.

Managing the leverage ratio means both calibrating the amount of Tier 1 capital (the ratio's numerator) and controlling the Group's leverage exposure (the ratio's denominator) to achieve the target ratio levels that the Group sets for itself. To this end, the "leverage" exposure of the different businesses is under the Finance Division's control.

TABLE 8: LEVERAGE RATIO SUMMARY AND RECONCILIATION OF PRUDENTIAL BALANCE SHEET AND LEVERAGE EXPOSURE*

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Tier 1 capital[(1)]	**53,065**	**50,511**
Total assets in prudential balance sheet[(2)]	1,243,741	1,174,873
Adjustments for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure	-	-
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(74,940)	(45,520)
Adjustments for securities financing transactions[(3)]	(6,761)	(11,146)
Off-balance sheet exposure (loan and guarantee commitments)	102,323	99,777
Technical and prudential adjustments (Tier 1 capital prudential deductions)	(10,016)	(10,320)
Technical and prudential adjustments (Regulated Saving exempted)	(14,205)	-
Leverage ratio exposure	**1,240,142**	**1,207,664**
CRR FULLY LOADED LEVERAGE RATIO[(4)]	**4.3%**	**4.2%**

(1) Capital overview is available in Table 4: Regulatory capital and CRR/CRD4 solvency ratios - fully loaded.
(2) Reconciliation of the consolidated balance sheet and the prudential consolidated balance sheet is available in Table 2.
(3) Securities financing transactions: repurchase transactions, securities lending or borrowing transactions and other similar transactions.
(4) Fully loaded based on CRR rules adopted in October 2014 by the European Commission (delegated act).
** The amounts and details of the Own Funds disclosed on the financial communication have been updated.*

TABLE 9: SUMMARY RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS AND LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURES (LRSUM)

(In EUR m)		30.06.2019	31.12.2018
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	1,388,609	1,309,428
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(144,868)	(134,555)
3	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 "CRR")	-	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(74,940)	(45,520)
5	Adjustments for securities financing transactions "SFTs"	(6,761)	(11,146)
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	102,323	99,777
EU-6a	(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-	-
EU-6b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	(14,205)	-
7	Other adjustments	(10,016)	(10,320)
8	**Total leverage ratio exposure**	**1,240,142**	**1,207,664**

TABLE 10: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE (LRCOM)*

(In EUR m)		30.06.2019	31.12.2018
ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES AND SFTS)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	873,752	834,158
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(10,016)	(10,320)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	863,736	823,837
DERIVATIVE EXPOSURES			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	16,958	16,481
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	99,599	95,861
EU-5a	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	0	0
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	0	0
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(19,058)	(18,178)
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	(13,222)	(14,693)
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	143,696	147,885
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(129,905)	(128,961)
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	98,068	98,395
SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION EXPOSURES			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	285,436	294,742
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(111,616)	(120,791)
14	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	16,400	11,703
EU-14a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Article 429b (4) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	0	0
15	Agent transaction exposures	0	0
EU-15a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	0	0
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)	190,220	185,654
OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES			
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	210,430	206,418
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(108,107)	(106,641)
19	Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 17 to 18)	102,323	99,777
EXEMPTED EXPOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CRR ARTICLE 429 (7) AND (14) (ON AND OFF BALANCE SHEET)			
EU-19a	(Exemption of intragroup exposures (solo basis) in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	0	0
EU-19b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	(14,205)	0
CAPITAL AND TOTAL EXPOSURES			
20	Tier 1 capital	53,065	50,511
21	Total leverage ratio exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)	1,240,142	1,207,664
LEVERAGE RATIO			
22	Leverage ratio	4.3%	4.2%
CHOICE ON TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND AMOUNT OF DERECOGNISED FIDUCIARY ITEMS			
EU-23	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Fully phased in	Fully phased in
EU-24	Amount of derecognised fiduciary items in accordance with Article 429(11) of Regulation (EU) NO 575/2013	0	0

* *The amounts and details of the Own Funds disclosed on the financial communication have been updated.*

TABLE 11: LEVERAGE RATIO – SPLIT-UP OF ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES, SFTS AND EXEMPTED EXPOSURES) (LRSPL)

(In EUR m)		30.06.2019	31.12.2018
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**873,752**	**834,158**
EU-2	Trading book exposures	92,536	64,379
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	781,216	769,779
EU-4	*Covered bonds*	*0*	*0*
EU-5	*Exposures treated as sovereigns*	*197,612*	*190,920*
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE NOT treated as sovereigns	*14,079*	*13,652*
EU-7	*Institutions*	*42,901*	*44,586*
EU-8	*Secured by mortgages of immovable properties*	*16,284*	*17,216*
EU-9	*Retail exposures*	*186,597*	*180,047*
EU-10	*Corporate*	*216,890*	*225,833*
EU-11	*Exposures in default*	*16,753*	*18,418*
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	90,100	79,107

TABLE 12: NON-DEDUCTED EQUITIES IN INSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS (INS1)

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Exposition	3,942	3,633
RWA	14,585	13,442

2.4 TLAC RATIO

TABLE 13: TLAC RATIO CALCULATION*

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019
Total of regulatory Own Funds	**64,454**
o/w Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	43,168
o/w Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	9,897
o/w Tier 2 capital (T2)	11,389
Prudential adjustments	**621**
Total of eligible Own Funds	**65,075**
Senior Non Preferred Debts > 1 year	18,714
Total of Own Funds and eligible junior debts	**83,789**
Risk Weighted Assets	**361,133**
Leverage Exposure	**1,240,142**
TLAC ratio on Own Funds and eligible junior debts (% of RWA)	**23.20%**
Senior Preferred debts (2.5% x RWA)[1]	9,028
Total of Own Funds and eligible debts (junior debts and senior preferred debts)	**92,818**
TLAC ratio on Total Own Funds and eligible debts (% of RWA)	**25.70%**
TLAC ratio on Total Own Funds and eligible debts (% of Leverage Exposure)	**7.48%**

(1) According to the paragraph 3 of the article 72ter of the UE Reglementation n°2019/876, some of the senior preferred debts (that reach the amount of 14.4 G EUR on the 30th of June 2019) can be eligible with the limit of 2.5% of RWA.

** The amounts and details of the Own Funds disclosed on the financial communication have been updated.*

On the 30th of June 2019, the TLAC ratio on Own Funds and eligible junior debts is **23.20%.**

The ratio reaches **25.70%** with the option of Senior Preferred Debt limited to **2.5%** of RWA.

The TLAC ratio calculated by the pourcentage of the Leverage Exposure is **7.48%.**

2.5 COUNTERCYCLICAL BUFFER

TABLE 14: COUNTERCYCLICAL BUFFER CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS – SYNTHESIS (CCYB2)

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Total risk exposure amount	361,133	376,049
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.12%	0.11%
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	449	419

2.6 FINANCIAL CONGLOMERATE RATIO

The conglomerate ratio as presented in the Pillar 3 report of March 31st 2019 has been modified as followed:

At 31st December 2018, the financial conglomerate ratio was 140%, consisting of a numerator ("Own funds of the Financial Conglomerate") of EUR 64.6 billion, and a denominator ("Regulatory requirement of the Financial Conglomerate") of EUR 46 billion.

3

CREDIT RISKS

3.1 QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

The measurement used for credit exposures in this section is EAD – Exposure At Default (on- and off-balance sheet). Under the Standard Approach, EAD is calculated net of collateral and provisions. EAD is broken down according to the guarantor's characteristics, after taking into account the substitution effect (unless otherwise indicated).

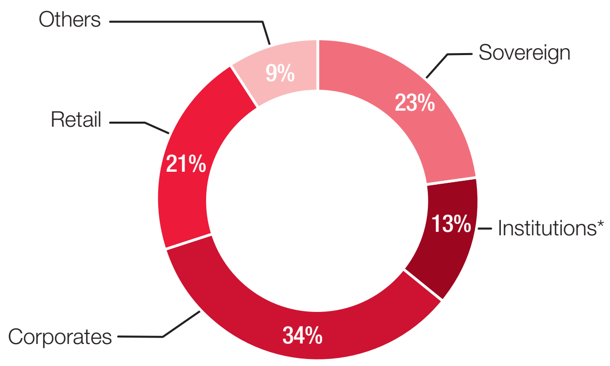
The presentation of the data, is ensuring consitency with the guidelines on prudential disclosure requirements published by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in December 2016 (document EBA/GL/2016/11).

This presentation highlights the exposure categories as defined in the portfolios of the COREP regulatory financial statements, in relation to EBA requirements on Pillar 3.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

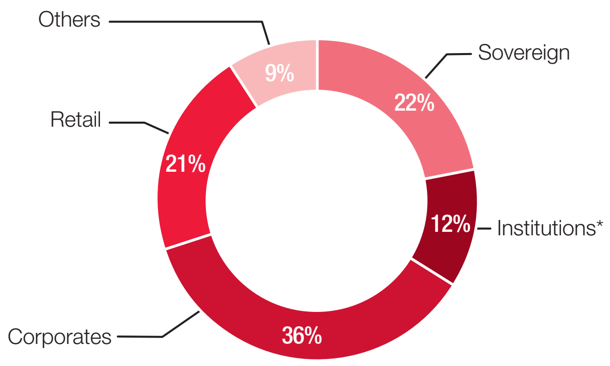
CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE BY EXPOSURE CLASS (EAD) AT 30TH JUNE 2019

On- and off-balance sheet exposures (EUR 939 billion in EAD)



CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE BY EXPOSURE CLASS (EAD) AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018

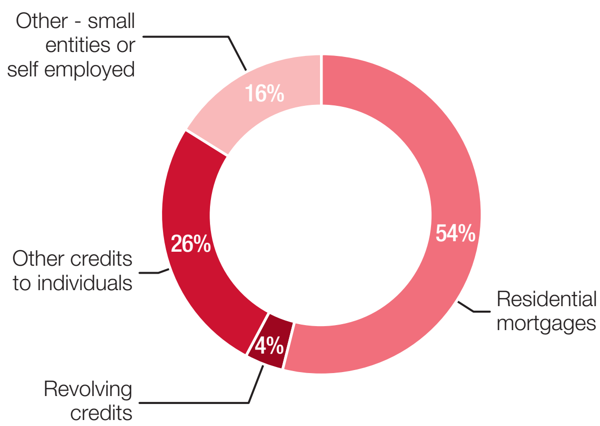
On- and off-balance sheet exposures (EUR 920 billion in EAD)



** Institutions : Basel classifications bank and public sector portfolios.*

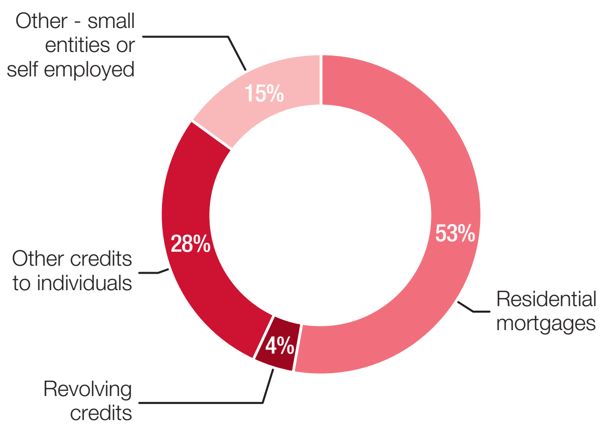
RETAIL CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE BY EXPOSURE CLASS (EAD) AT 30TH JUNE 2019

On- and off-balance sheet exposures (EUR 196 billion in EAD)

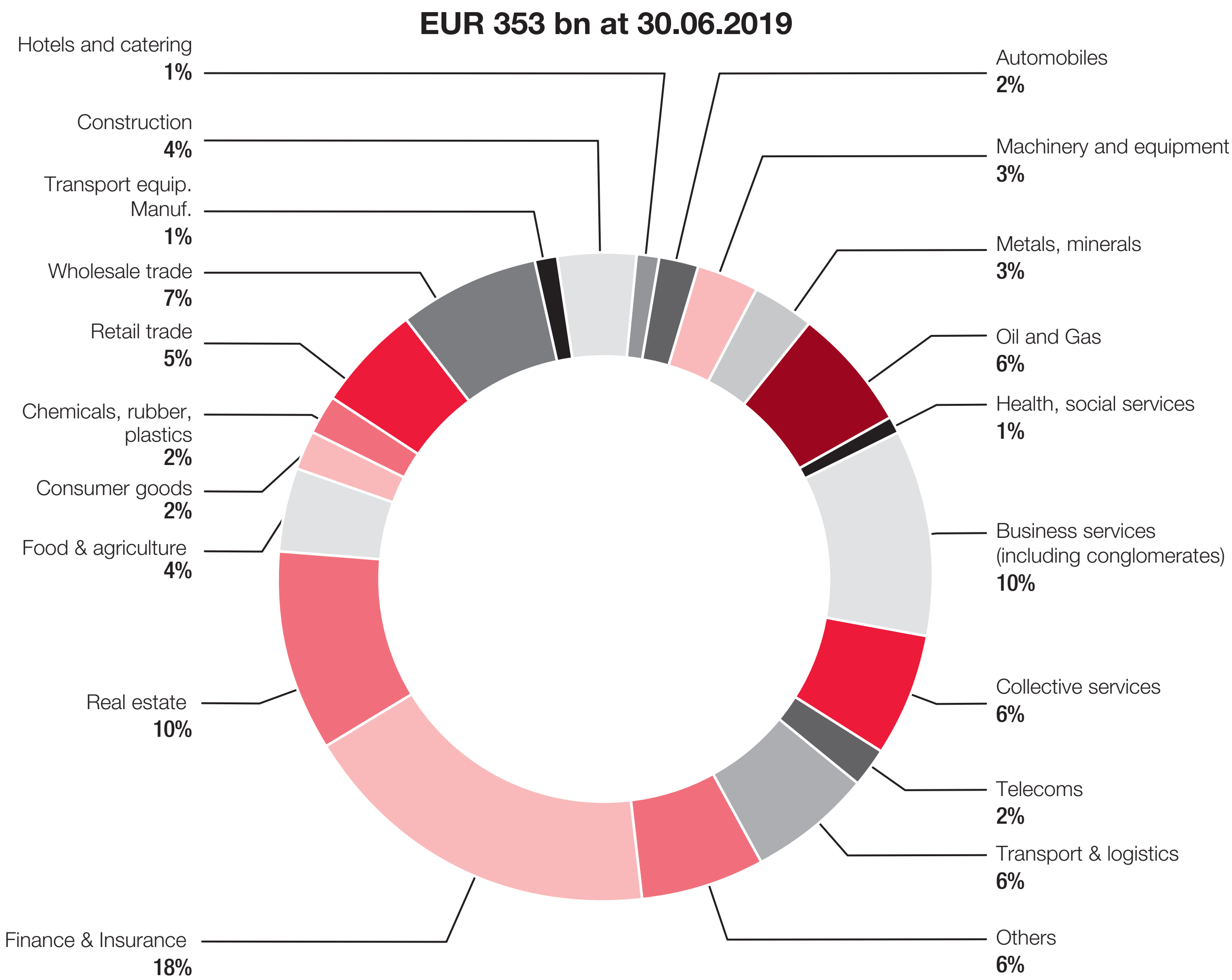


RETAIL CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE BY EXPOSURE CLASS (EAD) AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018

On- and off-balance sheet exposures (EUR 189 billion in EAD)



SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CORPORATE EXPOSURE (BASEL PORTFOLIO)

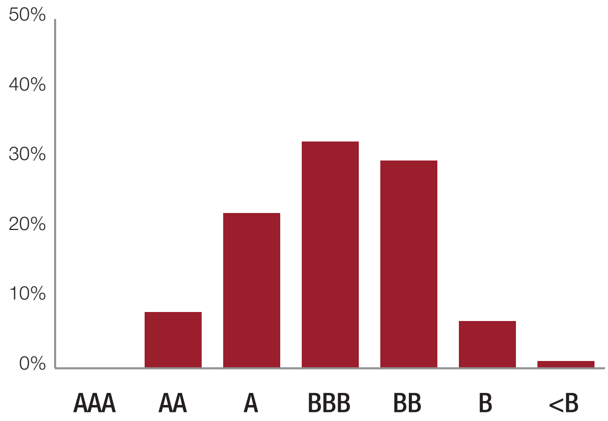


EAD of the Corporate portfolio is presented in accordance with the Basel rules (large corporates, including insurance companies, funds and hedge funds, SMEs, specialist financing, factoring businesses), based on the obligor's characteristics, before taking into account the substitution effect (credit risk scope: debtor, issuer and replacement risk).

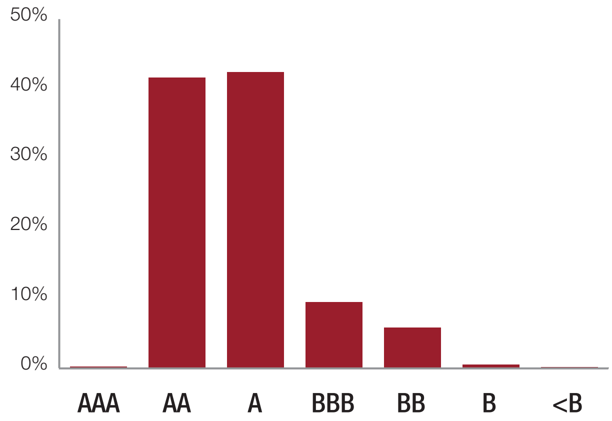
At 30th June 2019, the Corporate portfolio amounted to EUR 353 billion (on- and off-balance sheet exposures measured in EAD). Only the Finance sector accounts for more than 10% of the portfolio. The Group's exposure to its ten largest Corporate counterparties accounts for 5% of this portfolio.

CORPORATE AND BANK COUNTERPARTY EXPOSURE

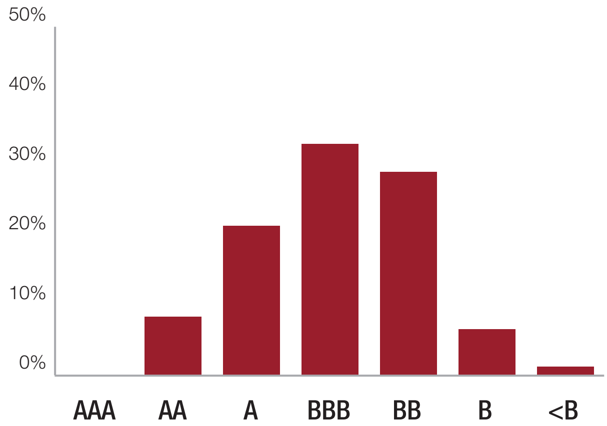
BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR CORPORATE CLIENTS AT 30TH JUNE 2019 (AS % OF EAD)



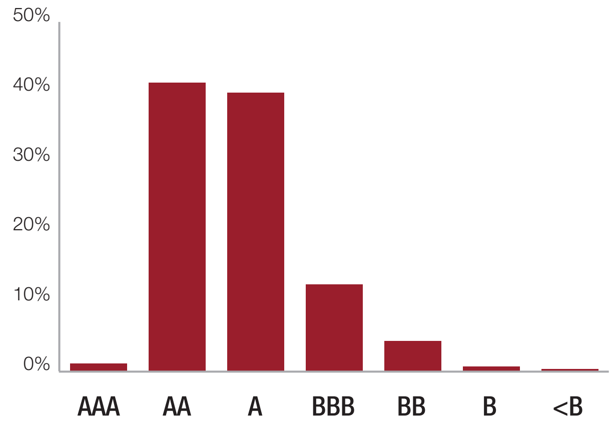
BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR BANKING CLIENTS AT 30TH JUNE 2019 (AS % OF EAD)



BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR CORPORATE CLIENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018 (AS % OF EAD)



BREAKDOWN OF RISK BY INTERNAL RATING FOR BANKING CLIENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018 (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 274 billion (out of total EAD for the Basel Corporate client portfolio of EUR 316 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 30th June 2019, the majority of the portfolio (63% 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.

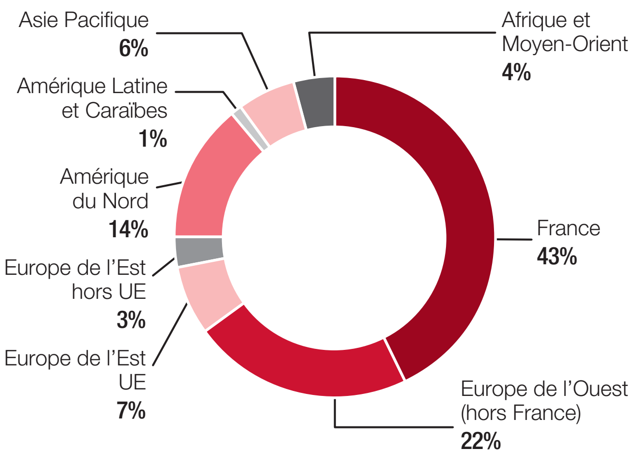
The scope includes performing loans recorded under the IRB method for the entire Bank client portfolio, all divisions combined, and represents EAD of EUR 68 billion (out of total EAD for the Basel Bank client portfolio of EUR 122 billion, standard method included).

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.

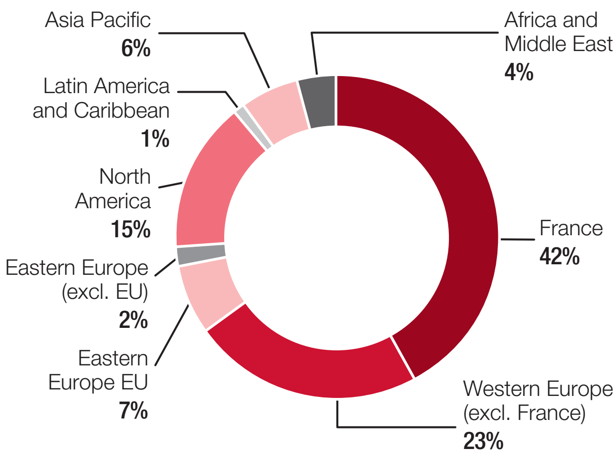
At 30th June 2019, exposure on banking clients was concentrated in investment grade counterparties (93.7% of exposure), as well as in developed countries (90.3%).

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AT 30TH JUNE 2019 (ALL CLIENT TYPES INCLUDED): EUR 939 BN



GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GROUP CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018 (ALL CLIENT TYPES INCLUDED): EUR 920 BN



At 30th June 2019, 89% of the Group's on- and off-balance sheet exposure was concentrated in the major industrialised countries(1). Almost half of the overall amount of outstanding exposures was to French customers (28% exposure to non-retail portfolio and 15% to retail portfolio).

IMPAIRMENT ON GROUPS OF HOMOGENEOUS ASSETS

TABLE 15: PROVISIONING OF DOUBTFUL LOANS

(In EUR bn)	**30.06.2019**	**31.12.2018**
Gross book outstandings	504.7	501.2
Doubtful loans	17.0	18.0
GROSS DOUBTFUL LOANS RATIO	**3.4%**	**3.6%**
Stage 1 provisions	0.9	0.9
Stage 2 provisions	1.0	1.0
Stage 3 provisions	9.4	9.7
GROSS DOUBTFUL LOANS COVERAGE RATIO (OVERALL PROVISIONS/DOUBTFUL LOANS)	**55%**	**54%**

Scope : customer loans, amounts due from banks, operating leases, lease financing and similar agreements.

(1) As defined by the IMF in its World Economic Outlook document of October 2017

3.2 ADDITIONAL QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ON GLOBAL CREDIT RISK (CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK)

INTRODUCTION

- The additional quantitative disclosures related to credit risk in the following tables enhance the information of the previous section under Pillar 3 (Credit risk: quantitative information).
- The presentation of disclosures implemented is in line with the Guidelines on prudential disclosures issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in December 2016 (EBA/GL/2016/11).
- These disclosures present exposure classes as they are defined in the COREP regulatory financial statements, so as to link in with the EBA Pillar 3 requirements.
- References in brackets in the table titles are in line with the formats required by the EBA for revised Pillar 3 (EBA/GL/2016/11).
- In this section, the amounts indicated correspond to global credit risk which is composed of credit and counterparty risk.

DEFINITION OF REGULATORY METRICS

The main metrics used in the following tables are:

- Exposure: defined as all assets (*e.g.* loans, receivables, accruals, etc.) associated with market or customer transactions, recorded on and off-balance sheet;
- Net exposure: corresponds to initial exposure on a net basis, net of specific and general provisions under the internal approach and specific provisions under the standardised approach;
- EAD (Exposure at default) is defined as the bank's exposure (on- and off-balance sheet) in the event of a counterparty default. Unless otherwise, the EAD is reported post-CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation), after factoring in guarantees and collateral. Under the standardised method, exposures at default are presented net of specific provisions and financial collateral;
- Risk Weighted-Assets (RWA): are computed from the exposures and the associated level of risk, which depends on the debtors' credit quality;
- Expected Loss (EL): potential loss incurred, given the quality of the structuring of a transaction and any risk mitigation measures such as collateral. Under the AIRB method, the following equation summarises the relation between these variables: EL = EAD x PD x LGD (except for defaulted exposures).

TABLE 16: EXPOSURE CLASSES

Sovereign	Claims or contingent claims on sovereign governments, regional authorities, local authorities or public sector entities as well as on multilateral development banks and international organizations
Institutions	Claims or contingent claims on regulated credit institutions, as well as on governments, local authorities or other public sector entities that do not qualify as sovereign counterparties.
Corporates	Claims or contingent claims on corporates, which include all exposures not covered in the portfolios defined above. In addition, small/medium-sized enterprises are included in this category as a sub-portfolio, and are defined as entities with total annual sales below EUR 50 million.
Retail	Claims or contingent claims on an individual or individuals, or on a small or medium-sized entity, provided in the latter case that the total amount owed to the credit institution does not exceed EUR 1 million. Retail exposure is further broken down into residential mortgages, revolving credit and other forms of credit to individuals, the remainder relating to exposures to very small entities and self-employed
Others	Claims relating to securitisation transactions, equity, fixed assets, accruals,, contributions to the default fund of a CCP, as well as exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property under the standardised approach, and exposures in default under the standardised approach.

BREAKDOWN OF GLOBAL CREDIT RISK – OVERVIEW

The Group's exposure at default (EAD) increases by EUR 19 billion between 31st December 2018 and 30th june 2019 (EUR 920 billion in 2018 against EUR 939 billion, namely + 2,1%).

By class of exposure, the variation is explained as follows:

- Sovereigns: an increase of EUR 11 billion, mostly related to exposures to central banks;
- Credit institutions: increase of EUR 7 billion, essentially on France;
- Corporates: decrease of EUR 7 billion, on the activites of Wholesale Banking and Solutions and International Retail Banking, related to scope effects (including disposals);
- Retail: increase of EUR 7 billion on Retail Banking business in France and internationally, following an increase in production in France and Africa.

TABLE 17: CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE. EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT (EAD) AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) BY APPROACH AND EXPOSURE CLASS

	30.06.2019								
	Global portfolio								
(In EUR m)	IRB approach			Standard approach			Total		
Exposure Class	**Exposition**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposition**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposition**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	195,285	206,949	6,092	9,449	9,496	8,604	204,734	216,445	14,696
Institutions	73,573	67,612	7,513	50,921	54,437	4,457	124,494	122,049	11,971
Corporates	378,558	280,984	112,940	61,682	42,522	39,470	440,240	323,506	152,410
Retail	164,500	163,397	33,812	46,640	32,835	22,471	211,140	196,233	56,284
Others	26,672	27,076	19,045	60,008	54,002	35,764	86,679	81,077	54,809
TOTAL	**838,587**	**746,018**	**179,402**	**228,700**	**193,292**	**110,766**	**1,067,287**	**939,310**	**290,169**

	31.12.2018								
	Global portfolio								
(In EUR m)	IRB approach			Standard approach			Total		
Exposure Class	**Exposition**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposition**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposition**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	183,790	195,661	6,482	10,004	10,013	8,426	193,794	205,674	14,908
Institutions	65,757	60,090	8,001	50,089	55,400	5,128	115,846	115,490	13,128
Corporates	374,826	280,366	116,523	68,302	50,402	47,256	443,128	330,769	163,780
Retail	159,822	159,144	33,430	41,722	29,964	20,634	201,544	189,108	54,064
Others	27,425	27,408	17,215	56,391	51,409	34,723	83,816	78,817	51,937
TOTAL	**811,619**	**722,670**	**181,651**	**226,509**	**197,188**	**116,167**	**1,038,128**	**919,858**	**297,818**

These two years present the data without the CVA (Credit Value Adjustment), which represents EUR 4.1 billion as at 30th June 2019 (vs. EUR 4.9 billion as at 31st December 2018).

TABLE 18: RETAIL CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT (EAD) AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) BY APPROACH AND EXPOSURE CLASS

	30.06.2019								
	Retail portfolio								
(In EUR m)	IRB approach			Standard approach			Total		
Exposure Class	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Residential mortgages	106,049	105,442	15,785	8,007	9	9	114,056	105,451	15,794
Revolving credits	5,477	4,837	2,124	4,980	2,377	1,784	10,457	7,214	3,908
Other credits to individuals	33,323	33,663	9,803	19,638	17,908	12,871	52,962	51,571	22,674
Other – small entities or self employed	19,651	19,455	6,100	14,014	12,541	7,807	33,665	31,997	13,907
TOTAL	**164,500**	**163,397**	**33,812**	**46,640**	**32,835**	**22,471**	**211,140**	**196,233**	**56,284**

	31.12.2018								
	Retail portfolio								
(In EUR m)	IRB approach			Standard approach			Total		
Exposure Class	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Residential mortgages	100,760	100,170	15,358	7,178	10	10	107,938	100,179	15,368
Revolving credits	5,517	4,906	2,206	4,956	2,531	1,901	10,473	7,438	4,106
Other credits to individuals	34,145	34,404	9,913	20,806	19,260	14,096	54,952	53,664	24,009
Other – small entities or self employed	19,400	19,664	5,953	8,782	8,163	4,628	28,182	27,827	10,581
TOTAL	**159,822**	**159,144**	**33,430**	**41,722**	**29,964**	**20,634**	**201,544**	**189,108**	**54,064**

TABLE 19: EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT (EAD) BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND MAIN COUNTRIES AND BY EXPOSURE CLASS

To be homogeneous, all of the British Overseas Territories are now presented separetely from the United Kingdom. The 2018 table has therefore been adjusted for these new country groupings.

	30.06.2019						
(In EUR m)	**Sovereign**	**Institutions**	**Corporates**	**Retail**	**Others**	**Total**	**Breakdown in %**
France	77,709	38,119	117,918	144,932	25,973	404,651	43%
United Kingdom	6,682	14,419	20,156	3,177	3,748	48,182	5%
Germany	7,016	8,966	12,473	9,494	6,415	44,363	5%
Italy	3,277	880	7,953	6,642	4,437	23,188	2%
Luxembourg	9,056	1,225	10,652	236	1,855	23,024	2%
Spain	973	1,617	5,953	538	1,634	10,715	1%
Switzerland	10,699	1,608	5,555	1,020	275	19,157	2%
Other Western European countries	7,547	6,030	21,820	1,278	4,620	41,295	4%
Czech Republic	17,032	1,530	14,076	14,301	958	47,896	5%
Romania	3,502	259	1,757	2,166	2,613	10,297	1%
Other Eastern European countries EU	1,489	511	4,902	1,483	1,508	9,893	1%
Russia	2,603	1,727	6,367	3,511	3,754	17,963	2%
Other Eastern European countries excluding EU	1,090	435	3,157	1,299	1,424	7,405	1%
United States	40,593	22,372	49,597	173	13,919	126,654	13%
Other countries of North America	272	2,762	2,548	38	450	6,070	1%
Latin America and Caribbean	458	2,232	5,523	100	407	8,720	1%
Africa and Middle East	7,283	3,077	15,376	5,503	4,973	36,213	4%
Japan	13,397	3,135	2,440	4	196	19,173	2%
Asia-Pacific	5,768	11,145	15,283	336	1,918	34,450	4%
TOTAL	**216,445**	**122,049**	**323,506**	**196,233**	**81,077**	**939,310**	**100%**

At 30th June 2019, Western Europe, including France, accounted for 65% of total Group exposure (85% as regards the retail portfolio alone).

The half year saw an increase in exposure to France (by EUR +18 billion) and to Czech Republic (by EUR +6.6 billion), chiefly related to exposures to central banks and deposits.

In contrast, EAD decreased on "Other Eastern European countries EU" (by EUR -6.3 billion) and on Switzerland (EUR -5.7 billion), especially on the Sovereign portfolio (by EUR -5 billion).

	31.12.2018						
(In EUR m)	**Sovereign**	**Institutions**	**Corporates**	**Retail**	**Others**	**Total**	**Breakdown in %**
France	71,463	31,452	119,863	139,537	24,053	386,369	42.0%
United Kingdom	4,754	13,540	18,370	2,805	4,316	43,785	5.1%
Germany	6,714	9,313	13,492	9,266	5,304	44,090	4.8%
Italy	3,233	641	7,763	6,242	4,658	22,537	2.5%
Luxembourg	6,705	1,047	10,897	240	1,197	20,086	2.2%
Spain	1,057	1,416	6,618	519	1,533	11,143	1.2%
Switzerland	15,811	1,764	6,118	875	300	24,870	2.7%
Other Western European countries	7,083	6,147	21,781	1,786	4,545	41,341	4.6%
Czech Republic	12,471	1,231	13,171	13,611	814	41,299	4.5%
Romania	3,615	272	2,048	1,934	3,353	11,222	1.2%
Other Eastern European countries EU	2,603	482	6,493	3,270	3,370	16,218	1.8%
Russia	3,124	266	6,061	2,845	3,149	15,445	1.7%
Other Eastern European countries excluding EU	1,126	548	4,136	1,045	1,230	8,084	0.9%
United States	43,046	23,084	48,724	239	13,852	128,945	14.0%
Other countries of North America	308	3,371	2,291	49	509	6,528	0.6%
Latin America and Caribbean	693	1,277	6,543	79	623	9,215	0.7%
Africa and Middle East	6,736	3,420	16,888	4,437	4,455	35,935	3.9%
Japan	10,008	4,345	2,761	12	444	17,571	1.9%
Asia-Pacific	5,124	11,874	16,751	317	1,110	35,177	3.8%
TOTAL	**205,674**	**115,490**	**330,769**	**189,108**	**78,817**	**919,858**	**100%**

3.3 CREDIT RISK DETAIL

Amounts indicated in this section correspond only to credit risk (without counterparty risk).

BREAKDOWN OF CREDIT RISK – OVERVIEW

TABLE 20: CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT (EAD) AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA) BY APPROACH AND EXPOSURE CLASS

	30.06.2019								
(In EUR m)	IRB approach			Standard approach			Total		
Exposure class	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	168,138	179,641	5,610	9,448	9,495	8,603	177,587	189,136	14,213
Institutions	52,986	47,051	4,275	15,782	19,298	3,304	68,768	66,349	7,579
Corporates	327,716	230,277	100,804	60,000	40,840	37,997	387,716	271,117	138,801
Retail	164,177	163,074	33,757	46,352	32,831	22,468	210,529	195,905	56,225
Others	26,660	27,064	19,044	59,771	53,765	35,527	86,430	80,829	54,571
TOTAL	**739,676**	**647,107**	**163,490**	**191,354**	**156,229**	**107,899**	**931,030**	**803,337**	**271,389**

	31.12.2018								
(In EUR m)	IRB approach			Standard approach			Total		
Exposure class	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	166,335	178,129	5,821	10,003	10,012	8,425	176,338	188,141	14,246
Institutions	45,783	40,116	4,175	18,950	24,261	4,014	64,733	64,377	8,189
Corporates	326,953	232,571	103,998	66,019	48,119	45,067	392,972	280,690	149,065
Retail	159,434	158,756	33,369	41,435	29,963	20,633	200,869	188,719	54,003
Others	27,418	27,401	17,214	55,956	50,973	34,275	83,373	78,374	51,490
TOTAL	**725,923**	**636,974**	**164,576**	**192,363**	**163,327**	**112,415**	**918,286**	**800,301**	**276,991**

TABLE 21: RWA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER IRB (CR8)

(In EUR m)	RWA amounts	Capital requirements
RWA as at end of previous reporting period (31.03.2019)	**164,649**	**13,172**
Asset size	2,470	198
Asset quality	(1,179)	(94)
Model updates	0	0
Methodology and policy	(975)	(78)
Acquisitions and disposals	0	0
Foreign exchange movements	(392)	(31)
Other	76	6
RWA as at end of reporting period (30.06.2019)	**163,490**	**13,079**

ANALYSIS OF GROSS OUTSTANDINGS AND PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK

The following tables detail the provisioned outstandings (balance sheet and off-balance sheet) subject to impairment and provisions.

The scope of these tables includes:

- securities (excluding securities received under repurchase agreements), customer loans and due from banks measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- operational and finance leases;
- financing and guarantee commitments.

Nota Bene : the oustandings of ex-Newedge brokerage activities outside France are excluded from the figures provided in tables 23, 24, 25 and 26. There are no exclusions in tables 27, 28 and 29.

To be homogeneous, all of the British Overseas Territories are now presented separately from the United Kingdom. The 2018 tables have been adjusted with this new presentation.

TABLE 22: BASEL PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONED OUTSTANDINGS

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Sovereign	160,229	696	184	161,109	145,759	733	218	146,710
Institutions	51,486	226	35	51,747	55,034	361	82	55,477
Corporates	353,564	12,416	9,024	375,004	357,221	13,949	9,410	380,580
Retail	195,874	15,593	8,968	220,435	184,958	16,017	9,289	210,264
Others	22,462	80	49	22,591	23,111	67	54	23,232
TOTAL	**783,615**	**29,011**	**18,260**	**830,886**	**766,083**	**31,127**	**19,053**	**816,263**

TABLE 23: GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONED OUTSTANDINGS

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
France	354,501	18,406	10,803	383,710	339,663	19,298	10,806	369,767
Western Europe (excl. France)	154,977	3,398	1,953	160,328	156,177	3,602	1,996	161,775
Eastern Europe EU	47,929	3,262	1,025	52,216	49,423	3,612	1,279	54,314
Eastern Europe (excl. EU)	24,526	784	517	25,827	22,423	905	844	24,172
North America	106,447	258	426	107,131	107,433	361	606	108,400
Latin America and Caribbean	9,955	1,021	220	11,196	10,603	985	237	11,825
Asia Pacific	42,017	338	196	42,551	39,343	165	225	39,733
Africa and Middle East	43,263	1,544	3,120	47,927	41,018	2,199	3,060	46,277
TOTAL	**783,615**	**29,011**	**18,260**	**830,886**	**766,083**	**31,127**	**19,053**	**816,263**

TABLE 24: PROVISIONED OUTSTANDINGS BY RATING OF COUNTERPARTY

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
1	61,897	0	0	61,897	65,767	0	0	65,767
2	108,760	1	0	108,761	97,899	0	0	97,899
3	76,359	7	0	76,366	74,741	2	0	74,743
4	126,034	130	0	126,164	127,159	647	0	127,806
5	107,063	2,846	0	109,909	99,575	2,976	0	102,551
6	25,322	5,326	0	30,648	25,459	5,668	0	31,127
7	1,722	2,039	0	3,761	2,472	2,780	0	5,252
Default (8,9,10)	0	0	8,272	8,272	0	0	8,589	8,589
Other method	276,458	18,662	9,988	305,108	273,011	19,054	10,464	302,529
TOTAL	**783,615**	**29,011**	**18,260**	**830,886**	**766,083**	**31,127**	**19,053**	**816,263**

TABLE 25: PROVISIONED OUTSTANDINGS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

The table's breakdown as at 31.12.2018 has been adjusted as follows :

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Finance & insurance	106,208	500	335	107,043	105,522	664	416	106,602
Real estate	31,419	1,109	768	33,296	31,417	1,212	845	33,474
Public administration	174,567	737	225	175,529	166,528	801	261	167,589
Food & agriculture	14,453	863	597	15,913	14,827	774	550	16,152
Consumer goods	8,341	298	280	8,919	6,419	277	388	7,084
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	7,417	167	140	7,724	7,923	214	153	8,290
Retail trade	17,441	1,079	890	19,410	17,696	1,246	787	19,728
Wholesale trade	27,970	1,350	939	30,259	29,813	1,491	925	32,229
Construction	17,732	937	898	19,567	17,841	976	963	19,779
Transport equip. Manuf.	6,289	88	45	6,422	6,202	86	51	6,339
Education and Associations	1,569	48	30	1,647	1,618	45	40	1,703
Hotels & Catering	4,505	514	376	5,395	4,911	631	375	5,917
Automobiles	9,608	62	82	9,752	9,246	97	113	9,456
Machinery and equipment	13,411	641	323	14,375	14,827	659	388	15,874
Forestry, paper	1,237	93	67	1,397	1,106	103	75	1,284
Metals, minerals	13,202	877	446	14,525	13,602	627	489	14,718
Media	3,889	121	102	4,112	3,897	138	85	4,119
Oil and Gas	25,225	292	592	26,109	25,263	742	340	26,345
Health, social services	3,642	152	47	3,841	3,617	172	43	3,832
Business services (including conglomerates)	42,255	1,241	698	44,194	36,196	1,774	853	38,823
Collective services	22,701	754	158	23,613	24,427	748	159	25,334
Personal and domestic services	264	20	21	305	319	40	40	399
Telecom	10,093	113	129	10,335	9,804	110	377	10,291
Transport & logistics	22,208	904	716	23,828	20,844	1,064	674	22,583
Retail	195,902	15,596	8,973	220,471	184,552	16,017	9,305	209,875
Others	2,067	455	383	2,905	7,668	418	359	8,445
TOTAL	**783,615**	**29,011**	**18,260**	**830,886**	**766,083**	**31,127**	**19,053**	**816,263**

TABLE 26: IMPAIRED ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Finance & insurance	31	9	244	284	25	10	190	225
Real estate	54	75	333	462	52	80	364	496
Public administration	10	4	69	83	14	6	68	88
Food & agriculture	30	35	276	341	37	36	253	326
Consumer goods	14	18	181	213	10	26	315	351
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	10	9	67	86	10	12	79	101
Retail trade	35	48	470	553	36	61	397	494
Wholesale trade	37	49	623	709	38	43	650	732
Construction	27	54	463	544	24	54	508	586
Transport equip. Manuf.	5	2	26	33	3	7	26	36
Education and Associations	5	4	21	30	5	4	26	35
Hotels & Catering	17	22	204	243	16	28	197	241
Automobiles	8	2	47	57	8	4	65	77
Machinery and equipment	17	21	175	213	16	20	230	266
Forestry, paper	4	4	44	52	4	5	46	55
Metals, minerals	38	21	250	309	38	20	238	296
Media	6	4	54	64	5	6	49	60
Oil and Gas	19	8	120	147	22	36	78	136
Health, social services	11	12	28	51	11	11	25	47
Business services (including conglomerates)	101	43	434	578	86	64	486	636
Collective services	20	14	91	125	21	18	89	128
Personal and domestic services	1	1	15	17	1	3	31	35
Telecom	12	17	19	48	14	20	27	61
Transport & logistics	32	25	418	475	33	24	410	465
Retail	454	555	4,785	5,794	425	573	4,867	5,866
Others	44	102	373	519	81	54	348	483
TOTAL	**1,042**	**1,158**	**9,830**	**12,030**	**1,035**	**1,225**	**10,062**	**12,322**

TABLE 27: BASEL PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENT FOR CREDIT RISK

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Sovereign	7	4	68	78	10	1	69	80
Institutions	8	5	19	32	9	6	16	31
Corporates	573	594	4,932	6,099	589	648	5,098	6,335
Retail	454	555	4,785	5,794	427	570	4,870	5,867
Others	0	0	26	26	0	0	9	9
TOTAL	**1,042**	**1,158**	**9,830**	**12,030**	**1,035**	**1,225**	**10,062**	**12,322**

TABLE 28: GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENT FOR CREDIT RISK

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
France	432	709	5,298	6,439	427	735	5,292	6,454
Western Europe (excl. France)	180	109	867	1,156	178	119	906	1,203
Eastern Europe EU	92	150	699	941	118	170	842	1,130
Eastern Europe (excl. EU)	83	24	441	548	76	18	655	749
North America	48	12	59	119	32	27	52	111
Latin America and Caribbean	7	6	107	120	7	6	73	86
Asia Pacific	11	6	152	169	14	2	153	169
Africa and Middle East	189	142	2,207	2,538	184	148	2,088	2,420
TOTAL	**1,042**	**1,158**	**9,830**	**12,030**	**1,035**	**1,225**	**10,062**	**12,322**

3.4 COUNTERPARTY RISK DETAIL

Amounts indicated in this section correspond solely to counterparty risk (*i.e.* without credit risk).

BREAKDOWN OF COUNTERPARTY RISK – OVERVIEW

TABLE 29: COUNTERPARTY RISK EXPOSURE BY EXPOSURE CLASS

	30.06.2019								
(In EUR m)	IRB			Standard			Total		
Exposure class	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	27,146	27,308	482	1	1	1	27,147	27,309	483
Institutions	20,587	20,561	3,239	35,139	35,139	1,153	55,726	55,699	4,392
Corporates	50,842	50,707	12,137	1,682	1,682	1,473	52,524	52,389	13,610
Retail	323	323	55	288	4	4	611	328	59
Others	12	12	0	237	237	237	249	249	237
TOTAL	**98,910**	**98,910**	**15,913**	**37,347**	**37,063**	**2,867**	**136,257**	**135,973**	**18,780**

	31.12.2018								
(In EUR m)	IRB			Standard			Total		
Exposure class	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**	**Exposure**	**EAD**	**RWA**
Sovereign	17,455	17,532	662	1	1	1	17,456	17,533	662
Institutions	19,974	19,974	3,826	31,139	31,139	1,113	51,113	51,113	4,940
Corporates	47,873	47,796	12,526	2,283	2,283	2,189	50,156	50,079	14,715
Retail	388	388	61	287	1	1	675	389	62
Others	7	7	0	436	436	448	443	443	448
TOTAL	**85,696**	**85,696**	**17,074**	**34,146**	**33,861**	**3,752**	**119,843**	**119,557**	**20,827**

The tables give the amounts excluding the CVA (Credit Value Adjustment). CVA amounted to EUR 4.1 billion at 30th June 2019 (vs. EUR 4.9 billion at 31st December 2018).

TABLEAU 30: CCR8 EXPOSURES AND RWA TO CENTRAL COUNTERPARTIES (CCP) (CCR8)

	30.06.2019		31.12.2018	
(In EUR m)	EAD	RWA	EAD	RWA
Exposures to QCCP's	**41,291**	**1,677**	**40,233**	**1,702**
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	21,504	431	20,325	413
▪ OTC derivatives	1,833	37	2,493	50
▪ Exchange-traded derivatives	18,265	365	16,362	334
▪ Securities financing transactions	859	17	964	19
▪ Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	546	12	505	10
Segregated initial margin	10,601	0	7,007	0
Non-segregated initial margin	5,538	111	9,273	185
Pre-funded default fund contributions	3,648	1,135	3,628	1,103
Alternative calculation of own funds requirements for exposures	0	0	0	13
Exposured to non-QCCPs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	0	0	0	0
▪ OTC derivatives	0	0	0	0
▪ Exchange-traded derivatives	0	0	0	0
▪ Securities financing transactions	0	0	0	0
▪ Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	0	0	0	0
Segregated initial margin	0	0	0	0
Non-segregated initial margin	0	0	0	0
Pre-funded default fund contributions	0	0	0	0
Unfunded default fund contributions	0	0	0	0

Retreatment performed on 31.12.2018 to report the "Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved".

TABLE 31: IMPACT OF NETTING AND COLLATERAL HELD ON EXPOSURE VALUES (CCR5-A)

	30.06.2019				
(In EUR m)	Gross positive fair value or net carrying amount	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net credit exposure
Derivatives	262,010	231,345	49,313	19,221	25,970
SFTs	816,215	287,714	622,083	516,779	45,424
Cross-product netting	14,695	51,297	72,454	18,479	2,679
TOTAL	**1,092,920**	**570,356**	**743,850**	**554,479**	**74,072**

	31.12.2018				
(in EUR m)	Gross positive fair value or net carrying amount	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net credit exposure
Derivatives	214,776	186,648	45,200	17,062	24,589
SFTs	743,114	307,342	564,657	456,888	24,937
Cross-product netting	8,130	60,267	81,940	18,957	2,585
TOTAL	**966,020**	**554,257**	**691,797**	**492,907**	**52,111**

The concept of net credit exposure presented in this table differs from that of EAD, given that other parameters not included here may be involved in the calculation of regulatory exposure.

TABLE 32: BREAKDOWN ON COLLATERAL OF COUNTERPARTY RISK (CCR5-B)

	30.06.2019			
	Collateral used in derivative transactions		Collateral used in SFTs	
(In EUR m)	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of post collateral	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
Cash	22,956	21,926	11,585	20,306
Banks/Broker-dealers	180	371	59,457	71,390
Central Counterparties	0	11,513	12,212	7,583
Government-sponsored entities/ Government Agencies	0	0	0	0
Hedge funds	0	0	2	92
Insurance and Financial Guaranty Firms	1	26	1,025	2,283
Mutual funds	218	0	260	631
Nonfinancial corporations	381	967	21,341	49,787
Pension Plans	0	0	0	7
Sovereign national governments	5,063	2,799	249,983	288,155
SPVs, SPCs, and SPEs	0	0	0	206
Supranationals	0	0	2,425	1,801
Others	0	0	9	572

	31.12.2018			
	Collateral used in derivative transactions		Collateral used in SFTs	
(In EUR m)	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of post collateral	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
Cash	21,625	20,732	12,045	25,150
Banks/Broker-dealers	202	401	50,464	45,153
Central Counterparties	38	14,158	8,465	3,268
Government-sponsored entities/ Government Agencie	0	0	0	0
Hedge funds	0	0	3	90
Insurance and Financial Guaranty Firms	1	4	923	2,141
Mutual funds	279	0	192	768
Nonfinancial corporations	208	395	25,029	47,362
Pension Plans	0	0	0	35
Sovereign national governments	6,085	2,248	235,789	255,050
SPVs, SPCs, and SPEs	0	0	0	361
Supranationals	0	0	1,841	1,110
Others	0	0	0	402

TABLE 33: RWA FLOW STATEMENTS OF COUNTERPARTY RISK EXPOSURES UNDER IRB (CCR7)

IMM is the internal model method applied to calculate exposure to the counterparty risk. The banking models used are subject to approval by the regulator.

Application of these internal models has an impact on the method used to calculate the EAD of market transactions and on the Basel Maturity calculation method.

(In EUR m)	RWA amounts – IRB IMM	RWA amounts – IRB hors IMM	RWA amounts – Total IRB	Capital requirements – IRB IMM	Capital requirements – IRB hors IMM	Capital requirements – Total IRB
RWA as at end of previous reporting period (31.03.2019)	**12,116**	**4,657**	**16,773**	**969**	**373**	**1,342**
Asset size	(178)	(390)	(569)	(14)	(31)	(45)
Credit quality of counterparties	(50)	(150)	(200)	(4)	(12)	(16)
Model updates			0	0	0	0
Methodology and policy			0	0	0	0
Acquisitions and disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange movements	(92)	(24)	(116)	(7)	(2)	(9)
Other	278	(255)	24	22	(20)	2
RWA as at end of reporting period (30.06.2019)	12,073	3,838	15,913	966	307	1,273

The table above presents the data without the CVA (Credit Value Adjustment) which is EUR 3.9 billion in advanced method.

4

SECURITISATION

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 34: AGGREGATE AMOUNTS OF SECURITISED EXPOSURES RETAINED OR PURCHASED IN THE BANKING BOOK BY APPROACH AND BY RISK WEIGHT BAND

	Exposure at Default (EAD)				Capital requirements			
(In EUR m)	Securitisation		Re-Securitisation		Securitisation		Re-Securitisation	
Risk Weight band	**30.06.2019**	**31.12.2018**	**30.06.2019**	**31.12.2018**	**30.06.2019**	**31.12.2018**	**30.06.2019**	**31.12.2018**
6 to 10%	539	673	0	0	4	5	0	0
12 to 18%	315	277	0	0	3	3	0	0
20 to 35%	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150 to 250%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 250% and < 425%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 425% and < 850%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RBA METHOD	**861**	**957**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**0**
IAA method	21,080	21,885	0	0	140	147	0	0
Supervisory Formula Approach	374	337	0	0	6	6	0	0
1250%/Capital deductions	10	5	0	0	10	5	0	0
TOTAL IRB APPROACH	**22,325**	**23,184**	**0**	**0**	**164**	**166**	**0**	**0**
100% weighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RBA approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transparency method	23	40	0	0	8	15	0	0
TOTAL STANDARDISED APPROACH	**23**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**15**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL BANKING BOOK	**22,348**	**23,224**	**0**	**0**	**172**	**181**	**0**	**0**

TABLE 35: AGGREGATE AMOUNTS OF SECURITISED EXPOSURES RETAINED OR PURCHASED IN THE TRADING BOOK BY RISK WEIGHT BAND

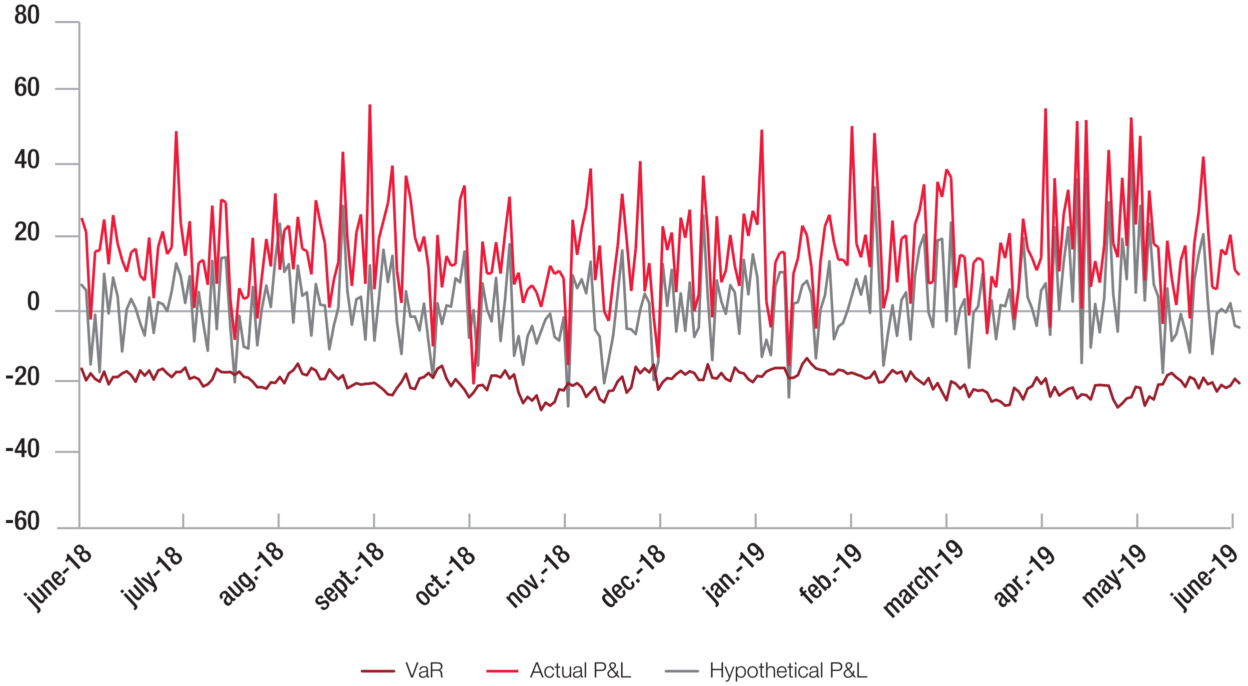
(In EUR m)	30.06.2019			31.12.2018		
Risk Weight band	**Net long positions**	**Net short positions**	**Capital requirements**	**Net long positions**	**Net short positions**	**Capital requirements**
6% - 10%	112	49	1.0	87	74	1.0
12% - 18%	64	0	1.0	26	0	0.3
20% - 35%	112	0	2.0	78	0	1.3
40% - 75%	39	0	2.0	11	0	0.7
100%	14	7	2.0	18	6	2.0
> 100% <= 250%	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
> 250% - < = 425%	5	1	2.0	1	0	0.3
> 425% <= 850%	1	0	1.0	0	0	0.0
1 250% / Déductions des fonds propres	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
EAD SUBJECT TO RISK WEIGHT	**347**	**57**	**10.0**	**221**	**80**	**5.7**
Supervisory formula method	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Transparency method	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
IRB method	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL, NET OF CAPITAL DEDUCTIONS	**347**	**57**	**10.0**	**221**	**80**	**5.7**
1250%/Positions deducted from capital	6	0	6.0	10	0	9.9
TOTAL	**353**	**57**	**16.0**	**230**	**80**	**15.5**

5

MARKET RISKS

5.1 VALUE AT RISK 99% (VAR)

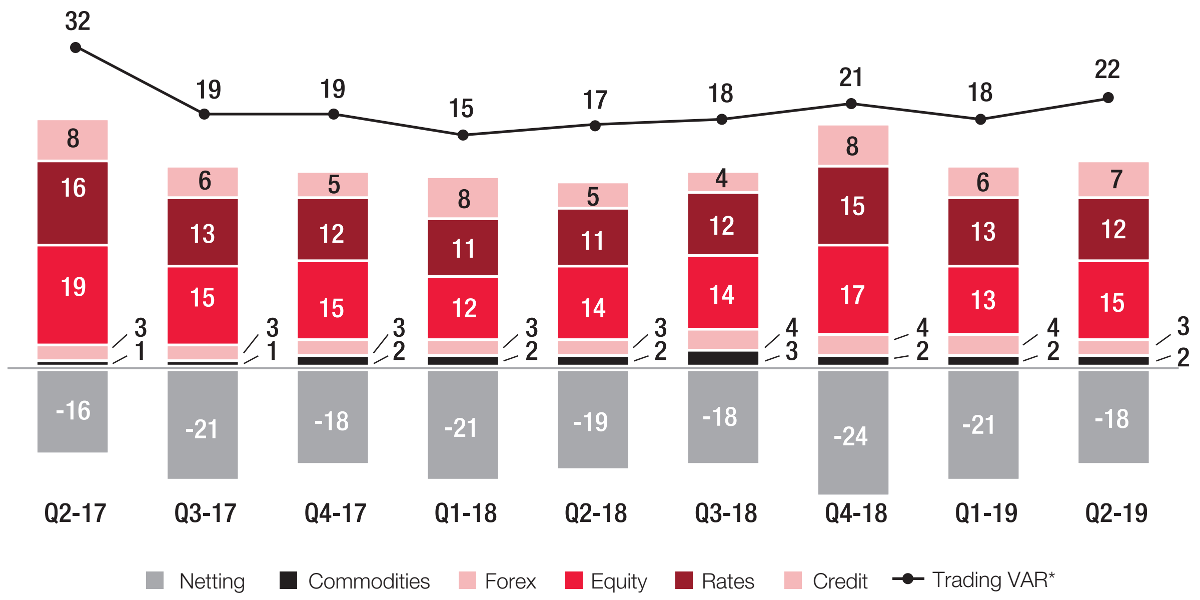
TRADING VAR (ONE-DAY, 99%), DAILY ACTUAL P&L[1] AND DAILY HYPOTHETICAL P&L[2] OF THE TRADING PORTFOLIO
(30 JUNE 2019, IN EUR M)



(1) Daily profit or loss used for the VaR backtesting against actual P&L, as defined in the "99% Value-at-Risk (VaR)" section of the Group consolidated financial statements on page 163 of Pillar 3 2018.

(2) Daily profit or loss used for the VaR backtesting against hypothetical P&L, as defined in the "99% Value-at-Risk (VaR)" section of the Group consolidated financial statements on page 163 of Pillar 3 2018.

BREAKDOWN BY RISK FACTOR OF TRADING VAR * (ONE-DAY, 99%) - CHANGES IN QUARTERLY AVERAGE OVER THE 2018-2019 PERIOD
(IN EUR M)



5.2 MARKET RISK CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

TABLE 36: MARKET RISK UNDER STANDARDISED APPROACH (MR1)

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019 Risk weighted assets	31.12.2018 Risk weighted assets	30.06.2019 Capital requirement	31.12.2018 Capital requirement
Products	**1,463**	**2,373**	**117**	**190**
Interest rate risk (general and specific)	193	413	15	33
Equity risk (general and specific)	0	136	0	11
Foreign exchange risk	1,269	1,790	102	143
Commodity risk	0	34	0	3
Options	**128**	**71**	**10**	**6**
Simplified approach	0	0	0	0
Delta-plus method	0	0	0	0
Scenario approach	0	0	0	0
Securitisation (specific risk)	**128**	**71**	**10**	**6**
TOTAL	**1,591**	**2,444**	**127**	**196**

Outright products refer to positions in products that are not optional.

TABLE 37: MARKET RISK UNDER INTERNAL MODELS APPROACH (MR2-A)

	(In EUR m)	30.06.2019 Risk weighted assets	31.12.2018 Risk weighted assets	30.06.2019 Capital requirement	31.12.2018 Capital requirement
1	**VaR (higher of values a and b)**	**3,009**	**3,365**	**241**	**269**
(a)	Previous day's VaR (Article 365(1) (VaRt-1))	861	732	69	59
(b)	Average of the daily VaR (Article 365(1)) on each of the preceding sixty business days (VaRavg) x multiplication factor ((mc) in accordance with Article 366)	3,009	3,365	241	269
2	**SVaR (higher of values a and b)**	**7,678**	**11,771**	**614**	**942**
(a)	Latest SVaR (Article 365(2) (sVaRt-1))	2,936	3,693	235	295
(b)	Average of the SVaR (Article 365(2) during the preceding sixty business days (sVaRavg) x multiplication factor (ms) (Article 366)	7,678	11,771	614	942
3	**Incremental risk charge -IRC (higher of values a and b)**	**2,849**	**3,322**	**228**	**266**
(a)	Most recent IRC value (incremental default and migration risks section 3 calculated in accordance with Section 3 articles 370/371)	2,784	3,322	223	266
(b)	Average of the IRC number over the preceding 12 weeks	2,849	2,230	228	178
4	**Comprehensive Risk Measure – CRM (higher of values a, b and c)**	**2,466**	**2,799**	**197**	**224**
(a)	Most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (article 377)	1,492	1,852	119	148
(b)	Average of the risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12-weeks	2,259	2,799	181	224
(c)	8 % of the own funds requirement in SA on most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 338(4))	2,466	2,761	197	221
5	**TOTAL**	**16,001**	**21,257**	**1,280**	**1,701**

TABLE 38: INTERNAL MODEL VALUES FOR TRADING PORTFOLIOS (MR3)

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
VaR (10 jours, 99%)[1]		
Period start	68	54
Maximum value	84	86
Average value	69	56
Minimum value	54	33
Period end	69	59
Stressed VaR (10 days, 99%)[1]		
Period start	123	65
Maximum value	213	395
Average value	142	128
Minimum value	80	50
Period end	117	156
Incremental Risk Charge (99.9%)		
Period start	147	263
Maximum value	352	316
Average value	228	211
Minimum value	147	116
Period end	319	266
Comprehensive Risk capital charge (99.9%)		
Period start	174	213
Maximum value	211	310
Average value	181	237
Minimum value	147	165
Period end	147	221
Floor (standardised measurement method)	197	221

(1) On the perimeter for which the capital requirements are assessed by internal model.

TABLE 39: RWA FLOW STATEMENTS OF MARKET RISK EXPOSURES UNDER AN IMA (INTERNAL MODEL APPROACH) (MR2-B)

(In EUR m)	VaR	SVaR	IRC	CRM	Other	Total RWA	Total capital requirements
RWA at end of previous reporting period (31.03.2019)	**2,668**	**6,765**	**2,710**	**2,527**	**0**	**14,670**	**1,174**
Regulatory adjustment	1,918	3,357	950	0	0	6,225	498
RWA at end of day previous quarter	750	3,408	1,760	2,527	0	8,445	676
Movement in risk levels	346	916	139	(62)	0	1,339	107
Model updates/changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methodology and policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions and disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange movements	(5)	(4)	0	0	0	(9)	(1)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RWA at end of day quarter	861	2,936	2,784	1,492	0	8,072	646
Regulatory adjustment	2,148	4,742	65	973	0	7,928	634
RWA at end of reporting period (30.06.2019)	**3,009**	**7,678**	**2,849**	**2,466**	**0**	**16,001**	**1,280**

Effects are defined as:

- movement in risk levels: changes due to position changes;
- model changes: significant updates to the model to reflect recent experience (*e.g.* recalibration), as well as significant changes in model scope;
- methodology and policy: methodology changes to the calculations driven by regulatory policy changes;
- acquisitions and disposals: modifications due to acquisition or disposal of business/product lines or entities;
- foreign exchange: changes arising from foreign currency translation movements;
- other: this category must be used to capture changes that cannot be attributed to any other category.

6

OPERATIONAL RISKS

6.1 CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Societe Generale's capital requirements related to operational risk are calculated mainly under the internal model (95% in 2019 and 94 % in 2018).

The amount of weighted assets on the AMA scope is up slightly (+EUR 774 m, i.e. 1.6%) reflecting the shift in the group's operating risk profile.

The following table presents the Group's risk-weighted assets and the corresponding capital requirements at 31st December 2019.

TABLE 40: RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATIONAL RISK

	30.06.2019				31.12.2018			
(In EUR m)	RWA under Standardised approach	RWA under Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)	Total RWA	Capital requirements	RWA under Standardised approach	RWA under Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)	Total RWA	Capital requirements
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	207	32,804	33,011	2,641	289	32,804	33,093	2,647
Corporate Centre	357	3,138	3,495	280	275	3,138	3,413	273
International Retail Banking and Financial Services	1,920	5,376	7,296	584	2,284	5,376	7,659	613
French Retail Banking	26	5,432	5,458	437	23	5,432	5,455	436
TOTAL	**2,511**	**46,749**	**49,260**	**3,941**	**2,872**	**46,749**	**49,621**	**3,970**

7

STRUCTURAL INTEREST RATE AND EXCHANGE RATE RISKS

TABLE 41: SENSITIVITY TO INTEREST RATE VARIATION TO +10BPS

(In EUR m)	TOTAL
Amount of sensitivity (31.03.2019)	**55**
Amount of sensitivity (31.12.2018)	29

Sensitivity to interest rate variations of the Group's represented EUR +55 million as of 31st March 2019.

TABLE 42: SENSITIVITY OF THE GROUP'S INTEREST MARGIN

At 31st March 2019, the Group's net interest margin sensitivity for the twelve next months was as follows:

(In EUR m)	31.03.2019	31.12.2018
Parallel increase in interest rates of 200 bp	917	845
Parallel decrease in interest rates of 200 bp*	(253)	(230)
Flattening	548	584
Steepening	1	20

*with 0% floor

8

LIQUIDITY RISK

8.1 ASSET ENCUMBRANCE

TABLE 43: ENCUMBERED AND UNENCUMBERED ASSETS

	30.06.2019[1]							
(In EUR m)	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	of which notionally elligible EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of encumbered assets	of which notionally elligible EHQLA and HQLA	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	of which notionally elligible EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of unencumbered assets	of which notionally elligible EHQLA and HQLA
Assets of the reporting institution	162,998	52,144			1,038,029	141,715		
Equity instruments	31,119	21,073			35,899	8,800		
Debt securities	35,682	31,407	35,682	31,407	61,408	43,896	61,408	43,896
Other assets	96,664	0			943,486	91,693		

(1) Table's figures are calculated as an average of the last 4 quarters

TABLE 44: COLLATERAL RECEIVED

	30.06.2019[1]			
				Unencumbered
(In EUR m)	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	of which notionally elligible EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	of which notionally elligible EHQLA and HQLA
Collateral received by the reporting institution	**373,559**	**334,109**	**78,767**	**59,044**
Equity instruments	61,950	45,198	11,171	6,722
Debt securities	311,609	288,399	66,703	51,208
Other collateral received				
Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or asset-backed securities	**2**	**0**	**68**	**0**

(1) Table's figures are calculated as an average of the last 4 quarters.

TABLE 45: SOURCES OF ENCUMBRANCE

(In EUR m)	30.06.2019[1] Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	**344,920**	**372,927**

(1) Table's figures are calculated as an average of the last 4 quarters.

8.2 LIQUIDITY RESERVE

TABLE 46: LIQUIDITY RESERVE

(In EUR bn)	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Central bank deposits (excluding mandatory reserves)	85	82
HQLA securities available and transferable on the market (after haircut)	82	73
Other available central bank-eligible assets (after haircut)	21	17
TOTAL	**188**	**172**

8.3 REGULATORY RATIOS

LCR RATIOS

The Group manages its liquidity risk through the LCR and liquidity gaps, under stress and under normal business conditions, on a cumulative basis (all currencies combined) and by currency. This is achieved by ensuring at all times that liquidity is transferable between the main currencies. Since the implementation of the LCR regulation in October 2015, Societe Generale's LCR ratio has always been above 100% : 145% at the end of June 2019 compared to 129% at the end of 2018

TABLE 47: LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO - LCR DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE (EU-LIQ1)

Scope of consolidation (Group) (In EUR bn)	Total weighted value (in average)			
Quarter ending on	**30.09.2018**	**31.12.2018**	**31.03.2019**	**30.06.2019**
Liquidity buffer*	148.2	148.0	148.7	153.7
Total net cash outflows*	117.7	117.4	115.7	116.6
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)*	126%	126%	129%	132%

* *The liquidity coverage ratio is calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter.*

8.4 BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE

TABLE 48: BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	30.06.2019					
(In EUR m)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	0-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Due to central banks		7,740	0	0	0	7,740
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Note 3.1	204,406	15,596	15,211	17,019	252,232
Due to banks	Note 3.6	66,592	18,824	14,796	1,057	101,269
Customer deposits	Note 3.6	367,307	21,962	15,247	8,425	412,941
Securitised debt payables	Note 3.6	32,071	30,501	51,535	13,169	127,276
Subordinated debt	Note 3.9	298	151	2,639	11,477	14,565

	31.12.2018					
(In EUR m)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	0-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Due to central banks		5,721	0	0	0	5,721
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Note 3.1	201,740	14,444	8,909	11,044	236,137
Due to banks	Note 3.6	26,897	26,560	20,135	21,114	94,706
Customer deposits	Note 3.6	337,374	36,027	22,013	21,404	416,818
Securitised debt payables	Note 3.6	26,034	25,017	37,347	27,941	116,339
Subordinated debt	Note 3.9	355	2	52	12,905	13,314

Note: The data are shown without provisional interest and excluding derivatives. Consequently, the impact of the debt revaluation linked to own credit risk and interest accrued at 30th June 2019 are not scheduled.

Symmetrically, the main lines comprising the corresponding financial assets are presented below.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

	30.06.2019					
(In EUR m)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	0-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Cash, due from central banks		97,293	642	1,034	510	99,479
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Note 3.4	270,135	4,826	0	0	274,961
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 3.4	51,536	1,347	0	241	53,124
Securities at amortised cost	Note 3.5	5,929	2,824	3,088	310	12,151
Due from banks at amortised cost	Note 3.5	58,932	1,223	7,531	2,487	70,173
Customer loans at amortised cost	Note 3.5	139,611	48,817	135,242	82,325	405,995
Lease financing and similar agreements	Note 3.5	2,730	6,562	18,119	4,845	32,256

	31.12.2018					
(In EUR m)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	0-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Cash, due from central banks		93,309	733	1,597	946	96,585
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	Note 3.4	240,543	2,024	0	0	242,567
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 3.4	48,738	998	0	290	50,026
Securities at amortised cost	Note 3.5	6,189	1,708	3,392	737	12,026
Due from banks at amortised cost	Note 3.5	48,248	2,618	4,614	5,108	60,588
Customer loans at amortised cost	Note 3.5	98,379	63,874	178,414	74,983	415,650
Lease financing and similar agreements	Note 3.5	2,605	6,355	17,760	4,859	31,579

It should be noted that due to the nature of its activities, Societe Generale holds derivatives and securities whose residual contractual maturities are not representative of its activities or risks.

By convention, the following residual maturities were used for the classification of financial assets:

1. assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives (customer-related trading assets):
   - positions measured using prices quoted on active markets (L1 accounting classification): maturity of less than three months,
   - positions measured using observable data other than quoted prices (L2 accounting classification): maturity of less than three months,
   - positions measured mainly using unobservable market data (L3): maturity of three months to one 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 five years.

As regards the other lines comprising the balance sheet, other assets and liabilities and their associated conventions can be broken down as follows:

OTHER LIABILITIES

	30.06.2019						
(In EUR m)	**Note to the consolidated financial statements**	**Not scheduled**	**0-3 months**	**3 months -1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Tax liabilities	Note 6.3	0	0	825	0	412	1,237
Revaluation difference on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		7,563	0	0	0	0	7,563
Other liabilities	Note 4.4	0	82,620	0	0	0	82,620
Non-current liabilities held for sale	Note 2.5	0	0	7,070	0	0	7,070
Insurance contracts related liabilities	Note 4.3	0	16,221	9,061	36,133	77,162	138,577
Provisions	Note 8.3	4,575	0	0	0	0	4,575
Shareholders' equity		67,219	0	0	0	0	67,219

	31.12.2018						
(In EUR m)	**Note to the consolidated financial statements**	**Not scheduled**	**0-3 months**	**3 months -1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Tax liabilities	Note 6.3	0	0	771	0	386	1,157
Revaluation difference on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		5,257	0	0	0	0	5,257
Other liabilities	Note 4.4	0	76,629	0	0	0	76,629
Non-current liabilities held for sale	Note 2.5	0	0	10,454	0	0	10,454
Insurance contracts related liabilities	Note 4.3	0	12,317	8,891	35,102	73,233	129,543
Provisions	Note 8.3	4,605	0	0	0	0	4,605
Shareholders' equity		65,809	0	0	0	0	65,809

OTHER ASSETS

(In EUR m)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	30.06.2019 Not scheduled	0-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		69	0	0	0	0	69
Other assets	Note 4.4	0	70,361	0	0	0	70,361
Tax assets	Note 6	5,475	0	0	0	0	5,475
Investments accounted for using the equity method		0	0	0	0	243	243
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 8.4	0	0	0	0	28,986	28,986
Goodwill	Note 2.2	0	0	0	0	4,649	4,649
Non-current assets held for sale	Note 2.5	0	3,364	5,644	0	0	9,008
Investments of insurance companies		0	37,952	6,992	32,744	80,219	157,907

(In EUR m)	Note to the consolidated financial statements	31.12.2018 Not scheduled	0-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		338	0	0	0	0	338
Other assets	Note 4.4	0	67,446	0	0	0	67,446
Tax assets	Note 6	5,819	0	0	0	0	5,819
Investments accounted for using the equity method		0	0	0	0	249	249
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 8.4	0	0	0	0	26,751	26,751
Goodwill	Note 2.2	0	0	0	0	4,652	4,652
Non-current assets held for sale	Note 2.5	0	1	13,496	2	3	13,502
Investments of insurance companies		0	29,743	6,569	31,189	79,267	146,768

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 3.13 to the Group's 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.

9

APPENDIX

9.1 INDEX OF THE TABLES IN THE RISK REPORT

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