

31.12.2018

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited figures)

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1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - ASSETS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>		31.12.2018	01.01.2018⁽¹⁾	31.12.2017
Cash, due from central banks		96,585	114,404	114,404
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Notes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4	365,550	369,112	419,680
Hedging derivatives	Notes 3.2 and 3.4	11,899	12,718	13,641
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Notes 3.3 and 3.4	50,026	50,468	
Available-for-sale assets				139,998
Securities at amortised cost	Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9	12,026	11,592	
Due from banks at amortised cost	Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9	60,588	53,656	60,866
Customer loans at amortised cost	Notes 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9	447,229	417,391	425,231
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		338	663	663
Investments of insurance companies	Note 4.3	146,768	147,611	
Held-to-maturity financial assets				3,563
Tax assets	Note 6	5,819	6,292	6,001
Other assets	Note 4.4	67,446	60,449	60,562
Non-current assets held for sale	Note 2.3	13,502	13	13
Investments accounted for using the equity method		249	659	700
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	Note 8.4	26,751	24,200	24,818
Goodwill	Note 2.2	4,652	4,988	4,988
Total		1,309,428	1,274,216	1,275,128

(1) The amounts have been restated following the first time application of IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (see Note 1).

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - LIABILITIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>		31.12.2018	01.01.2018⁽¹⁾	31.12.2017
Due to central banks		5,721	5,604	5,604
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Notes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4	363,083	368,550	368,705
Hedging derivatives	Notes 3.2 and 3.4	5,993	6,146	6,750
Debt securities issued	Notes 3.6 and 3.9	116,339	103,235	103,235
Due to banks	Notes 3.6 and 3.9	94,706	88,621	88,621
Customer deposits	Notes 3.6 and 3.9	416,818	410,633	410,633
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		5,257	6,020	6,020
Tax liabilities	Note 6	1,157	1,608	1,662
Other liabilities	Note 4.4	76,629	69,139	69,139
Non-current liabilities held for sale	Note 2.3	10,454	-	-
Underwriting reserves of insurance companies				130,958
Insurance contracts related liabilities	Note 4.3	129,543	131,717	
Provisions	Note 8.3	4,605	6,345	6,117
Subordinated debt	Note 3.9	13,314	13,647	13,647
Total liabilities		1,243,619	1,211,265	1,211,091
Shareholders' equity		-	-	-
Shareholders' equity, Group share		-	-	-
Issued common stocks, equity instruments and capital reserves		29,856	29,427	29,427
Retained earnings		28,342	27,698	27,791
Net income		3,864	2,806	2,806
Sub-total		62,062	59,931	60,024
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	Note 7.3	(1,036)	(1,503)	(651)
Sub-total equity, Group share		61,026	58,428	59,373
Non-controlling interests	Note 2.3	4,783	4,523	4,664
Total equity		65,809	62,951	64,037
Total		1,309,428	1,274,216	1,275,128

(1) The amounts have been restated following the first time application of IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (see Note 1).

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>		2018 ⁽¹⁾	2017
Interest and similar income	Note 3.7	22,678	23,679
Interest and similar expense	Note 3.7	(11,659)	(13,263)
Fee income	Note 4.1	9,124	10,504
Fee expense	Note 4.1	(3,600)	(3,681)
Net gains and losses on financial transactions		5,189	5,826
<i>o/w net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</i>	Note 3.1	5,119	5,113
<i>o/w net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets</i>			713
<i>o/w net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	Note 3.3	83	
<i>o/w net gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost</i>		(13)	
Net income of insurance activities	Note 4.3	1,724	
Income from other activities	Note 4.2	10,761	22,045
Expenses from other activities	Note 4.2	(9,012)	(21,156)
Net banking income		25,205	23,954
Personnel expenses	Note 5	(9,561)	(9,749)
Other operating expenses	Note 8.2	(7,366)	(7,083)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(1,004)	(1,006)
Gross operating income		7,274	6,116
Cost of risk	Note 3.8	(1,005)	(1,349)
Operating income		6,269	4,767
Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method	Note 2.3	56	92
Net income/expense from other assets		(208)	278
Value adjustments on goodwill	Note 2.2	-	1
Earnings before tax		6,117	5,138
Income tax	Note 6	(1,561)	(1,708)
Consolidated net income		4,556	3,430
Non-controlling interests		692	624
Net income, Group share		3,864	2,806
Earnings per ordinary share	Note 7.2	4.24	2.92
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	Note 7.2	4.24	2.92

(1) The presentation of the Group's consolidated income statement is modified as from 2018 following the transition to IFRS 9:

- income and expenses from insurance activities are grouped on a specific line item within the "Net banking income" (see Note 1, paragraph 4);
- the line item "Cost of risk" is now exclusively dedicated to credit risk (see Note 3.8);
- fair value changes of financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (using the fair value option) attributable to changes in own credit risk are now recorded under "Unrealised or deferred gains and losses" (see Note 3.1).

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND UNREALISED OR DEFERRED GAINS AND LOSSES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Consolidated net income	4,556	3,430
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses that will be reclassified subsequently into income	24	(2,371)
Translation differences	370	(2,088)
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(233)	
<i>Revaluation differences of the period</i>	(193)	
<i>Reclassified into income</i>	(40)	
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets ⁽¹⁾	(74)	(218)
<i>Revaluation differences of the period</i>	(54)	69
<i>Reclassified into income</i>	(20)	(287)
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(120)	(100)
<i>Revaluation differences of the period</i>	(156)	(94)
<i>Reclassified into income</i>	36	(6)
Unrealised gains and losses of entities accounted for using the equity method	1	(20)
Tax related	80	55
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses that will not be reclassified subsequently into income	411	19
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefits plans	30	42
Revaluation of own credit risk on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	529	
Revaluation of equity instruments through other comprehensive income	1	
Unrealised gains and losses of entities accounted for using the equity method	(3)	
Tax related	(146)	(23)
Total unrealised or deferred gains and losses	435	(2,352)
Net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	4,991	1,078
<i>o/w Group share</i>	4,331	504
<i>o/w non-controlling interests</i>	660	574

(1) Unrealised gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets are related exclusively to insurance activities from the 2018 financial year.

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Capital and associated reserves						Retained earnings	Net income, Group share
	Issued common stocks	Issuing premium and capital reserves	Elimination of treasury stock	Other equity instruments	Total			
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2017	1,010	20,277	(371)	9,680	30,596	29,687	-	
Increase in common stock	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	
Elimination of treasury stock	-	-	(122)	-	(122)	(29)	-	
Issuance / Redemption / Remuneration of other equity instruments (see Note 7.1)	-	-	-	(1,114)	(1,114)	(540)	-	
Equity component of share-based payment plans	-	59	-	-	59	-	-	
2017 dividends paid (see Note 7.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,762)	-	
Effect of changes of the consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	-	419	-	
Sub-total of changes linked to relations with shareholders	-	67	(122)	(1,114)	(1,169)	(1,912)	-	
Change in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	
2017 Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,806	
Change in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	16	2,806	
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2017	1,010	20,344	(493)	8,566	29,427	27,791	2,806	
Appropriation of net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,806	(2,806)	
IFRS 9 First time application (see Note 1)	-	-	-	-	-	(93)	-	
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2018	1,010	20,344	(493)	8,566	29,427	30,504	-	
Increase in common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elimination of treasury stock (see Note 7.1)	-	-	(174)	-	(174)	(12)	-	
Issuance / Redemption / Remuneration of other equity instruments (see Note 7.1)	-	-	-	544	544	(458)	-	
Equity component of share-based payment plans	-	59	-	-	59	-	-	
2018 dividends paid (see Note 7.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,764)	-	
Effect of changes of the consolidation scope	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	
Sub-total of changes linked to relations with shareholders	-	59	(174)	544	429	(2,182)	-	
Change in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2018 Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,864	
Change in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	20	3,864	
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2018	1,010	20,403	(667)	9,110	29,856	28,342	3,864	

Unrealised or deferred gains and losses

Non-controlling interests

that will be reclassified subsequently into income	that will not be reclassified subsequently into income	Total	Shareholders' equity, Group share	Capital and reserves	Other equity instruments issued by subsidiaries	Unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Total	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
1,670	-	1,670	61,953	2,920	800	33	3,753	65,706
-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	(151)	-	-	-	-	(151)
-	-	-	(1,654)	(33)	-	-	(33)	(1,687)
-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	59
-	-	-	(1,762)	(243)	-	-	(243)	(2,005)
-	-	-	419	614	-	-	614	1,033
-	-	-	(3,081)	338	-	-	338	(2,743)
(2,307)	-	(2,307)	(2,288)	(1)	-	(49)	(50)	(2,338)
-	-	-	2,806	624	-	-	624	3,430
(14)	-	(14)	(14)	-	-	-	-	(14)
-	-	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(4)
(2,321)	-	(2,321)	501	622	-	(49)	573	1,074
(651)	-	(651)	59,373	3,880	800	(16)	4,664	64,037
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(393)	(459)	(852)	(945)	(112)	-	(29)	(141)	(1,086)
(1,044)	(459)	(1,503)	58,428	3,768	800	(45)	4,523	62,951
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(186)	-	-	-	-	(186)
-	-	-	86	(33)	-	-	(33)	53
-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	59
-	-	-	(1,764)	(368)	-	-	(368)	(2,132)
-	-	-	52	(5)	-	-	(5)	47
-	-	-	(1,753)	(406)	-	-	(406)	(2,159)
58	412	470	470	-	-	(32)	(32)	438
-	-	-	3,864	692	-	-	692	4,556
-	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
-	-	-	20	6	-	-	6	26
58	409	467	4,351	698	-	(32)	666	5,017
(986)	(50)	(1,036)	61,026	4,060	800	(77)	4,783	65,809

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Consolidated net income (I)	4,556	3,430
Amortisation expense on tangible and intangible fixed assets (including operational leasing)	4,589	4,283
Depreciation and net allocation to provisions	2,343	108
Net income/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	(53)	(92)
Change in deferred taxes	357	673
Net income from the sale of long-term assets and subsidiaries	(101)	(110)
Other changes	2,256	4,367
Non-cash items included in net income and others adjustments excluding income on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (II)	9,391	9,229
Income on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4,901	(5,113)
Interbank transactions	(1,929)	5,200
Customers transactions	(11,732)	(4,996)
Transactions related to other financial assets and liabilities	(1,598)	22,876
Transactions related to other non financial assets and liabilities	(4,643)	(2,228)
Net increase/decrease in cash related to operating assets and liabilities (III)	(15,001)	15,739
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to operating activities (A) = (I) + (II) + (III)	(1,054)	28,398
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to acquisition and disposal of financial assets and long term investments	(5,928)	(280)
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to tangible and intangible fixed assets	(7,621)	(5,928)
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to investment activities (B)	(13,549)	(6,208)
Cash flow from/to shareholders	(2,543)	(3,836)
Other net cash flows arising from financing activities	(471)	(331)
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to financing activities (C)	(3,014)	(4,167)
Net inflow (outflow) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	(17,617)	18,023
Cash, due from central banks (assets)	114,404	96,186
Due to central banks (liabilities)	(5,604)	(5,238)
Current accounts with banks (see Notes 3.5 and 4.3)	22,159	24,639
Demand deposits and current accounts with banks (see Note 3.6)	(11,686)	(14,337)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	119,273	101,250
Cash, due from central banks (assets)	96,585	114,404
Due to central banks (liabilities)	(5,721)	(5,604)
Current accounts with banks (see Notes 3.5 and 4.3)	24,667	22,159
Demand deposits and current accounts with banks (see Note 3.6)	(13,875)	(11,686)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	101,656	119,273
Net inflow (outflow) in cash and cash equivalents	(17,617)	18,023

2. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6th February 2019.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

1. INTRODUCTION



ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In accordance with European Regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002 on the application of International Accounting Standards, the Societe Generale Group (“the Group”) prepared its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and in force at that date. These standards are available on the European Commission website at:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/international-accounting-standards-regulation-ec-no-1606-2002/amending-and-supplementary-acts/acts-adopted-basis-regulatory-procedure-scrutiny-rps_en

The most significant change made to the accounting principles is the application of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” as from 1 January 2018.

In accordance with the transitional measures provided by IFRS 9, the Group has elected to recognise hedging transactions under IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union, including measures related to macro-fair value hedge accounting (IAS 39 “carve-out”).



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION

As the IFRS accounting framework does not specify a standard model, the format of the condensed financial statements used to present the data for financial year 2018 is consistent with the format of financial statements proposed by the French Accounting Standard Setter, the *Autorité des Normes Comptables* (ANC), under Recommendation No. 2017-02 of 2 June 2017. The presentation of the comparative data relative to financial year 2017 has not been modified and complies with the provisions of ANC Recommendation No. 2013-04 of 7 November 2013.

The disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the Societe Generale Group, its activities and the circumstances in which it conducted its operations over the period.



PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements is the euro.

The figures presented in the financial statements and in the notes are expressed in millions of euros, unless otherwise specified. The effect of rounding can generate discrepancies between the figures presented in the financial statements and those presented in the notes.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS APPLIED BY THE GROUP AS OF 1 JANUARY 2018



IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (see paragraph 4)
IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and subsequent clarifications
Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" with IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" (see paragraph 4)
Annual improvements (2014-2016)
Amendments to IFRS 2 "Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions"
Amendments to IAS 40 "Transfers of Investment Property"
IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"
Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation" (see paragraph 4)

IFRS 9 « FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS », SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 4 RELATED TO THE APPLICATION OF IFRS 9 BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

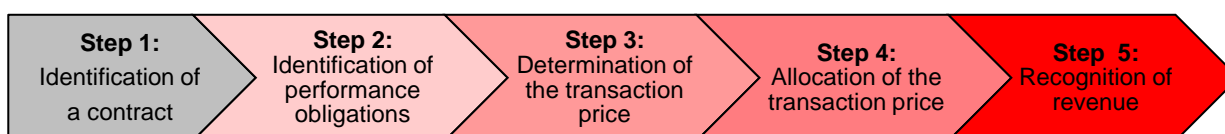
The impacts of the first-time application of IFRS 9 are presented in paragraph 4 "*First-time application of IFRS 9*" "*Financial Instruments*".

IFRS 15 "REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS" AND SUBSEQUENT CLARIFICATIONS

This standard supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and their interpretations and sets out the new requirements for recognising revenues earned from all types of contracts entered into with customers, with the exception of leases, insurance contracts, contracts in financial instruments and guarantees.

The recognition of revenues in the income statement shall depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To apply this core principle, IFRS 15 provides a five-step model from the identification of the contract with the customer until the recognition of the related revenue when the performance obligation is fulfilled:



In the Group, the contracts that are the most concerned by the new standard are:

- banking services contracts that lead to the recognition of fee income (packages of banking services, fees related to asset management or to loan syndication, etc.);
- contracts for services linked to leasing activities (such as maintenance services for operational vehicle leasing and fleet management);
- real estate development transactions.

The Group has performed a review of the accounting treatments applied in prior periods for the recognition of revenues generated by contracts with customers and has assessed that they comply with the treatments provided by IFRS 15.

The other standards, amendments, improvements and interpretations presented below, applicable as from 1 January 2018, have no material impact on the net income and shareholders' equity of the Group.

ANNUAL IMPROVEMENTS (2014-2016)

As part of the annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards, the IASB has issued amendments to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" and IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities".

The amendment to IAS 28 clarifies the measurement of investments in associates or joint ventures held by a venture capital organisation or other qualifying entity.

The amendment to IFRS 12 clarifies the disclosure requirements related to an entity's interest that is classified as held for sale or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 2 "CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS"

These amendments clarify how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions: modelling vesting conditions regardless of settlement method, impacts of tax withholdings on share-based payment transactions, accounting treatment of modifications that change the settlement method (cash versus equity instruments) of the share-based payment transactions.

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 40 "TRANSFERS OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY"

These amendments reinforce the principle according to which the entity shall transfer property into or out of the investment property category. Such a transfer shall occur if and only if property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and if there is evidence of a change in management's intentions regarding the use of the property.

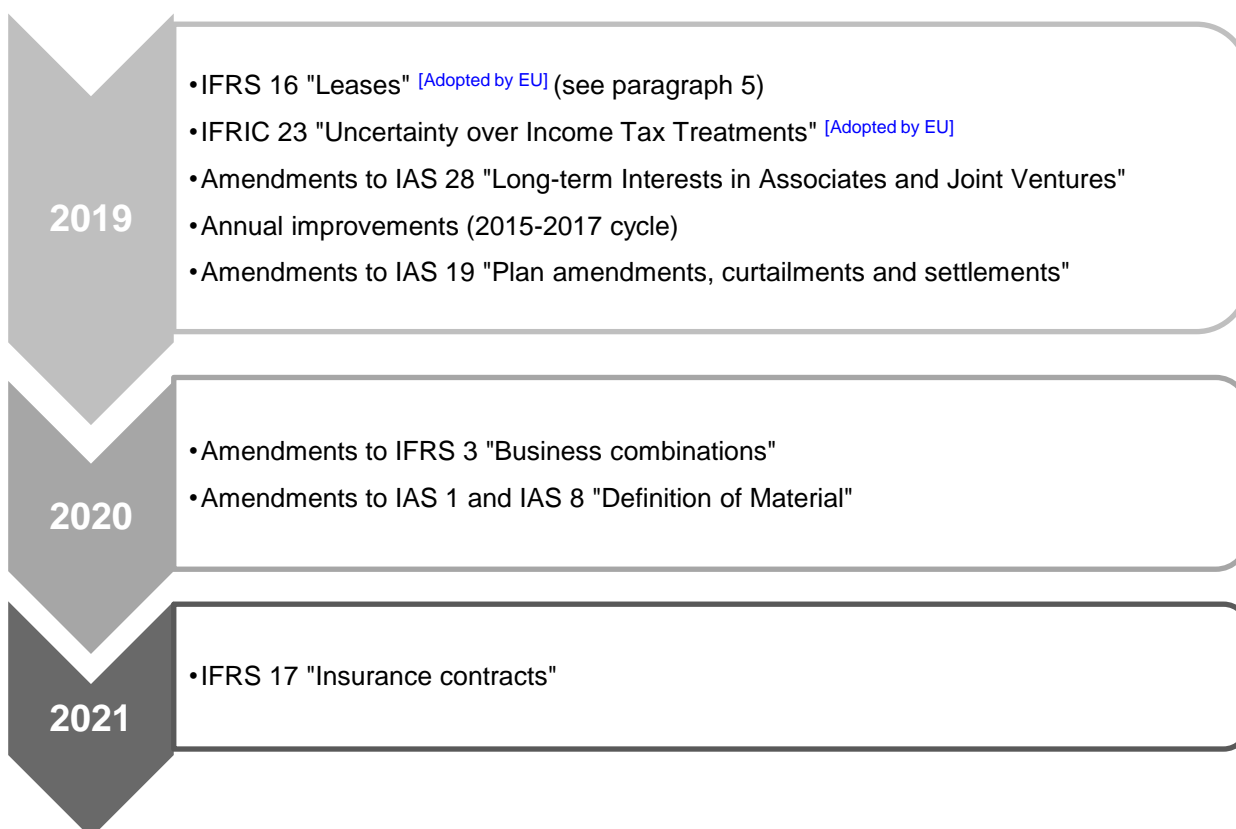
IFRIC 22 "FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND ADVANCE CONSIDERATION"

This interpretation clarifies the accounting for foreign currency transactions (payments or prepayments). The transaction shall provide a consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. Before this transaction, a prepayment asset or a deferred income liability shall be recognised and considered as a non-monetary item. The date of the transaction, for determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary asset or liability, except when there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, in which case the date of transaction will be established for each payment or receipt.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS OR INTERPRETATIONS TO BE APPLIED BY THE GROUP IN THE FUTURE

IASB published accounting standards, amendments and interpretations, some of which have not been adopted by the European Union as at 31 December 2018. They are required to be applied from annual periods beginning on 1 January 2019 at the earliest or on the date of their adoption by the European Union. They were therefore not applied by the Group as at 31 December 2018.

These standards are expected to be applied according to the following schedule:



IFRS 16 "LEASES"

IFRS 16 is presented in paragraph 5 *Preparation for the first application of IFRS 16 "Leases"* below.

IFRIC 23 "UNCERTAINTY OVER INCOME TAX TREATMENTS"

Adopted by the European union on 23 October 2018

This interpretation provides clarifications about the measurement and accounting treatment of income tax when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The approach to be used should be the one that provides the best predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty.

The process for identifying, analysing and monitoring tax uncertainties has been reviewed. The Group expects no material effect of this interpretation on equity.

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 28 “LONG-TERM INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES”

Issued by IASB on 12 October 2017

The amendments clarify that IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” shall be applied to financial instruments that form part of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied.

ANNUAL IMPROVEMENTS (2015-2017)

Issued by IASB on 12 December 2017

As part of the annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards, the IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”, IAS 12 “Income Taxes” and IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs”.

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 19 “PLAN AMENDMENT, CURTAILMENT OR SETTLEMENT”

Issued by IASB on 7 February 2018

These amendments clarify how pension expenses are determined in the event of amendment, curtailment or settlement of defined benefit pension plans. In these cases, IAS 19 currently calls for the net cost of the defined benefit asset or liability to be remeasured.

The amendments require the entity to use the updated actuarial assumptions from this remeasurement to determine past service cost and net interest.

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 3 “BUSINESS COMBINATIONS”

Issued by the IASB on 22 October 2018

The amendments are intended to provide clearer application guidance to make it easier to differentiate between the acquisition of a business and the acquisition of a group of assets, whose accounting treatment is different.

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 1 AND IAS 8 “DEFINITION OF MATERIAL”

Issued by the IASB on 31 October 2018

These amendments are intended to clarify the definition of ‘material’ in order to facilitate the exercise of judgement during the preparation financial statements, particularly when selecting the information to be presented in the Notes.

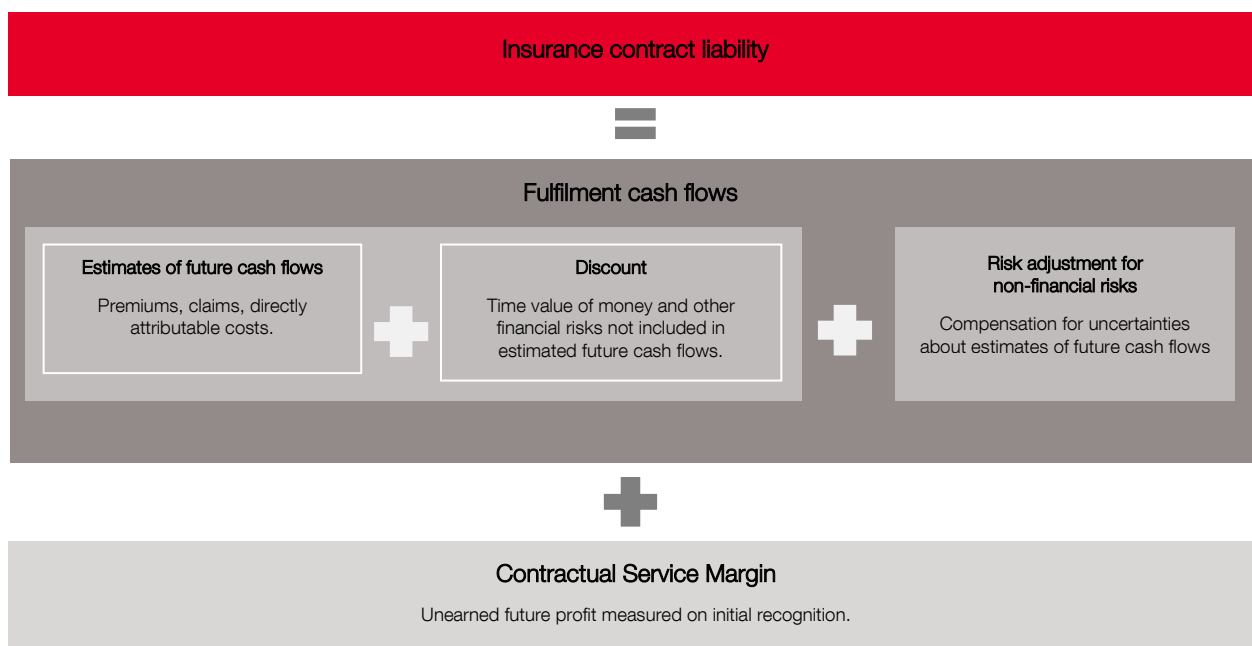
IFRS 17 “INSURANCE CONTRACTS”

Issued by IASB on 18 May 2017

This new standard will replace IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” that was issued in 2004 and which currently allows entities to use national requirements for the accounting of insurance contracts.

IFRS 17 provides new rules for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts that belong to its application scope (insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts issued with discretionary participation features). The underwriting reserves currently recognised among liabilities in the balance sheet will be replaced by a current value measurement of insurance contracts.

The general model provided for the measurement of insurance contracts in the balance sheet will be based on a building-blocks approach: a current estimate of future cash flows, a risk adjustment, and a contractual service margin.



Positive contractual service margins will be recognised as income over the duration of the insurance service, whereas negative margins will be immediately recognised as expense, as soon as the insurance contract is identified as onerous.

The general model will be the default measurement model for all insurance contracts.

However IFRS 17 also provides a mandatory alternative model for insurance contracts with direct participation features. Under this model, called “variable fee approach”, the measurement of the insurance contract liability shall take into account the obligation to pay to policyholders a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items, less a fee for future services provided by the insurance contract (changes in the fair value of underlying items due to policyholders are then recognised as an adjustment of the contractual service margin).

A simplified measurement (premium allocation approach) is also allowed by the standard under conditions for short-term contracts (12 months or less) and contracts for which the result of premium allocation approach is closed to the general approach.

These measurement models will have to be applied to homogeneous portfolios of insurance contracts. The level of aggregation of these portfolios will be assessed considering:

- contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together;
- the year during which contracts are issued; and
- at initial recognition, contracts that are onerous, contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, and the remaining contracts.

IASB is currently discussing implementation challenges and concerns raised by stakeholders since IFRS 17 was issued and is considering whether there is a need to amend the Standard. Moreover, in November 2018, Board members decided to defer by one year the mandatory effective date of IFRS 17, so that it would become applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 if this amendment is issued.

4. FIRST APPLICATION OF IFRS 9 “FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS”

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39, defining a new set of rules for measuring and classifying financial assets and liabilities, establishing a new methodology for the credit impairment of financial assets and for determining loss allowances for loan and guarantee commitments, and introducing changes in the treatment of hedging transactions, with the exception of macro-hedging transactions which will be covered by a separate standard currently under review by the IASB.

As from 1 January 2018, the Group applies IFRS 9 as adopted by the European Union on 22 November 2016. The Group did not early apply the provisions of IFRS 9 to previous reporting periods. Consequently, the accounting principles applicable to financial instruments have been amended and the disclosures presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements have been updated, in accordance with the amendments to IFRS 7 issued with IFRS 9.

In accordance with the recommendations provided by the market authorities (ESMA and AMF), the Group elected to early apply, at 1 January 2018, the amendment to IFRS 9 “Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation”, issued by the IASB on 12 October 2017 and adopted by the European Union on 22 March 2018.

IFRS 9 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified among three categories (Amortised cost, Fair value through profit or loss, and Fair value through other comprehensive income), based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity’s business model for managing these assets.

IFRS 9 carries forward the rules for classifying and measuring financial liabilities as they appear in IAS 39, without modification. The only exception applies to financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (using the fair value option), in which case the portion of the fair value changes attributable to changes in own credit risk is recorded under “*Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*” without subsequent reclassification into profit or loss (changes attributable to other factors will continue to be recognised in profit or loss). The scope of financial liabilities designated by the Group to be measured at fair value through profit or loss is not modified by IFRS 9. IFRS 9 also details how to recognise modifications of the terms of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition.

The principles for the classification and measurement of financial instruments are detailed in Note 3.

CREDIT RISK

IFRS 9 has replaced the incurred loss model provided for in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss (ECL) model. Under this model, impairments and provisions for credit risk are recorded at the initial recognition of the financial assets and of loan and guarantee commitments without waiting for the occurrence of objective evidence of impairment (trigger event).

The application scope and accounting principles for recognising impairment and provisions for credit risk are detailed in Note 3.8.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

In accordance with the transitional measures provided by IFRS 9, the Group has elected to continue recognising hedging transactions under IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union.

TRANSITION REQUIREMENTS

The first-time application of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 is retrospective in terms of “Classification and measurement” and “Credit risk”; however, the transitional provisions of IFRS 9 provide the option, taken by the Group, of not restating comparative data for previous financial years.

Consequently, for financial instruments, the data for financial year 2017 which are presented in comparison with the data for financial year 2018 comply with the provisions of IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union. Accounting principles applicable to financial instruments up to 31 December 2017 are presented in the Note 8.8.

Differences in the measurement of financial assets and liabilities resulting from the first-time application of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 are recorded directly in equity at that date.

As permitted by the amendment to IFRS 4 “Applying IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts”, as adopted by the European Union on 3 November 2017, the Group has elected to defer the application of IFRS 9 and continue applying IAS 39, as adopted by the European Union, for its insurance subsidiaries (see Note 4.3).

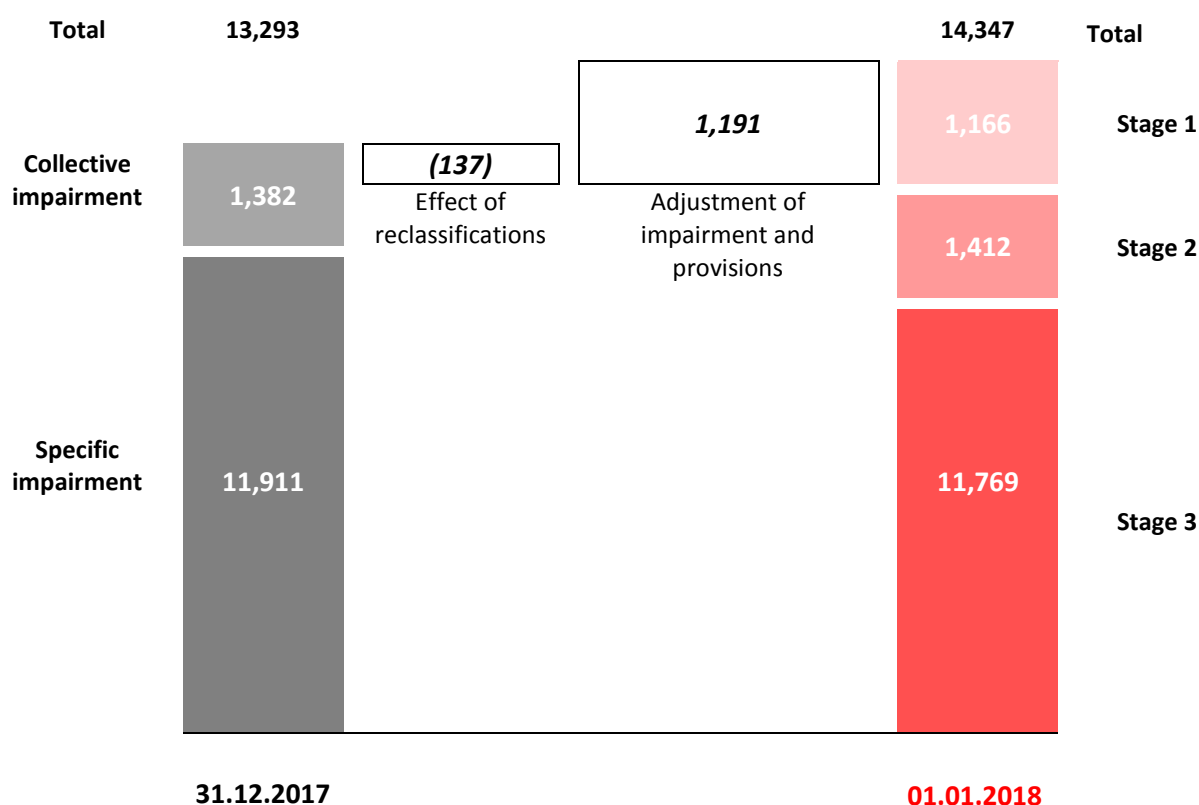
According to ANC’s Recommendation No. 2017-02 of 2 June 2017, a separate line was added to the income statement under *Net banking income* for clarification purposes. The following table shows the 2018 *Net banking income* prior to this reclassification:

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Interest and similar income	24,730	23,679
Interest and similar expense	(14,065)	(13,263)
Fee income	10,798	10,504
Fee expense	(3,874)	(3,681)
Net gains and losses from financial transactions	5,471	5,826
<i>o/w net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</i>	5,018	5,113
<i>o/w net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets</i>	136	713
<i>o/w net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	330	
<i>o/w net gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost</i>	(13)	
Income from other activities	24,097	22,045
Expenses from other activities	(21,952)	(21,156)
Net banking income	25,205	23,954

IMPACTS ON IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS

ADJUSTMENT OF CREDIT RISK IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS AT FIRST TIME APPLICATION

The following diagram presents the adjustments recorded on credit risk impairment and provisions between the situation as at 31 December 2017 established in compliance with IAS 39 and the situation as at 1 January 2018, established in compliance with IFRS 9.



The increase of impairment and provisions for credit risk is mainly due to the transition from a model based on the recognition of incurred losses to a model based on the recognition of expected losses.

There is a direct match between specific impairment and provisions under IAS 39 and Stage 3 impairment and provisions under IFRS 9 with the exception of impairment on financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss either because they do not satisfy the SPPI criteria under IFRS 9 (reclassified outstandings: EUR 643 million) or they have been reclassified in the trading portfolio regarding their business model (reclassified outstandings: EUR 644 million). Indeed, the definition of default exposure remains unchanged between the two standards. After an in-depth analysis of methods used to estimate future recoverable cash flows, we found that a large portion of cash flow estimates already include a prospective feature. In cases where the loss assessment method was based on a statistical method, the link between credit losses and macro-economic variables is not relevant.

Moreover, no outstanding has been classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets.

However, impairments on groups of homogeneous assets have been replaced by expected credit loss impairments at one year or at maturity:

- outstandings on counterparties with a weakened financial situation since the initial recognition of those financial assets but without any objective evidence of impairment identified individually (watchlist outstanding) have been partly included in the Stage 2 category with expected credit loss impairment calculated at maturity;
- outstandings on counterparties of economic sectors considered as in crisis following loss triggering events on outstandings on geographical sectors or on countries for which a deterioration of the credit risk has been observed, have been allocated to Stage 1 (expected credit loss impairment at one year) and Stage 2 categories (expected credit loss impairment at maturity) depending on their individual credit risk and taking into account the deterioration of the sector or country between the granting date of the loan and the reporting date.

As a result, the net increase related to the transition to IFRS 9 is limited to EUR 1,054 million and is mainly due to one year expected credit loss impairments and provisions.

BREAKDOWN OF IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS BY ITEM OF THE BALANCE SHEET

(In millions of euros)	Balance as of 31.12.2017 IAS 39 / IAS 37			Reclassification effects	Adjustment of credit risk impairment / provisions	Balance as of 01.01.2018 IFRS 9			
	Specific assessment	Collective assessment	Total			Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Impairment of financial assets	11,565	1,311	12,876	(137)	925	997	1,244	11,423	13,664
Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost	11,460	1,311	12,771	(47)	925	992	1,244	11,413	13,649
<i>Customer loans at amortised cost</i>	11,214	1,311	12,525	(52)	888	982	1,217	11,162	13,361
<i>Due from banks at amortised cost</i>	25		25		4	4		25	29
<i>Securities at amortised cost</i>				5	6	6		5	11
<i>Held-to-maturity financial assets</i>									
<i>Other assets</i>	221		221		27		27	221	248
Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	105	-	105	(90)	-	5	-	10	15
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>	105		105	(105)					
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>				15		5		10	15
Provision for credit risk on commitments	346	71	417		266	169	168	346	683
Total impairment / provisions	11,911	1,382	13,293	(137)	1,191	1,166	1,412	11,769	14,347

IMPACT ON BALANCE SHEET

RECONCILIATION OF THE ASSET SIDE BETWEEN IAS 39 AND IFRS 9

To determine the classification under IFRS 9 of financial assets recognised on balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, the Group performed a detailed analysis of:

- the characteristics of contractual cash flows based on facts and circumstances at the date of initial recognition of the instruments;
- the business models of its financial assets based on facts and circumstances at 1 January 2018.

Moreover, the Group implemented a new expected credit loss model to estimate impairment on financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income and on receivables classified among *Other assets* (operating lease receivable and sundry debtors in particular) and to estimate provisions on financial guarantee and loan commitments.

The carrying amount of investments accounted for using the equity method has been adjusted according to IFRS 9 impacts on the financial assets held by those entities.

The following tables reconcile the asset side of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, prepared in compliance with IAS 39, and the asset side of the balance sheet as at 1 January 2018, prepared in compliance with IFRS 9.

Reclassifications								
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Balances at 31.12.2017 IAS 39	investments of insurance activities	of available-for-sale financial assets	of held-to-maturity financial assets	of non-SPPI loans and receivables	of loans and receivables regarding their business model	Others	Reclassified balances
		A	B	C	D	E	F	
Cash, due from central banks	114,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,404
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	419,680	(54,598)	2,422	-	643	644	537	369,328
Hedging derivatives	13,641	(420)	-	-	-	-	(503)	12,718
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	N/A	-	49,874	485	-	80	-	50,439
Available-for-sale financial assets	139,998	(84,731)	(55,267)	-	-	-	-	-
Securities at amortised cost	N/A	-	2,971	3,078	-	-	5,650	11,699
Due from banks at amortised cost	60,866	(7,103)	-	-	(5)	(80)	(18)	53,660
Customer loans at amortised cost	425,231	(141)	-	-	(638)	(644)	(5,580)	418,228
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	663
Investments of insurance activities	N/A	147,611	-	-	-	-	-	147,611
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,563	-	-	(3,563)	-	-	-	-
Tax assets	6,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,001
Other assets	60,562	-	-	-	-	-	(86)	60,476
Non-current assets held for sale	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Investments accounted for using the equity method	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	24,818	(618)	-	-	-	-	-	24,200
Goodwill	4,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,988
Total	1,275,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275,128

Value adjustments					
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Reclassified balances	Reclassification effects	Depreciations for credit risk	Change in deferred taxes	Balance at 01.01.2018 IFRS 9 ⁽¹⁾
		G	H	I	
Cash, due from central banks	114,404	-	-	-	114,404
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	369,328	(216)	-	-	369,112
Hedging derivatives	12,718	-	-	-	12,718
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,439	29	-	-	50,468
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Securities at amortised cost	11,699	(100)	(7)	-	11,592
Due from banks at amortised cost	53,660	-	(4)	-	53,656
Customer loans at amortised cost	418,228	50	(887)	-	417,391
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	663	-	-	-	663
Investments of insurance activities	147,611	-	-	-	147,611
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Tax assets	6,001	-	-	291	6,292
Other assets	60,476	-	(27)	-	60,449
Non-current assets held for sale	13	-	-	-	13
Investments accounted for using the equity method	700	(45)	-	4	659
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	24,200	-	-	-	24,200
Goodwill	4,988	-	-	-	4,988
Total	1,275,128	(282)	(925)	295	1,274,216

(1) Except for insurance subsidiaries (see Note 4.3)

DESCRIPTION OF RECLASSIFICATIONS

Identification of insurance investments (column A)

Following the decision of the Group to defer the application of IFRS 9 for its insurance subsidiaries, all financial assets and real-estate investments hold by those entities have been grouped in a specific line of the balance sheet (*Investments of insurance activities*) in which financial assets remain recorded in compliance with IAS 39.

Reclassification of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity financial assets (columns B and C)

Applying IFRS 9 causes the disappearance of the accounting categories *Available-for-sale financial assets* and *Held-to-maturity financial assets*. Consequently, except for instruments grouped in the line *Investments of insurance activities*, instruments previously included in those categories have been reclassified in the new IFRS 9 accounting categories according to the characteristics of their contractual cash flows and their business model.

As of 31 December 2017, except for investments of insurance activities, available-for-sale financial assets included debt securities (bonds and equivalent securities) for EUR 53,464 million and equity securities (shares and equivalent securities) for EUR 1,803 million.

- Debt securities are mainly held as part of the cash management activities for the Bank's own account and as part of the management of HQLA (High Quality Liquid Assets) portfolios included in the liquidity buffer. Those securities, whose contractual cash flows are SPPI, are primarily classified as *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* for EUR 49,584 million in compliance with their business model which implies regular sales of assets from liquidity buffer portfolios. The business model implying collecting contractual cash flows is only marginally applied by some subsidiaries for their HQLA portfolios which have therefore been classified as *Securities at amortised cost* for EUR 2,971 million;
- The other debt securities belong mainly to residual portfolios of securitisation assets managed in run-off which have therefore been classified as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* for EUR 895 million;
- Equity securities have been classified by default as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* for EUR 1,513 million. The option to measure shares at fair value through other comprehensive income without later reclassification through profit or loss has been chosen in a very few cases by the Group (EUR 290 million).

Financial assets previously classified as *Held-to-maturity financial assets* included exclusively debt securities with SPPI contractual cash flows. Those securities are held for the management of the Group liquidity buffer which implies collecting their contractual cash flows. Consequently, they have been classified as *Securities at amortised cost* for EUR 3,078 million. Marginally, some long-term securities have been classified as *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* considering their specific business model which can imply selling assets (EUR 485 million).

Marginal amount of non-SPPI loans and receivables (column D)

The amount of loans and receivables that have been reclassified among *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* due to the non-SPPI characteristics of their contractual cash flows is limited: EUR 643 million. Those instruments are mainly loans that include prepayment features with compensation that do not reflect the effect of changes in the benchmark interest rate.

Limited impact of reclassifications related to the business model (column E)

Loans and receivables to customers reclassified as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* for EUR 644 million include mainly:

- the portion of syndicated loans that are not intended to be kept by the Group and that have been identified since their origination as to be sold in the short term on the secondary market; and

- residual outstandings of CDO (Collateralised Debt Obligations) tranches and ABS (Asset Backed Securities) tranches presented among loans and receivables since their reclassification in 2008 and that are intended to be sold through an organised and pre-determined disposal program.

Other reclassifications (column F)

Hedging derivative instruments, for which the hedged financial asset has been reclassified as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*, have been de-designated and reclassified as trading instruments for an amount of EUR 503 million on the asset side. Moreover, bonds which were considered to be loans and receivables under IAS 39 as those instruments are unquoted, have been reclassified as *Securities at amortised cost* for an amount of EUR 5,612 million.

DESCRIPTION OF VALUE ADJUSTMENTS

Limited effects of reclassifications (column G)

The balance sheet value of financial assets, which have been reclassified according to IFRS 9, has been adjusted based on their new measurement method. Those adjustments include EUR 137 million of credit risk impairment reversal on financial assets reclassified as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*.

Increase in credit risk impairment (column H)

The application of the new accounting model for credit risk causes an adjustment of impairment related to financial assets measured at amortised cost (increase of EUR 925 million). This adjustment concerns mainly loans to customers. The analysis of those adjustments is presented in section "Impact on impairment and provisions".

Tax effects (column I)

The tax effects of those adjustments have changed the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the Group balance sheet.

RECONCILIATION OF THE LIABILITY SIDE BETWEEN IAS 39 AND IFRS 9

The following table reconciles the liability side of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 prepared in compliance with IAS 39 and the liability side of the balance sheet as at 1 January 2018 prepared in compliance with IFRS 9.

(In millions of euros)	Balances at 31.12.2017 IAS 39	Reclassifications			Value adjustments			Balance at 01.01.2018 IFRS 9 ⁽¹⁾
		of insurance liabilities A	of own credit adjustment B	Others C	Reclassifications effects D	Depreciations and provisions for credit risks E	Change in deferred taxes F	
Due to central banks	5,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,604
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	368,705	(759)	-	604	-	-	-	368,550
Hedging derivatives	6,750	-	-	(604)	-	-	-	6,146
Debt securities issued	103,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,235
Due to banks	88,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,621
Customer deposits	410,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,633
Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	6,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,020
Tax liabilities	1,662	-	-	-	-	-	(54)	1,608
Other liabilities	69,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,139
Non-current liabilities held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriting reserves of insurance companies	130,958	(130,958)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities related to insurance companies	N/A	131,717	-	-	-	-	-	131,717
Provisions	6,117	-	-	-	(38)	266	-	6,345
Subordinated debt	13,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,647
Total liabilities	1,211,091	-	-	-	(38)	266	(54)	1,211,265
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity, Group share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issued common stocks, equity instruments and capital reserves	29,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,427
Retained earnings	27,791	-	724	-	113	(1,031)	101	27,698
Net income	2,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,806
Sub-total	60,024	-	724	-	113	(1,031)	101	59,931
Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses	(651)	-	(724)	-	(329)	5	196	(1,503)
Sub-total equity, Group share	59,373	-	-	-	(216)	(1,026)	297	58,428
Non-controlling interests	4,664	-	-	-	(28)	(165)	52	4,523
Total equity	64,037	-	-	-	(244)	(1,191)	349	62,951
Total	1,275,128	-	-	-	(282)	(925)	295	1,274,216

(1) Except for insurance subsidiaries (see Note 4.3)

DESCRIPTION OF RECLASSIFICATIONS

Identification of liabilities related to insurance contracts (column A)

Following the decision of the Group to defer the application of IFRS 9 for its insurance subsidiaries, liabilities related to insurance contracts (underwriting reserves of insurance companies and derivatives instruments) have been grouped in a specific line of the balance sheet (*Insurance contracts related to liabilities*).

OCA (Own Credit Adjustment) (column B)

Revaluation differences on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option, and related to the Group's own credit risk (also called OCA) are now recorded among *Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses*, without subsequent reclassification in profit or loss. The cumulated differences as at 31 December 2017 amount to EUR - 724 million.

Other reclassifications (column C)

Hedging derivative instruments for which the hedged financial asset has been reclassified as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* have been de-designated and reclassified as trading instruments for an amount of EUR 604 million on the liability side.

DESCRIPTION OF VALUE ADJUSTMENTS

Limited increase in provisions for credit risk (column E)

The application of the new accounting model for credit risk causes an adjustment of provisions on guarantee and loan commitments for an amount of EUR 266 million in addition to an adjustment of impairment on the asset side. The analysis of those adjustments is presented in the section "*Impact on impairment and provisions*".

Tax effects (column F)

The tax effects of those adjustments have changed the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the Group's balance sheet.

Equity (columns D, E and F)

The value adjustments recorded as at 1 January 2018 on Group assets and liabilities in compliance with IFRS 9 have been recorded with a corresponding entry in equity. Those adjustments are mainly due to the application of the new accounting model for credit risk (EUR -1,191 million).



Moreover, adjustments of impairment on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income have been reclassified from *Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses* to *Retained earnings* (EUR 5 million).

5. PREPARATION FOR THE FIRST APPLICATION OF IFRS 16 "LEASES"

This new standard will supersede, as from 1 January 2019, the existing standard, IAS 17. It will modify the accounting requirements for leases, more specifically in relation to the lessees' financial statements, with very few impacts for the lessors.

ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS PROVIDED BY IFRS 16

For all lease agreements, the lessee will be required to recognise a right-of-use asset in its balance sheet representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. In its income statement, the lessee will separately recognise the depreciation of the right-of-use assets and the interest expense on lease liabilities. This treatment is currently applied by lessees to finance-lease transactions and it will then be extended to operating leases as well:

	Income statement	Fixed assets	Liabilities	Off balance sheet rights and obligations
IAS 17	Lease payments in Other operating expenses	---	---	 € € €
IFRS 16	Interest expense in Net Banking Income + Amortisation expense in Other operating expenses		€ € €	---

SCOPE

IFRS 16 will concern any contract meeting the definition of a lease except for:

- leases to explore for or use non-regenerative resources and leases of biological assets,
- service concession arrangements,
- licences of intellectual property,
- rights held by a lessee under licensing agreements for such items as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights.

Lessees are not required to apply this standard to intangible assets leases (software for example). In preparing the application of the standard, the Group used this option.

The Group, as a lessee, recorded its leases as operating leases until 31 December 2018, and recorded the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, pursuant to IAS 17. These annual lease payments totalled EUR 752 million in 2018, compared to EUR 839 million in 2017 (see Note 8.2).



Property Leases

Most of the leases (>90%) involve building leases contracted for the lease of commercial and office space:

- The commercial spaces are branches in the Group's French and international retail banking networks.
- The office buildings are leased for certain departments reporting to the Group's French headquarters or the local head offices of the main foreign subsidiaries, and for certain locations in the main international financial centres: London, New York and Hong Kong.



At 31 December 2018, there are approximately 4,500 outstanding property leases, including more than 3,500 in France.



The majority of leases contracted in France are nine-year commercial leases with early termination options at three and six years (so-called "3/6/9" leases).

Outside France, residual lease periods are generally below 10 years. In certain countries, such as Russia, leases can be annual, with optional automatic renewal. In other locations, specifically London and New York, lease periods can be as long as 25 years.



Equipment Leases

Other leases (<10%) are mainly computer equipment leases and a very small percentage of vehicle leases.

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES

Lessors may choose not to apply the new lease treatment to contracts with a term of less than one year (including renewal options), nor to contracts on low-value items. This last simplification applies specifically to small equipment such as personal computers, tablets, telephones, and small items of office furniture. The IASB mentions a guideline threshold of USD 5,000 in the standard's Basis for Conclusions (the threshold should be measured against the replacement cost per unit of the leased asset).

The Group has decided to apply this exemption threshold of USD 5,000 and has, furthermore, considered the possibility to exclude other lease agreements provided the effect of these exclusions will remain immaterial with regard to its financial statements.

The majority of vehicle leases are contracted with the Group's consolidated entities belonging to the ALD Automotive sub-group. Leases contracted with lessors outside the Group are marginal and fall within the scope of additional exclusions because they are immaterial.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN LEASES AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

IFRS 16 introduces new provisions for distinguishing leases from service contracts.

In the lessees' accounts, the standard will no longer separate contracts classified as operating leases from lease financing contracts.

However, the contracts must be analysed to determine whether they meet the definition of a lease, and to separate, as applicable, the various lease components from the non-lease (or service) components.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys to the lessor the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration:

- Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use, and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use throughout the lease period.
- The existence of an identified asset will depend on the absence, for the lessor, of substantive substitution rights for the leased asset; this condition is measured with regard to the facts and circumstances existing at the commencement of the contract. If the lessor has the option of freely substituting the leased asset, the contract can not be qualified as a lease, since its purpose is the provision of a capacity and not an asset.
- A capacity portion of an asset is still an identified asset if it is physically distinct (e.g. a floor of a building). Conversely, a portion of the capacity or of an asset that is not physically distinct does not constitute an identified asset (e.g. the lease of co-working area within a unit with no pre-defined location inside that unit).

If the lessor cannot separate the non-lease (or service) components from the lease components within a single contract, the contract will be qualified as a single lease.

The Group has entered into contracts giving it access to back up sites that can be used if the entities' customary premises should become inaccessible. If these contracts include lease and service components, they will be treated entirely as leases.

Marginally, certain contracts for providing back up sites have been identified as being entirely service contracts. These back up sites are not specifically designed for the entity and do not consist of entire buildings; they only provide areas within building complexes, without pre-defined location within the building complex, and they do not represent virtually all of the capacity of the building complex.

LESSEES' ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF LEASES

€ € €	Recognition of a lessee's lease liability
<p>On the commencement date (on which the leased asset is made available for use), the lessee must book a lease liability on the liabilities side of its balance sheet. The initial amount of the liability is equal to the discounted value of the rental payments that will be payable over the lease period.</p> <p>This lease liability is then measured at the amortised cost using the effective interest rate method: part of each rental payment will then be booked as interest expenses in the income statement, and part will be gradually deducted from the lease liability on the balance sheet.</p> <p>The amount of the lease liability may be adjusted later if the lease is amended, the lease period is re-estimated, or to account for contractual changes in the rental payments related to the application of indices or rates.</p> <p>As applicable, the lessee must also recognise a provision in its liabilities to cover the costs of restoring the leased asset that would be assumed when the lease ends.</p>	

Lease Period:

The lease period to be applied in determining the rental payments to be discounted will match the non-cancellable period of the lease adjusted for:

- options to extend the contract that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise,
- and early termination options that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise.

The measurement of the reasonable certainty of exercising or not exercising the extension or early termination options shall take into account all the facts and circumstances that may create an economic incentive to exercise or not to exercise these options, specifically:

- the conditions for exercising these options (including measurement of the amount of the rental payments in case of an extension, or of the amount of penalties that may be imposed for early termination),
- substantial changes made to the leased premises (specific layouts, such as a bank vault),
- the costs associated with terminating the contract (negotiation costs, moving costs, research costs for a new asset that meets the lessee's requirements, etc.),
- the importance of the leased asset for the lessee, in view of its specific nature, its location, or the availability of substitute assets (specifically for branches located in commercially strategic sites, given their accessibility, expected traffic, or the prestige of the location),
- the history of renewals of similar contracts, as well as the strategy for the future use of the assets (based on the prospect of redeployment or rearrangement of a commercial branch network, for example).

If the lessee and the lessor each have the right to terminate the lease without the prior agreement of the other party and with no penalty other than a negligible one, the contract is no longer binding, and thus it no longer creates a lease liability.

In France, the majority of property leases contracted in France are nine-year commercial leases with early termination options at three and six years (so-called "3/6/9" leases). If a new contract is not signed by the end of that nine-year period, the initial lease is automatically extended.

These "3/6/9" commercial leases are generally enforceable for a term of nine years, with an initial three-year non-cancellation period.

Lease Discount Rates:

The implicit contract rates are not generally known nor easily determined, specifically for building leases. Therefore, the Group has decided to use the lessees' incremental borrowing rate to discount the rental payments as well as the amount of lease liabilities.

The incremental borrowing rate is set by the lessee entity, not by the Group, in consideration of the borrowing terms and that entity's credit risk.


The discount rates to be used by the Group shall be set according to the currency and country of location of the lessee entities.

Rental Payment Amounts:

The payments to be applied for the measurement of the lease liability include fixed and variable rental payments based on an index (e.g. consumer price index or construction cost index) or a benchmark interest rate (Euribor), plus, where applicable, the funds that the lessee expects to pay the lessor for residual value guarantees, purchase options, or early termination penalties.

However, variable lease payments that are indexed based on the use of the leased asset (indexed to revenue or mileage, for example) are excluded from the measurement of lease liability. This variable portion of the rental payments is recorded in the net income over time according to fluctuations in contractual indexing.

In France, rental payments will be applied based on their amount net of value-added tax. In addition, for building leases, occupancy taxes and property taxes passed on by lessors will be excluded from lease liabilities because their amount, as set by the competent public authorities, is variable.

	Recognition of a lessee's right-of-use
<p>On the availability date of the leased asset, the lessee must enter a right-of-use to the leased asset, on the assets side of the balance sheet, for an amount equal to the initial value of the lease liability, plus, as applicable, initial direct costs, advance payments, and restoration costs.</p> <p>This asset is then depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease period that is applied for measuring the lease liability.</p> <p>The asset's value may be adjusted later if the lease is amended, the lease period is re-estimated, or to account for contractual changes in the rental payments related to the application of indices or rates.</p>	

Rights-of-use will be presented on the lessee's balance sheet under the items of fixed assets where properties of the same type that are held in full ownership are entered. If the leases stipulate the initial payment of a leasehold right to the former tenant of the premises, the amount of that right will be stated as a component of the right of use and presented under the same heading as the latter. At 31 December 2018, the amount of leasehold rights recorded by the Group under *Intangible fixed assets* was approximately EUR 100 million.

In the income statement, depreciation charges on rights-to-use will be presented with the depreciation charges on fixed assets held in full ownership.

Income tax:

Deferred tax will be recorded on the basis of the net amount of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

On the date of the initial recording of the right-of-use and the lease liability, no deferred tax will be recorded if the asset value is equal to the liability value.

The net temporary differences that may result from subsequent changes in the right-to-use and lease liability will result in the recognition of deferred tax.

ORGANISATION OF THE SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTING IFRS 16

In the fourth quarter of 2016, following a preliminary analysis phase on IFRS 16, the Group began scoping work for adapting information systems and processes, and defining the scope of such contracts.

To this end, a project structure was set up under the joint governance of the Group's Finance and Corporate Resources Divisions.

Over the course of 2017, the Group undertook an initial collection of leases on real estate assets and began the collection of contracts for IT equipment to enter into a contract database.

At the same time, the Group undertook development of an in-house calculation and operation tool for lease databases, which will be used to generate the data required to recognise the leases in accordance with IFRS 16.

In 2018, the Group finalised the development of its calculation tool and its entries through the lease databases and tested its features. All personnel involved received training in IFRS 16 and its implementation procedures as well as in the new operation tools and processes in place. In the second half of the year, a full rehearsal was done to test the entire implementation mechanism for IFRS 16.

TRANSITION PROCEDURES

For the first-time application of IFRS 16, the Group chose to implement the amended retrospective approach proposed by the standard.

At 1 January 2019, the amount of the lease liability on outstanding leases will be calculated by discounting residual rental payments with the rate in effect on that date, taking into account the residual maturity of the contracts. The corresponding rights-to-use will be recorded on the balance sheet for an amount equal to the lease liability. Therefore, the first-time application of IFRS 16 will have no impact on the amount of the Group shareholders' equity at 1 January 2019.

On that date, leases that have a remaining life of less than 12 months and those that are automatically renewable will be considered short-term leases (leases of less than one year) and not restated, in accordance with the option offered by IFRS 16.

Pursuant to IFRS 16 in its provisions on the amended retrospective approach, comparative data on financial year 2018 that are presented with regard to 2019 will not be restated.

FIRST-TIME APPLICATION OF IFRS 16

Identification and analysis of the lease contracts were approved by the Group by 31 December 2018. The entry of outstanding leases at 1 January 2019 into the lease databases and their release into the calculation tool to determine the final amount of the lease liability and rights-to-use as of the first-time application date will be finalised during the first quarter of 2019.

At the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors, the Group estimates that the first application of IFRS 16 will lead to the recognition of a lease liability and of an asset representative of the rights-to-use for an amount of less than EUR 2.5 billion.

6. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENT

When applying the accounting principles disclosed in the following notes for the purpose of preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements, the Management makes assumptions and estimates that may have an impact on figures recorded in the income statement, on the *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses* on the valuation of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, and on information disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In order to make these assumptions and estimates, the Management uses information available at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and can exercise its judgment. By nature, valuations based on estimates include risks and uncertainties relating to their occurrence in the future. Consequently, actual future results may differ from these estimates and may then have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The use of estimates and judgment mainly concerns the following topics:

- the fair value in the balance sheet of financial instruments not quoted in an active market which are classified as *Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*, *Hedging derivatives*, *Financial assets at fair-value through other comprehensive income* or even *Available-for-sale financial assets* for the 2017 financial year (described in Notes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4) and fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which this information must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (see Note 3.9);
- the amount of impairment and provisions for credit risk related to financial assets measured at amortised cost, or at fair-value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments granted and guarantee commitments granted measured with models or internal assumptions based on historical, current and prospective data (see Note 3.8);
- the amount of impairment on *Goodwill* (see Notes 2.2);
- the provisions recognised under liabilities (in particular, provisions for disputes in a complex legal environment and provisions for employee benefits), including underwriting reserves of insurance companies and deferred profit-sharing (see Notes 4.3, 5.2 and 8.3);
- the amount of deferred tax assets recognised in the balance sheet (see Note 6);
- the assessment of control of the Group over an entity when updating the consolidation scope, mainly when structured entities are concerned (see Note 2);
- the initial value of goodwill determined for each business combination (see Notes 2.1 and 2.2).

For the application of IFRS 9, the Group has expanded the use of estimates and judgement in analysing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, assessing the increase in credit risk observed since the initial recognition of financial assets, and measuring the amount of expected credit losses on these same financial assets.

The United Kingdom has organised on 23 June 2016 a referendum in which a majority of British citizens voted to leave the European Union (Brexit). This exit must occur on 29 March 2019. The technical agreement concluded between the British government and the European Commission to reshape the economic relations between United Kingdom and the European Union has been rejected by the British parliament in January 2019. In the event of an exit of United Kingdom from the European Union on 29 March 2019 without any consent on a transition agreement, the Group is taking actions to ensure the business continuity for its customers from this date. Those changes of Brexit implementation process have been considered in the assumptions and assessments adopted for the preparation of the Group financial statements.

NOTE 2 - CONSOLIDATION



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The various activities of the Societe Generale group in France and abroad are carried out by Societe Generale – Parent company (which includes the Societe Generale foreign branches) and by all of the entities that it controls either directly or indirectly (subsidiaries and joint arrangements) or on which it exercises significant influence (associates). All of these entities make up the scope of the Group consolidation.

Consolidation uses a standardized accounting process to give an aggregated presentation of the accounts of Societe Generale – Parent company and its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, presented as if they were a single entity.

To do so, the individual accounts of the entities that make up the Group are restated so that they are in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the European Union, in order to present consistent information in the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, the accounting balances (assets, liabilities, income and expense) generated by transactions between Group entities are eliminated through the consolidation process so that the consolidated financial statements present only the operations and results made with third parties outside of the Group.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The consolidated financial statements of Societe Generale include the financial statements of the parent company and of the main French and foreign companies as well as foreign branches over which the Group exercises control, joint control or significant influence.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

▪ **Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are the entities over which the Group has exclusive control. The Group controls an entity if and only if the following conditions are met:

- the Group has power over the entity (ability to direct its relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the entity's returns), through the holding of voting rights or other rights; and
- the Group has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- the Group has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

Power

When determining voting rights for the purpose of establishing the Group's degree of control over an entity and the appropriate consolidation methods, potential voting rights are taken into account where they can be freely exercised at the time the assessment is made or at the latest when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities need to be made. Potential voting rights are instruments such as call options on ordinary shares outstanding on the market or rights to convert bonds into new ordinary shares.

When voting rights are not relevant to determine whether or not the Group controls an entity, the assessment of this control shall consider all the facts and circumstances, including the existence of one or more contractual arrangements. Power over an investee exists only if the investor has substantive rights that give it the current ability to direct relevant activities without barriers.

Some rights are designed to protect the interests of their holder (protective rights) without giving that party power over the investee to which those rights relate.

If several investors each have substantive rights that give them the unilateral ability to direct different relevant activities, the investor that has the current ability to direct the activities that most significantly affect the variable returns of the investee is presumed to have power over the investee.

Exposure to variable returns

Control exists only if the Group is significantly exposed to the variability of variable returns generated by its investment or its involvement in the entity. These returns, which could be dividends, interest, fees, etc., can be only positive, only negative or both positive and negative.

Link between power and returns

Power over the relevant activities does not give control to the Group if this power does not allow it to affect its returns from its involvement with the entity. If the Group has been delegated decision-making rights that it exercises on behalf and for the benefit of third parties (the principals), it is presumed to act as an agent for these principals, and therefore it does not control the entity when it exercises its decision-making authority. In asset management activities, an analysis shall be performed in order to determine whether the asset manager is acting as agent or principal when managing the net assets of a fund; the fund is presumed to be controlled by the asset manager if the latter is considered as a principal.

Special case of structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. Such is the case, for example, when the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

A structured entity often presents certain characteristics such as a limited business activity, a specific and carefully defined purpose, or insufficient capital to fund its activities without the use of subordinated financing.

Structured entities may assume different legal forms: stock companies, partnerships, securitisation vehicles, mutual funds, unincorporated entities, etc.

When assessing the existence of control over a structured entity, all facts and circumstances shall be considered among which:

- the purpose and design of the entity;
- the structuring of the entity;
- risks to which the entity is exposed by way of its design and the Group's exposure to some or all of these risks;
- potential returns and benefits for the Group.

Unconsolidated structured entities are those that are not exclusively controlled by the Group.

▪ Joint arrangements

Through a joint arrangement (either a joint operation or a joint venture) the Group exercises joint control over an entity if decisions about the direction of its relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that collectively control the entity. Assessing joint control requires an analysis of the rights and obligations of all the parties.

In the case of a joint operation, the parties to the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities.

In the case of a joint venture, the parties have rights to the net assets of the entity.

▪ **Associates**

Associates are companies over which the Group exercises significant influence and are accounted for using the equity method in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policies of an entity without exercising control. In particular, significant influence can result from Societe Generale being represented on the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board, from its involvement in strategic decisions, from the existence of significant intercompany transactions, from the exchange of management staff, or from the company's technical dependency on Societe Generale. The Group is assumed to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of an entity when it directly or indirectly holds at least 20% of the voting rights in this entity.

CONSOLIDATION RULES AND METHODS

The consolidated financial statements are built up from the financial statements of the entities that are included in the consolidation scope. Companies with a fiscal year ending more than three months before or after that of Societe Generale prepare pro-forma statements for a twelve-month period ended 31 December. All significant balances, profits and transactions between Group companies are eliminated.

The results of newly acquired subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the acquisition became effective and results of subsidiaries disposed of during the fiscal year are included up to the date where the Group relinquished control.

▪ **Consolidation methods**

The subsidiaries, which may include structured entities over which the Group has exclusive control, are fully consolidated.

In the consolidated balance sheet, full consolidation consists in replacing the value of the subsidiary's equity securities held by the Group with each of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities, in addition to the goodwill recognised when the Group assumed control over the entity (see Note 2.2).

In the income statement and the statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses, the subsidiary's expense and income items are aggregated with those of the Group.

The share of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary is presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet and income statement. However, in consolidating structured entities that are controlled by the Group, the shares of said entities not held by the Group are recognised as *Debt* in the balance sheet.

In the case of a joint operation, the Group distinctly recognises in its consolidated financial statements its share in the assets and liabilities as well as its share in the related revenue and expense.

Associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate is recognised under *Investments accounted for using the equity method* at the cost of the Group's investment in the joint venture or associate, including goodwill and after the date of acquisition the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the changes in the investor's share in the net asset value of the investee.

These investments are tested for impairment if there is objective evidence of impairment. If the recoverable amount of the investment (value in use or market value net of selling costs, whichever is higher) is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recorded on the balance sheet at the carrying amount of the investment. Impairment allowances and reversals are recorded under *Net income from investments accounted for using the equity method*.

The Group's share in the entity's net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses is presented on separate lines in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses. If the Group's share in the losses of an entity consolidated using the equity method becomes greater than or equal to its ownership interest in the company, the Group ceases to recognise its share in subsequent losses unless it is required to do so by legal or implied obligations, in which case it records a provision for said losses.

Capital gains and losses generated on disposal of companies accounted for using the equity method are recorded under *Net income/expense from other assets*.

▪ **Translation of foreign entity financial statements**

The balance sheet items of consolidated companies reporting in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the official exchange rates prevailing at the closing date. Income statement items of these companies are translated into euros, at the average month-end exchange rates. Gains and losses arising from the translation of capital, reserves, retained earnings and income are recognised under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses – Translation differences*. Gains and losses arising from the translation of the capital contribution of foreign branches of Group banks are also included in changes in consolidated shareholders' equity under the same heading.

In accordance with the option allowed under IFRS 1, the Group allocated all differences arising on translation of foreign entity financial statements at 1 January 2004 to consolidated reserves. As a result, if any of these entities are sold, the proceeds from the sale will only include write-backs of those translation differences arising since 1 January 2004

▪ **Changes in Group's ownership interest in a consolidated entity**

In the event of an increase in Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary over which it already exercises control: the differences between the price paid for the additional stake and the assessed fair value of the proportion of net assets acquired at this date is recorded under *Consolidation reserves, Group share*.

The cost relative to these transactions is recognised directly in equity.

At this date when the Group loses control of a consolidated subsidiary, any investment retained in the former subsidiary is then remeasured at fair value through profit or loss, at the same time the capital gain or loss is recorded under *Net income/expense from assets* in the consolidated income statement. The gain or loss on disposal includes a share of goodwill previously allocated to the cash-generating units to which the subsidiary belongs. This share is determined using a relative approach based on the normative capital allocated to the subsidiary that is sold and to the portion of cash-generating unit that is retained.

COMMITMENTS TO BUY OUT MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS IN FULLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

The Group has awarded minority shareholders in some fully consolidated Group subsidiaries commitments to buy out their stakes. For the Group, these buyout commitments are put option sales. The exercise price for these options can be established using a formula agreed upon at the time of the acquisition of the shares in the subsidiary that takes into account its future performance. It can also be set as the fair value of these shares at the exercise date of the options.

The commitments are recorded as follows:

- in accordance with IAS 32, the Group records a financial liability for the put options granted to minority shareholders of the subsidiaries over which it exercises control. This liability is initially recognised at the present value of the estimated exercise price of the put options under *Other Liabilities*;
- the obligation to recognise a liability even though the put options have not been exercised means that, in order to be consistent, the Group must use the same accounting treatment as that applied to transactions in *Non-controlling interests*. As a result, the counterpart of this liability is a write-down in value of non-controlling interests underlying the options, with any balance deducted from *Retained earnings, Group share*;

- subsequent variations in this liability linked to changes in the estimated exercise price of the options and the carrying value of *Non-controlling interests* are recorded in full in *Retained earnings, Group share*;
- if the buy-out takes place, the liability is settled by the cash payment linked to the acquisition of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary in question. However if, when the commitment reaches its term, the buy-out has not occurred, the liability is written off against *Non-controlling interests* and *Retained earnings, Group share* for their respective portions;
- as long as the options have not been exercised, the results linked to *Non-controlling interests* with a put option are recorded under *Non-controlling interests* on the Group's consolidated income statement.

NOTE 2.1 - CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

The scope of consolidation is presented by location in Note 8.6.

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

There is no significant change to the consolidation scope at 31 December 2018, compared with the scope applicable at the closing date of 31 December 2017.

NOTE 2.2 - GOODWILL



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When the Group acquires a company, it integrates in its consolidated balance sheet all of the new subsidiary's assets and liabilities at fair value, as if they had been individually acquired.

But the acquisition price of a company is generally higher than the net revalued amount of its assets and liabilities. The excess value, called goodwill, can represent part of the company's intangible capital (reputation, quality of its personnel, market shares, etc.) which contributes to its overall value, or the value of the future synergies that the Group hopes to develop by integrating the new subsidiary in its existing activities.

In the consolidated balance sheet, the goodwill is recognised as an intangible asset, the useful life of which is presumed to be unlimited; it is not amortised and therefore does not generate any recurring expense in the Group's future results.

However, every year, the Group assesses whether the value of its goodwill has not depreciated. If it has, an irreversible expense is immediately recognised in the Group results, which indicates that the profitability of the intangible capital of the acquired entity is inferior to initial expectations, or that the anticipated synergies have not been fulfilled.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group uses the acquisition method to recognise its business combinations.

At the acquisition date, all assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet items and contingent liabilities of the acquired entities that are identifiable under the provisions of IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" are measured individually at their fair value regardless of their purpose. The analyses and professional appraisals required for this initial valuation must be carried out within 12 months as from the acquisition date, as must any adjustment to the value based on new information related to facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. At the same time, *Non-controlling interests* are valued according to their share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity. However, for each business combination, the Group may also choose to measure *Non-controlling interests* initially at their fair value, in which case a fraction of goodwill is allocated.

The acquisition cost is calculated as the total fair value, at the date of acquisition, of all assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued in exchange for the control of the acquired entity. The costs directly linked to business combinations are recognised in the income statement for the period except those related to the issuance of equity instruments.

Any contingent consideration is included in the acquisition cost at its fair value on the acquisition date, even if its occurrence is only potential. It is recognised under equity or debt in the balance sheet depending on the settlement alternatives.

If it is recognised as debt, any subsequent adjustments are recorded under income for financial liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9 and within the scope of the appropriate standards for other debts; if it is recognised as equity, these subsequent adjustments are not recognised. Any excess of the price paid over the assessed fair value of the proportion of net assets acquired is recorded on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet under *Goodwill*. Any deficit is immediately recognised in the income statement. On the date of acquisition of an entity, any stake in this entity already held by the Group is remeasured at fair value through profit or loss. In the case of a step acquisition, goodwill is therefore determined by referring to the fair value on the acquisition date.

At the acquisition date, each item of goodwill is allocated to one or more Cash-Generating Units (CGU's) expected to derive benefits from the acquisition. When the Group reorganises its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more CGU's, goodwill previously allocated to modified units is reallocated to the units affected (new or existing). This reallocation is generally performed using a relative approach based on the normative capital requirements of each CGU's affected.

Goodwill is reviewed regularly by the Group and tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that its value may have diminished, and at least once a year. Any impairment of goodwill is calculated based on the recoverable value of the relevant CGU's.

If the recoverable amount of the CGU's is less than its (their) carrying amount, an irreversible impairment is recorded in the consolidated income statement for the period under *Value adjustments on goodwill*.

At 31 December 2018, goodwill recorded by the 11 CGUs can be broken down as follows:

Pillars	Activities
French Retail Banking	
Societe Generale Network	Societe Generale's retail banking network, Boursorama online banking activities, consumer and equipment financing in France
Crédit du Nord	Retail banking network of Crédit du Nord and its 7 regional banks
International Retail Banking and Financial Services	
Europe	Retail banking and consumer finance services in Europe, notably in Germany (Hanseatic Bank, BDK), Italy (Fiditalia), Czech Republic (KB, Essox), Romania (BRD)
Russia	Integrated banking group including Rosbank and its subsidiaries DeltaCredit and Rusfinance
Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas	Retail banking and consumer finance in Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean Basin and Overseas, including in Morocco (SGMA), Algeria (SGA), Tunisia (UIB), Cameroon (SGBC), Côte d'Ivoire (SGBCI) and Senegal (SGBS)
Insurance	Life and non-life insurance activities in France and abroad (including Sogecap, Sogessur, Oradéa Vie and Antarius)
Equipment and Vendor Finance	Financing of sales and professional equipment by Societe Generale Equipment Finance
Auto Leasing Financial Services	Operational vehicle leasing and fleet management services (ALD Automotive)
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	
Global Markets and Investor Services	Market solutions for businesses, financial institutions, the public sector, family offices and a full range of securities services, clearing services, execution, prime brokerage and custody
Financing and Advisory	Advisory and financing services for businesses, financial institutions and the public sector and transaction and payment management services
Asset and Wealth Management	Asset and Wealth Management Solutions in France and abroad

The table below shows the changes in the net values of goodwill recorded by the Cash-Generating Units (CGUs) in 2018:

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Net book value at 31.12.2017	Acquisitions and other increases	Disposals and other decreases ⁽¹⁾	Transfers ⁽²⁾	Net book value at 31.12.2018
French Retail Banking	815			(18)	797
Societe Generale Network	304			(18)	286
Crédit du Nord	511				511
International Retail Banking & Financial Services	3,209	13	(337)		2,885
Europe	1,787		(337)		1,450
Russia	-				-
Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas ⁽³⁾	231				231
Insurance	335				335
Equipment and Vendor Finance	335				335
Auto Leasing Financial Services	521	13			534
Global Banking and Investor Solutions	964		(12)	18	970
Global Markets and Investor Services	501				501
Financing and Advisory	39			18	57
Asset and Wealth Management	424		(12)		412
TOTAL	4,988	13	(349)		4,652

(1) The goodwill relative to Asset management and private banking in Belgium (SG Private Banking NV) and for the retail banking in Albanian (Banka SG Albania), in Bulgarian (SG Express Bank), in Poland (Eurobank), in Serbia (SG Banka Srbija A.D. Beograd) and in Moldova (Mobiasbanca Group SG) has been reclassified to "Non-current assets held for sale" (See Note 2.3).

(2) Since 1 January 2018, the activity Global Transaction and Payment Services has been transferred from French Retail Banking to Global Banking and Investor Solutions.

(3) The CGU "Africa, Asia, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas" has been renamed "Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas" without consequences on the amount of goodwill.

The Group performed an annual impairment test at 31 December 2018 for each CGU to which goodwill had been allocated. A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from the Group's other assets or groups of assets. Impairment tests consist into assessing the recoverable value of each CGU and comparing it with its carrying value. An irreversible impairment loss is recorded in the income statement if the carrying value of a CGU, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable value. This loss is booked to the impairment of goodwill.

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is calculated using the most appropriate method, generally the discounted cash flow (DCF) method applied to the entire cash-generating unit. The cash flows used in this calculation are income available for distribution generated by all the entities included in the cash-generating unit, taking into account the Group targeted equity allocated to each CGU.

The cash flows were determined this year on a five-year period, with the prospective four-year budgets (from 2019 to 2022) extrapolated over the year 2023, this one corresponding to a "normative" year used to calculate the terminal value:

- allocated equity at 31 December 2018 amounted to 11% of risk-weighted assets, excepted for Crédit du Nord, whose allocated equity amounted to 10.5%, in accordance with the entity's management guidelines;
- the discount rate is calculated using a risk-free rate grossed up by a risk premium based on the CGU's underlying activities. This risk premium, specific to each activity, is calculated from a series of equity risk premiums published by SG Cross Asset Research and from its specific estimated volatility (beta). Where appropriate, the risk-free rate is also grossed up by a sovereign risk premium, representing the difference between the risk-free rate available in the area of monetary assignment (mainly US dollar area or Euro area) and the interest rate observed on liquid long-term treasury bonds issued (mainly US dollar area or Euro area), in proportion with risk-weighted assets for CGUs covering several countries;
- the growth rates used to calculate the terminal value is determined using forecasts on long-term economic growth and sustainable inflation. These rates are estimated using two main sources, namely the International Monetary Fund and the economic analyses produced by SG Cross Asset Research which provide up 2023 forecasts.

No goodwill impairment was recognised as at 31 December 2018 as a result of the annual CGU impairment test.

The table below presents discount rates and long-term growth rates specific for the CGUs of the Group's three core businesses:

Assumptions at 31 December 2018	Discount rate	Long-term growth rate
French Retail Banking		
Societe Generale Network and Crédit du Nord	8%	2%
International Retail Banking and Financial Services		
Retail Banking and Consumer Finance	10.6% to 15.2%	2% to 3%
Insurance	9.1%	2.5%
Equipment and Vendor Finance and Auto Leasing Financial Services	9.6%	2%
Global Banking and Investor Solutions		
Global Markets and Investor Services	11.5%	2%
Financing and Advisory	9.8%	2%
Asset and Wealth Management	9.6%	2%

Budget projections are based on the following main business line and macroeconomic assumptions:

French Retail Banking

- | | |
|---|---|
| Societe Generale Network and Crédit du Nord | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In a challenging environment (regulatory constraints, low inflation, historically low rates), ongoing efforts to shift operations and relationship banking at Societe Generale and Crédit du Nord towards a digital model ▪ Confirmation of Boursorama's customer acquisition plan |
|---|---|
-

International Retail Banking & Financial Services

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Europe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued adaptation of our models to capture growth potential in the region and consolidate the competitive positions of our operations ▪ Strict discipline applied to operating expenses and normalisation of cost of risk |
|--------|---|
-

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Russia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of recovery of activities in Russia in stabilising economic conditions ▪ Strict discipline applied to operating expenses and cost of risk |
|--------|--|
-

- | | |
|--|---|
| Africa, Mediterranean Basin and Overseas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued development of Societe Generale's sales network and expansion of services through the mobile banking offer ▪ Continued focus on operating efficiency |
|--|---|
-

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Insurance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforcement of integrated bank insurance model and continued dynamic growth in France and abroad in synergy with the retail banking network, Private Banking and financial services to businesses |
|-----------|---|
-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Equipment and Vendor Finance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidation of leadership in these corporate financing businesses ▪ Consolidation of profitability by continuing to focus on activities with the best risk/reward |
|------------------------------|--|
-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Auto Leasing Financial Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforcement of leadership of ALD relative to solutions of mobility and continued growth for the long-time leasing to retail customers |
|---------------------------------|---|
-

Global Banking and Investor Solutions

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Global Markets and Investor Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adaptation of market activities to a competitive environment, coupled with further business and regulatory investments. ▪ Consolidation of market-leading franchises (equities) and development of prime brokerage activities ▪ Continued of optimization measures and investments in information systems |
|--------------------------------------|---|
-

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Financing and Advisory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuation of origination momentum of financing activities ▪ Consolidation of market-leading franchises (commodity and structured financing) ▪ Management of cost of risk despite challenging economic conditions |
|------------------------|---|
-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Asset and Wealth Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued development of synergies with retail bank networks, both in France or abroad, development of synergies between private banking and asset and wealth management, improvement of commercial and operational efficiency |
|-----------------------------|--|
-

Sensitivity tests are carried out to measure the impact on each CGU's recoverable value of the variation in certain assumptions.

At 31 December 2018, in light of the risks associated with business activity in the current environment (market volatility, regulatory uncertainties), sensitivities to variations in the discount rate, long-term growth were measured.

According to the results of these tests:

- an increase of 50 basis points applied to all discount rates for the CGUs disclosed in the table above would lead to a decrease of 23.9% in recoverable value and would not generate any additional impairment;
- similarly, a decrease of 50 basis points in long-term growth rates would lead to a decrease of 7.7% in recoverable value and would not generate any additional impairment.

NOTE 2.3 - NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED DEBT

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A non-current asset or group of assets and liabilities is deemed to be “held for sale” if its carrying value will primarily be recovered through a sale and not through its continuing use. For this classification to apply, the asset or group of assets and liabilities must then be immediately available-for-sale in its present condition and it must be highly probable that the sale will occur within twelve months.

For this to be the case, the Group must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group if assets and liabilities) and have begun actively searching for a buyer. Furthermore, the asset or group of assets and liabilities must be measured at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.

Assets and liabilities into this category are classified as *Non-current assets held for sale* and *Non-current liabilities held for sale*, with no netting.

If the fair value less selling costs of non-current assets and groups of assets and liabilities held for sale is less than their net carrying value, an impairment is then recognized in profit or loss. Moreover, *Non-current assets held for sale* are no longer amortised or depreciated.


<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Assets	13,502	13
Fixed assets and Goodwill	262	6
Financial assets	11,245	7
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>	111	7
<i>Hedging derivatives</i>	-	-
<i>Financial assets at fair value through equity</i>	1,429	-
<i>Securities measured at the amortised cost</i>	59	-
<i>Due from banks</i>	324	-
<i>Customer loans</i>	9,322	-
Other assets	1,995	-
Liabilities	10,454	-
Allowances	22	-
Financial liabilities	10,309	-
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</i>	2	-
<i>Hedging derivatives</i>	-	-
<i>Debt securities issued</i>	116	-
<i>Due to banks</i>	596	-
<i>Customer deposits</i>	9,595	-
<i>Subordinated debt</i>	-	-
Other liabilities	123	-

The *Non-current assets held for sale* and *Non-current liabilities held for sale* items mainly encompass the assets and liabilities of the Group’s Albanian, Bulgarian, Polish, Serbian and Moldavian retail banking arms (Banka SG Albania, SG Express Bank, Eurobank, SG Banka Srbija A.D. Beograd, Mobiasbanca Groupe SG), the assets and liabilities of the Spanish online banking (Self Trade Bank SA), the assets and liabilities of the Belgian private bank (SG Private Banking NV), the assets and liabilities related to the South

African securities services activity (SG Johannesburg), and the equity accounted investment in La Banque Postale Financement.

The principle applied whereby some *Non-current assets held for sale* (mostly goodwill and fixed assets) are assessed at their lowest accounting value and lowest net fair value for the disposal costs means that all or part of any expected capital loss from the sale of an asset group can be allocated as soon as these assets are reclassified under *Non-current assets held for sale*. In this context, the impairment cost recognised by the Group at 31 December 2018 amounts to EUR -273 million under *Net gains or losses from other assets*.

NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS



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The financial instruments represent the contractual rights or obligations to receive or to pay cash or other financial assets. The Group's banking activities generally take the form of financial instruments covering a broad spectrum of assets and liabilities, such as loans, investment portfolios (equity, bonds, etc.), deposits, regulated savings accounts, debt securities issued and derivative instruments (swaps, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives, etc.).

In the financial statements, the classification and valuation of financial assets and liabilities depend on their contractual characteristics and the way the entity manages those financial instruments.

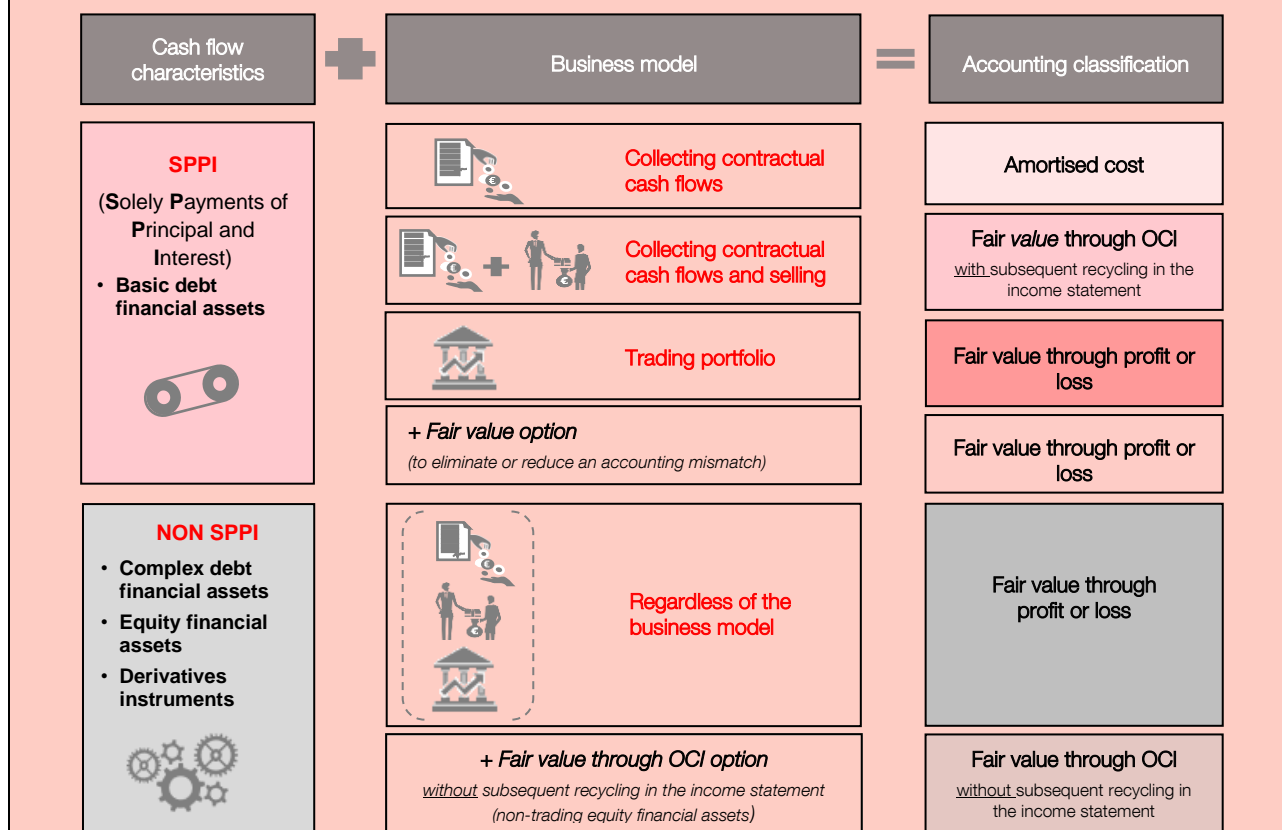
However, this distinction is not applicable to derivative instruments, which are always measured at fair value in the balance sheet, no matter what their purpose is (market activities or hedging transactions).

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Accounting principles applicable to financial instruments up to 31 December 2017 are presented in the Note 8.8. Accounting principles presented in this Note 3 are those applied as from 1 January 2018 according to the IFRS 9 provisions excluding insurance activities (see Note 4.3).

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

At initial recognition, financial instruments are classified in the Group balance sheet in one of three categories (amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss, and fair value through other comprehensive income) that determine their accounting treatment and subsequent measurement method. Classification is based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model for managing the assets.



The accounting principles for classifying financial assets require the entity to analyse the contractual cash flows generated by the financial instruments and to analyse the business model for managing the financial instruments.

Analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics

The aim of the analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics is to limit exclusively the recognition of revenues from financial assets using the effective interest method to the instruments whose characteristics are similar to those of a basic lending arrangement, meaning their associated cash flows are highly predictable. All other financial instruments that do not share these characteristics are measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model used to manage them.

Contractual cash flow that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

In a basic lending arrangement, interest predominantly consists of a consideration for the time value of money and for credit risk. Interest may also include a consideration for liquidity risk, administrative costs, and a commercial profit margin. Negative interest is not inconsistent with this definition.

All financial assets that are not basic will be mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model for managing them.

Derivatives qualifying as hedging instruments for accounting purposes are recorded on a separate line in the balance sheet (see Note 3.2).

The Group can make the irrevocable decision, on a security-by-security basis, to classify and measure an investment in an equity instrument (shares and other equity securities) that is not held for trading purposes at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequently, the profit or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will never be reclassified into profit or loss (only dividends from those investments will be recognised as income).

Analysis of the business model

The business model represents how the financial instruments are managed in order to generate cash flows and income.

The Group uses several business models in the course of exercising its different business lines. Business models are assessed on how groups of financial instruments are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a portfolio level, considering relevant evidence such as:

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- how risks related to financial instruments within that business model are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated;
- sales of assets realised or expected (value, frequency, purpose).

To determine the classification and measurement of financial assets, three different business models shall be distinguished:

- a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows ("Collect" business model);
- a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets ("Collect and Sell" business model);
- and a separate business model for other financial assets, especially those that are held for trading purposes, where collecting contractual cash flows is only incidental.

Fair value option

SPPI financial assets that are not held for trading purposes can be designated, at initial recognition, at fair value through profit or loss if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces discrepancies in the accounting treatment of related financial assets and liabilities (accounting mismatch).

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*: these are financial liabilities held for trading purposes, which by default include derivative financial liabilities not qualifying as hedging instruments and non-derivative financial liabilities designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option;
- *Debts*: these include the other non-derivative financial liabilities and are measured at amortised cost.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities qualifying as hedging instruments are presented on separate lines of the balance sheet (see Note 3.2).

RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Reclassification of financial assets are only required in the exceptional event that the Group changes the business model used to manage these assets.

FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The valuation methods used by the Group to establish the fair value of financial instruments are detailed in Note 3.4.

INITIAL RECOGNITION

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet:

- at the settlement/delivery date for securities;
- at the trade date for derivatives;
- at the disbursement date for loans.

For instruments measured at fair value, changes in fair value between the trade date and the settlement-delivery date are recorded in net income statement or in other comprehensive income, depending on the accounting classification of the financial assets in question. The trade date is the date on which the contractual commitment becomes binding and irrevocable for the Group.

When initially recognised, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value including transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, except for financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss, for which these costs are booked directly to the income statement.

If the initial fair value is based on observable market data, any difference between the fair value and the transaction price, i.e. the sales margin, is immediately recognised in the income statement. However, if valuation inputs are not observable or if the valuation models are not recognised by the market, the recognition of the sales margin is then generally recognised in the income statement in a delayed manner. For some instruments, due to their complexity, this margin is recognised at their maturity or upon disposal in the event of early sale. When valuation inputs become observable, any portion of the sales margin that has not yet been recorded is recognised in the income statement at that time (see Note 3.4.7).

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset (or group of similar assets) when the contractual rights to the cash flows on the asset expire or when the Group has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows and substantially all of the risks and rewards linked to ownership of the asset.

The Group also derecognises financial assets over which it has retained the contractual rights to the associated cash flows but is contractually obligated to pass these same cash flows through to a third party ("pass-through agreement") and for which it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards.

Where the Group has transferred the cash flows of a financial asset but has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of its ownership and has effectively not retained control of the financial asset, the Group derecognises it and, where necessary, recognises a separate asset or liability to cover any rights and obligations created or retained as a result of the asset's transfer. If the Group has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise it in the balance sheet to the extent of its continuing involvement in that asset.

When a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety, a gain or loss on disposal is recorded in the income statement for an amount equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the payment received for it, adjusted where necessary for any unrealised profit or loss previously recognised directly in equity and for the value of any servicing asset or servicing liability. Indemnities billed to borrowers following the prepayment of their loan are recorded in the income statement on the prepayment date among *Interest and similar income*.

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial liability when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A financial liability may also be derecognised in the event of a substantial amendment to its contractual conditions or where an exchange is made with the lender for an instrument whose contractual conditions are substantially different.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS


The Group has established procedures for determining if financial assets pass the SPPI test at initial recognition (loans granting, acquisition of securities, etc.).

All contractual terms shall be analysed, particularly those that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. A contractual term that permits the borrower or the lender to prepay or to return the debt instrument to the issuer before maturity remains consistent with SPPI cash flows, provided the prepayment amount primarily represents the principal remaining due and accrued but unpaid contractual interest, which may include a reasonable compensation. The fact that such compensation can be either positive or negative is not inconsistent with the SPPI nature of cash flows.


The prepayment compensation is considered as reasonable especially when:

- the amount is calculated as a percentage of the outstanding amount of the loan and is capped by regulations (in France, for example, compensation for the prepayment of mortgage loans by individuals is legally capped at an amount equal to six months of interest or 3% of the principal outstanding), or is limited by competitive market practices;
- the amount is equal to the difference between contractual interest that should have been received until the maturity of the loan and the interest that would be obtained by the reinvestment of the prepaid amount at a rate that reflects the relevant benchmark interest rate.

Some loans are prepayable at their current fair value, while others can be prepayable at an amount that includes the fair value cost to terminate an associated hedging swap. It is possible to consider such prepayment amounts as SPPI provided that they reflect the effect of changes in the relevant benchmark interest rate.

	<p>Basic financial assets (SPPI) are debt instruments which mainly include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ fixed-rate loans, ■ variable-rate loans that can include caps or floors, ■ fixed or variable-rate debt securities (government or corporate bonds, other negotiable debt securities), ■ securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos), ■ guarantee deposits paid, ■ trade receivables.
---	--

Contractual terms that would introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows, unrelated to a basic lending arrangement (such as exposure to changes in equity prices or stock indexes for instance, or leverage features), could not be considered as being SPPI, except if their effect on the contractual cash flows remains minimum.

	<p>Non-basic financial assets (non-SPPI) mainly include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ derivative instruments, ■ shares and other equity instruments held by the entity, ■ equity instruments issued by mutual funds, ■ debt financial assets that can be converted or redeemed into a fixed number of shares (convertible bonds, equity-linked securities, etc.).
---	--

When the time value component of interest can be modified according to the contractual term of the instrument, it may be necessary to compare the contractual cash flow with the cash flow that would arise from a benchmark instrument. For instance, that is the case when an interest rate is periodically reset, but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the interest rate (such as an interest rate reset every month to a one-year rate), or when the interest rate is periodically reset to an average of short- and long-term interest rates.

If the difference between the undiscounted contractual cash flows and the undiscounted benchmark cash flows is or may become significant, then the instrument is not considered basic.

Depending on the contractual terms, the comparison with benchmark cash flow may be performed through a qualitative assessment; but in other cases, a quantitative test is required. The difference between contractual and benchmark cash flows has to be considered in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the instrument. When performing this benchmark test, the entity considers factors that could affect future undiscounted contractual cash flows: using the yield curve at the date of the initial assessment is not enough, and the entity also has to consider whether the curve could change over the life of the instrument according to reasonably possible scenarios.

Within the Group, the financial instruments concerned by a benchmark test include, for instance, variable-rate housing loans for which interest rates are reset every year based on the twelve-month Euribor average observed over the two months previous to the reset. Another example is loans granted to real estate professionals for which interest is revised quarterly based on the one-month Euribor average observed over the three months previous to the reset. Following the benchmark analysis performed by the Group, it has been concluded that these loans are basic.

Furthermore, a specific analysis of contractual cash flow is required when financial assets are instruments issued by a securitisation vehicle or a similar entity that prioritises payments to holders using multiple contractually-linked instruments that create concentrations of credit risk (tranches). When assessing whether contractual cash flows are SPPI or not, the entity must analyse the contractual terms, as well as the credit risk of each tranche and the exposure to credit risk in the underlying pool of financial instruments. To that end, the entity must apply a “look-through approach” to identify the underlying instruments that are creating the cash flows.

COMPARATIVE DATA

For the balance sheet items impacted by the first time application of IFRS 9, comparative data presented throughout Note 3 are the balances at 1 January 2018. These amounts constitute the balances at 31 December 2017, corrected for reclassifications and value adjustments resulting from the first-time application of IFRS 9 (see Note 1).

The comparative data at 31 December 2017 are available in the consolidated financial statements for financial year 2017, presented in the chapter 6 of the 2018 Registration Document of the Societe Generale Group, whereas the accounting policies applicable to financial instruments at 31 December 2017 are detailed in Note 8.8 of this document.

Furthermore, the Group has elected that all its insurance subsidiaries will defer the effective date of IFRS 9 and will continue to apply IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union. As of 1 January 2018, the financial assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries, and the related income, are presented on separate lines in the balance sheet (*Investments of insurance activities* and *Insurance contracts related liabilities*) and in the income statement (*Net income from insurance activities*). Consequently, the data for financial year 2018 presented in Note 3 exclude the financial instruments of insurance subsidiaries (the data for insurance subsidiaries are presented in Note 4.3).

NOTE 3.1 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

OVERVIEW OF IFRS 9 TRANSITION (see comments in Note 1)

(In millions of euros)	Balance at 31.12.2017 IAS 39	Reclassifications					Value adjustments	Balance at 01.01.2018 IFRS 9
		of investments and liabilities related to insurance	of available- for-sale financial assets	of non- SPPI loans and receivables	of loans and receivables regarding the business	Other		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Trading portfolio	342,616	(699)	737	-	644	586	(47)	343,837
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	N/A	-	1,685	19,992	-	61	(169)	21,569
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option	77,064	(53,899)	-	(19,349)	-	(110)	-	3,706
Total	419,680	(54,598)	2,422	643	644	537	(216)	369,112
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Trading portfolio	288,689	(759)	-	-	-	604	-	288,534
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option	80,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,016
Total	368,705	(759)	-	-	-	604	-	368,550

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

(In millions of euros)	31.12.2018		01.01.2018	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading portfolio	338,312	285,478	343,837	288,534
Financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	24,057		21,569	
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option	3,181	77,605	3,706	80,016
Total	365,550	363,083	369,112	368,550
<i>o/w securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements</i>	<i>129,628</i>	<i>98,874</i>	<i>101,414</i>	<i>105,737</i>

1. TRADING PORTFOLIO

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The trading book contains financial assets and liabilities held or accrued for the purpose of capital markets activities.

This portfolio also includes, among other trading assets, physical commodities that are held by the Group as part of its market-maker activity on commodity derivative instruments.

By default, derivative financial instruments are classified into the trading portfolio, unless they qualify as hedging instruments (see Note 3.2).

The financial instruments recorded in the trading portfolio are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date and recognised in the balance sheet under *Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*. Changes in their fair value and revenues associated to those instruments are recorded in the income statement as *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*.

TRADING ACTIVITIES

Financial assets held for trading are:

- acquired with the intention of selling them in the short term; or
- held for market-making purposes; or
- acquired for the purposes of the specialised management of a trading portfolio, including derivative financial instruments, securities or other financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.



Global market activities

The trading business model is applied by Global Banking and Investor Solutions to manage its global market activities.

It is also applied for managing syndicated loan commitments and loans that are not intended to be kept by the Group and that have been identified since their origination as to be sold in the short term (within 6 to 12 months) on the secondary market, as well as for loans originated by the Group through originate-to-distribute activities and that are expected to be sold shortly.

Financial assets held in run-off portfolios are also monitored based on their fair value. Although those portfolios are not related to market activities, those assets are presented amongst trading portfolio and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets include tranches of CDOs (Collateralised Debt Obligations) or ABS (Asset-Backed Securities) in which the Group still holds residual lines subject to gradual disposals. In 2008, these financial assets had been reclassified to *Loans and receivables* and were transferred to *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* at 1 January 2018 as a result of the first-time application of IFRS 9.

Trading portfolio includes all the financial assets held for trading purpose regardless of the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. Only non-SPPI financial assets that are not held for trading are classified amongst *Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss* (see section 2 below).

ASSETS

(In millions of euros)

	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Bonds and other debt securities	29,732	28,006
Shares and other equity securities	49,297	80,059
Loans and securities purchased under resale agreements	135,861	101,110
Trading derivatives ⁽¹⁾	122,983	134,291
Other transaction assets	439	371
Total	338,312	343,837
<i>o/w securities lent</i>	12,411	15,807

(1) See Note 3.2 Financial derivatives

LIABILITIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Amounts payable on borrowed securities	51,264	34,844
Bonds and other debt instruments sold short	6,231	5,416
Shares and other equity instruments sold short	1,248	1,002
Borrowings and securities sold under repurchase agreements	98,299	104,090
Trading derivatives ⁽¹⁾	126,946	142,369
Other trading liabilities	1,490	813
Total	285,478	288,534

(1) See Note 3.2 Financial derivatives

2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss include:

- loans, bonds and bond equivalents that are not held for trading purposes and do not pass the SPPI test (non-basic or non-SPPI instruments).
- shares and share equivalents that are not classified in any other sub-category: trading book at fair value through profit or loss, instruments designated by the Group at fair value through other comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss.

These assets are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet under *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* and changes in the fair value of these instruments (excluding interest income) are recorded in the income statement under *Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*.

BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Bonds and other debt securities	158	159
Shares and other equity securities	1,996	1,560
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	21,903	19,850
Total	24,057	21,569

BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AND SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Short-term loans	2,354	1,316
Equipment loans	15,796	14,325
Other loans	3,753	4,209
Total	21,903	19,850

The loans and receivables recorded in the balance sheet under *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* are mainly:

- loans that include prepayment features with compensation that do not reflect the effect of changes in the benchmark interest rate.
- loans that include indexation clauses that do not permit to recognize as basic loans (SPPI).

Until 31 December 2017, almost all these loans were classified as *Financial assets measured at fair value option through profit or loss* in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches with hedging

derivatives that were not accounted for as hedging instruments, or in order to avoid the separate recognition of embedded derivatives.

At 1 January 2018, only EUR 643 million were reclassified from *Loans and receivables* into *Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss*.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS USING FAIR VALUE OPTION

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In addition to financial assets and liabilities held for trading, and financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, the same headings in the financial statements include non-derivative financial assets and liabilities that the Group has designated at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of these instruments (including interest) are recorded in the income statement under *Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*, except the share related to the Group's own credit risk on financial liabilities which is booked under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*.

Furthermore, in case of derecognition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option before its contractual maturity, gains and losses, if any, related to the Group's own credit risk are booked under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses* and then reclassified under *Retained earnings* at the beginning of the subsequent financial year.

For financial assets, this option may only be used to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches that would otherwise arise from applying different accounting treatments to certain related financial assets and liabilities.

For financial liabilities, this option may only be used in the following cases:

- to eliminate or reduce discrepancies in the accounting treatment of certain related financial assets and liabilities;
- when it applies to a hybrid financial instrument with one or more embedded derivatives, which should be recognised separately;
- when a group of financial assets and/or liabilities is managed together and its performance is measured at fair value.

The Group thus recognises structured bonds issued by Societe Generale Corporate and Investment Banking at fair value through profit or loss. These issues are purely commercial and the associated risks are hedged on the market using financial instruments managed in trading portfolios. By using the fair value option, the Group can ensure consistency between the accounting treatment of these bonds and that of the derivatives hedging the associated market risks, which have to be carried at fair value.

Furthermore, in order to simplify their accounting treatment by avoiding the separate recognition of embedded derivatives, the Group applies the fair value option to convertible bonds that are not held for trading purposes.

ASSETS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Bonds and other debt securities	1,310	1,045
Loans and securities purchased under resale agreements	819	2,119
Separate assets for employee benefits plans ⁽¹⁾	1,052	542
Total	3,181	3,706

(1) See Note 5.2.1.5

LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option predominantly consist of structured bonds issued by the Societe Generale Group.

Changes in fair value attributable to own credit risk generated a gain of EUR 529 million at 31 December 2018, which was recognised in other comprehensive income. Up to this date, the total gains and losses attributable to own credit risk amounted to EUR -195 million (see “Statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses” and “Changes in shareholders’ equity”).

At 31 December 2017, changes in fair value attributable to own credit risk were recognised in the income statement.

The revaluation differences attributable to the Group’s issuer credit risk are determined using valuation models taking into account the Societe Generale group’s most recent financing terms and conditions on the markets and the residual maturity of the related liabilities.

At 31 December 2018, the difference between the fair value of financial liabilities measured using the fair value option through profit or loss (EUR 77,605 million versus EUR 80,016 million at 31 December 2017) and their amount redeemable at maturity (EUR 78,080 million versus EUR 79,597 million at 31 December 2017) stood at EUR -475 million (EUR 419 million at 31 December 2017).

4. NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Net gain/loss on trading portfolio (excluding derivatives)	(6,091)	10,440
Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ^{(1) (2)}	941	
Net gain/loss on financial instruments measured using fair value option	4,277	(5,131)
Net gain/loss on derivative instruments	6,263	(1,272)
Net gain/loss on hedging transactions ⁽³⁾	35	-
<i>Net gain/loss on fair value hedging derivatives</i>	<i>(947)</i>	<i>(2,746)</i>
<i>Revaluation of hedged items attributable to hedged risks⁽⁴⁾</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>2,746</i>
Net gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions	(306)	1,076
Total of net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,119	5,113
<i>o/w gains on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>103</i>	

(1) This item includes realised and unrealised gains and losses on debt and equity instruments, with the exception of the income component of debt instruments representative of an interest rate, which is recorded under net interest margin (see Note 3.7).

(2) This item includes realised and unrealised gains during the financial year on Euribor securities in the amount of EUR 319 million.

(3) This item includes only the net gain/loss on hedging transactions related to financial instruments. For the hedging transactions related to non-financial assets and liabilities, the net gain/loss on hedging transactions is included under the profit and loss account of the hedged item.

(4) This item includes the revaluation of fair value hedged items, including the change in revaluation differences in portfolios hedged against interest rate risk.

Insofar as income and expenses recorded in the income statement are classified by type of instrument rather than by purpose, the net income generated by activities in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss must be assessed as a whole. It should be noted that the income shown here does not include the refinancing cost of these financial instruments, which is shown under interest expense and interest income.

NOTE 3.2 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES



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Derivative instruments are financial instruments for which the value changes according to that of an underlying item and can be accompanied by a leverage effect. The items underlying these instruments are various (interest rates, exchange rates, equity, indexes, commodities, credit rating...), as are their forms (forward contracts, swaps, calls and puts...).

The Group may use these derivative instruments for their market activities to provide to its customers solutions to meet their risk management or revenue optimisation needs. In that case, they are accounted for as trading derivatives.

The Group may also use derivative instruments to manage and hedge its own risks. In which case, they are qualified as hedging derivatives. Hedging transactions can concern individual items or transactions (micro-hedging relationships) or portfolios of financial assets and liabilities that can generate a structural interest-rate risk (macro-hedging relationships).

Contrary to other financial instruments, derivative instruments are always measured at fair value in the balance sheet, regardless their purpose (market activities or hedging transactions). The fair value adjustments of trading derivatives are directly recognised in the income statement. However, the accounting method used on hedging transactions aims to neutralise in the income statement the effects of the revaluation of hedging derivatives, as long as the hedge is effective.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Derivatives are financial instruments meeting the following three criteria:

- their value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, foreign exchange rate, share price, index of prices, commodity price, credit rating, etc.;
- they require little to no initial investment;
- they are settled at a future date.

All financial derivatives are recognised at fair value in the balance sheet as financial assets or financial liabilities. They are considered to be trading derivatives by default, unless they are designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes.

SPECIAL CASE - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HAVING SOCIETE GENERALE SHARES AS THEIR UNDERLYING INSTRUMENT

Financial derivatives having Societe Generale shares as their underlying instrument or shares in Group subsidiaries and whose liquidation entails the payment of a fixed amount in cash (or another financial asset) against a fixed number of Societe Generale shares (other than derivatives) are equity instruments. These instruments, and any related premiums paid or received, are recognised directly in equity, and any changes in the fair value of these derivatives are not recorded. For sales of put options on Societe Generale shares and forward on Societe Generale shares, a debt is recognised for the value of the notional with a contra entry in equity.

Other financial derivatives having Societe Generale shares as their underlying instrument are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value in the same manner as derivatives with other underlying instruments.

EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host instrument.

Where the host contract is a financial asset, the entire hybrid contract is measured at fair value through profit or loss because its contractual cash flows do not pass the SPPI test.

Where the host contract is a financial liability and is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract if:

- at acquisition, the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host; and
- it would meet the definition of a derivative.

Once separated, the derivative is recognised at fair value in the balance sheet under *Financial assets* or *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss* under the aforementioned conditions. The host contract is classified as a financial liability and measured in accordance with its accounting category.

1. TRADING DERIVATIVES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Trading derivatives are recorded in the balance sheet under *Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*. Changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*.

Changes in the fair value of financial derivatives involving counterparties which subsequently went into default are recorded under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss* until the termination date of these instruments. At this termination date, receivables and debts on these counterparties are recognised at fair value in the balance sheet. Any further impairment of these receivables is recognised under *Cost of risk* in the income statement.

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING DERIVATIVES

(In millions of euros)	31.12.2018		01.01.2018	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate instruments	74,253	73,835	89,508	92,183
Foreign exchange instruments	19,246	19,466	16,553	17,797
Equities & index Instruments	21,450	23,675	19,959	22,732
Commodities Instruments	5,708	6,081	5,948	6,070
Credit derivatives	2,224	2,704	2,245	2,562
Other forward financial instruments	102	1,185	78	1,025
Total	122,983	126,946	134,291	142,369

The Group uses credit derivatives in the management of its Corporate credit portfolio, primarily to reduce individual, sector and geographic concentration and to implement a proactive risk and capital management approach. All credit derivatives, regardless of their purpose, are measured at fair value through profit or loss and cannot be qualified as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Accordingly, they are recognised at fair value among trading derivatives.

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING DERIVATIVES COMMITMENTS (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Interest rate instruments	11,489,020	12,222,014
Firm instruments	9,476,579	10,039,177
<i>Swaps</i>	7,868,534	7,984,206
<i>FRAs</i>	1,608,045	2,054,971
Options	2,012,441	2,182,837
Foreign exchange instruments	3,823,369	3,261,527
Firm instruments	2,661,823	2,455,220
Options	1,161,546	806,307
Equity and index instruments	1,086,822	913,578
Firm instruments	154,988	135,363
Options	931,834	778,215
Commodities instruments	190,706	189,203
Firm instruments	139,558	149,532
Options	51,148	39,671
Credit derivatives	293,463	312,198
Other forward financial instruments	38,423	35,303
Total	16,921,803	16,933,823

2. HEDGING DERIVATIVES

According to the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Group made the choice to maintain the IAS 39 provisions related to hedge accounting. Consequently, equity instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting regardless of their accounting category.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In order to be hedged against certain market risks, the Group sets up hedging derivatives. From an accounting standpoint, the Group designates the hedging transaction as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge, or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, depending on the risk and on the instruments that are hedged.

To designate an instrument as a hedging derivative, the Group must document the hedging relationship in detail, from the inception of the hedge. This documentation specifies the asset, liability, or future transaction hedged, the risk to be hedged and the associated risk management strategy, the type of financial derivative used and the valuation method that will be used to measure its effectiveness.

A derivative designated as a hedging instrument must be highly effective in offsetting the change in fair value or cash flows arising from the hedged risk. This effectiveness is verified when changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged instrument are almost entirely offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument, with the expected ratio between the two changes ranging from 80% to 125%. Effectiveness shall be assessed both when the hedge is first set up and throughout its life. Effectiveness is measured each quarter prospectively (expected effectiveness over the future periods) and retrospectively (effectiveness measured on past periods). Where the effectiveness falls outside the range specified above hedge accounting is discontinued.

Hedging derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet under Hedging derivatives.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES

The purpose of these hedges is to protect the Group against an adverse fluctuation in the fair value of an instrument which could affect profit or loss if the instrument were derecognised from the balance sheet.

Changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are recorded in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*; for interest rate derivatives, however, accrued interest income and expenses on the derivative are recorded in the income statement under *Interest income and expense – Hedging derivatives* at the same time as accrued interest income and expenses related to the hedged item.

In the balance sheet, the carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted for gains and losses attributable to the hedged risk, which are reported in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*. To the extent that the hedge is highly effective, changes in the fair value of the hedged item and changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are accurately offset through profit or loss, the difference corresponding to an ineffectiveness gain or loss.

Prospective effectiveness is assessed via a sensitivity analysis based on probable market trends or via a regression analysis of the statistical relationship (correlation) between certain components of the hedged item and the hedging instrument. Retrospective effectiveness is assessed by comparing any changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument with any changes in the fair value of the hedged item.

If it becomes apparent that the derivative has ceased to meet the effectiveness criteria for hedge accounting or if it is terminated or sold, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Thereafter, the carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability ceases to be adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk and the cumulative adjustments previously recognised under hedge accounting are amortised over its remaining life. Hedge accounting is also discontinued if the hedged item is sold prior to maturity or redeemed early.

CASH FLOW HEDGES

The purpose of interest rate cash flow hedges is to protect against changes in future cash flows associated with a financial instrument on the balance sheet (loans, securities or floating-rate notes) or with a highly probable future transaction (future fixed rates, future prices, etc.). The purpose of these hedges is to protect the Group against adverse fluctuations in the future cash-flows of an instrument or transaction that could affect profit or loss.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives is booked to *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*, while the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*. For interest rate derivatives, accrued interest income and expenses on the derivative are recorded in the income statement under *Interest income and expense – Hedging derivatives* at the same time as accrued interest income and expenses related to the hedged item.

The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method, which consists in i) creating a hypothetical derivative bearing exactly the same characteristics as the instrument being hedged (in notional terms, in terms of the date on which the rates are reset, in terms of the rates themselves, etc.), but which moves in the opposite direction and whose fair value is nil when the hedge is set up, then ii) comparing the expected changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative with those of the hedging instrument (sensitivity analysis) or performing a regression analysis on the prospective effectiveness of the hedge. Here, only any “over-hedging” is deemed ineffective.

Amounts directly recognised in equity in respect of the revaluation of cash flow hedging derivatives are subsequently reclassified to *Interest income and expense* in the income statement at the same time as the cash flows being hedged.

Whenever the hedging derivative ceases to meet the effectiveness criteria for hedge accounting or is terminated or sold, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Amounts previously recognised directly in equity are reclassified under *Interest income and expense* in the income statement over the periods during

which interest income is affected by cash flows arising from the hedged item. If the hedged item is sold or redeemed earlier than expected or if the hedged forecast transaction ceases to be highly probable, unrealised gains and losses recognised in equity are immediately reclassified in the income statement.

HEDGING OF A NET INVESTMENT IN A FOREIGN OPERATION

The purpose of a hedge of a net investment in a foreign company is to protect against exchange rate risk.

The hedged item is an investment in a country whose currency differs from the Group's functional currency. The hedge therefore serves to protect the net position of a foreign subsidiary or branch against an exchange rate risk linked to the entity's functional currency.

The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of a hedging derivative designated for accounting purposes as a hedge of a net investment is recognised in equity under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*, while the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

MACRO-FAIR VALUE HEDGES

In this type of hedge, interest rate derivatives are used to globally hedge against structural interest rate risks usually arising from Retail Banking activities. When accounting for these transactions, the Group applies the IAS 39 "carve-out" standard as adopted by the European Union, which facilitates:

- the application of fair value hedge accounting to macro-hedges used for asset-liability management, including customer demand deposits in the fixed-rate positions being hedged;
- the performance of effectiveness tests required by IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union.

The accounting treatment of financial derivatives designated as macro-fair value hedges is similar to that of other fair value hedging instruments. Changes in the fair value of the portfolio of macro-hedged instruments are reported on a separate line in the balance sheet under *Revaluation differences on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk* through profit or loss.

BREAKDOWN OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018		01.01.2018	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value hedge				
Interest rate instruments	11,650	5,765	12,403	5,974
Foreign exchange instruments	16	2	53	4
Equity and index Instruments	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedge				
Interest rate instruments	27	140	49	103
Foreign exchange instruments	78	38	110	25
Equity and index Instruments	-	26	9	4
Net investment hedge				
Foreign exchange instruments	128	22	94	36
Total	11,899	5,993	12,718	6,146

The Group sets up hedging relationships recognised for accounting purposes as fair value hedges in order to protect its fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities (primarily loans/borrowings, securities issued and fixed-rate securities) against changes in long-term interest rates. The hedging instruments used mainly consist of interest rate swaps.

Through some of its Corporate and Investment Banking operations, the Group is exposed to future cash flow changes in its short and medium-term funding requirements, and sets up hedging relationships recognised for accounting purposes as cash flow hedges. Highly probable funding requirements are determined using historic data established for each activity and representative of balance sheet outstandings. These data may be increased or decreased with changes in management methods.

BREAKDOWN OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES COMMITMENTS (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Interest rate instruments	488,398	418,956
Firm instruments	487,149	417,334
<i>Swaps</i>	486,994	417,040
<i>FRAs</i>	155	294
Options	1,249	1,622
Foreign exchange instruments	14,747	12,483
Firm instruments	14,747	12,483
Equity and index instruments	74	148
Options	74	148
Total	503,219	431,587

MATURITIES OF CASH FLOW HEDGED

The following table specify the amount of cash flow that is subject to a cash flow hedge relationship (broken down by expected due date) and the amount of highly probable hedged forecast transactions.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.2018
Floating cash flows hedged (rates...)	4	21	10	381	416
Highly probable forecast transaction	-	2	-	-	2
Other (Forex...)	6	-	-	-	6
Total	10	23	10	381	424

MATURITIES OF HEDGING FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES (NOTIONAL AMOUNTS)

These items are presented according to the contractual maturity of the financial instruments.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.2018
Interest rate instruments	53,511	27,588	178,615	228,684	488,398
Foreign exchange instruments	5,515	7,554	1,409	269	14,747
Equity and index instruments	1	14	59	-	74
Other forward financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59,027	35,156	180,083	228,953	503,219

NOTE 3.3 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

OVERVIEW OF IFRS 9 TRANSITION (SEE COMMENTS ON NOTE 1)

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Balance at 31.12.2017 IAS 39	Reclassifications			Value adjustments	Balances at 01.01.2018 IFRS 9
		of available- for-sale financial assets	of held-to- maturity financial assets	of loans and receivables regarding the business model		
Debt instruments	N/A	49,584	485	80	29	50,178
<i>Bonds and other debt securities</i>	N/A	49,584	485	80	29	50,178
<i>Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements</i>	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Shares and other equity securities	N/A	290	-	-	-	290
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	N/A	49,874	485	80	29	50,468

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Debt instruments	49,736	50,178
<i>Bonds and other debt securities</i>	49,696	50,178
<i>Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements</i>	40	-
Shares and other equity securities	290	290
Total	50,026	50,468
<i>o/w securities lent</i>	483	27

1. DEBT INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES


Debt instruments (loans and receivables, bonds and bond equivalents) are classified as *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* where their contractual cash flows are consistent with basic lending arrangements (SPPI) and they are managed under a Collect and Sell business model.

Accrued or earned income on debt instruments is recorded in profit or loss based on the effective interest rate, under *Interest and similar income*.

At the reporting date, these instruments are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value, excluding income, are recorded under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*, except for foreign exchange differences on money market instruments denominated in local currencies, which are recorded in profit or loss. Furthermore, as these financial assets are subject to impairment for credit risk, changes in expected credit losses are recorded in profit or loss under *Cost of risk* with a corresponding entry to *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*. The applicable impairment rules are described in Note 3.8.

BUSINESS MODEL “HOLD TO COLLECT AND SALE”

The objective of this business model is to realise cash flows by both collecting contractual payments and selling financial assets. In this type of business model, the sales of financial assets are not incidental or exceptional, but they are integral to achieving the business' objectives.

	Cash management Within the Group, except for the insurance activities, the “hold to collect and sale” business model is mainly applied by cash management activities for managing HQLA securities (High Quality Liquid Assets) included in the liquidity reserve. Only a few subsidiaries apply a “hold to collect” business model for managing their HQLA securities.
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CHANGES OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018
Balance on 1 January	50,178
Acquisitions / disbursements	32,869
Disposals / redemptions	(32,278)
Transfers further to reclassification to (or from) another accounting category	76
Change in scope and others	(1,656)
Changes in fair value during the period	(287)
Change in related receivables	32
Translation differences	804
Balance on 31 December	49,736

BREAKDOWN OF CUMULATED UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY AND THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY INTO INCOME

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018
Unrealised gains	416
Unrealised losses	(183)
Total	233

2. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Equity instruments (shares and share equivalents), that are not held for trading purpose, can be initially designated by the Group to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This option, made instrument by instrument, is irrevocable.

These equity instruments are then measured at fair value and changes in fair value, excluding dividends, are recognised under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses* with no subsequent reclassification to profit or loss. If the instruments are sold, the associated unrealised or deferred gains and losses are reclassified to *Retained earnings* at the opening of the next financial year. Only dividend income, if it is considered as a return on investment, are recorded in the income statement under *Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*.

The Group chose only in few cases to designate equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3. NET GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED IN NET INCOME ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018
Realised gains and losses on sale of debt instruments	39
Dividends incomes on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	44
Total	83

NOTE 3.4 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE



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The financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Group balance sheet are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost. In the latter case, the fair value of the instruments is disclosed in the notes (see Note 3.9).

If an instrument is quoted on an active market, its fair value is equal to its market price.

But many financial instruments are not listed (for example, most customer loans and deposits, interbank debts and claims, etc.), or are only negotiable on illiquid markets or over-the-counter markets (which is the case for many derivative instruments).

In such situations, the fair value of the instruments is calculated using measurement techniques or valuation models. Market parameters are included in these models and must be observable; otherwise they are determined based on internal estimates. The models and parameters used are subject to independent validations and internal controls.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

DEFINITION OF FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In the absence of observable prices for identical assets or liabilities, the fair value of financial instruments is determined using another measurement technique that maximises the use of observable market input based on assumptions that market operators would use to set the price of the instrument in question.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

For information purposes, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the fair value of financial instruments is classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the observability level of the inputs used. The fair value hierarchy is composed of the following levels:

Level 1 (L1): instruments valued on the basis of quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 1 instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet include in particular shares listed in an active market, government or corporate bonds priced directly by external brokers/dealers, derivatives traded on organised markets (futures, options), and units of funds (including UCITS) whose net asset value is available on the balance sheet date.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and if they reflect actual and regular market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Determining whether a market is inactive requires the use of indicators such as a sharp decline in trading volume and the level of activity in the market, a sharp disparity in prices over time and among the various above-mentioned market participants, or the fact that the latest transactions conducted on an arm's length basis did not take place recently enough.

Where a financial instrument is traded in several markets to which the Group has immediate access, its fair value is represented by the market price at which volumes and activity levels are highest for the instrument in question.

Transactions resulting from involuntary liquidations or distressed sales are usually not taken into account to determine the market price.

Level 2 (L2): instruments valued using inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

These are instruments measured using a financial model based on observable market inputs. Prices published by an external source derived from the valuation of similar instruments are considered as data derived from prices.

Level 2 instruments include in particular non derivative financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet that are not directly quoted or do not have a quoted price on a sufficiently active market (e.g. corporate bonds, repos transactions, mortgage-backed securities, units of funds), and firm derivatives and options traded over-the-counter: interest rate swaps, caps, floors, swaptions, equity options, index options, foreign exchange options, commodity options and credit derivatives. The maturities of these instruments are linked to ranges of terms commonly traded in the market, and the instruments themselves can be simple or offer a more complex remuneration profile (e.g. barrier options, products with multiple underlying instruments), with said complexity remaining limited however. The valuation techniques used in this category are based on common methods shared by the main market participants.

This category also includes the fair value of loans and receivables measured at amortised cost in the balance-sheet granted to counterparties whose credit risk is quoted via Credit Default Swap (see Note 3.9).

Level 3 (L3): instruments valued using inputs that are not based on observable market data (referred to as unobservable inputs).

Level 3 instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet are valued based on financial models with unobservable market inputs or observable inputs that are not quoted on active markets. For the Group, those instruments match with the instruments for which the sales margin is not immediately recognised in profit or loss (see Note 3.4.7).

Accordingly, Level 3 financial instruments include derivatives and repo transactions with longer maturities than those usually traded and/or with specifically-tailored return profiles, structured debts including embedded derivatives valued based on a method using unobservable inputs or long-term equity investments valued based on a corporate valuation method, which is the case for unlisted companies or companies listed on an insufficiently liquid market.

The main L3 complex derivatives are:

- Equity derivatives: options with long maturities and/or incorporating bespoke remuneration mechanisms. These instruments are sensitive to market inputs (volatility, dividend rates, correlations, etc.). In the absence of market depth and an objective approach made possible by regularly observed prices, their valuation is based on proprietary methods (e.g. extrapolation from observable data, historical analysis). Hybrid equity instruments (i.e. having at least one non-equity underlying instrument) are also classified as L3 insofar as correlations between the different underlyings are generally unobservable;
- Interest rate derivatives: long-term and/or exotic options, products sensitive to correlation between different interest rates, different exchange rates, or between interest rates and exchange rates, for example for quanto products (in which the instrument is settled in a currency different from the currency of the underlying); they are liable to be classified as L3 because the valuation inputs are unobservable due to the liquidity of the correlated pair and the residual maturity of the transactions (e.g. exchange rate correlations are deemed unobservable for the USD/JPY);
- Credit derivatives: L3 credit derivatives mainly include baskets of instruments exposed to time to default correlation ("N to default" products in which the buyer of the hedge is compensated as of the Nth default, which are exposed to the credit quality of the issuers comprising the basket and to their correlation, or CDO Bespoke products, which are Collateralised Debt Obligations created specifically for a group of investors and structured according to their needs), as well as products subject to credit spread volatility;
- Commodity derivatives: this category includes products involving unobservable volatility or correlation inputs (i.e. options on commodity swaps or instruments based on baskets of underlyings).

1. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018				01.01.2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading portfolio*	69,429	144,430	1,470	215,329	97,222	111,414	910	209,546
Bonds and other debt securities	26,059	3,403	270	29,732	25,225	2,612	169	28,006
Shares and other equity securities	43,370	5,926	1	49,297	71,997	8,061	1	80,059
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements*	-	134,662	1,199	135,861	-	100,370	740	101,110
Other trading assets	-	439	-	439	-	371	-	371
Trading derivatives	23	119,460	3,500	122,983	38	131,670	2,583	134,291
Interest rate instruments	8	71,628	2,617	74,253	19	87,663	1,826	89,508
Foreign exchange instruments	8	19,038	200	19,246	16	16,411	126	16,553
Equity and index instruments	-	21,211	239	21,450	-	19,535	424	19,959
Commodity instruments	-	5,666	42	5,708	-	5,888	60	5,948
Credit derivatives	-	1,826	398	2,224	-	2,108	137	2,245
Other forward financial instruments	7	91	4	102	3	65	10	78
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	117	21,091	2,849	24,057	151	18,782	2,636	21,569
Bonds and other debt securities	12	36	110	158	2	67	90	159
Shares and other equity securities	105	194	1,697	1,996	149	200	1,211	1,560
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	-	20,861	1,042	21,903	-	18,515	1,335	19,850
Financial assets measured using fair value option through profit or loss*	1,126	1,702	353	3,181	848	1,914	944	3,706
Bonds and other debt securities	1,126	184	-	1,310	848	197	-	1,045
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements*	-	466	353	819	-	1,175	944	2,119
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separate assets for employee benefit plans	-	1,052	-	1,052	-	542	-	542
Hedging derivatives	-	11,899	-	11,899	-	12,718	-	12,718
Interest rate instruments	-	11,677	-	11,677	-	12,452	-	12,452
Foreign exchange instruments	-	222	-	222	-	257	-	257
Equity and index instruments	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	48,738	998	290	50,026	48,045	2,130	293	50,468
Bonds and other debt securities	48,738	958	-	49,696	48,045	2,130	3	50,178
Shares and other equity securities	-	-	290	290	-	-	290	290
Loans and receivables	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value*	119,433	299,580	8,462	427,475	146,304	278,628	7,366	432,298

*Amounts restated (see Note 3.4.2)

2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018				01.01.2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading portfolio*	7,787	149,776	969	158,532	6,755	138,911	499	146,165
Amounts payable on borrowed securities	308	50,956	-	51,264	337	34,507	-	34,844
Bonds and other debt instruments sold short	6,231	-	-	6,231	5,416	-	-	5,416
Shares and other equity instruments sold short	1,248	-	-	1,248	1,002	-	-	1,002
Borrowings and securities sold under repurchase agreements*	-	97,330	969	98,299	-	103,591	499	104,090
Other trading liabilities	-	1,490	-	1,490	-	813	-	813
Trading derivatives	81	123,075	3,790	126,946	16	137,181	5,172	142,369
Interest rate instruments	6	70,986	2,843	73,835	-	88,366	3,817	92,183
Foreign exchange instruments	5	19,346	115	19,466	1	17,742	54	17,797
Equity and index instruments	-	23,103	572	23,675	-	21,844	888	22,732
Commodity instruments	-	6,041	40	6,081	-	6,048	22	6,070
Credit derivatives	-	2,484	220	2,704	-	2,171	391	2,562
Other forward financial instruments	70	1,115	-	1,185	15	1,010	-	1,025
Financial liabilities measured using fair value option through profit or loss*	265	39,408	37,932	77,605	334	40,125	39,557	80,016
Hedging derivatives	-	5,993	-	5,993	-	6,146	-	6,146
Interest rate instruments	-	5,905	-	5,905	-	6,077	-	6,077
Foreign exchange instruments	-	62	-	62	-	65	-	65
Equity and index instruments	-	26	-	26	-	4	-	4
Total financial liabilities at fair value*	8,133	318,252	42,691	369,076	7,105	322,363	45,228	374,696

* At 1 January 2018, the allocation of repo transactions between the level 2 and the level 3 of fair value was modified comparing with 31 December 2017. The repo transactions finalized by the Group can have the settlement dates much longer than the usual ones operated on the stock market. The parameters utilized to assess the fair value were revised, a part of this operations was reclassified from the level the level 2 to the level 3 (1,416 millions of euros of securities purchased under resale agreements and 1,382 million of euros of securities sold under repurchased agreements were reclassified on level 3 at 1 January 2018).

3. VARIATION IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE

	Balance at 01.01.2018	Acquisitions	Disposals / redemptions	Transfer to Level 2	Transfer from Level 2	Gains and losses	Translation differences	Change in scope and others	Balance at 31.12.2018
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>									
Trading portfolio*	910	1,276	(707)	(202)	-	116	77	-	1,470
Bonds and other debt securities	169	164	(125)	(35)	-	23	74	-	270
Shares and other equity securities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements*	740	1,112	(582)	(167)	-	93	3	-	1,199
Other trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading derivatives	2,583	101	(6)	(89)	195	639	125	(48)	3,500
Interest rate instruments	1,826	33	-	(65)	187	623	62	(49)	2,617
Foreign exchange instruments	126	16	(5)	(8)	1	22	48	-	200
Equity and index instruments	424	32	-	(16)	2	(218)	14	1	239
Commodity instruments	60	20	(1)	-	-	(37)	-	-	42
Credit derivatives	137	-	-	-	5	255	1	-	398
Other forward financial instruments	10	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	4
Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	2,636	889	(295)	(607)	34	391	71	(270)	2,849
Bonds and other debt securities	90	28	(5)	(3)	-	(1)	-	1	110
Shares and other equity securities	1,211	258	(246)	(70)	26	508	8	2	1,697
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements	1,335	603	(44)	(534)	8	(116)	63	(273)	1,042
Financial assets measured using fair value option through profit or loss*	944	-	(204)	(401)	-	10	4	-	353
Bonds and other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables and securities purchased under resale agreements*	944	-	(204)	(401)	-	10	4	-	353
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separate assets for employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity and index instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value option through other comprehensive income	293	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	290
Debt instruments	3	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-
Equity instruments	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value*	7,366	2,266	(1,213)	(1,299)	229	1,156	276	(319)	8,462

*Amounts restated (see Note 3.4.2)

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE

	Balance at 01.01.2018	Issues	Redemptions	Transfer to Level 2	Transfer from Level 2	Gains and losses	Translation differences	Change in scope and others	Balance at 31.12.2018
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>									
Trading portfolio*	499	868	(476)	(92)	-	170	-	-	969
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts payable on borrowed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and other debt instruments sold short	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares and other equity instruments sold short	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings and securities sold under repurchase agreements*	499	868	(476)	(92)	-	170	-	-	969
Other trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									-
Trading derivatives	5,172	684	(230)	(325)	654	(1,551)	156	(770)	3,790
Interest rate instruments	3,817	17	(53)	(233)	653	(716)	128	(770)	2,843
Foreign exchange instruments	54	13	-	(7)	1	54	-	-	115
Equity and index instruments	888	644	(177)	(83)	-	(727)	27	-	572
Commodity instruments	22	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	40
Credit derivatives	391	-	-	(2)	-	(170)	1	-	220
Other forward financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									-
Financial liabilities measured using fair value option through profit or loss*	39,557	17,734	(13,528)	(1,883)	198	(5,219)	1,111	(38)	37,932
									-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity and index instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									-
Total financial liabilities at fair value*	45,228	19,286	(14,234)	(2,300)	852	(6,600)	1,267	(808)	42,691

*Amounts restated (see Note 3.4.2)

4. VALUATION METHODS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE ON THE BALANCE SHEET

For financial instruments recognised at fair value on the balance sheet, fair value is determined primarily on the basis of the prices quoted in an active market. These prices can be adjusted if none are available on the balance sheet date or if the clearing value does not reflect transaction prices.

However, due notably to the varied characteristics of financial instruments traded over-the-counter on the financial markets, a large number of financial products traded by the Group does not have quoted prices in the markets.

For these products, fair value is determined using models based on valuation techniques commonly used by market participants to measure financial instruments, such as discounted future cash flows for swaps or the Black & Scholes formula for certain options, and using valuation parameters that reflect current market conditions at the balance sheet date. These valuation models are validated independently by the experts from the Market Risk Department of the Group's Risk Division.

Furthermore, the inputs used in the valuation models, whether derived from observable market data or not, are checked by the Finance Division of Market Activities, in accordance with the methodologies defined by the Market Risk Department.

If necessary, these valuations are supplemented by additional reserves (such as bid-ask spreads and liquidity) determined reasonably and appropriately after an analysis of available information.

Derivatives and security financing transactions are subject to a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) or Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA). The Group includes all clients and clearing houses in this adjustment, which also reflects the netting agreements existing for each counterparty.

The CVA is determined on the basis of the Group entity's expected positive exposure to the counterparty, the counterparty's probability of default and the amount of the loss given default. The DVA is determined symmetrically based on the negative expected exposure. These calculations are carried out over the life of the potential exposure, with a focus on the use of relevant and observable market data.

Similarly, an adjustment to take into account the costs or profits linked to the financing of these transactions (FVA, Funding Value Adjustment) is also performed.

Observable data must be: independent, available, publicly distributed, based on a narrow consensus and/or backed up by transaction prices.

For example, consensus data provided by external counterparties are considered observable if the underlying market is liquid and if the prices provided are confirmed by actual transactions. For long maturities, these consensus data are not observable. This is the case for the implied volatility used for the valuation of equity options with maturities of more than five years. However, when the residual maturity of the instrument falls below five years, its fair value becomes sensitive to observable inputs.

In the event of unusual tensions on the markets, leading to a lack of the usual reference data used to measure a financial instrument, the Risk Division may implement a new model in accordance with pertinent available data, similar to methods used by other market players.

SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES

For listed shares, fair value is taken to be the quoted price on the balance sheet date. For unlisted shares, fair value is determined depending on the type of financial instrument and according to one of the following methods:

- valuation based on a recent transaction involving the issuing company (third party buying into the issuing company's capital, appraisal by a professional valuation agent, etc.);
- valuation based on a recent transaction in the same sector as the issuing company (income multiple, asset multiple, etc.);
- proportion of net asset value held.

For unlisted securities in which the Group has significant holdings, valuations based on the above methods are supplemented by a discounted future cash flow valuation based on business plans or on valuation multiples of similar companies.

DEBT INSTRUMENTS HELD IN PORTFOLIO, ISSUES OF STRUCTURED SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

The fair value of these financial instruments is determined based on the quoted price on the balance sheet date or prices provided by brokers on the same date, when available. For unlisted financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Concerning liabilities measured at fair value, the on-balance sheet amounts include changes in the Group's issuer credit risk.

OTHER DEBTS

For listed financial instruments, fair value is taken as their closing quoted price on the balance sheet date. For unlisted financial instruments, fair value is determined by discounting future cash flows to present value at market rates (including counterparty risks, non-performance and liquidity risks).

CUSTOMER LOANS

The fair value of loans and receivables is calculated, in the absence of an actively traded market for these loans, by discounting the expected cash flows to present value at a discount rate based on interest rates prevailing on the market at the reporting date for loans with broadly similar terms and maturities. These discount rates are adjusted for borrower credit risk.

5. ESTIMATES OF MAIN UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

The following table provides the valuation of Level 3 instruments on the balance sheet and the range of values of the most significant unobservable inputs by main product type.

Cash instruments and derivatives ⁽¹⁾	Value in balance sheet		Main products	Valuation techniques used	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of inputs min & max
	Assets	Liabilities				
Equities/funds	542	26,919	Simple and complex instruments or derivatives on funds, equities or baskets of stocks	Various option models on funds, equities or baskets of stocks	Equity volatilities	[6.7%; 48.1%]
					Equity dividends	[0.0%; 20.9%]
					Correlations	[-77.5%; 98%]
					Hedge fund volatilities	[8.5%; 20.0%]
					Mutual fund volatilities	[1.5%; 42.2%]
Rates and Forex	5,794	15,512	Hybrid forex / interest rate or credit / interest rate derivatives	Hybrid forex interest rate or credit interest rate option pricing models	Correlations	[-41.1%; 85%]
			Forex derivatives	Forex option pricing models	Forex volatilities	[1.0%; 32.0%]
			Interest rate derivatives whose notional is indexed to prepayment behaviour in European collateral pools	Prepayment modelling	Constant prepayment rates	[0.0%; 45%]
			Inflation instruments and derivatives	Inflation pricing models	Correlations	[64.4%; 88.9%]
			Collateralised Debt Obligations and index tranches	Recovery and base correlation projection models	Time to default correlations	[0%; 100%]
Credit	398	220	Other credit derivatives	Credit default models	Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings	[0%; 100%]
					Time to default correlations	[0%; 100%]
					Quanto correlations	[-50%; 40%]
					Credit spreads	[0 bps; 1 000 bps]
					Commodities	Option models on commodities
Long term equity investments	1,686	-	Securities held for strategic purposes	Net Book Value / Recent transactions	Not applicable	-
TOTAL	8,462	42,691				

(1) Hybrid instruments are broken down by main unobservable inputs.

6. SENSITIVITY OF FAIR VALUE FOR LEVEL 3 INSTRUMENTS

Unobservable inputs are assessed carefully, particularly in this persistently uncertain economic environment and market. However, by their very nature, unobservable inputs inject a degree of uncertainty into the valuation of Level 3 instruments.

To quantify this, fair value sensitivity was estimated at 31 December 2018 on instruments whose valuation requires certain unobservable inputs. This estimate was based either on a “standardised” variation in unobservable inputs, calculated for each input on a net position, or on assumptions in line with the additional valuation adjustment policies for the financial instruments in question.

The “standardised” variation is :

- either the standard deviation of consensus prices (TOTEM, etc.) used to measure an input nevertheless considered as unobservable; or
- the standard deviation of historic data used to measure the input.

SENSITIVITY OF LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE TO A REASONABLE VARIATION IN UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

	31.12.2018		31.12.2017	
	Negative impact	Positive impact	Negative impact	Positive impact
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>				
Shares and other equity instruments and derivatives	(13)	96	(5)	88
Equity volatilities	0	19	0	18
Dividends	(3)	9	0	6
Correlations	(9)	62	(5)	59
Hedge Fund volatility	0	0	0	0
Mutual Fund volatility	(1)	6	0	6
Rates or Forex instruments and derivatives	(6)	58	(6)	50
Correlations between exchange rates and/or interest rates	(4)	55	(4)	45
Forex volatilities	(1)	2	(1)	2
Constant prepayment rates	0	0	0	0
Inflation / inflation correlations	(1)	1	(1)	2
Credit instruments and derivatives	(4)	14	(2)	6
Time to default correlations	(2)	4	(1)	1
Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings	0	0	0	0
Quanto correlations	(2)	10	0	4
Credit spreads	0	0	(1)	1
Commodity derivatives	0	1	0	1
Commodities correlations	0	1	0	1
Long term securities valued using internal models	NA	NA	NA	NA

It should be noted that, given the already conservative valuation levels, this sensitivity is higher for a favourable impact on results than for an unfavourable impact. Moreover, the amounts shown above illustrate the uncertainty of the valuation as of the computation date on the basis of a reasonable variation in inputs. Future variations in fair value or consequences of extreme market conditions cannot be deduced or forecast from these estimates.

7. DEFERRED MARGIN RELATED TO MAIN UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

The remaining amount to be recorded in the income statement, resulting from the difference between the transaction price and the amount determined at this date using valuation techniques, minus the amounts recorded in the income statement after initial recognition, is shown in the table below. This amount is recorded in the income statement spread over the period during which the inputs are expected to be unobservable, or as the inputs become observable.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Deferred margin at 1st January	1,281	1,142
Deferred margin on new transactions during the period	744	880
Margin recorded in the income statement during the period	(788)	(741)
<i>o/w amortisation</i>	(479)	(317)
<i>o/w switch to observable inputs</i>	(45)	(49)
<i>o/w disposed, expired or terminated</i>	(264)	(375)
Deferred margin at 31st December	1,237	1,281

NOTE 3.5 - LOANS, RECEIVABLES AND SECURITIES AT AMORTISED COST

OVERVIEW OF IFRS 9 TRANSITION (See comments on Note 1)

(In millions of euros)	Balance at 31.12.2017 IAS 39	Reclassifications					Value adjustment				Balance at 01.01.2018 IFRS 9
		of insurance activities investments	of available-for-sale financial assets	of held-to-maturity financial assets	of non-SPPI loans and receivables	of loans and receivables regarding the business model	Others	Reclassification effects	Recognition of credit risk impairment based on IFRS 9		
Securities at amortised cost	N/A	-	2,971	3,078	-	-	5,650	(100)	(7)	11,592	
Due from banks at amortised cost	60,866	(7,103)	-	-	(5)	(80)	(18)	-	(4)	53,656	
Customer loans and receivables at amortised cost	425,231	(141)	-	-	(638)	(644)	(5,580)	50	(887)	417,391	
Total	486,097	(7,244)	2,971	3,078	(643)	(724)	52	(50)	(898)	482,639	

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

(In millions of euros)	31.12.2018		01.12.2018	
	Carrying amount	o/w impairment	Carrying amount	o/w impairment
Due from banks	60,588	(32)	53,656	(29)
Customer loans	447,229	(11,435)	417,391	(13,361)
Securities	12,026	(10)	11,592	(11)
Total	519,843	(11,477)	482,639	(13,401)

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Loans, receivables and debt securities are measured at amortised cost where their contractual cash flows are consistent with basic lending arrangements (SPPI) and they are managed under a "Hold to Collect" business model.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, and their accrued or earned income is recorded in the income statement under *Interest and similar income*. Furthermore, as these financial assets are subject to impairment for credit risk, changes in expected credit losses are recorded in profit or loss under *Cost of risk* with a corresponding impairment of amortised cost under balance sheet assets. The applicable impairment rules are described in Note 3.8.

Loans issued by the Group may be subject to renegotiations for commercial reasons, where the borrowing customer is not experiencing financial difficulties or insolvency. Such efforts are undertaken for customers for which the Group agrees to renegotiate their debt in the interest of preserving or developing a business relationship, in accordance with the credit approval procedures in force and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest. Renegotiated loans are derecognised at the renegotiation date, and the new loans contractualised under the renegotiated terms and conditions replace the previous loans in the balance sheet at this same date. The new loans are subject to the SPPI test to determine how they are classified in the balance sheet. If a loan qualifies as SPPI, renegotiation fees received are included in the effective interest rate of the new instrument.

Customer loans at amortised cost include lease receivables where they are classified as finance leases.

Leases granted by the Group are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. Otherwise, they are classified as operating leases (see Note 4.2).

These finance lease receivables represent the Group's net investment in the lease, calculated as the present value of the minimum payments to be received from the lessee, plus any unguaranteed residual value, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. In the event of a subsequent reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value used to calculate the lessor's investment in the finance lease, the present value of this reduction is recognised as a loss under *Expenses from other activities* in the income statement and as a reduction of finance lease receivables on the asset side of the balance sheet.


BUSINESS MODEL "HOLD TO COLLECT"

Under this model, financial assets are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

To achieve the objective of this business model, it is not necessary for the entity to hold all the instruments until maturity. Selling assets remains consistent with a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows in the following cases:

- the financial asset is sold following an increase in the asset's credit risk; or
- the sale of the financial asset occurs close to its maturity and the proceeds from the sale are similar to the amount to be collected from the remaining contractual cash flows.

Other sales can be consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows, as well, provided they are infrequent (even if significant in value) or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate terms (even if frequent). Such other sales include sales made to manage credit concentration risk (without an increase in the asset's credit risk). The Group has set up procedures for reporting and analysing all significant projected sales of financial assets held for collecting contractual cash flows, as well as a periodic review of sales that have occurred.

	<p>Financing activities</p> <p>Within the Group, the "hold to collect" business model is mainly applied by financing activities managed by French Retail Banking, International Retail Banking and Financial Services and by Global Banking and Investor Solutions, except for the part of syndicated loans that is expected to be sold.</p>
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1. DUE FROM BANKS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Current accounts	23,958	21,066
Deposits and loans ⁽¹⁾	18,453	15,842
Securities purchased under resale agreements	18,000	16,523
Subordinated and participating loans	91	133
Related receivables	99	94
Due from banks before impairment	60,601	53,658
Credit loss impairment	(32)	(29)
Revaluation of hedged items	19	27
Net due from banks	60,588	53,656

(1) At 31 December 2018, the amount of due from banks with level 3 of impairment was EUR 51 million compared to EUR 100 million at 1 January 2018.

2. CUSTOMER LOANS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Overdrafts ⁽¹⁾	21,230	20,239
Other customer loans ⁽¹⁾	375,982	356,662
Lease financing agreements ⁽¹⁾	32,345	30,310
Securities purchased under resale agreements	26,078	21,004
Related receivables	2,692	2,183
Customer loans before impairment	458,327	430,398
Credit loss impairment	(11,435)	(13,361)
Revaluation of hedged items	337	354
Customer loans	447,229	417,391

(1) At 31 December 2018, the amount of due from banks with level 3 of impairment was EUR 17,818 million compared to EUR 20,569 million at 1 January 2018.

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER CUSTOMER LOANS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Trade notes	10,056	10,173
Short-term loans	118,978	108,005
Export loans	11,485	10,395
Equipment loans	57,253	53,983
Housing loans	126,160	124,324
Loans secured by notes and securities	92	89
Other loans	51,958	49,693
Other customer loans	375,982	356,662

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEASE FINANCING AND SIMILAR AGREEMENTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Gross investments	34,562	32,714
less than one year	8,243	8,525
1-5 years	20,847	18,784
more than five years	5,472	5,405
Present value of minimum payments receivable	30,233	28,827
less than one year	7,576	7,942
1-5 years	18,291	16,852
more than five years	4,366	4,033
Unearned financial income	2,217	2,403
Unguaranteed residual values receivable by the lessor	2,112	1,484

3. SECURITIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Government securities	5,826	5,623
Negotiable certificates, bonds and other debt securities	6,106	5,851
Related receivables	79	109
Securities before impairment	12,011	11,583
Impairment	(10)	(11)
Revaluation of hedged items	25	20
Securities	12,026	11,592

NOTE 3.6 - DEBTS

Note: The balance sheet value of financial liabilities at amortised cost was not impacted by the first-time application of IFRS 9.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Debts include non-derivative financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

They are recognised in the balance sheet according to the type of instrument and counterparty, under *Due to banks, Customer deposits, Debt securities issued or Subordinated debt*.

Subordinated debts are all dated or undated borrowings, whether or not in the form of debt securities, which in the event of the liquidation of the borrowing company may only be redeemed after all other creditors have been paid.

Debts are initially recognised at cost, measured as the fair value of the amount borrowed net of transaction fees. These liabilities are measured at period-end at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. As a result, issue or redemption premiums on bonds are amortised over the lifetime of the instruments concerned. Accrued or paid expenses are recorded in profit or loss under *Interest and similar expense*.

Mortgage savings accounts and plans are recorded under *Customer deposits – Regulated savings accounts*. A provision may be recorded in respect of CEL mortgage savings accounts and PEL mortgage savings plans (see Note 8.3).

1. DUE TO BANKS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Demand deposits and current accounts	13,875	11,686
Overnight deposits and borrowings and others	2,248	2,145
Term deposits	72,965	68,265
Related payables	130	127
Revaluation of hedged items	129	147
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	5,359	6,251
Total	94,706	88,621

2. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Regulated savings accounts	93,230	92,023
<i>Demand</i>	68,082	66,515
<i>Term</i>	25,148	25,508
Other demand deposits ⁽¹⁾	222,642	216,102
Other term deposits ⁽¹⁾	82,932	85,454
Related payables	387	381
Revaluation of hedged items	219	268
Total customer deposits	399,410	394,228
Securities sold to customers under repurchase agreements	17,408	16,405
Total	416,818	410,633

(1) Including deposits linked to governments and central administrations.

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER DEMAND DEPOSITS BY CUSTOMER TYPE


<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Professionals and corporates	98,459	97,930
Individual customers	72,372	69,591
Financial customers	38,413	36,261
Others ⁽¹⁾	13,398	12,320
Total	222,642	216,102

(1) Including deposits linked to governments and central administrations.

3. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Term savings certificates	474	515
Bond borrowings	24,381	22,470
Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments	89,913	78,485
Related payables	804	770
Revaluation of hedged items	767	995
Total	116,339	103,235
<i>o/w floating-rate securities</i>	39,121	30,762

NOTE 3.7 - INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

 <p>MAKING IT SIMPLE</p>	<p>Interest is compensation for a financial service, consisting in a lender making a certain amount of cash available to a borrower for an agreed period of time. Such compensated financing arrangements can be loans, deposits or securities (bonds, negotiable debt securities...).</p> <p>This compensation is a consideration for the time value of money, and additionally for credit risk, liquidity risk and administrative costs, all borne by the lender for the duration of the financing agreement. The interest can also include a margin used by the lending bank to remunerate equity instruments (such as ordinary shares) that are required by prudential regulation to be issued in relation to the amount of financing granted, so as to guarantee its own solvency.</p> <p>Interest is recognised as expense or income over the life of the financing service granted or received, proportionally to the principal amount outstanding.</p>
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ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Interest income and expense are recorded in the income statement under *Interest and similar income* and *Interest and similar expense* for all financial instruments measured using the effective interest method (instruments at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income) and for all financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss and interest rate risk hedging derivatives for the portion of income or expenses representative of the effective interest rate.

The effective interest rate is taken to be the rate used to net discount future cash inflows and outflows over the expected life of the instrument in order to establish the net book value of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of this rate considers the future cash flows estimated on the basis of the contractual provisions of the financial instrument without taking account of possible future credit losses and also includes commissions paid or received between the parties where these may be assimilated to interest, directly linked transaction costs, and all types of premiums and discounts.

Where a financial asset is classified in Stage 3 for impairment, subsequent interest income is recognised in profit or loss by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset with an offsetting entry equal to the outstanding financial asset before impairment.

Moreover, except for those related to employee benefits, provisions recognised as balance sheet liabilities generate interest expenses that are calculated using the same risk-free interest rate as that used to discount the expected outflow of resources.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018 ⁽¹⁾			2017		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Financial instruments at amortised cost	14,030	(7,021)	7,009	13,830	(8,829)	5,001
<i>Central banks</i>	575	(151)	424	389	(217)	172
<i>Bonds and other debt securities</i>	257	(1,931)	(1,674)		(1,902)	(1,902)
<i>Due from/to banks⁽²⁾</i>	1,077	(1,354)	(277)	1,219	(1,158)	61
<i>Customer loans and deposits⁽³⁾</i>	11,435	(2,889)	8,546	11,698	(4,847)	6,851
<i>Subordinated debt</i>	-	(542)	(542)	-	(581)	(581)
<i>Securities lending/borrowing</i>	7	(5)	2	14	(20)	(6)
<i>Repo transactions</i>	679	(149)	530	510	(104)	406
Hedging derivatives	6,358	(4,638)	1,720	6,164	(4,434)	1,730
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	622	-	622			
Available-for-sale financial assets				2,424	-	2,424
Held-to-maturity financial assets				141	-	141
Lease financing agreements	1,126	-	1,126	1,120	-	1,120
<i>Real estate lease financing agreements</i>	194	-	194	199	-	199
<i>Non-real estate lease financing agreements</i>	932	-	932	921	-	921
Subtotal interest income/expense on financial instruments using the effective interest method	22,136	(11,659)	10,477			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	542	-	542			
Total Interest income and expense	22,678	(11,659)	11,019	23,679	(13,263)	10,416
<i>o/w interest income from impaired financial assets</i>	357	-	-	519	-	-

(1) As from 2018, income and expense for the Group's insurance business are presented on a separate line of the income statement entitled "Net income of insurance companies" (see Note 1, paragraph 4).

(2) In 2016, the European Central Bank (ECB) initiated a programme of Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO) whereby participating banks' interest rates are linked to their lending performance. Banks whose stock of loans increased by at least 2.5 % over the benchmark period (January 2016 – January 2018) will enjoy lower interest rates over the entire term of the operation, the rate in question being equal to the Eurosystem's deposit facility rate. During the second quarter of 2018, having ascertained that the lending targets were met, the ECB notified the eligible banks that the reduced interest rate would apply. For Societe Generale group, this rate reduction has led to an adjustment of the accounting value of its debt to the ECB and to the recognition of a profit equal to the difference between the discounted value (computed at the initial interest rate) of the updated contractual cash-flows following the rate reduction and the accounting value of the debt prior to the rate change. This profit amounts to EUR 60 million and is recorded under Interest income in the income statement.


(3) In 2017, Interests expenses on customer loans and deposit included EUR -2,496 million for profit-sharing for insurance policy holders.

These interest expenses include the refinancing cost of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which results are classified in net gains or losses on these instruments. Given that income and expenses booked in the income statement are classified by type of instrument rather than by purpose, the net income generated by activities in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss must be assessed as a whole.

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER CUSTOMER LOANS INCOME

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Trade notes	479	410
Other customer loans	9,773	10,037
<i>Short-term loans</i>	4,153	3,996
<i>Export loans</i>	321	267
<i>Equipment loans</i>	1,396	1,740
<i>Housing loans</i>	3,182	3,278
<i>Other customer loans</i>	721	756
Overdrafts	835	744
Doubtful outstandings (stage 3)	348	507
Total	11,435	11,698

NOTE 3.8 - IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS

 <p>MAKING IT SIMPLE</p>	<p>Some financial assets (loans, debt securities) involve credit risk which exposes the Group to a potential loss if the counterparty or the securities issuer were to be unable to respect their financial commitments. To bear this risk, a portion of the contractual interest received by the bank on those assets, called credit margin, compensate it.</p> <p>This potential loss, or expected credit loss, is recognised in profit or loss without waiting the occurrence of a default event on a specific counterparty.</p> <p>For loans, receivables and debt securities measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the expected credit loss, as assessed by the Group, is recognised in profit or loss together with interest income. On balance sheet, this potential loss is recognised as an impairment that reduces the carrying amount of assets measured at amortised cost. Impairment are written-back in case of a subsequent decrease of credit risk.</p> <p>Potential losses recognised in profit or loss represent initially the credit losses expected by the Group over the year to come. Subsequently, the amount is increased by the expected loss at maturity of the instrument in case of significant increase of risk. The losses are then reassessed if the counterparty or issuer of the security is in default.</p> <p>For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (including instruments hold by global markets activities), their fair value includes already the expected credit loss, as assessed by the market participant, on the residual lifetime of the instrument.</p>
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ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

RECOGNITION OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

Debt instruments classified as financial assets at amortised cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, operating lease receivables, customer receivables and income to be received included amongst *Other assets*, as well as loan commitments granted and guarantee commitments issued, are systematically subject to impairment or provisions for expected credit losses. These impairments and provisions are recognised as the loans are granted, the commitments undertaken, or the debt securities purchased, without waiting for the occurrence of an objective evidence of impairment.

To determine the amount of impairment or provision to be recorded at each reporting date, these exposures are split among three categories based on the increase in credit risk observed since initial recognition. An impairment or provision shall be recognised for the exposures in each category as follows:

Observed deterioration in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset



Credit risk category	Stage 1 Performing assets	Stage 2 Under-performing or downgraded assets	Stage 3 Credit-impaired or defaulted assets
Transfer criteria	Initial recognition of the instrument in stage 1 ⇒ <i>Maintained if the credit risk has not increased significantly</i>	Credit risk on the instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition / 30 days past due	Evidence that the instrument has become credit-impaired / 90 days past due
Measurement of credit risk	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses
Interest income recognition basis	Gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment	Gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment	Net carrying amount of the asset after impairment

EXPOSURES CLASSIFIED IN STAGE 1

At the initial recognition date, the exposures are systematically classified in Stage 1, unless they are purchased or originated credit-impaired instruments.

EXPOSURES CLASSIFIED IN STAGE 2

To identify Stage 2 exposures, the significant increase in credit risk is assessed by the Group using all available past and forward-looking data (behavioral scores, loan to value indicators, macroeconomic forecast scenarios, etc.). This assessment of changes in credit risk takes account of the following three criteria's:

- The counterparty's credit rating

The Group analyses changes in the counterparty's credit rating, as well as any changes in its operating sector, in macroeconomic conditions and in the behaviors of the counterparty that may, above and beyond the review of the credit rating, be a sign of deteriorating credit risk.

If, after a review, a counterparty is deemed "sensitive" (notion of watch list), all contracts between the Group and this counterparty are transferred into Stage 2 and the related impairment and provisions are increased up to the lifetime expected credit losses. Once a counterparty has been placed on a watch list, all new transactions originated with that counterparty are recorded in Stage 1.

- The magnitude of the change in a counterparty's credit rating

This magnitude is assessed from contract to contract, from the date of their initial recognition to the balance sheet date.

To determine whether a deterioration or improvement in the credit rating between the date of initial recognition and the balance sheet date is significant enough to prompt a change in the impairment Stage, thresholds are set once a year by the Risk Division. These transfer thresholds between Stage 1 and Stage 2 are determined for each homogenous portfolio of contracts (notion of risk segment) and are calculated based on the probability-of-default curves for each (thus, the threshold is different depending on whether it is a Sovereign portfolio or a Large Corporates portfolio, for instance). The thresholds are therefore differentiated based on the one-year probability of default curves; this assumes there is no distortion with respect to any comparison made with the lifetime probability-of-default curves.

- The existence of payments more than 30 days past due

There is a rebuttable presumption of a significant deterioration in credit risk when a payment on an asset is more than 30 days past due.

Once any one of these three criteria is met, the instrument is transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2, and the related impairments or provisions are adjusted accordingly.

The first two criteria are symmetrical: a sufficient improvement in the credit rating, or removal from the watch list of sensitive counterparties, results in a return to Stage 1.

EXPOSURES CLASSIFIED IN STAGE 3

To identify Stage 3 exposures (doubtful exposures), the Group determines whether there is an objective evidence of impairment (default event):

- a significant deterioration in the counterparty's financial situation creates a strong probability that it will not be able to meet all of its commitments and thus represents a risk of loss for the Group;
- concessions are granted to the clauses of the loan agreement, in light of the borrower's financial difficulties, that would not have been granted in other circumstances;
- payments more than 90 days past due (with the exception of restructured loans during the probation period, which are deemed subject to impairment as of the first missed payment), whether or not a collection procedure is instigated;
- or, even in the absence of missed payments, the existence of probable credit risk or litigious proceedings (bankruptcy, court-ordered settlement or compulsory liquidation).

The Group applies the impairment contagion principle to all of the defaulting counterparty's exposures. When a debtor belongs to a group, the impairment contagion principle may also be applied to all of the group's exposures.

In the case of a return in Stage 2, the exposures are kept in Stage 2 during a probation period before assessing whether they could be transferred in Stage 1. This probation period in Stage 2 is from six months to two years according to the nature of the risk portfolio to which the exposures belong.

PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT-IMPAIRED EXPOSURES

Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets are subject to a specific accounting treatment. This treatment leads to recognize into the income statement any subsequent improvement or deterioration in the expected cash flows of the instrument, discounted at the effective interest rate of the instrument after adjustment for credit risk.

MEASUREMENT OF DEPRECIATION AND PROVISION

Stage 1 exposures are impaired for the amount of credit losses that the Group expects to incur within 12 months (12-month expected credit losses), based on past data and the current situation. Accordingly, the amount of impairment is the difference between the gross carrying amount of the asset and the present value of future cash flows deemed to be recoverable, taking into account the impact of collateral called up or liable to be called up and the probability of a default event occurring within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 and 3 exposures are impaired for the amount of credit losses that the Group expects to incur over the life of the exposures (lifetime expected credit losses), taking into consideration past data, the present situation and reasonable forecast changes in economic conditions, and relevant macroeconomic factors through to maturity. Accordingly, the amount of impairment is the difference between the gross carrying amount of the asset and the present value of future cash flows deemed to be recoverable, taking into account the impact of collateral called up or liable to be called up and the probability of a default event occurring through to the instrument's maturity.

Irrespective of the Stage in which the exposures are classified, cash flows are discounted using the initial effective interest rate of the financial asset. The amount of impairment is included in the net carrying amount of the credit impaired financial asset. Impairment allocations/reversals are recorded in profit or loss under *Cost of risk*.

For operating leases and trade receivables, the Group uses the “simplified” approach, under which impairments are calculated as lifetime expected credit losses since their initial recognition, regardless of any subsequent changes in the counterparty’s credit risk.

RESTRUCTURED LOANS

Loans issued or acquired by the Group may be restructured due to financial difficulties. This takes the shape of a contractual modification of the initial terms of the loan (e.g. lower interest rates, rescheduled loan payments, partial debt forgiveness, or additional collateral). This adjustment of the contractual terms is strictly linked to the borrower’s financial difficulties and/or insolvency (whether they have already become insolvent or are certain to do so if the loan is not restructured).

Where they still pass the SPPI test, restructured loans are still recognized in the balance sheet and their amortised cost before credit risk allowance is adjusted for a discount representing the restructuring loss. This discount is equal to the negative difference between the present value of the new contractual cash flows resulting from the restructuring of the loan and the amortised cost before credit risk allowance less any partial debt forgiveness; it is booked to *Cost of risk* in the income statement. As a result, the amount of interest income subsequently recognised into income are still computed using the initial effective interest rate of the loan.

Post-restructuring, these financial assets are systematically classified in Stage 3 for impairment (credit-impaired exposures), as the borrowers are deemed to be in default. Stage 3 classification is maintained for at least one year, or longer if the Group is uncertain that the borrowers will be able to meet their commitments. Once the loan is no longer classified in Stage 3, the assessment of the significant increase of credit risk will be performed by comparing the credit risk level at the closing date and the level at the initial recognition date of the loan before restructuring.

Where they no longer pass the SPPI test, restructured loans are derecognised and replaced by new loans recognized according to the restructured terms and conditions. These new loans are then classified as *Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss*.

Restructured loans do not include loans and receivables subject to commercial renegotiations that are loans to customers for which the Group has agreed to renegotiate the debt with the aim of maintaining or developing a commercial relationship, in accordance with the credit approval procedures in force and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest.

RECONCILIATION OF IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS BETWEEN IAS 39 AND IFRS 9

The impacts of the IFRS 9 transition on impairments and loss provisions for credit risk are presented in Note 1.

OVERVIEW OF IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	15
Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost	11,673	13,649
<i>Loans and receivables at amortized costs</i>	11,477	13,401
<i>Other assets at amortized costs ⁽¹⁾</i>	196	248
Total impairment of financial assets	11,684	13,664
Provisions on Financing commitments	252	281
Provisions on Guarantee commitments	386	402
Total credit risk provisions	638	683

(1) o/w EUR 131 million of impairments on operating lease receivables as at 31 December 2018, measured using the simplified approach (vs. EUR 132 million as at 1 January 2018); those receivables are presented among miscellaneous receivables (see Note 4.4).

1. IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS IMPAIRMENT

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Amounts at 01.01.2018	Allocations	Write- backs available	Net allocations	Write- backs used	Currency and scope effects	Amounts at 31.12.2018
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Impairment on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	5	3	(3)	-	-	(2)	3
Impairment on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	10	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	8
Total	15	3	(3)	-	(1)	(3)	11
Financial assets at amortised cost							
Impairment on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	992	662	(672)	(10)	-	(95)	887
Impairment on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	1,244	898	(1,034)	(136)	-	(70)	1,038
Impairment on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	11,413	4,269	(3,153)	1,116	(2,130)	(651)	9,748
Total	13,649	5,829	(4,859)	970	(2,130)	(816)	11,673
o/w Lease financing and similar agreements							
Impairment on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	80	40	(37)	3	-	-	83
Impairment of under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	101	61	(64)	(3)	-	-	98
Impairment of doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	661	251	(198)	53	(116)	(12)	586
Total	842	352	(299)	53	(116)	(12)	767

VARIATION OF IMPAIRMENT ACCORDING TO CHANGES IN THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Amounts at 01.01.2018	Production & Acquisition	Derecognition (among which write-offs) and repayments	Transfer between stages of impairment	Other variations	Amounts at 31.12.2018
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Impairment on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	5	2			(4)	3
Impairment on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)						-
Impairment on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	10				(2)	8
Total	15	2	-	-	(6)	11
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Impairment on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	992	408	(420)	(142)	49	887
Impairment of under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	1,244	277	(442)	126	(167)	1,038
Impairment on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	11,413	375	(2,661)	368	253	9,748
Total	13,649	1,060	(3,523)	352	135	11,673
Of which lease financing and similar agreements						
Impairment on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	80	28	(20)	(10)	5	83
Impairment on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	101	15	(32)	13	1	98
Impairment on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	661	10	(263)	14	164	586
Total	842	53	(315)	17	170	767

Impairment decreased by EUR 2 billion in 2018 mainly on corporate and retail customers doubtful outstandings (stage 3). This decrease is linked to the Group's strategy to reduce its defaulted exposures highly covered by impairment.

2. PROVISIONS

BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Amounts at 01.01.2018	Allocations	Write-backs available	Net impairment losses	Currency and scope effects	Amounts at 31.12.2018
Financing commitments						
Provisions on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	117	83	(100)	(17)	(2)	98
Provisions on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	107	93	(82)	11	1	119
Provisions on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	57	76	(152)	(76)	54	35
Total	281	252	(334)	(82)	53	252
Guarantee commitments						
Provisions on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	52	37	(38)	(1)	(4)	47
Provisions on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	61	68	(79)	(11)	18	68
Provisions on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	289	131	(96)	35	(53)	271
Total	402	236	(213)	23	(39)	386

VARIATIONS OF PROVISIONS ACCORDING TO CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Amounts at 01.01.2018	Production	Derecognition	Transfer between stages of impairment	Other variations	Amounts at 31.12.2018
Financing commitments						
Provisions on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	117	43	(55)	(10)	3	98
Provisions on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	107	28	(34)	20	(2)	119
Provisions on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	57	1	(19)	(2)	(2)	35
Total	281	72	(108)	8	(1)	252
Guarantee commitments						
Provisions on performing outstandings (Stage 1)	52	14	(14)	(5)		47
Provisions on under-performing outstandings (Stage 2)	61	11	(6)	6	(4)	68
Provisions on doubtful outstandings (Stage 3)	289	4	(39)	15	2	271
Total	402	29	(59)	16	(2)	386

3. COST OF RISK

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Cost of risk only includes net allocations to impairments losses allowances for credit risk, losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on amortised receivables.

The Group proceeds to a write off of irrecoverable loans and a reversal of impairment in *Cost of risk* when a debt is waived or when there are no longer any hopes of future recovery. The lack of future hopes of recovery is documented when a relevant authority issues a certificate as proof that the debt is uncollectible or when strong circumstantial evidences are identified (years in default, provisions at 100%, lack of recent recoveries, specificities of the case). According to this policy, the Group doesn't proceed to partial write off of its bad loans.

However, a write-off in accounting terms does not imply debt forgiveness in the legal sense as recovery actions on cash due by the counterparty are pursued particularly if the latter's fortune improve. In case of recoveries on an exposure previously written-off, such recoveries are recognised as *Amounts recovered on bad loans* on the year of collection.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Credit risk	(1,005)	(918)
Net allocation to impairment losses	(970)	(1,034)
<i>On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	-	
<i>On financial assets at amortised cost</i>	(970)	
Net allocations to provisions	59	9
<i>On financing commitments</i>	82	
<i>On guarantee commitments</i>	(23)	
Losses not covered on irrecoverable loans	(263)	(151)
Amounts recovered on irrecoverable loans	169	258
Other risks		(431)
Total	(1,005)	(1,349)

(1) As from 2018, *Cost of risk* only includes profit or loss items related to the recognition of credit risk, within the meaning of IFRS 9, including the share related to investments of insurance companies (changes in loss allowances and impairments covering credit losses, losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on previously impaired loans). As a result, changes in provisions for disputes that were previously recorded under *Cost of risk* now impact, depending on the type of dispute, *Personnel expenses*, *Other administrative expenses*, *Interes and similar income*, *Interest and similar expense* or *Income tax*.

NOTE 3.9 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

DEFINITION OF FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In the absence of observable prices for identical assets or liabilities, the fair value of financial instruments is determined using another measurement technique that maximises the use of observable market inputs based on assumptions that market operators would use to set the price of the instrument in question.

For financial instruments that are not recognised at fair value on the balance sheet, the figures disclosed in this note and broken down according to the fair value hierarchy as described in Note 3.4, should not be taken as an estimate of the amount that would be realised if all such financial instruments were to be settled immediately.

The fair value of financial instruments includes accrued interest as applicable.

1. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	31.12.2018				
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>					
Due from banks	60,588	60,674	-	43,844	16,830
Customer loans	447,229	451,366	-	187,421	263,945
Securities	12,026	12,113	4,007	7,312	794
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	519,843	524,153	4,007	238,577	281,569

2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	31.12.2018				
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>					
Due to banks	94,706	94,564	244	90,037	4,283
Customer deposits	416,818	417,019	-	406,699	10,320
Debt securities issued	116,339	116,336	22,028	93,564	744
Subordinated debt	13,314	13,316	-	13,316	-
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	641,177	641,235	22,272	603,616	15,347

3. VALUATION METHODS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

LOANS, RECEIVABLES AND LEASE FINANCING AGREEMENTS

The fair value of loans, receivables and lease financing transactions for large corporates and banks is calculated, in the absence of an actively traded market for these loans, by discounting expected cash flows to present value based on the market rates (the benchmark maturity yield published by the Banque de France and the zero-coupon yield) prevailing on the balance sheet date for loans with broadly similar terms and maturities. These discount rates are adjusted for borrower credit risk.

The fair value of loans, receivables and lease financing transactions for retail banking customers, essentially comprised of individuals and small or medium-sized companies, is determined, in the absence of an actively traded market for these loans, by discounting the associated expected cash flows to present value at the market rates prevailing on the balance sheet date for similar types of loans and similar maturities.

For all floating-rate loans, receivables and lease financing transactions and fixed-rate loans with an initial maturity of less than or equal to one year, fair value is taken to be the same as book value net of impairment, assuming there has been no significant change in credit spreads on the counterparties in question since they were recognised in the balance sheet.

DEBTS

The fair value of debts, in the absence of an actively traded market for these liabilities, is taken to be the same as the value of future cash flows discounted to present value at the market rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. When the debt is a listed instrument, its fair value is its market value.

When the debt is a listed instrument, its fair value is its market value.

For floating-rate deposits, demand deposits and borrowings with an initial maturity of less than or equal to one year, fair value is taken to be the same as book value. Similarly, the individual fair value of demand deposit accounts is equal to their book value.

SECURITIES

Provided that the security is an instrument traded on an active market, its fair value is equal to the market price.

If no active market exists, the fair value of the securities is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows from the asset at the market rate on the balance sheet date. For variable-rate securities, and fixed-rate securities with an agreed duration of up to one year, the fair value is assumed to be the carrying amount minus impairments provided there have been no significant fluctuations in credit spreads involving the counterparties concerned since they were recorded on the balance sheet.

NOTE 3.10 - COMMITMENTS AND ASSETS PLEDGED AND RECEIVED AS SECURITIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

LOAN COMMITMENTS

Loan commitments that are not considered as financial derivatives or that are not measured at fair value through profit and loss for trading purpose are initially recognised at fair value. Thereafter, they are provisioned as necessary in accordance with the accounting principles for *Impairment and provisions* (see Note 3.8).

GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

When considered as non-derivative financial instruments, financial guarantees issued by the Group are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. Thereafter, they are measured at either the amount of the obligation or the amount initially recognised (whichever is higher) less, when appropriate, the cumulative amortisation of a guarantee commission. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, a provision for financial guarantees given is recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet (see Note 3.8).

SECURITIES COMMITMENTS

Securities bought and sold, which are booked to *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*, *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* and *Financial assets at amortised cost* are recognised on the balance sheet at the settlement-delivery date. Between the trade date and the settlement-delivery date, securities receivable or deliverable are not recognized on the balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of securities measured at fair value through profit or loss and securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income between the trade date and the settlement-delivery date are booked to profit or loss or equity, depending on the accounting classification of the securities in question.

The amounts of commitments and assets pledged and received as securities was not impacted by the first application of IFRS 9.

1. COMMITMENTS

COMMITMENTS GRANTED

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Loan commitments		
To banks	19,174	21,983
To customers	199,663	180,004
<i>Issuance facilities</i>	-	-
<i>Confirmed credit lines</i>	181,015	168,874
<i>Others</i>	18,648	11,130
Guarantee commitments		
On behalf of banks	5,020	6,641
On behalf of customers ⁽¹⁾	57,251	61,024
Securities commitments		
Securities to be delivered	38,066	25,711

(1) Including capital and performance guarantees given to the holders of UCITS managed by entities of the Group.

COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Loan commitments		
From banks	62,447	52,222
Guarantee commitments		
From banks	104,845	91,742
Other commitments ⁽¹⁾	136,702	126,409
Securities commitments		
Securities to be received	41,857	26,958

(1) Including guarantees granted by government and official agencies and other guarantees granted by customers for EUR 72,768 million at 31 December 2018 versus EUR 62,394 million at 31 December 2017.

2. FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED AND RECEIVED AS SECURITY

FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Book value of assets pledged as security for liabilities ⁽¹⁾	348,262	316,565
Book value of assets pledged as security for transactions in financial instruments ⁽²⁾	55,957	45,291
Book value of assets pledged as security for off-balance sheet commitments	2,117	2,515
Total	406,336	364,371

(1) Assets pledged as security for liabilities mainly include loans given as guarantees for liabilities (guarantees notably provided to the central banks).

(2) Assets pledged as security for transactions in financial instruments mainly include security deposit.

FINANCIAL ASSETS RECEIVED AS SECURITY AND AVAILABLE FOR THE ENTITY

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Fair value of securities purchased under resale agreements	129,628	138,956

The Group generally purchases securities under resale agreements under normal market terms and conditions. It may re-use the securities received under resale agreement by selling them outright, selling them under repurchase agreements or pledging them as security, provided that it returns these or equivalent securities to the counterparty to the resale agreement at its term.

Securities purchased under resale agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet. Their fair value, as shown above, includes securities sold or pledged as collateral.

NOTE 3.11 - TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised include securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements as well as certain loans transferred to consolidated securitisation vehicles.

The tables below show securities lending and repurchase agreements that only concern securities recognised on the asset side of the balance sheet.

Securities involved in a repurchase agreement or securities lending transaction are held in their original position on the asset side of the Group's balance sheet. For repurchase agreements, the obligation to return the amounts deposited is recorded under *Liabilities* on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, with the exception of transactions initiated under trading activities, which are recorded under *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*.

Securities involved in a reverse repurchase agreement or securities borrowing transaction are not recorded in the Group's balance sheet. For securities received under a reverse repurchase agreement, the right to recover the amounts delivered by the Group is recorded under *Customer Loans and receivables or Due from banks* on the asset side of the balance sheet, with the exception of transactions initiated under trading activities, which are recorded under *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*. In the case of a subsequent sale of the borrowed securities, a debt due to the lender of those securities is recognised on the Group balance sheet amongst *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*.

Securities lending and securities borrowing transactions that are fully matched by cash are assimilated to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and are recorded and recognised as such in the balance sheet.

With securities lending and repurchase agreements, the Group remains exposed to issuer default (credit risk) and to increases or decreases of securities value (market risk). The underlying securities cannot simultaneously be used as collateral in other transactions.

1. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT DERECOGNISED

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	31.12.2018	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>		
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	19,515	15,371
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,903	9,743
Total	31,418	25,114

SECURITIES LENDING

	31.12.2018	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>		
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	11,347	51
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	368	-
Total	11,715	51

SECURITISATION ASSETS FOR WHICH THE COUNTERPARTIES TO THE ASSOCIATED LIABILITIES HAVE RECOURSE ONLY TO THE TRANSFERRED ASSETS

Customers loans <i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Carrying amount of transferred assets	1,249	904
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	1,086	798
Fair value of transferred assets (A)	1,253	908
Fair value of associated liabilities (B)	1,090	801
Net position (A)-(B)	163	107

The Group remains exposed to the majority of the risks and rewards associated with these receivables; furthermore, these receivables may not be used as collateral or sold outright as part of another transaction.

2. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS PARTIALLY OR FULLY DERECOGNISED

At 31 December 2018, the Group carried out no material transactions resulting in the partial or full derecognition of financial assets leaving the Group with a continuous involvement in said assets.

NOTE 3.12 - OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognised amounts must be enforceable in all circumstances, in both the normal course of business and in the event of default of one of the counterparties. In this respect, the Group recognises in its balance sheet the net amount of derivative financial instruments traded with certain clearing houses where they achieve net settlement through a daily cash margining process, or where their gross settlement system has features that eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk, and that process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle.

The following tables present the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities set off on the Group's consolidated balance sheet. The gross outstanding amounts of these financial assets and financial liabilities are matched with the consolidated outstanding amounts presented in the balance sheet (net balance sheet amounts), after indicating the amounts set off on the balance sheet for these various instruments (amounts offset) and aggregating them with the outstanding amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities not subject to a Master Netting Agreement or similar agreement (amounts of assets and liabilities not eligible for offsetting).

These tables also indicate the amounts which may be offset, as they are subject to a Master Netting Agreement or similar agreement, but whose characteristics make them ineligible for offsetting in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS. This information is provided in comparison with the accounting treatment applied under US GAAP. This affects in particular financial instruments that may only be offset in the event of the default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the counterparties, as well as instruments pledged by cash or securities collateral. These mainly include over-the-counter interest rate options, interest rate swaps and securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements.

Net positions resulting from these various offsettings are not intended to represent the Group's actual exposure to counterparty risk through these financial instruments, insofar as counterparty risk management uses other risk mitigation strategies in addition to netting and collateral agreements.

1. AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS

	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet			Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾				
	Amount of assets not subject to offsetting	Gross amount	Amount offset	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral received	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>								
Derivative financial instruments (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	25,601	166,618	(57,337)	134,882	(81,559)	(13,720)	(31)	39,572
Securities lent (see Notes 3.1 and 3.3)	9,367	3,527	-	12,894	(1,745)	(2)	(732)	10,415
Securities purchased under resale agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.5)	46,526	224,992	(97,812)	173,706	(21,581)	(304)	(51,925)	99,896
Guarantee deposits pledged (see Note 4.4)	33,099	13,595	-	46,694	-	(13,595)	-	33,099
Other assets not subject to offsetting	941,252	-	-	941,252	-	-	-	941,252
Total assets	1,055,845	408,732	(155,149)	1,309,428	(104,885)	(27,621)	(52,688)	1,124,234

LIABILITIES

	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet			Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾				
	Amount of liabilities not subject to offsetting	Gross amount	Amount offset	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral pledged	Financial instruments pledged as collateral	Net amount
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>								
Derivative financial instruments (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	27,918	162,357	(57,337)	132,938	(81,559)	(13,595)	-	37,784
Amount payable on borrowed securities (see Note 3.1)	33,731	17,533	-	51,264	(1,745)	-	-	49,519
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.6)	45,391	174,062	(97,812)	121,641	(21,581)	-	(22,956)	77,104
Guarantee deposits received (See Note 4.4)	29,417	14,026	-	43,443	-	(14,026)	-	29,417
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	894,333	-	-	894,333	-	-	-	894,333
Total liabilities	1,030,790	367,978	(155,149)	1,243,619	(104,885)	(27,621)	(22,956)	1,088,157

(1) Fair value of financial instruments and collateral, capped at the net book value of the balance sheet exposure, so as to avoid any over-collateralisation effect.

2. AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

ASSETS

	Amount of assets not subject to offsetting	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet		Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾			Net amount
		Gross amount	Amount offset		Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral received	Financial instruments received as collateral	
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>								
Derivative financial instruments (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	30,291	182,376	(64,576)	148,091	(93,223)	(13,429)	(1)	41,438
Securities lent (see Notes 3.1 and 3.3)	2,534	13,782	-	16,316	(12,028)	-	-	4,288
Securities purchased under resale agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.5)	41,458	168,163	(70,659)	138,962	(34,145)	(204)	(51,164)	53,449
Guarantee deposits pledged (see Note 4.4)	28,650	12,334	-	40,984	-	(12,334)	-	28,650
Other assets not subject to offsetting	930,775	-	-	930,775	-	-	-	930,775
Total assets	1,033,708	376,655	(135,235)	1,275,128	(139,396)	(25,967)	(51,165)	1,058,600

LIABILITIES

	Amount of liabilities not subject to offsetting*	Impact of offsetting on the balance sheet		Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾			Net amount
		Gross amount	Amount offset		Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet	Cash collateral pledged	Financial instruments pledged as collateral	
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>								
Derivative financial instruments (see Notes 3.1 and 3.2)	31,915	181,935	(64,576)	149,274	(93,223)	(12,334)	-	43,717
Amount payable on borrowed securities (see Note 3.1)	17,486	17,358	-	34,844	(12,028)	-	-	22,816
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (see Notes 3.1 and 3.6)	50,646	148,406	(70,659)	128,393	(34,145)	-	(17,620)	76,628
Guarantee deposits received (See Note 4.4)	25,484	13,633	-	39,117	-	(13,633)	-	25,484
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	859,463	-	-	859,463	-	-	-	859,463
Total liabilities	984,994	361,332	(135,235)	1,211,091	(139,396)	(25,967)	(17,620)	1,028,108

(1) Fair value of financial instruments and collateral, capped at the net book value of the balance sheet exposure, so as to avoid any over-collateralisation effect.

NOTE 3.13 - CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 years	31.12.2018
Due to central banks	5,721	-	-	-	5,721
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	310,193	22,209	13,699	16,982	363,083
Due to banks	26,897	26,560	20,135	21,114	94,706
Customer deposits	337,374	36,027	22,013	21,404	416,818
Debt securities issued	26,034	25,017	37,348	27,940	116,339
Subordinated debt	355	2	52	12,905	13,314
Other liabilities	66,231	2,087	5,281	3,030	76,629
Total liabilities	772,805	111,902	98,528	103,375	1,086,610
Loan commitments granted	84,953	19,941	74,835	39,108	218,837
Guarantee commitments granted	24,164	10,472	9,496	18,139	62,271
Total commitments granted	109,117	30,413	84,331	57,247	281,108

The flows presented in this note are based on contractual maturities. However, for certain elements of the balance sheet, assumptions could be applied.

For lack of contractual terms and for trading financial instruments (e.g: derivatives), maturities are presented in the first column (up to 3 months).

The guarantee commitments given are scheduled on the basis of the best possible estimate of disposal, if not available they are presented in the first column (up to 3 months).

NOTE 4 - OTHER ACTIVITIES

NOTE 4.1 - FEE INCOME AND EXPENSE

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Fee income and *Fee expense* combine fees on services rendered and received, as well as fees on commitments, that cannot be assimilated to interest. Fees that can be assimilated to interest are integrated into the effective interest rate on the associated financial instrument and are recorded under *Interest and similar income* and *Interest and similar expense* (see Note 3.7).

Transactions with customers includes the fees from retail customers from the Group banking activities (in particular credit card fees, account management fees or application fees outside the effective interest rate).

Sundry services provided includes the fees from customers from the other Group activities (in particular, interchange fees, funds management fees or fees on insurance products sold within the network).

The Group recognises fee income or expense for an amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided and depending on the progress transferring control of these services:

- fees for ongoing services, such as some payment services, custody fees, or digital service subscriptions are recognised as income over the life of the service;
- fees for one-off services, such as fund activity, finder's fees received, arbitrage fees, or penalties on payment incidents are recognised as income when the service is provided.

The amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided is composed of fixed and variable contractual compensation whether they are paid in kind or in cash, less any payments due to customers (for example, in case of promotional offers). The variable compensation (for example, discounts based on the provided services volume over a period of time or fees payable subject to the achievement of a performance target, etc.) are included in the amount equivalent to the remuneration for the service provided if and only if this compensation is highly probable not to be subsequently reduced significantly.

The possible mismatch between the payment date of the service provided and the date of execution of the service gives assets and liabilities depending on the type of contract and mismatch which are recognized under *Other Assets* and *Other Liabilities* (see Note 4.4):

- customer contracts generate trade receivables, accrued income or prepaid income;
- supplier contracts generate trade payables, accrued expenses or prepaid expenses.

In syndication deals, the effective interest rate for the share of the issuance retained on the Group's balance sheet is comparable to that applied to the other members of the syndicate including, when needed, a share of the underwriting fees and participation fees; the balance of these fees for services rendered is then recorded under *Fee income* at the end of the syndication period. Arrangement fees are recorded as income when the placement is legally complete.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018			2017		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Transactions with banks	148	(182)	(34)	133	(168)	(35)
Transactions with customers	3,187	-	3,187	2,971	-	2,971
Financial instruments operations	2,308	(2,334)	(26)	2,416	(2,240)	176
Securities transactions	539	(1,030)	(491)	596	(959)	(363)
Primary market transactions	136		136	208		208
Foreign exchange transactions and financial derivatives	1,633	(1,304)	329	1,612	(1,281)	331
Loan and guarantee commitments	711	(78)	633	748	(62)	686
Sundry services⁽¹⁾	2,770	(1,006)	1,764	4,236	(1,211)	3,025
Asset management fees	634		634	1,427		1,427
Means of payment fees	847		847	813		813
Insurance products fees	228		228	820		820
Underwriting fees of UCITS	85		85	176		176
Other fees	976	(1,006)	(30)	1,000	(1,211)	(211)
Total	9,124	(3,600)	5,524	10,504	(3,681)	6,823

(1) As from 2018, income and expense for the Group's insurance business are presented on a separate line of the income statement entitled "Net income from insurance activities" (see Note 1, paragraph 4).

NOTE 4.2 - INCOME AND EXPENSE FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

LEASING ACTIVITIES

Leases granted by the Group which do not transfer to the lessee virtually all the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under operating leases, including investment property, are recorded on the balance sheet under *Tangible and intangible fixed assets* at their acquisition cost, less depreciation and impairment (see Note 8.4).

Leased assets are depreciated, excluding residual value, over the life of the lease. Lease payments are recognised as income according to the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Meanwhile, the purpose of the accounting treatment of income invoiced in respect of maintenance services related to operating lease activities is to reflect a constant margin between this income and the expenses incurred in providing the service over the term of the service agreement.

Income and expenses, and capital gains or losses on investment properties and leased assets, are recorded under *Income and expenses from other activities* on the *Real estate leasing* and *Equipment leasing* lines, as well as income and expense on maintenance services related to operating lease activities.

These lines also include losses incurred in the event of a decline in the unguaranteed residual value of finance-lease transactions, and capital gains or losses on disposal related to unleased assets once the lease finance agreements are terminated.

Leases granted by the Group entities may include maintenance service for the leased equipment. In this case, the portion of rentals corresponding to this maintenance service is spread over the duration of the service (generally the lease contract duration) and, when necessary, considers the progress of the service provided when it is not linear.

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

As the sale of real estate off plan (housing, office property, retail areas, etc.) is an ongoing service, the margin of this activity is progressively recognised over the construction programme's duration until the delivery date to the customer. It is recognised under income when this margin is positive and under expenses when this margin is negative.

The margin recognised at each closing period reflects the programme's estimated margin forecast and its stage of completion at the end of the period which depends on the progress in terms of marketing and the project.

(In millions of euros)	2018			2017		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Real estate development	76	(2)	74	93	(4)	89
Real estate leasing	34	(40)	(6)	67	(68)	(1)
Equipment leasing	10,102	(7,156)	2,946	9,158	(6,447)	2,711
Other activities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	549	(1,814)	(1,265)	12,727	(14,637)	(1,910)
<i>o/w insurance activities</i>				12,346	(12,052)	294
Total	10,761	(9,012)	1,749	22,045	(21,156)	889

(1) As from 2018, income and expense for the Group's insurance business are presented on a separate line of the income statement entitled "Net income from insurance activities" (see Note 1, paragraph 4).

(2) For 2017, the Expenses from other activities include EUR 963 million, the exchange value of GBP 813.26 million, in compensation for the settlement agreement between Societe Generale and the Libyan Investment Authority.

NOTE 4.3 – INSURANCE ACTIVITIES



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Insurance activities (life insurance, personal protection and non-life insurance) add to the range of products included in the banking services offered to Group customers.

These activities are carried out by dedicated subsidiaries, subject to regulations specific to the insurance sector.

The rules for measuring and accounting for risks associated with insurance contracts are specific to the Insurance sector.

DEFERRED APPLICATION OF IFRS 9 BY INSURANCE SUBSIDIARIES

The amendments to IFRS 4 (Applying IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments”, with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts) allow entities having insurance as their primary activity to delay the application of IFRS 9 until 1 January 2021, meaning they may continue applying IAS 39. The European Commission also extended the deferral option to allow financial conglomerates falling within the scope of Directive 2002/87/EC to elect that all their entities operating in the insurance sector within the meaning of that Directive will defer the effective date of IFRS 9 until 1 January 2021.

The Group has elected that all its insurance subsidiaries will defer the effective date of IFRS 9 and will continue to apply IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union. The Group has made the necessary arrangements to forbid all transfers of financial instruments between its insurance sector and any other sector in the Group that would lead to a derecognition of the instrument by the seller, except for transfers of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss by both sectors involved in such transfers.

Starting in financial year 2018, insurance activities are presented on separate lines in the consolidated financial statements for clarification purposes: *Investments of insurance activities* under balance sheet assets, *Insurance contracts related liabilities* under balance sheet liabilities, and *Net income from insurance activities* under *Net banking income* in the income statement.

The main subsidiaries concerned are Sogecap, Antarius, Sogelife, Oradea Vie, Komerčni Pojistovna A.S. and Sogessur.

1. INSURANCE CONTRACTS RELATED LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

UNDERWRITING RESERVES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Underwriting reserves correspond to the commitments of insurance companies with respect to policyholders and the beneficiaries of policies.

In accordance with IFRS 4 on insurance policies, life and non-life underwriting reserves continue to be measured under the same local regulations, with the exception of certain prudential provisions that are cancelled (liquidity risk provision) or recalculated economically (overall management reserve).

Risks covered by non-life insurance policies are principally linked to home, car and accident protection guarantees. Underwriting reserves comprise reserves for unearned premiums (share of premium income relating to subsequent financial years) and for outstanding claims.

Risks covered by life insurance policies are principally death, invalidity and incapacity for work. Life insurance underwriting reserves mainly comprise actuarial reserves, which correspond to the difference between the present value of commitments falling to the insurer and those falling to the policyholder, and the reserve for claims incurred but not settled.

In life insurance products:

- underwriting reserves of life insurance contracts invested in EUR-denominated vehicles with profit-sharing clauses consist primarily of mathematical provisions and provisions for profit-sharing;
- underwriting reserves of life insurance contracts invested in unit-linked vehicles or with a significant insurance clause (mortality, invalidity, etc.) are measured at the inventory date according to the realisation value of the assets underlying these contracts.

Under the principles defined in IFRS 4, and in compliance with local regulations applicable with respect thereto, life insurance policies with discretionary profit-sharing features are subject to “mirror accounting”, whereby any changes in the value of financial assets liable to affect policyholders are recorded in *Deferred profit-sharing*. This reserve is calculated to reflect the potential rights of policyholders to unrealised gains on financial instruments measured at fair value or their potential share of unrealised losses.

To demonstrate the recoverability of the deferred profit-sharing asset in the event of an unrealised net loss, two approaches are verified by the Group in order to show that the liquidity requirements caused by an unfavourable economic environment would not require assets to be sold in the event of unrealised losses:

- the first approach consists in simulating deterministic (“standardised” or extreme) stress scenarios. This is used to show that in these scenarios no significant losses would be realised on the assets existing at the balance sheet date for the scenarios tested;
- the aim of the second approach is to ensure that in the long or medium term, the sale of assets to meet liquidity needs would not generate any significant losses. The approach is verified considering projections based on extreme scenarios

A liability adequacy test (LAT) is also carried out quarterly using a stochastic model based on parameters assumption consistent with those used for the MCEV (Market Consistent Embedded Value). This test takes into account all of the future cash flows from policies, including benefits, management charges, fees and policy options and guarantees. It does not include future premiums.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

At initial recognition, financial liabilities resulting from the Group’s insurance activities are classified in the following accounting categories:

- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: financial liabilities held for trading, including by default derivative liabilities that do not qualify as hedging instruments, as well as non-derivative financial liabilities initially designated by the Group at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). These financial liabilities mainly comprise investment contracts without discretionary profit-sharing clauses and with no insurance component, that do not meet the definition of an insurance contract under IFRS 4 (unit-linked insurance contracts only) and are thus governed by IAS 39;
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: other non-derivative financial liabilities, which are measured at amortised cost.

These financial liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet under *Debts* and *Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss*, except for derivative liabilities which are recorded under *Insurance contracts related liabilities*.

BREAKDOWN OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS RELATED LIABILITIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Underwriting reserves of insurance companies	128,769	130,958
Financial liabilities of insurance companies	774	759
Total	129,543	131,717

UNDERWRITING RESERVES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Underwriting reserves for unit-linked policies	28,850	29,643
Life insurance underwriting reserves	90,992	89,563
Non-life insurance underwriting reserves	1,418	1,332
Deferred profit-sharing booked in liabilities	7,509	10,420
Total	128,769	130,958
Attributable to reinsurers	(703)	(731)
Underwriting reserves of insurance companies (including provisions for deferred profit-sharing) net of the share attributable to reinsurers	128,066	130,227

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNDERWRITING RESERVES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Underwriting reserves for unit-linked policies	Life insurance underwriting reserves	Non-life insurance underwriting reserves
Reserves at 1 January 2018 (except provisions for deferred profit-sharing)	29,643	89,563	1,332
Allocation to insurance reserves	469	1,233	81
Revaluation of unit-linked policies	(1,895)		
Charges deducted from unit-linked policies	(157)		
Transfers and allocation adjustments	647	(655)	
New customers	21	86	11
Profit-sharing	124	1,351	
Others	(2)	(586)	(6)
Reserves at 31 December 2018 (except provisions for deferred profit-sharing)	28,850	90,992	1,418

In accordance with IFRS 4 and Group accounting standards, the Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) was performed at 31 December 2018. This test assesses whether recognised insurance liabilities are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under insurance policies. The result of the test at 31 December 2018 does not show any insufficiency of technical liabilities.

UNDERWRITING RESERVES BY REMAINING MATURITY

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	31.12.2018
Underwriting reserves of insurance companies	11,542	8,891	35,102	73,234	128,769

2. INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

As of 1 January 2018, derivative and non-derivative financial assets and investment property held by insurance entities are isolated on the balance sheet under *Investments of insurance companies*.

The accounting principles applicable to financial assets are detailed in Note 8.8.

OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (trading portfolio)	1,876	1,765
<i>Bonds and other debt instruments</i>	200	200
<i>Shares and other equity instruments</i>	29	38
<i>Trading derivatives</i>	1,647	1,527
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)	56,240	55,414
<i>Bonds and other debt instruments</i>	27,881	27,174
<i>Shares and other equity instruments</i>	28,085	27,986
<i>Loans, receivables and repo transactions</i>	274	254
Hedging derivatives	409	438
Available-for-sale financial assets	86,299	86,509
<i>Debt instruments</i>	72,613	72,973
<i>Equity instruments</i>	13,686	13,536
Due from banks	7,983	9,195
Customer loans	119	141
Real estate investments	609	618
Total investments of insurance activities before elimination of intercompany transactions	153,535	154,080
Elimination of intercompany transactions	(6,767)	(6,469)
Total investments of insurance activities after elimination of intercompany transactions ^{(1) (2)}	146,768	147,611

(1) Investments in other Group companies that are made in representation of unit-linked liabilities are kept in the Group's consolidated balance sheet without any significant impact thereon.

(2) o/w EUR 710 million of current accounts at 31 December 2018 (after elimination of intercompany transactions) vs. EUR 1,093 million at 1 January 2018.

The following tables show the carrying amounts after eliminating intercompany transactions.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS DEPENDING ON THEIR CONTRACTUAL CHARACTERISTICS

The following table shows the carrying amount of the financial assets included in *Investments from insurance activities*, whereby those assets whose contractual conditions give rise to cash-flows on set dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (basic instruments) are presented separately from trading assets and assets measured using the fair value option through profit or loss.

	31.12.2018				01.01.2018
	Basic instruments	Other instruments	Total carrying amount	Fair value	Total carrying amount
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	55,578	55,578	55,578	54,319
Available-for-sale financial assets	68,261	16,407	84,668	84,668	84,731
Due from banks	2,122	3,672	5,794	6,139	7,103
Customer loans	119	-	119	117	141
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial investments	70,502	75,657	146,159	146,502	146,294

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

	31.12.2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>				
Trading portfolio	29	384	49	462
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option	48,821	5,516	378	54,715
Hedging derivatives	-	401	-	401
Available-for-sale financial assets	79,104	5,466	98	84,668
Total financial assets at fair value	127,954	11,767	525	140,246

	31.12.2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>				
Trading portfolio	38	661	-	699
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option	49,805	3,764	331	53,900
Hedging derivatives	-	420	-	420
Available-for-sale financial assets	79,841	4,814	76	84,731
Total financial assets at fair value	129,684	9,659	407	139,750

CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018
Balance as of 1 January	84,731
Acquisitions	9,834
Disposals / redemptions	(7,232)
Transfers to held-to-maturity financial assets	-
Change in scope and others	(427)
Gains and losses on changes in fair value recognised directly in equity during the period	(2,153)
Impairment losses on equity instruments recognised in profit and loss	(107)
Translation differences	22
Balance as of 31 December	84,668

UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES ON AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS RECOGNISED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018		
	Capital gains	Capital losses	Net revaluation
Unrealised gains and losses of insurance companies	384	(47)	337
<i>On equity instruments available-for-sale</i>	1,114	(391)	723
<i>On debt instruments available-for-sale and assets reclassified as loans and receivables</i>	6,338	(477)	5,861
<i>Deferred profit-sharing</i>	(7,068)	821	(6,247)

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2017		
	Capital gains	Capital losses	Net revaluation
Unrealised gains and losses of insurance companies	438	(27)	411
<i>On available-for-sale equity instruments</i>	1,537	(38)	1,499
<i>On available-for-sale debt instruments and assets reclassified as loans and receivables</i>	7,748	(327)	7,421
<i>Deferred profit-sharing</i>	(8,847)	338	(8,509)

FINANCIAL ASSETS RECEIVED AS SECURITY AND AVAILABLE FOR THE ENTITY

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Fair value of securities purchased under resale agreements	8	38

The Group generally purchases securities under resale agreements under normal market terms and conditions. It may re-use the securities received under resale agreement by selling them outright, selling them under repurchase agreements or pledging them as security, provided that it returns these or equivalent securities to the counterparty to the resale agreement at its term.

Securities purchased under resale agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet. Their fair value, as shown above, includes securities sold or pledged as collateral.

3. NET INCOME FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

INCOME AND EXPENSE RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS

Income and expense related to insurance contracts issued by Group insurance companies, associated fee income and expense, and income and expense related to investments of insurance companies are recorded under *Net income from insurance activities* in the income statement.

Other income and expense are recorded under the appropriate headings.

Changes in the provision for deferred profit-sharing are recorded under *Net income from insurance activities* in the income statement or under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses* under the appropriate headings for the underlying assets in question.

The following table shows the breakdown of income and expense from insurance activities and associated investments presented on a separate line under *Net Banking Income: Net income from insurance activities* (after eliminating intercompany transactions).

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Net premiums	12,568	11,480
Net income from investments	1,928	3,368
Cost of benefits (including changes in reserves) ⁽¹⁾	(12,541)	(12,771)
Other net technical income (expense)	(231)	2
Net income of insurance activities	1,724	2,079
Funding costs	(7)	(4)
Net banking income of insurance companies	1,717	2,075

(1) o/w: EUR -2,001 million in respect of profit-sharing at 31 December 2018.

NET INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Dividend income on equity instruments	617	393
Interest income	2,011	2,047
<i>On available-for-sale financial assets</i>	1,706	1,711
<i>On loans and receivables</i>	293	273
<i>Other net interest income</i>	12	63
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(776)	864
Net gains or losses on available-for-sale financial instruments	62	61
<i>Capital gain or loss on sale of debt instruments</i>	(5)	(51)
<i>Capital gain or loss on sale of equity instruments</i>	174	167
<i>Impairment losses on equity instruments</i>	(107)	(55)
Net gains or losses on real estate investments	14	3
Total net income from investments	1,928	3,368

4. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISKS

There are two main types of insurance risks:

- underwriting risks, particularly risk through life insurance, individual personal protection and non-life insurance. This risk can be biometrical: disability, longevity, mortality, or related to policyholders' behaviour (risk of lapses). To a lesser extent, the Insurance business line is also exposed to non-life and health risks. Such risks can come from pricing, selection, claims management or catastrophic risk;
- risks related to financial markets and ALM: the Insurance business line, mainly through life insurance, is exposed to instabilities on the financial markets (changes in interest rates and stock market fluctuations) which can be made worse by policyholder behaviour.

Managing these risks is key to the Insurance business line's activity. It is carried out by qualified and experienced teams, with major bespoke IT resources. Risks are monitored and regularly reported, they are guaranteed by risk policies validated by the board of Directors of each entity.

Risk management techniques are based on the following:

- heightened security for the risk acceptance process, with the aim of guaranteeing that the price schedule matches the policyholder's risk profile and the guarantees provided;
- regular monitoring of indicators on product claims rates in order to adjust certain product parameters, such as pricing or the level of guarantee, if necessary;
- implementation of a reinsurance plan to protect the business line from major/serial claims;
- application of policies on risk, provisioning and reinsurance.

Management of risks linked to the financial markets and to ALM is an integral part of the investment strategy as long-term performance objectives. The optimization of these two factors is highly influenced by the asset/liability balance. Liability commitments (guarantees offered to customers, maturity of policies), as well as the amounts booked under the major items on the balance sheet (shareholders' equity, income, provisions, reserves, etc.) are analyzed by the Finance and Risk Department of the insurance business line.

Risk management related to financial markets (interest rates, credit and shares) and to ALM is based on the following:

- monitoring short- and long-term cash flows (match between the term of a liability and the term of an asset, liquidity risk management);
- particular monitoring of policyholder behaviour (redemption);
- close monitoring of financial markets;
- hedging against exchange rate risks (both rising and falling);
- defining thresholds and limits per counterparty, per issuer rating and assets class;
- stress tests, the results of which are presented annually at entities' Board of Directors' meetings, as part of the ORSA report (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment), transferred to the ACPR after approval by the Board;
- application of policies related to ALM and investment risks.

BREAKDOWN BY RATING OF BASIC FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables show the carrying amounts after eliminating intercompany transactions.

	31.12.2018			
	Available-for-sale financial assets	Due from banks	Customer loans	Total
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>				
AAA	4,146	214	-	4,360
AA+ / AA / AA-	37,692	562	-	38,254
A+ / A / A-	12,809	867	-	13,676
BBB+ / BBB / BBB-	12,769	377	-	13,146
BB+ / BB / BB-	353	102	-	455
B+ / B / B-	5	-	-	5
CCC+ / CCC / CCC-	-	-	-	-
CC+ / CC / CC-	-	-	-	-
Lower than CC-	-	-	-	-
Without rating	487	-	119	606
Total before impairment	68,261	2,122	119	70,502
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	68,261	2,122	119	70,502

The rating scale is the scale used for Solvency 2 purposes, which calls for the second highest rating determined by the rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings) to be used. The ratings in question apply to issues or, where these are not available, to issuers.

NOTE 4.4 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

1. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets are impacted by the transition to IFRS 9 due to the implementation of the simplified impairment model for operating leases (see Note 3.8).

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018	31.12.2017
Guarantee deposits paid ⁽¹⁾	46,694	40,978	40,984
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	6,645	7,436	7,436
Prepaid expenses	1,057	989	989
Miscellaneous receivables ⁽²⁾	11,817	9,920	10,378
Miscellaneous receivables - insurance	1,511	1,411	1,033
Gross amount	67,724	60,734	60,820
Impairment ⁽³⁾	(278)	(285)	(258)
Net amount	67,446	60,449	60,562

(1) Mainly relates to guarantee deposits paid on financial instruments, the fair value of which is taken to be the same as their book value net of impairment for credit risk.

(2) Miscellaneous receivables primarily include trade receivables, fee income and income from other activities to be received. The operating leases receivables equal to EUR 902 million as of 31 December 2018.

(3) Impairments on other assets are related to:

- credit risk on operating lease receivables for an amount of EUR 131 million as of 31 December 2018 and EUR 132 million as of 1 January 2018;
- credit risk on assets acquired by adjudication and sundry debtors for an amount of EUR 110 million as of 31 December 2018 and EUR 116 million as of 1 January 2018;
- other risks for an amount of EUR 37 million as of 31 December 2018 and EUR 37 million as of 1 January 2018.

2. OTHER LIABILITIES

The balance sheet value of other liabilities was not impacted by the first-time application of IFRS 9.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Guarantee deposits received ⁽¹⁾	43,443	39,117
Settlement accounts on securities transactions	6,904	6,816
Expenses payable on employee benefits	2,396	2,542
Deferred income	1,620	1,633
Miscellaneous payables ⁽²⁾	15,609	13,314
Miscellaneous payables - insurance	6,657	5,717
Total	76,629	69,139

(1) Mainly relates to guarantee deposits received on financial instruments, their fair value is taken to be the same as their book value.

(2) Miscellaneous payables primarily include trade payables, fee expense and expense from other activities to be paid.

NOTE 5 - PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS



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Employee benefits correspond to the compensation granted by the Group to its employees in exchange for work carried out during the annual reporting period.

All forms of compensation for work rendered are recorded in the expenses:

- whether it be paid to employees or to outside social security agencies,
- whether it be paid during the annual reporting period or to be paid by the Group in the future as entitlements to employees (pension plans, retirement benefits...).
- whether it be paid in cash or in Societe Generale shares (free share plans, stock options).

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Employee benefits are divided into four categories:

- Short-term employee benefits which are employee benefits expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, such as fixed and variable compensation, annual leave, taxes and social security contributions, mandatory employer contributions and profit-sharing;
- Post-employment benefits, including defined contributions plans and defined benefit plans such as pension plans and retirement benefits;
- Long-term employee benefits which are employee benefits not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months, such as defined variable compensation paid in cash and not indexed to the Societe Generale share, long service awards and time saving accounts;
- Termination benefits.

NOTE 5.1 - PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Personnel expenses include all expenses related to personnel, including employee benefits and expenses related to payments based on Societe Generale shares.

Short-term employee benefits are recorded under *Personnel expenses* during the period according to the services provided by the employee.

The accounting principles relating to post-employment benefits and long-term benefits are described in Note 5.2. Those related to share-based payments are described in Note 5.3.

1. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Employee compensation	(6,925)	(7,018)
Social security charges and payroll taxes	(1,648)	(1,605)
Net pension expenses - defined contribution plans	(724)	(713)
Net pension expenses - defined benefit plans	78	(112)
Employee profit-sharing and incentives	(342)	(301)
Total	(9,561)	(9,749)
<i>Including net expenses from share-based payments</i>	<i>(227)</i>	<i>(129)</i>

2. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Personnel expenses include related party transactions, within the meaning of IAS 24.

The Group's related parties include the members of the Board of Directors, corporate officers (the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the three Deputy Chief Executive Officers), their respective spouses and any children residing in the family home, subsidiaries which are either controlled exclusively or jointly by the Group, and companies over which Societe Generale exercises significant influence.

REMUNERATION OF THE GROUP'S MANAGERS

This includes amounts effectively paid by the Group to Directors and corporate officers as remuneration (including employer contributions) and other benefits as indicated below.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Short-term benefits	19.5	20.7
Post-employment benefits	0.7	1.5
Long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	2.8	2.4
Total	23.0	24.6

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The transactions with members of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers and members of their families included in this note only comprise loans and guarantees outstanding at 31 December 2018 for a total amount of EUR 4.9 million. All other transactions with these individuals are insignificant.

TOTAL AMOUNTS PROVISIONED OR BOOKED BY THE SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP FOR THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

The total amount provisioned or booked by the Societe Generale Group at 31 December 2018 under IAS 19 for the payment of pensions and other benefits to Societe Generale's Chief Executive Officers (Ms Lebot and Mr. Aymerich, Mr. Cabannes, Mr. Heim and the two staff-elected Directors) is EUR 9.5 million.

NOTE 5.2 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Group entities in France and abroad, may award their employees:

- post-employment benefits, such as pension plans or retirement benefits;
- long-term benefits such as deferred variable remuneration, long-service awards or the *Compte Epargne Temps* (CET) flexible working provisions;
- termination benefits.

DETAIL OF PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Provisions at 31.12.2017	Allocations⁽¹⁾	Write-backs available	Net allocation	Write-backs used	Actuarial gains and losses	Currency and scope effects	Provisions at 31.12.2018
Provisions for employee benefits	2,100	889	(571)	318	(6)	(6)	(65)	2,341

(1) This amount includes an allocation of EUR 554 million related to the change of hedging strategies for french benefits plans in November 2018 (see Note 5.2.1.5).

1. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Post-employment benefits can be broken down into two categories: defined contribution pension plans or defined benefit pension plans.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Defined contribution plans limit the Group's liability to the subscriptions paid into the plan but do not commit the Group to a specific level of future benefits. Contributions paid are recorded as an expense for the current year.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

Defined benefit plans commit the Group, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bare the associated medium or long-term risk.

Provisions are recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under *Provisions*, to cover the whole of these retirement obligations. These provisions are assessed regularly by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics, early retirement, salary rises and discount and inflation rates.

Group can choose to finance defined benefit plans by assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or by qualifying insurance policies.

Funding assets, made by funds or insurance policies are classified as plan assets if assets are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and are available to be used only to pay employee benefits

When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the provision to cover the obligations.

When these plans are financed from funds not classified as plan assets, these funds, classified as separate assets, are displayed separately in the assets of the balance sheet under *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*.

Differences arising from changes in calculation assumptions (early retirements, discount rates, etc.) and differences between actuarial assumptions and real performance are recognised as actuarial gains and losses. Actuarial gains and losses, as well as the return on plan assets excluding amounts expensed as net interest on the net defined benefit liability (or asset) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling are components used to re-measure the net defined benefit liability (or asset). These components are immediately and fully recognised in shareholder's equity among Unrealised or deferred gains and losses and they cannot be subsequently reclassified as income.

In the Group consolidated financial statements, these items that cannot be subsequently reclassified as income are displayed separately in the Statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gain and losses, but are transferred immediately to retained earnings in the Statement of changes in shareholder's equity so that they are presented directly under Retained earnings on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Where a new or amended plan comes into force, past service cost is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

An annual charge is recorded under Personnel expenses for defined benefit plans consisting of:

- the additional entitlements vested by each employee (current service cost);
- past service cost resulting from a plan amendment or a curtailment;
- the financial expense resulting from the discount rate and the interest income on plan assets (net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset);
- plan settlements.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The main defined contribution plans provided to employees of the Group are located in France, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

In France, they include state pension plans and other national pension plan such as AGIRC-ARRCO, as well as pension schemes put in place by certain Group entities whose only commitment is to pay annual contributions (PERCO).

In the United Kingdom, the employer pays contributions according to the age of the employees (from 2.5 to 10% of the salary) and can make extra contributions up to 4.5% for the voluntary additional employee contributions.

In the United States, employers fully match the first 8% of employee contributions, within the limit of USD 10,000.

POST-EMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

Post-employment pension plans include schemes offering annuities, plans offering retirement bonuses and mixed plans (cash balance). Benefits paid out in annuities supplement the pensions paid by the mandatory basic plans.

The main defined benefit plans are located in France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In France, the supplementary pension plan for executive managers, set up in 1991, allocates an annual allowance to beneficiaries covered by Societe Generale.

In Switzerland, the plan is managed by a personal protection insurance institution (the Foundation), comprised of employer and employee representatives. The employer and its employees pay contributions to the Foundation. Pension benefits are revalued at a guaranteed rate of return and converted to annuities (or lump-sum payment) also at a guaranteed conversion rate (cash balance scheme). Because of this minimum guaranteed return, the plan is considered similar to a defined benefit plan.

In recent years, the Societe Generale Group has actively implemented a policy of converting defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans.

In the United Kingdom, the defined benefit plan has been closed to new employees for nearly 20 years, and the benefits of the last beneficiaries were frozen in 2015. The plan is managed by an independent institution (Trustee).

Similarly, in the United States, defined benefit plans were closed to new employees in 2015 and the vesting of new benefits was frozen.

1.1 RECONCILIATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECORDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
A - Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	2,617	2,953
B - Fair value of plan assets and separate assets	(2,436)	(2,610)
C = A + B Deficit (surplus)	181	343
D - Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	412	428
E - Change in asset ceiling	-	8
C + D + E = Net balance recorded in the balance sheet	593	779

1.2 COMPONENTS OF THE COST OF DEFINED BENEFITS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Current service cost including social security contributions	106	104
Employee contributions	(5)	(5)
Past service cost/curtailments ⁽¹⁾	(212)	(5)
Settlements	(3)	-
Net interest	17	16
A - Components recognised in income statement	(97)	110
Actuarial gains and losses on assets	119	(70)
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	1	(38)
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in economic and financial assumptions	(148)	57
Actuarial gains and losses due to experience	(3)	12
Change in asset ceiling	-	-
B - Components recognised in unrealised or deferred gains and losses	(31)	(39)
C = A + B Total components of the cost of defined benefits	(128)	71

(1) Some French defined benefit plans have been reviewed in December 2018 implying a decrease of the liabilities.

1.3 CHANGES IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Balance at 1 January	3,381	3,468
Current service cost including social security contributions	106	104
Past service cost / curtailments ⁽¹⁾	(212)	(5)
Settlements	(3)	(23)
Net interest	60	63
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	1	(38)
Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in economic and financial assumptions	(148)	57
Actuarial gains and losses due to experience	(3)	12
Foreign exchange adjustment	12	(92)
Benefit payments	(165)	(167)
Change in consolidation scope	-	1
Transfers and others	-	1
Balance at 31 December	3,029	3,381

(1) Some French defined benefit plans have been reviewed in December 2018 implying a decrease of the liabilities.

1.4 CHANGES IN THE FAIRE VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AND SEPARATE ASSETS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Balance at 1 January	2,610	2,695
Expected return on plan assets	44	47
Expected return on separate assets	6	6
Actuarial gains and losses due to assets	(119)	70
Foreign exchange adjustment	11	(81)
Employee contributions	5	5
Employer contributions to plan assets	22	26
Benefit payments	(135)	(141)
Change in consolidation scope	-	-
Transfers and others	(8)	(17)
Balance at 31 December⁽¹⁾	2,436	2,610

(1) Including EUR 902 million in separate assets at 31 December 2018 (EUR 398 million at 31 December 2017).

1.5 INFORMATION REGARDING FUNDING ASSETS

1.5.1 General information regarding funding assets (for all benefits and future contributions)

Funding assets include plan assets and separate assets.

Funding assets represent around 78% of Group obligations, with different rates depending on the country.

Accordingly defined benefit plan obligations in the United Kingdom are fully hedged, those in the United States hedged 89%, while they are only 85% hedged in France and are not funded in Germany.

The breakdown of the fair value of plan assets is as follows: 63% bonds, 25% equities and 12% others investments. Directly held Societe Generale shares are not significant.

Funding assets excess is EUR 150 million.

Employer contributions to be paid to post-employment defined benefit plans for 2019 are estimated at EUR 17 million.

Plan hedging strategies are defined locally in connection with the Finance and Human Resources departments of the entities, by *ad hoc* structures (Trustees, Foundations, Joint structures etc.) if necessary. Besides, liability investment or financing strategies are monitored at Group level through a global governance system. Committee meetings, with the participation of representatives of the Human Resources Department, the Finance Department and the Risk Division, are organised in order to define Group guidelines for employee benefits investment and management, to validate decisions and to follow up the associated risks for the Group.

In France, plan hedging strategies of some defined benefit plans has been modified in November 2018, implying a requalification of some plan assets into separate assets. The result is an increase of the liabilities of EUR 554 million and the recognition of a separate assets for the same amount (see Note 3.1.3). At the transfer date, the impact of this change is nil in profit or loss.

Depending on the duration of each plan and local regulations, funding assets are invested in equities and/or in fixed income products, whether guaranteed or not.

1.5.2 Actual returns on funding assets

The actual returns on plan and separate assets can be broken down as follows:

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Plan assets	(42)	112
Separate assets	(27)	11

1.6 MAIN ASSUMPTIONS DETAILED BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Discount rate		
Europe	1.80%	1.66%
Americas	4.29%	3.50%
Asia-Oceania-Africa	2.22%	2.11%
Long-term inflation		
Europe	1.93%	2.07%
Asia-Oceania-Africa	1.66%	1.77%
Future salary increase		
Europe	0.60%	0.68%
Asia-Oceania-Africa	2.50%	2.49%
Average remaining working lifetime of employees (in years)		
Europe	8.33	9.46
Americas	7.85	8.25
Asia-Oceania-Africa	14.21	14.39
Duration (in years)		
Europe	14.75	15.76
Americas	15.59	17.53
Asia-Oceania-Africa	11.82	11.09

Assumptions by geographical area are weighted average by the defined benefit obligations (DBO).

The discount yield curves used are AA corporate bonds yield curves (source: Merrill Lynch) observed at the end of October for USD, GBP and EUR, and corrected at the end of December if the change in discount rates had a significant impact.

Inflation rates used for EUR and GBP monetary areas are market rates observed at the end of October, and corrected at the end of December if the change had a significant impact. Inflation rates used for the other monetary areas are the long-term targets of the central banks.

The average remaining working lifetime of employees is calculated taking into account turnover assumptions.

The assumptions described above have been applied to post-employment benefit plans.

1.7 SENSITIVITIES OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS TO MAIN ASSUMPTION RANGES

<i>(Percentage of item measured)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
<i>Variation in discount rate</i>	+0.5%	+0.5%
Impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December N	-7%	-7%
<i>Variation in long-term inflation</i>	+0.5%	+0.5%
Impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December N	5%	5%
<i>Variation in future salary increase</i>	+0.5%	+0.5%
Impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December N	2%	2%

Disclosed sensitivities are averages of the variations weighted by the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

2. LONG-TERM BENEFITS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Long-term employee benefits are benefits other than post-employment and termination benefits, that are paid to employees more than twelve months after the end of the annual period in which they provided the related services.


Long-term benefits are measured and recognised in the same way as post-employment benefits, with the exception of actuarial gains and losses, which are immediately recognised as profit or loss.

These benefits include deferred compensation programmes settled in cash and not indexed to the Societe Generale share, such as long-term deferred variable remuneration, CET (*Comptes Epargne Temps*) flexible working provisions, or longservice awards.

At 31 December 2018, the net balance of long-term benefits was EUR 428 million.

The total cost of long-term benefits was EUR 56 million for 2018.

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAX

 <p>MAKING IT SIMPLE</p>	<p>Income tax expenses are presented separately from other taxes which are classified among <i>Other operating expenses</i>. They are calculated according to the rates and tax regulations applicable in the countries where each consolidated entity is located.</p> <p>Income tax presented in the income statement includes current taxes and deferred taxes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- current taxes correspond to the amount of taxes due (or refundable) as calculated according to the taxable profit base for the reporting period.- deferred taxes correspond to the amount of taxes resulting from past transactions and that will be payable (or refundable) in a future reporting period.
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ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

CURRENT TAXES

Current tax is based on the taxable profits of each consolidated taxable entity and determined in accordance with the rules established by the local taxation authorities, upon which income taxes are payable. This tax expense also includes net allowances for tax adjustments pertaining to income tax.

Tax credits arising in respect of interest from loans and income from securities are recorded in the relevant interest account as they are applied in settlement of income taxes for the year. The related tax charge is included under *Income tax* in the consolidated income statement.

DEFERRED TAXES

Deferred taxes are recognised whenever the Group identifies a temporary difference between the book value and tax value of balance sheet assets and liabilities that will affect future tax payments.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured in each consolidated taxable entity and in accordance with the rules established by the local taxation authorities, upon which their income taxes are payable. This amount is based on the tax rate enacted or substantively enacted which is expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability settled. These deferred taxes are adjusted in the event of changes to tax rates. This amount is not discounted to present value.

Deferred tax assets can result from deductible temporary differences or from tax loss carry forwards. These deferred tax assets are recorded only if the entity concerned is likely to recover these assets within a set time. These temporary differences or tax loss carry forwards can also be used against future taxable profit.

Tax loss carry forwards are subject to an annual review taking into account the tax system applicable to each relevant tax entity and a realistic projection of their tax income or expense: any previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recorded in the balance sheet to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered; however, the carrying value of deferred tax assets already recognised in the balance sheet is reduced where a risk of total or partial non-recovery occurs.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the consolidated income statement under *Income tax*. However, deferred taxes related to gains and losses recorded under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses* are also recognised under the same heading in shareholders' equity.

1. INCOME TAX

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Current taxes	(1,204)	(1,035)
Deferred taxes	(357)	(673)
Total	(1,561)	(1,708)

RECONCILIATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROUP'S STANDARD TAX RATE AND ITS EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Income before tax, excluding net income from companies accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill	6,061	5,045
Normal tax rate applicable to French companies (including 3.3% national contribution)	34.43%	34.43%
Permanent differences ⁽¹⁾	1.58%	12.87%
Differential on securities with tax exemption or taxed at reduced rate	(0.10)%	(2.23)%
Tax rate differential on profits taxed outside France	(10.11)%	(10.48)%
Impact of non-deductible losses and use of tax losses carried forward	(0.04)%	(0.69)%
Group effective tax rate	25.76%	33.90%

(1) At 31 December 2017, the main impact was related to the change in the US tax rate and the appreciation of deferred tax assets of the US tax group for +5.01%, and the change in the French tax rate for +3.23%.

In France, the standard corporate income tax rate is 33.33%. A national contribution payment based on pre-tax earnings (contribution sociale) was introduced in 2000 equal to 3.3% (after a deduction of EUR 0.76 million from basic taxable income).

Long-term capital gains on equity investments are exempt, subject to taxation of a portion of fees and expenses at the full statutory tax rate. This portion of fees and expenses is 12% of gross capital gains and is applicable only if the company realizes a net long-term capital gain.

Furthermore, under the parent-subsidiary regime, dividends from companies in which Societe Generale's equity interest is at least 5% are tax exempt, subject to taxation of a portion of fees and expenses at the full statutory tax rate.

The 2018 French Finance Act, adopted on 21 December 2017, includes a gradual reduction in French tax rate. Until 2022, the standard Corporate Income Tax of 33.33% will be brought down to 25%, plus the existing national contribution of 3.3%.

Deferred taxes on French companies are determined by applying the tax rate in effect at the reversal of the temporary difference. Regarding the gradual reduction in French tax rate until 2022:

- for income taxed at the ordinary tax rate, the rate is between 34.43% in 2018 and 25.83% from 2022 (including the national contribution payment) ;
- for income taxed at reduced rate, the rate is between 4.13% in 2018 and 3.10% from 2022 (including the national contribution payment).

2. PROVISIONS FOR TAX ADJUSTMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Provisions represent liabilities whose timing or amount cannot be precisely determined.

Provisions may be recorded:

- where, by virtue of a commitment to a third-party, the Group will probably or certainly incur an outflow of resources to this third-party without receiving at least the equivalent value in exchange;
- and when the amount of probable outflow of resources can be reliably estimated.

The expected outflows are then discounted to present value to determine the amount of the provision, where this discounting has a significant impact. Allocations to and reversals of provisions for tax adjustments are booked to *Current taxes* in the income statement under *Income tax*.

Information on the nature and the amount of the associated risks is not disclosed when the Group considers that such disclosure could seriously undermine its position in a dispute with other parties on the object of the provision.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Provisions at 31.12.2017	Allowances	Available write- backs	Net	Used write- backs	Changes in translation and consolidation scope	Provisions at 31.12.2018
Tax adjustments	162	100	(51)	49	(75)	(1)	135

3. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

TAX ASSETS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018	31.12.2017
Current tax assets	1,066	1,236	1,236
Deferred tax assets	4,753	5,056	4,765
o/w deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards	2,895	2,970	2,970
o/w deferred tax assets on temporary differences	1,858	2,086	1,795
Total	5,819	6,292	6,001

TAX LIABILITIES

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	01.01.2018	31.12.2017
Current tax liabilities	552	995	995
Deferred tax liabilities	605	613	667
Total	1,157	1,608	1,662

Each year, the Group performs a review of tax loss carryforwards, according to the tax system applicable for each relevant tax entity and a realistic forecast of its tax results. For this purpose, tax results are determined based on the forecast of the performance of each business line entering in the Group budgetary path and/or on the strategic review of countries, after being approved by empowered management bodies.

In addition, they include accounting and tax adjustments (of which the reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities bases on temporary differences) applicable to concerned entities and jurisdictions. These adjustments are determined based on historical tax results and on the Group's tax expertise. Beyond the Group budgetary path and/or the strategic review, extrapolations are performed particularly from macro-economic assumptions (for example, the evolution of interest rates).

By nature, the appreciation of macro-economic factors chosen and the internal estimations used to determine the tax results contain risks and uncertainties on their realisation over the estimated horizon of the losses absorption. These risks and uncertainties concern the possibilities of change of tax rules applicable (tax result computation as well as rules of imputation of tax losses carried forward) or the achievement of the strategic assumptions.

To ensure the robustness of the tax result projections, the Group realises sensitivity analysis on the achievement of budgetary and strategic assumptions.

At 31 December 2018, these analyses confirm the probability for the Group to use tax loss carryforwards subject to deferred tax assets against future taxable profit.

4. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS RECOGNISED ON TAX LOSS CARRYFORWARDS

At 31 December 2018, based on the tax system of each entity and a realistic projection of their tax income, the projected period for deferred tax asset recovery is indicated in the table below:

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	Statutory time limit on carryforwards	Expected recovery period
Total deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards	2,895	-	-
<i>o/w French tax group</i>	2,327	<i>unlimited⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>10 years</i>
<i>o/w US tax group</i>	463	<i>20 years⁽²⁾</i>	<i>7 years</i>
<i>Others</i>	105	-	-

(1) In accordance with the 2013 French Finance Act, the deduction of previous losses is limited to EUR 1 million plus 50% of the fraction of the taxable income for the fiscal year exceeding this limit. The non-deductible portion of losses may be carried forward to the following fiscal years with no time limit and under the same conditions.

(2) Tax losses generated before 31 december 2017.


At 31 December 2018, the main unrecognised deferred tax assets represent a total of EUR 558 million (compared to EUR 687* million at 31 December 2017). They are mostly related to the US tax group, with EUR 500 million (compared to EUR 629* million at 31 December 2017), SG Kleinwort Hambros Ltd. with EUR 29 million (compared to EUR 30 million at 31 December 2017) and SG Singapour with EUR 29 million (compared to EUR 27 million at 31 December 2017).

* Amounts restated compared to the 31 December 2017 published financial statements, including City and State income taxes in addition to Federal income tax in United States of America.

With regard to the tax treatment of the loss caused by the actions of Jérôme Kerviel, Societe Generale considers that the judgment of the Versailles Court of Appeal of 23 September 2016 is not likely to call into question its validity in light of the 2011 opinion of the French Supreme Administrative Court (*Conseil d'État*) and its established case law which was recently confirmed again in this regard. Consequently, Societe Generale considers there is no need to provision the corresponding deferred tax assets.

However, as indicated by the Minister of the Economy and Finance in September 2016, the tax authorities have examined the tax consequences of this book loss and recently confirmed that they intended to call into question the deductibility of the loss caused by the actions of Jérôme Kerviel, amounting to EUR 4.9 billion. This proposed tax rectification has no immediate effect and will possibly have to be confirmed by a tax adjustment notice sent by the tax authorities when Societe Generale is in a position to deduct the tax loss carryforwards arising from the loss from its taxable income. Such a situation will not occur for several years according to the bank's forecasts. In the event that the authorities decide, in due course, to confirm their current position, the Societe Generale Group will not fail to assert its rights before the competent courts.

NOTE 7 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

 <p>MAKING IT SIMPLE</p>	<p>Equity are the resources contributed to the Group by external shareholders as capital, as well as the cumulative and undistributed results (retained earnings). It also includes resources received when financial instruments are issued and for which the issuer has no contractual obligation to deliver cash to the holders of these instruments (such as certain perpetual subordinated notes).</p> <p>Equity has no contractual maturity, and when compensation is awarded to shareholders or holders of other equity instruments, it does not affect the income statement but directly reduces the retained earnings in the equity.</p> <p>The statement "Changes in Shareholders' Equity" presents the various changes that affect the components of equity over the reporting period.</p>
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NOTE 7.1 - TREASURY SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ISSUED BY THE GROUP

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

TREASURY SHARES

Societe Generale shares held by the Group are deducted from consolidated equity irrespective of the purpose for which they are held. Income on these shares is eliminated from the consolidated income statement.

Recognition of shares issued by Group subsidiaries, which are bought and sold by the Group, is described in Note 2.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ISSUED BY THE GROUP

Financial instruments issued by the Group are booked in whole or in part to debt or to equity depending on whether or not they contractually oblige the issuer to deliver cash to the holders of the securities.

When they are classified as equity, securities issued by Societe Generale are recorded under *Other equity instruments*. If they are issued by Group subsidiaries, these securities are recognised under *Non-controlling interests*. External costs associated with issuing equity instruments are deducted directly from equity at their after-tax amount.

When they are classified as debt instruments, securities issued by the Group are recorded under *Debt securities issued* or *Subordinated debt* depending on their characteristics. They are accounted for in the same way as other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (see Note 3.6).

1. ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED BY SOCIETE GENERALE S.A.

(Number of shares)	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Ordinary shares	807,917,739	807,917,739
Including treasury stock with voting rights ⁽¹⁾	5,975,497	6,850,304
Including shares held by employees	51,668,863	49,830,060

(1) Excluding Societe Generale shares held for trading purposes or in respect of the liquidity contract.

At 31 December 2018, Societe Generale S.A.'s fully paid up capital amounted to EUR 1,009,897,173.75 and was made up of 807,917,739 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.25.

2. TREASURY STOCK

At 31 December 2018, the Group held 19,037,552 of its own shares as treasury stock, for trading purposes or for the active management of shareholders' equity, representing 2.36% of the capital of Societe Generale S.A.

The amount deducted by the Group from its equity for treasury shares (and related derivatives) came to EUR 667 million, including EUR 423 million in shares held for trading purposes.

THE CHANGE IN TREASURY STOCK OVER THE 1ST SEMESTER 2018 BREAKS DOWN AS FOLLOWS:

(In millions of euros)	Liquidity contract	Trading activities	Treasury stock and active management of shareholders' equity	Total
Disposals net of purchases	(4)	(202)	32	(174)
Capital gains net of tax on treasury stock and treasury share derivatives, booked under shareholders' equity	(1)	16	(27)	12

3. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED NOTES

Perpetual subordinated notes issued by the Group, with some discretionary features governing the payment of interest, are classified as equity.

At 31 December 2018, perpetual subordinated notes issued by the Group and recognised under Group shareholders' equity in *Other equity instruments* totalled EUR 244 million, valued at historical rate.

Issuance Date	Amount in local currency at 31 December 2017	Repurchases and redemptions in 2018	Amount in local currency at 31 December 2018	Amount in millions of euros at historical rate	Remuneration
1 July 1985	EUR 62 M	-	EUR 62 M	62	BAR (Bond Average Rate) of -0.25% for the period from 1 June to 31 May before each due date
24 November 1986	USD 248 M	-	USD 248 M	182	Average 6-month Euro/Dollar deposit rates communicated by reference banks +0.075%

PERPETUAL DEEPLY SUBORDINATED NOTES

Given the discretionary nature of the decision to pay dividends to shareholders, perpetual deeply subordinated notes have been classified as equity and recognised under *Other equity instruments*.

At 31 December 2018, perpetual deeply subordinated notes issued by the Group and recognised under Group shareholders' equity in *Other equity instruments* totalled EUR 8,866 million, valued at historical rate.

The variation of the amount of perpetual deeply subordinated notes reflects the redemptions of three notes during the year.

Issuance Date	Amount in local currency at 31 December 2017	Repurchases and redemptions in 2018	Amount in local currency at 31 December 2018	Amount in millions of euros at historical rate	Remuneration
16 June 2008	GBP 506 M	GBP 506 M	-	-	8.875%, from 2018 3-month GBP Libor +3.4% annually
4 September 2009	EUR 905 M		EUR 905 M	905	9.375%, from 2019 3-month Euribor +8.901% annually
6 September 2013	USD 1,250 M	USD 1,250 M	-	-	8.25%, from 29 November 2018 USD 5-year Mid Swap Rate +6.394%
18 December 2013	USD 1,750 M		USD 1,750 M	1,273	7.875%, from 18 December 2023, USD 5-year Mid Swap Rate +4.979%
25 June 2014	USD 1,500 M		USD 1,500 M	1,102	6%, from 27 January 2020, USD 5-year Mid Swap Rate +4.067%
7 April 2014	EUR 1,000 M		EUR 1,000 M	1,000	6.75%, from 7 April 2021, EUR 5-year Mid Swap Rate +5.538%
29 September 2015	USD 1,250 M		USD 1,250 M	1,111	8.00% from 29 September 2025, USD 5-year Mid Swap rate +5.873%
13 September 2016	USD 1,500 M		USD 1,500 M	1,335	7.375% from 13 September 2021, USD 5-year Mid Swap rate +6.238%
6 April 2018			USD 1,250 M	1,035	6.750% from 6 April 2028, 5-year Mid Swap rate +3.929%
4 October 2018			USD 1,250 M	1,105	7.375% from 4 October 2023, 5-year Mid Swap rate +4.302%

OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ISSUED BY SUBSIDIARIES

Given the discretionary nature of the decision to pay dividends to shareholders, perpetual subordinated notes issued by the Group's subsidiaries are classified as equity.

At 31 December 2018, other equity instruments issued by the Group's subsidiaries and recognised under *Non-controlling interests* totalled EUR 800 million.

Issuance Date	Amount	Remuneration
18 December 2014 (step-up clause after 12 years)	EUR 800 M	4.125%, from 2026 5-year Mid-Swap rate + 4.150% annually

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

Changes related to the perpetual subordinated notes and deeply subordinated notes included in *Shareholder's equity, Group share* are detailed below:

	2018			2017 ⁽¹⁾		
	Deeply subordinated notes	Perpetual subordinated notes	Total	Deeply subordinated notes	Perpetual subordinated notes	Total
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>						
Remuneration paid booked under reserves	(700)	(5)	(705)	(735)	(3)	(738)
Changes in nominal values	544	-	544	(1,114)	-	(1,114)
Tax savings on remuneration payable to shareholders and recorded under reserves	255	2	257	186	1	187
Issuance fees relating to subordinated notes	(10)	-	(10)	-	-	-

(1) Remuneration paid to shareholders of others equity instruments (deeply subordinated notes and perpetual subordinated notes) are now disclosed on the line "Issuance / Redemption / remuneration of equity instruments".

NOTE 7.2 - EARNINGS PER SHARE AND DIVIDENDS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Earnings per share are measured by dividing net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding over the period, excluding treasury shares. Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders takes account of remuneration rights of preferred shareholders, such as holders of preferred shares, subordinated securities or deeply subordinated notes classified in equity. Diluted earnings per share take into account the potential dilution of shareholders' interests in the event dilutive instruments (stock options or free share plans) are converted into ordinary shares. This dilutive effect is determined using the share buyback method.

1. EARNINGS PER SHARE

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Net income, Group share	3,864	2,806
Net attributable remuneration to deeply subordinated notes	(452)	(466)
Issuance fees relating to subordinated notes	(10)	-
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,402	2,340
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	801,909,473	800,596,132
Earnings per ordinary share (in euros)	4.24	2.92
Average number of ordinary shares used in the dilution calculation	-	50
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted net earnings per share	801,909,473	800,596,182
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (in euros)	4.24	2.92

(1) Excluding treasury shares.

2. DIVIDENDS PAID

Dividends paid by the Group to ordinary shareholder's in 2018 amounted to EUR 2,132 million and are detailed in the following table:

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018			2017*		
	Group Share	Non-controlling interests	Total	Group Share	Non-controlling interests	Total
Paid in shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid in cash	(1,764)	(368)	(2,132)	(1,762)	(243)	(2,005)

** Remuneration paid to shareholders of other equity instruments (perpetual subordinated notes and deeply subordinated notes) is now presented in Note 7.1.3 relative to equity instruments issued.*

NOTE 7.3 - GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

BREAKDOWN OF CHANGES OF UNREALISED OR DEFERRED GAINS AND LOSSES

	01.01.2018				Variation				31.12.2018			
	Gross value	Tax	Net value	Net Group share	Gross value	Tax	Net value	Net Group share	Gross value	Tax	Net value	Net Group share
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>												
Translation differences	(1,744)	-	(1,744)	(1,682)	370	(1)	369	384	(1,374)	(1)	(1,375)	(1,298)
Revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	466	(109)	357	339	(233)	52	(181)	(170)	233	(57)	176	169
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets ⁽¹⁾	411	(114)	297	296	(74)	18	(56)	(53)	337	(96)	241	243
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	(3)	7	4	4	(120)	11	(109)	(104)	(123)	18	(105)	(100)
Unrealised gains and losses of entities accounted for using the equity method	(2)	-	(2)	(1)	1	-	1	1	(1)	-	(1)	-
Subtotal of unrealised gains and losses with subsequent recycling in the income statement	(872)	(216)	(1,088)	(1,044)	(56)	80	24	58	(928)	(136)	(1,064)	(986)
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	30	(4)	26	24	30	(4)	26	24
Revaluation of own credit risk on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ⁽³⁾	(725)	187	(538)	(536)	529	(138)	391	380	(196)	49	(147)	(156)
Revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽²⁾	80	(2)	78	77	1	(4)	(3)	8	81	(6)	75	85
Unrealised gains and losses of entities accounted for using the equity method ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
Subtotal of unrealised gains and losses without subsequent recycling in the income statement	(645)	185	(460)	(459)	557	(146)	411	409	(88)	39	(49)	(50)
Total of unrealised gains and losses	(1,517)	(31)	(1,548)	(1,503)	501	(66)	435	467	(1,016)	(97)	(1,113)	(1,036)

(1) Unrealised gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets are related exclusively to insurance activities from the 2018 financial year.

(2) Gains and losses presented in these items are transferred into Retained earnings at the opening of the next financial year;

(3) In case of derecognition of a financial liability, potential realized gains and losses attributable to Group own credit risk are transferred into Retained earnings at the opening of the next financial year (see Note 3.1).

NOTE 8 - ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

NOTE 8.1 - SEGMENT REPORTING

1. DEFINITION OF SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group is managed on a matrix basis that takes into account its different business lines and the geographical breakdown of its activities. Segment reporting information is therefore presented under both criteria.

The Group includes in the results of each sub-division all operating income and expenses directly related to its activity. Income for each sub-division, except for the Corporate Centre, also includes the return on equity allocated to it, based on the estimated rate of return on Group equity. The return on the sub-division's book equity is then reallocated to the Corporate Centre. Transactions between sub-divisions are carried out under the same terms and conditions as those applying to non-Group customers.

The Group's core businesses are managed through three strategic pillars:

- French Retail Banking, which includes the domestic networks Societe Generale, Crédit du Nord and Boursorama;
- International Retail Banking & Financial Services, which consists of:
 - International Retail Banking, including consumer finance activities,
 - Financial Services to Corporates (operational vehicle leasing and fleet management, equipment and vendor finance),
 - Insurance activities;
- Global Banking and Investor Solutions which comprises:
 - Global Markets and Investors Services,
 - Financing and Advisory,
 - Asset and Wealth Management.

In addition to the strategic pillars, the Corporate Centre acts as the Group's central funding department. As such, it recognises the carrying cost of equity investments in subsidiaries and related dividend payments, as well as income and expenses stemming from the Group's Asset and Liability Management (ALM) and income from the Group's management of its assets (management of its industrial and bank equity portfolio and of its real estate assets). Income or expenses that do not relate directly to the activity of the core businesses are also allocated to the Corporate Centre.

Segment income take intra-Group transactions into account, while these transactions are eliminated from segment assets and liabilities. The tax rate levied on each business line is based on the standard tax rate applicable in each country where the division makes profits. Any difference with respect to the Group's tax rate is allocated to the Corporate Centre.

For the purpose of segment reporting by geographical region, segment profit or loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the booking entities.

2. SEGMENT REPORTING BY DIVISION AND SUB-DIVISION

	Societe Generale Group		French Retail Banking		Corporate Centre ⁽¹⁾	
	2018	2017	2018	2017*	2018	2017*
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>						
Net banking income	25,205	23,954	7,860	8,014	182	(1,147)
Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	(17,931)	(17,838)	(5,629)	(5,939)	(535)	(374)
Gross operating income	7,274	6,116	2,231	2,075	(353)	(1,521)
Cost of risk	(1,005)	(1,349)	(489)	(547)	(19)	(400)
Operating income	6,269	4,767	1,742	1,528	(372)	(1,921)
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	56	92	28	33	7	17
Net income / expense from other assets	(208)	278	74	9	(274)	237
Value adjustments on goodwill	-	1	-	-	-	-
Earnings before tax	6,117	5,138	1,844	1,570	(639)	(1,667)
Income tax	(1,561)	(1,708)	(607)	(511)	168	52
Net income before non-controlling interests	4,556	3,430	1,237	1,059	(471)	(1,615)
Non-controlling interests	692	624	-	-	164	170
Net income, Group share	3,864	2,806	1,237	1,059	(635)	(1,785)

International Retail Banking & Financial Services

	International Retail Banking		Financial Services to Corporates		Insurance		Total	
	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>								
Net banking income	5,608	5,278	1,822	1,804	887	832	8,317	7,914
Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	(3,238)	(3,171)	(955)	(925)	(333)	(308)	(4,526)	(4,404)
Gross operating income	2,370	2,107	867	879	554	524	3,791	3,510
Cost of risk	(335)	(349)	(69)	(51)	-	-	(404)	(400)
Operating income	2,035	1,758	798	828	554	524	3,387	3,110
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	14	26	1	16	-	(1)	15	41
Net income / expense from other assets	7	36	1	-	-	-	8	36
Value adjustments on goodwill	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Earnings before tax	2,056	1,821	800	844	554	523	3,410	3,188
Income tax	(474)	(418)	(184)	(224)	(183)	(178)	(841)	(820)
Net income before non-controlling interests	1,582	1,403	616	620	371	345	2,569	2,368
Non-controlling interests	395	361	106	66	3	2	504	429
Net income, Group share	1,187	1,042	510	554	368	343	2,065	1,939

Global Banking and Investor Solutions

	Global Markets and Investors Services		Financing and Advisory		Asset and Wealth Management		Total	
<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*
Net banking income	5,207	5,678	2,673	2,495	966	1,000	8,846	9,173
Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	(4,521)	(4,434)	(1,815)	(1,767)	(905)	(920)	(7,241)	(7,121)
Gross operating income	686	1,244	858	728	61	80	1,605	2,052
Cost of risk	(21)	(34)	(53)	30	(19)	2	(93)	(2)
Operating income	665	1,210	805	758	42	82	1,512	2,050
Net income from companies accounted for by the equity method	8	5	(1)	(4)	(1)	-	6	1
Net income / expense from other assets	(1)	-	(1)	(4)	(14)	-	(16)	(4)
Value adjustments on goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings before tax	672	1,215	803	750	27	82	1,502	2,047
Income tax	(172)	(322)	(101)	(84)	(8)	(23)	(281)	(429)
Net income before non-controlling interests	500	893	702	666	19	59	1,221	1,618
Non-controlling interests	19	21	2	2	3	2	24	25
Net income, Group share	481	872	700	664	16	57	1,197	1,593

* The amounts have been restated compared to 2017 consolidated financial statements considering the new organization of the Group put in place as from 1 September 2017. The restatements are due to the transfer of Global Transaction and Payment Services business from French Retail Banking to Global Banking and Investor Solutions, to the modification of analytical split of results of the Insurance business distributed through French Retail Banking and Private Banking, and to a change in the allocation of overhead costs.

(1) Income and expenses not directly related to business line activities are recorded in the Corporate Centre income.

The Net banking income included in 2017 the revaluation differences for debts related to own credit risk of EUR -53 million and compensation of EUR 963 million for the transaction agreement between Societe Generale and the Libyan Investment Authority.

(2) These amounts include Personnel expenses, Other operating expenses and Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Societe Generale Group			French Retail Banking			Corporate Centre ⁽²⁾		
	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017
Segment assets	1,309,428	1,274,216	1,275,128	222,086	213,708	226,346	106,392	117,011	116,737
Segment liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,243,619	1,211,265	1,211,091	216,934	211,709	230,110	91,819	91,854	92,515

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	International retail Banking & Financial Services											
	International Retail Banking			Financial Services to Corporates			Insurance			Total		
	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017
Segment assets	128,303	115,992	116,749	42,868	39,542	39,645	148,999	149,784	149,785	320,170	305,318	306,179
Segment liabilities ⁽¹⁾	94,454	91,854	91,853	13,641	12,055	12,106	138,959	141,721	141,676	247,054	245,630	245,635

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Global Banking and Investor Solutions											
	Global Markets and Investors Services			Financing and Advisory			Asset and Wealth Management			Total		
	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017	31.12.2018	01.01.2018*	31.12.2017
Segment assets	489,757	492,804	494,111	137,064	110,810	97,179	33,959	34,564	34,576	660,780	638,178	625,866
Segment liabilities ⁽¹⁾	616,282	594,024	593,419	47,502	42,699	24,063	24,028	25,350	25,349	687,812	662,072	642,831

* Amounts restated compared to the 31 December 2017 consolidated financial statements, following :

- the first time of application of IFRS9.

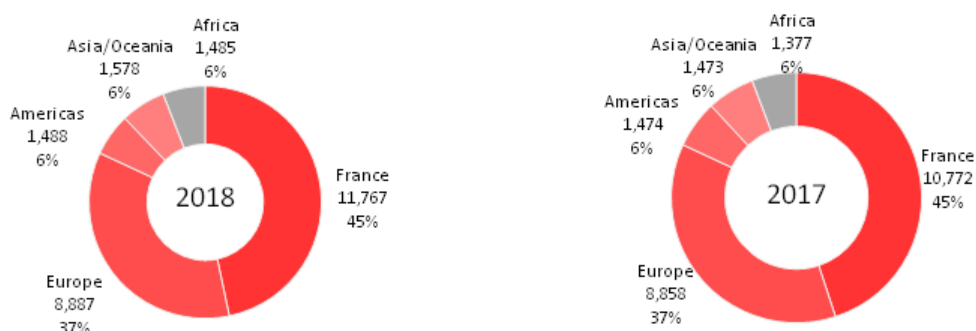
- the relocation of Global Transaction and Payment Services from French Retail Banking to Financing and Advisory.

(1) Segment liabilities correspond to debts (i.e. total liabilities excluding equity).

(2) Assets and liabilities not directly related to the business line activities are recorded on the Corporate Centre's balance sheet. Thus the debt revaluation differences linked to own credit risk and the revaluation differences of the credit derivative instruments hedging the loans and receivables portfolios are allocated to the Corporate Centre.

3. SEGMENT REPORTING BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

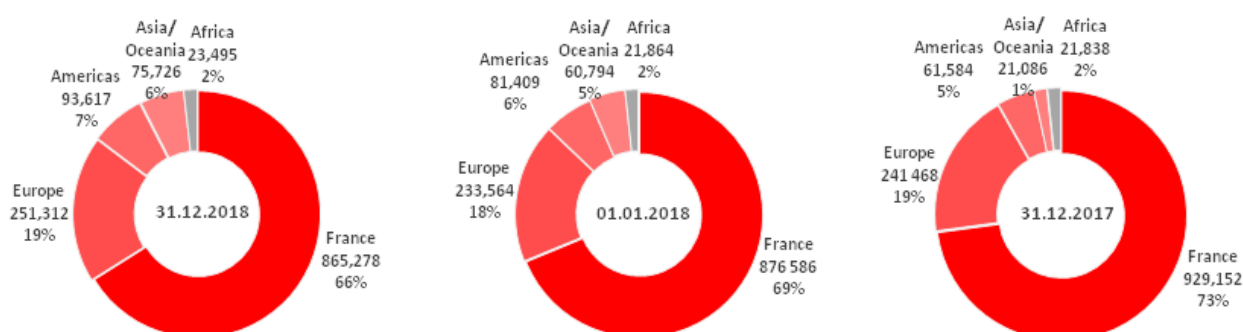
GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF NET BANKING INCOME



At 31 December 2018, the amount of Net Banking Income was EUR 25,205 million compared to EUR 23,954 million at 31 December 2017.

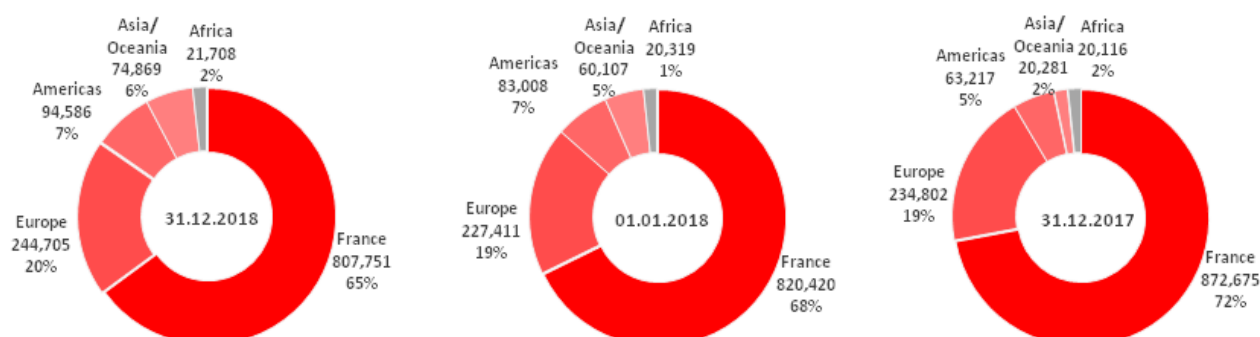
GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

ASSETS



At 31 December 2018, the amount of assets was EUR 1,309,248 million compared to EUR 1,274,126 million at 1 January 2018* and EUR 1,275,128 million at 31 December 2017.

LIABILITIES



At 31 December 2018, the amount of liabilities (except shareholder equity) was EUR 1,243,619 million compared to EUR 1,211,265 million at 1 January 2018* and EUR 1,211,091 million at 31 December 2017.

Segment liabilities correspond to debts (i.e. total liabilities excluding equity).

* The amounts have been restated following the first time application of IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (see Note 1).

NOTE 8.2 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group records operating expenses under expenses, according to the type of services to which they refer and the rate of use of said services.

Lease payments include real estate and equipment leasing expenses (mainly computer-related), which are booked over the lease period using the straight-line method.

Taxes and levies are only booked when the triggering event provided for by law occurs. If the obligation to pay the tax arises from the gradual operation of an activity, the expense must be spread out over the same period. Finally, if the obligation to pay is generated when a threshold is reached, the expense is only recorded once the threshold is reached.

Taxes and levies cover all contributions levied by a public authority and include the contributions paid to the Single Resolution Fund and the Deposit Insurance and Resolution Fund, the systemic risk tax, and contributions for ACPR control costs, which are recognised on the income statement at the start of the financial year. The company social solidarity contribution (C3S), based on income generated in previous financial year, is fully recognised on the income statement at 1st January of the current financial year.

Other mainly includes building maintenance and other costs, travel and business expenses, and advertising expenses.

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	2018	2017
Rentals	(752)	(839)
Taxes and levies	(900)	(919)
Data & telecom (excluding rentals)	(2,401)	(2,265)
Consulting fees (excluding data & telecom)	(1,338)	(1,340)
Other	(1,975)	(1,720)
Total	(7,366)	(7,083)

CONTRIBUTION TO BANK RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

The European regulatory framework aimed to enhance the financial stability has been updated by the Directive 2014/49/UE of 16 April 2014 on deposit guarantee schemes and the Directive 2014/59/UE of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive).

The European Regulation UE n° 806/ 2014 of 15 July 2014 has then determined the financing means of resolution mechanisms within the European Banking Union through the establishment of a Single Resolution Fund (SRF).

The Single Resolution Fund (SRF), established in January 2016, shall receive annual contributions from the participating European financial institutions. By the end of 2023, the available financial means of the Fund shall reach at least 1% of the amount of covered deposits of all these participating financial institutions. A share of the annual contributions can be provided through irrevocable payment commitments.

For the year 2018, the Group's contributions to the SRF and the National Resolution Fund (NRF) were as follows:

- Cash contributions (85%) for a total of EUR 425 million, of which EUR 387 million related to the SRF and EUR 38 million related to the NRF, which is non tax-deductible in France and has been recorded in the income statement in *Other administrative expenses*, among *Taxes and Levies*;
- Irrevocable payment commitments (15%) backed by a cash collateral for EUR 70 million related to the SRF, recorded as an asset in the balance sheet, among *Other assets*.

NOTE 8.3 - PROVISIONS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Under balance sheet liabilities, *Provisions* are comprised of provisions for financial instruments, disputes, employee benefits and income tax adjustments.

As from 1 January 2018, the balance of provisions for credit risk on off balance sheet commitments has been modified due to the first application of IFRS 9. This impact is described in Note 1.

BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	Provisions at 01.01.2018	Allocations	Write- backs available	Net allocation	Write- backs used	Currency and others	Provisions at 31.12.2018
Provisions for credit of risk on off balance sheet commitments (see Note 3.8)	683	488	(547)	(59)	-	14	638
Provisions for employee benefits (see Note 5.2)	2,100	889	(571)	318	(6)	(71)	2,341
Provisions for tax adjustments (see Note 6)	162	100	(51)	49	(75)	(1)	135
Provisions for mortgage savings plans and accounts commitments	193	9	(26)	(17)	(5)	-	171
Other provisions ⁽¹⁾	3,207	626	(195)	431	(2,462)	144	1,320
Total	6,345	2,112	(1,390)	722	(2,548)	86	4,605

(1) See comment paragraph 2

1. COMMITMENTS UNDER MORTGAGE SAVINGS AGREEMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In France, *Comptes d'épargne-logement* (CEL or mortgage savings accounts) and *Plans d'épargne-logement* (PEL or mortgage savings plans) are special savings schemes for individual customers which are governed by Law 65-554 of 10 July 1965. These products combine an initial deposit phase in the form of an interest-earning savings account, followed by a lending phase where the deposits are used to provide mortgage loans. The lending phase is subject to the prior existence of the savings phase and is therefore inseparable from it. The savings deposits collected and loans granted are measured at amortised cost.

These instruments⁽¹⁾ create two types of commitments for the Group: the obligation to pay interest on customer savings for an indeterminate future period at an interest rate established at the inception of the mortgage savings agreement, and the obligation to subsequently lend to the customer at an interest rate also established at the inception of the savings agreement.

If it is clear that commitments under the PEL/CEL agreements will have negative consequences for the Group, a provision is recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Any changes in these provisions are recognised as *Net banking income* under net interest income. These provisions only relate to commitments arising from PEL/CEL that are outstanding at the date of calculation.

Provisions are calculated for each generation of mortgage savings plans (PEL), with no netting between different PEL generations, and for all mortgage saving accounts (CEL) making up a single generation.

During the deposit phase, the underlying commitment used to determine the amount to be provisioned is calculated as the difference between the average expected amount of deposits and the minimum expected amount. These two amounts are determined statistically on the basis of the historical observations of past customer behaviour.

During the lending phase, the underlying commitment to be provisioned includes loans already granted but not yet drawn at the date of calculation, and future loans that are considered statistically probable on the basis of deposits that are currently recognised in the balance sheet at the date of calculation and on the basis of historical observations of past customer behaviour.

A provision is recognised if the discounted value of expected future earnings for a given generation of PEL/CEL is negative. Earnings are estimated on the basis of interest rates available to individual customers for equivalent savings and loan products, with a similar estimated life and date of inception.

OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS IN PEL/CEL ACCOUNTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
PEL accounts	19,186	19,291
<i>less than 4 years old</i>	3,466	5,847
<i>between 4 and 10 years old</i>	10,555	8,344
<i>more than 10 years old</i>	5,165	5,100
CEL accounts	1,346	1,394
Total	20,532	20,685

OUTSTANDING HOUSING LOANS GRANTED WITH RESPECT TO PEL/CEL ACCOUNTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
less than 4 years old	1	4
between 4 and 10 years old	26	128
more than 10 years old	11	6
Total	38	138

PROVISIONS FOR COMMITMENTS LINKED TO PEL/CEL ACCOUNTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31.12.2017	Dotations	Reprises	31.12.2018
PEL accounts	189	-	(31)	158
<i>less than 4 years old</i>	19	-	(16)	3
<i>between 4 and 10 years old</i>	31	-	(11)	20
<i>more than 10 years old</i>	139	-	(4)	135
CEL accounts	4	9	-	13
Total	193	9	(31)	171

The level of provisions is sensitive to long-term interest rates. Since long-term rates were low during 2018, the provisions for PEL and CEL mortgage savings accounts were mainly linked to the risks attached to the commitment to pay interest on the deposits. Provisioning for PEL/CEL savings amounted to 0.83% of total outstandings at 31 December 2018.

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH PROVISION VALUATION INPUTS

The inputs used to estimate future customer behaviour are derived from historical observations of customer behaviour patterns over a long period (more than 10 years). The values of these inputs can be adjusted whenever changes are made to regulations that may undermine the effectiveness of past data as an indicator of future customer behaviour.

The values of the different market inputs used, notably interest rates and margins, are calculated on the basis of observable data and constitute a best estimate, at the date of valuation, of the future value of these items for the period in question, in line with the retail banking division's policy of interest rate risk management.

The discount rates used are derived from the zero coupon swaps vs. Euribor yield curve at the valuation date, averaged over a 12-month period.

2. OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions include provisions for restructuring, provisions for commercial litigation and provisions for future repayment of funds in connection with customer financing transactions.

The Group is subject to an extensive legal and regulatory framework in the countries where it operates. In this complex legal context, the Group and some of its former and current representatives may be involved in various legal actions, including civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. The vast majority of these proceedings are part of the Group's current business. In recent years, litigation with investors and the number of disputes involving financial intermediaries such as banks and investment advisors has increased, partly due to a difficult financial environment.

It is by nature difficult to foresee the outcome of disputes, regulatory proceedings and acts involving Group entities, particularly if they are initiated by various categories of complainants, if the amount of claims for damages is not specified or is indeterminate or if the proceedings have no precedent.

In preparing its financial statements, the Group assesses the consequences of the legal, regulatory or arbitration proceedings in which it is involved. A provision is booked when losses from these proceedings become probable and the amount can be estimated reliably.

To assess the probability of losses and the amount of these losses, and thus to determine the amount of provisions to book, estimations are important. Management makes these estimates by exercising its judgment and taking into account all information available when financial statements are prepared. In particular, the Group takes into account the nature of the dispute, the underlying facts, ongoing proceedings and court decisions already taken, as well as its experience and the experiences of other companies dealing with similar cases (assuming that the Group has knowledge thereof) and, where appropriate, the opinion and reports of experts and independent legal advisers.

Each quarter the Group carries out a detailed examination of outstanding disputes that present a significant risk. The description of those disputes is presented in Note 9 "Information on risks and litigation".

During the financial year 2018, the Group concluded settlement agreements with US and European authorities to end investigations related to IBOR and to some transactions with Libyan counterparties, and with some US authorities to end investigations related to economic sanctions and anti-money laundering. In the context of those agreements, the Group agreed to pay penalties to those authorities for a total amount of 2.7 billion US dollar; at the same time, the provision for public right disputes recognised in the Group financial statements has been reversed partially and its outstanding balance amounts to EUR 340 million as at 31 December 2018.

NOTE 8.4 - TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Tangible and intangible fixed assets include operating and investment fixed assets. Equipment assets held for operating leases purpose are included in operating tangible assets, while buildings held for leasing purposes are included in investment property.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are carried at their purchase price on the asset side of the balance sheet, less depreciation, amortisation and impairment.

The purchase price of fixed assets includes borrowing costs incurred to fund a lengthy construction period for the fixed assets, along with all other directly attributable expenses. Investment subsidies received are deducted from the cost of the relevant assets. Software developed internally is recorded on the asset side of the balance sheet in the amount of the direct cost of development.

As soon as they are fit for use, fixed assets are depreciated or amortised using the component-based approach. Each component is depreciated or amortised over its own useful life. The Group has applied this approach to its operating properties, breaking down its assets into components with depreciation periods of 10 to 50 years. Depreciation periods for fixed assets other than buildings depend on their useful life, which is usually estimated at 3 to 20 years.

Any residual value of the asset is deducted from its depreciable amount. If there is a subsequent decrease or increase in this initial residual value, the depreciable amount of the asset is adjusted, leading to a prospective modification of the depreciation schedule.

Depreciation and amortisation are recorded in the income statement under *Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets*.

Fixed assets grouped into Cash Generating Units are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their value may have diminished. Allocations and reversals of provisions for impairment are recorded in the income statement under *Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets*.

Realised capital gains and losses on operating fixed assets are recognised under *Net income from other assets*.

Investment properties are depreciated using the component based-method. Each component is depreciated over its own useful life, ranging from 10 to 50 years.

Profits or losses on operating lease assets and on investment property, including amortisation and depreciation, are recognised under *Income from other activities* and *Expense from other activities* (see Note 4.2).

CHANGES IN TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(In millions of euros)	Gross book value at 31.12.2017	Acquisitions	Disposals	Changes in translation, consolidation scope and reclassifications	Gross value at 31.12.2018	Depreciation and amortisation of assets at 31.12.2017	Allocations to amortisation and depreciation in 2018	Impairment of assets in 2018	Write-backs from amortisation and depreciation in 2018	Changes in translation, consolidation scope and reclassifications	Net book value at 31.12.2018	Net book value at 31.12.2017
Intangible assets	6,237	801	(119)	(156)	6,763	(4,297)	(435)	(1)	73	95	2,198	1,940
Operating tangible assets	11,016	728	(379)	(314)	11,051	(5,964)	(561)	(5)	207	210	4,938	5,052
Lease assets of specialised financing companies	23,699	10,496	(7,503)	89	26,781	(6,511)	(3,573)	(95)	2,946	50	19,598	17,188
Investment property	777	-	-	(737)	40	(139)	(1)	-	-	117	17	638
Total tangible and intangible fixed assets	41,729	12,025	(8,001)	(1,118)	44,635	(16,911)	(4,570)	(101)	3,226	472	26,751	24,818

BREAKDOWN OF MINIMUM PAYMENTS RECEIVABLE ON OPERATING LEASE ASSETS

(In millions of euros)	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Breakdown of minimum payments receivable		
<i>due in less than one year</i>	3,625	3,400
<i>due in 1-5 years</i>	17,077	12,392
<i>due in more than five years</i>	787	328
Total minimum future payments receivable	21,489	16,120

NOTE 8.5 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the entity's functional currency at the prevailing spot exchange rate. Realised or unrealised foreign exchange losses or gains are recognised in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial transactions*.

Forward foreign exchange transactions are recognised at fair value based on the forward exchange rate for the remaining maturity. Spot foreign exchange positions are valued using the official spot rates prevailing at the end of the period. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss* (see Note 3.1), except when hedge accounting is applied to a cash-flow hedge transaction or to a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation (see Note 3.2).

At the balance sheet date, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value (in particular, shares and other equity instruments) are translated into the entity's functional currency at the prevailing spot exchange rate. Foreign exchanges losses or gains are recognised either in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*, or under other comprehensive income (*Unrealised and deferred gains and losses*), depending on the accounting of the gains or losses relative to these assets/liabilities.

At the balance sheet date, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are translated into the entity's functional currency at the historical exchange rate on initial recognition.

(In millions of euros)	31.12.2018				31.12.2017			
	Assets	Liabilities	Currencies bought, not yet received	Currencies sold, not yet delivered	Assets	Liabilities	Currencies bought, not yet received	Currencies sold, not yet delivered
EUR	767,029	793,882	28,393	32,198	813,117	790,479	27,723	31,949
USD	257,257	265,289	40,461	41,579	242,646	229,177	51,273	41,661
GBP	44,372	44,325	28,709	10,159	53,717	37,804	15,021	10,321
JPY	68,895	44,704	24,519	33,531	24,058	54,176	17,753	24,588
AUD	5,244	7,979	7,798	6,707	5,981	7,035	4,830	5,910
CZK	35,612	34,147	208	783	33,753	36,175	572	766
RUB	12,286	6,711	113	90	13,537	10,590	37	88
RON	8,166	7,668	56	49	7,630	7,967	168	132
Other currencies	110,567	104,723	24,195	18,514	80,689	101,725	32,740	27,191
Total	1,309,428	1,309,428	154,452	143,610	1,275,128	1,275,128	150,117	142,606

NOTE 8.6 - COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
South Africa							
(1)	SG JOHANNESBURG	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Albania							
	BANKA SOCIETE GENERALE ALBANIA SH.A.	Bank	FULL	88.89	88.89	88.89	88.89
Algeria							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE ALGERIE SPA	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.81	79.81	99.99	99.99
	SOCIETE GENERALE ALGERIE	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Germany							
	AKRUN EINS GRUNDSTUCKS-VERMIETUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO. OBJEKT SEREN 1 KG	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ALD AUTOLEASING D GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ALD INTERNATIONAL GROUP HOLDINGS GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ALD INTERNATIONAL SAS & CO. KG	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ALD LEASE FINANZ GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BANK DEUTSCHES KRAFTFAHRZEUGGEWERBE GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.93	99.91	51	51
	BDK LEASING UND SERVICE GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	CAR PROFESSIONAL FUHRPARKMANAGEMENT UND BERATUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO. KG	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	CARPOOL GMBH	Broker	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	EUROPARC DREILINDEN GMBH	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	EUROPARC GMBH	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	EUROPARC KERPEN GMBH	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GEFA BANK GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GEFA VERSICHERUNGSDIENST GMBH	Specialist Financing	EF5	100	100	100	100
	HANSEATIC BANK GMBH & CO KG	Specialist Financing	FULL	75	75	75	75
	HANSEATIC GESELLSCHAFT FUR BANKBETEILIGUNGEN MBH	Portfolio Management	FULL	75	75	100	100
	HSCE HANSEATIC SERVICE CENTER GMBH	Services	FULL	75	75	100	100
	INTERLEASING DELLO HAMBURG GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PEMA GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PODES DREI GRUNDSTUCKS-VERMIETUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO OBJEKTE WEL 4 KG	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PODES GRUNDSTUCKS - VERMIETUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO OBJEKTE WEL 3 KG	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PODES ZWEI GRUNDSTUCKS-VERMIETUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO OBJEKTE WEL 3 KG	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 2 UG (HAFTUNGSBESCHRANKT)	Financial Company	FULL	0	99.91	0	100
	RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 3 UG (HAFTUNGSBESCHRANKT)	Financial Company	FULL	99.93	99.91	100	100
	RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 4 UG (HAFTUNGSBESCHRANKT)	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	RED & BLACK AUTO GERMANY 5 UG (HAFTUNGSBESCHRANKT)	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	0	100	0
(2)	RED & BLACK CAR SALES 1UG	Financial Company	FULL	0	79.82	0	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE INTERNATIONAL GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
(1)	SG FRANCFORT	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE EFFEKTEN GMBH	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1) SOGECAP DEUTSCHE NIEDERLASSUNG	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	(1)(5) SOGECAP RISQUES DIVERS DEUTSCHE NIEDERLASSUNG	Insurance	FULL	0	100	0	100
	(1)(6) SOGESSUR DEUTSCHE NIEDERLASSUNG	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
Australia							
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
Austria							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE FUHRPARKMANAGEMENT UND LEASING GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(3)	SG EQUIPMENT LEASING AUSTRIA GMBH	Specialist Financing	EFS	0	100	0	100
(1)	SG VIENNE	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Belgium							
	AXUS FINANCE SPRL	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	AXUS SA/NV	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	BASTION EUROPEAN INVESTMENTS S.A.	Financial Company	FULL	60.74	60.74	100	100
	PARCOURS BELGIUM	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PEMA TRUCK TRAILER VERHUUR	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG BRUXELLES	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE BENELUX B.V. BELGIAN BRANCH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE DE FINANCEMENT	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE IMMOBEL	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE BANKING NV/SA	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Benin							
	SOCIETE GENERALE BENIN	Bank	FULL	90.98	89.64	91.65	90.3
Bermuda							
	CATALYST RE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
Brazil							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE S.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	BANCO SOCIETE GENERALE BRASIL S.A.	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	MORDENO SOCIEDADES ANONIMAS	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE S.A. ARRENDAMENTO MERCANTIL	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	SOCIETE GENERALE S.A. CORRETORA DE CAMBIO, TITULOS E VALORES MOBILIARIOS	Broker	FULL	0	100	0	100
Bulgaria							
	REGIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	Specialist Financing	FULL	51.86	51.86	52	52
	SG EXPRESS BANK	Bank	FULL	99.74	99.74	99.74	99.74
	SOCIETE GENERALE FACTORING EOOD	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.74	99.74	100	100
	SOGELEASE BULGARIA	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.74	99.74	100	100
Burkina Faso							
	SOCIETE GENERALE BURKINA FASO	Bank	FULL	51.27	51.27	52.61	52.61
Cameroon							
	SOCIETE GENERALE CAMEROUN	Bank	FULL	58.08	58.08	58.08	58.08
Canada							
	KLEINWORT BENSON INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG CONSTELLATION CANADA LTD.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
(2)	SG HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY (CANADA) INC	Financial Company	FULL	0	100	0	100
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE (CANADA BRANCH)	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE (CANADA)	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL CANADA INC	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
China							
	ALD FORTUNE AUTO LEASING & RENTING SHANGHAI CO. LTD	Specialist Financing	ESI	39.91	39.91	50	50
	SOCIETE GENERALE (CHINA) LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE LEASING AND RENTING CO. LTD	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
South Korea							
	SG SECURITIES KOREA CO. LTD	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG SEOUL	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Côte d'Ivoire							
	SOCIETE GENERALE COTE D'IVOIRE	Bank	FULL	73.25	73.25	73.25	73.25
	SOGEBOURSE EN COTE D'IVOIRE	Portfolio Management	FULL	71.25	71.27	99.98	100
Croatia							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE D.O.O. ZA. OPERATIVNI I FINANCIJSKI LEASING	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(6)	ALD FLEET SERVICES D.O.O ZA TRGOVINU I USLUGE	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	0	100	0
Curaçao							
	SGA SOCIETE GENERALE ACCEPTANCE N.V	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Denmark							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE A/S	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	NF FLEET A/S	Specialist Financing	FULL	63.85	63.85	80	80
	PEMA LAST OG- TRAILERUDLEJNING A/S	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG FINANS AS DANISH BRANCH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
United Arab Emirates							
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE DUBAI	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Spain							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE S.A.U	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(5)	ALD AUTORENTING S.A.U.	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	79.82	0	100
	ALTURA MARKETS. SOCIEDAD DE VALORES. SA	Broker	EJV	50	50	50	50
(1)	GENEFIM SUCURSAL EN ESPANA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(5)	PARCOURS IBERIA SA	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	79.82	0	100
(6)	REFLEX ALQUILER FLEXIBLE DE VEHICULOS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	0	100	0
	SELF TRADE BANK SA	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE IBERIA. E.F.C. S.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCGEN INVERSIONES FINANCIERAS SA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE SUCCURSAL EN ESPANA	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SODEPROM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
Estonia							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE EESTI AS	Specialist Financing	FULL	59.87	59.87	75.01	75.01
United States							
	AEGIS HOLDINGS (ONSHORE) INC.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	CGI FINANCE INC	Financial Company	FULL	99.89	99.89	100	100
(8)	CGI NORTH AMERICA INC.	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.89	99.89	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest			
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17		
(8)	CLASSIC YACHT DOCUMENTATION. INC.	Services	FULL	99.89	99.89	100	100	
	LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT HOLDING CORP.	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG AMERICAS EQUITIES CORP.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG AMERICAS OPERATIONAL SERVICES. INC.	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG AMERICAS SECURITIES HOLDINGS. LLC	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG AMERICAS SECURITIES. LLC	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG AMERICAS. INC.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG CONSTELLATION. INC.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE USA CORP.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG MORTGAGE FINANCE CORP.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG MORTGAGE SECURITIES. LLC	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG REINSURANCE INTERMEDIARY BROKERAGE. LLC	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SG STRUCTURED PRODUCTS. INC.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SGAIF. LLC	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	SGAIH. INC.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	(8)	SGB FINANCE NORTH AMERICA INC.	Specialist Financing	FULL	50.94	50.94	100	100
	(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE (NEW YORK)	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE ENERGY LLC	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE FINANCIAL CORPORATION	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
		SOCIETE GENERALE LIQUIDITY FUNDING. LLC	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
		TENDER OPTION BOND PROGRAM (TAXABLE AND TAX-EXEMPT)	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Finland								
	AXUS FINLAND OY	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100	
	NF FLEET OY	Specialist Financing	FULL	63.85	63.85	80	80	
France								
	29 HAUSSMANN EQUILIBRE	Portfolio Management	FULL	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	
	29 HAUSSMANN EURO RDT	Portfolio Management	FULL	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	
	29 HAUSSMANN SELECTION MONDE	Portfolio Management	FULL	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	
	9 RUE DES BIENVENUS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	95.5	95.5	100	100	
	AIR BAIL	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	AIX - BORD DU LAC - 3	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50	
	AIX - BORD DU LAC - 4	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50	
	ALD	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	79.82	79.82	
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE RUSSIE SAS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100	
	ALPRIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100	
(6)	AMPERIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	0	50	0	
	ANTALIS SA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100	
	ANTARES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	45	45	45	45	
	ANTARIUS	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100	
(6)	ARTISTIK	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	0	30	0	
	AVIVA INVESTORS RESERVE EUROPE	Financial Company	FULL	69.35	69.35	69.35	69.35	
(3)	AXA SOGECAP LOAN	Portfolio Management	FULL	0	100	0	100	

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	BANQUE COURTOIS. SUCESSEUR DE L'ANCIENNE MAISON COURTOIS ET CIE DEPUIS 1760	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BANQUE FRANCAISE COMMERCIALE OCEAN INDIEN	Bank	FULL	50	50	50	50
	BANQUE KOLB	Bank	FULL	99.97	99.97	99.97	99.97
	BANQUE LAYDERNIER	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BANQUE NUGER	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BANQUE POUYANNE	Bank	ESI	35	35	35	35
	BANQUE RHONE ALPES	Bank	FULL	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
	BANQUE TARNEAUD	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BOURSORAMA INVESTISSEMENT	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BOURSORAMA SA	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	BREMANY LEASE SAS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(2)	CAEN - RUE BASSE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
(2)	CAEN - RUE DU GENERAL MOULIN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	CARBURAUTO	Group Real Estate Management Company	EJV	50	50	50	50
	CARRERA	Group Real Estate Management Company	EJV	50	50	50	50
	CENTRE IMMO PROMOTION	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60	60	60	60
	CHARTREUX LOT A1	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	CHEMIN DES COMBES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	95.5	95.5	100	100
	COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE BOURBON	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	COMPAGNIE FONCIERE DE LA MEDITERRANEE (CFM)	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE LOCATION D'EQUIPEMENTS	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.89	99.89	99.89	99.89
	CONTE	Group Real Estate Management Company	EJV	50	50	50	50
(5)	CREDINORD CIDIZE	Financial Company	FULL	0	100	0	100
	CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	DARWIN DIVERSIFIE 0-20	Portfolio Management	FULL	89.94	88.67	89.94	88.67
	DARWIN DIVERSIFIE 40-60	Portfolio Management	FULL	79.78	79.98	79.78	79.98
	DARWIN DIVERSIFIE 80-100	Portfolio Management	FULL	78.34	78.1	78.34	78.1
	DESCARTES TRADING	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	DESSUARD	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
(5)	DEVILLE AVENUE LECLERC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	DISPONIS	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	ESNI - COMPARTIMENT SG-CREDIT CLAIMS -1	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ETOILE CLIQUET 90	Financial Company	FULL	73.52	73.52	73.52	73.52
	ETOILE ID	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	ETOILE MULTI GESTION EUROPE-C	Insurance	FULL	51.59	0	51.59	0
(6)	ETOILE VALEURS MOYENNES-C	Insurance	FULL	61.09	0	61.09	0
	F.E.P. INVESTISSEMENTS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
	FCC ALBATROS	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	51	51
(2)	FCT CODA	Financial Company	FULL	0	100	0	100
	FEEDER LYX E ST50 D5	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FEEDER LYX E ST50 D6	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FEEDER LYXOR CAC 40	Financial Company	FULL	99.77	99.77	99.77	99.77

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	FEEDER LYXOR CAC40 D2-EUR	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FEEDER LYXOR STOXX 50	Financial Company	FULL	100	99.56	100	99.56
	FENWICK LEASE	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
(5)	FIDUCEO	Services	FULL	0	100	0	100
	FINANCIERE PARCOURS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	FINANCIERE UC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FINASSURANCE SNC	Broker	FULL	98.89	98.89	99	99
	FRANFINANCE	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
	FRANFINANCE LOCATION	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	GALYBET	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENEBANQUE	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENECAL FRANCE	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENECAR - SOCIETE GENERALE DE COURTAGE D'ASSURANCE ET DE REASSURANCE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENECOMI	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.64	99.64	99.64	99.64
	GENEFIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENEFINANCE	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENEGIS I	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENEGIS II	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GENEVALMY	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	IMAPRIM AMENAGEMENT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	70	70	70	70
	IMMOBILIERE PROMEX	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
(1)	INORA LIFE FRANCE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	INTER EUROPE CONSEIL	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(5)	INVESTIR IMMOBILIER MAROMME	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	INVESTIR IMMOBILIER NORMANDIE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	INVESTISSEMENT 81	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	KOLB INVESTISSEMENT	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LA BANQUE POSTALE FINANCEMENT	Specialist Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	LA CORBEILLERIE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	24	24	40	40
(3)	LA COURTINE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	30	0	30
	LA CROIX BOISEE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LA FONCIERE DE LA DEFENSE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	LES ALLEES DE L'EUROPE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	34	34	34	34
	LES CEDRES BLEUS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	LES JARDINS D'ALHAMBRA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	LES JARDINS DE L'ALCAZAR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	LES MESANGES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	55	55	55	55
	LES VILLAS VINCENTI	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	L'HESPEL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	LOTISSEMENT DES FLEURS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	LYON LA FABRIC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	48.87	48.87	50	50
	LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LYXOR GL OVERLAY F	Portfolio Management	FULL	87.27	87.27	87.27	87.27
	LYXOR INTERMEDIATION	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LYXOR INTERNATIONAL ASSET MANAGEMENT	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	MEDITERRANEE GRAND ARC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	NOAHO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	85	85	85	85
	NORBAIL IMMOBILIER	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	NORBAIL SOFERGIE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(5)	NORIMMO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	NORMANDIE REALISATIONS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ONYX	Group Real Estate Management Company	EJV	50	50	50	50
	OPCI SOGECAPIMMO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	OPERA 72	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	ORADEA VIE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ORPAVIMOB	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PACTIMO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	86	86	86	86
	PARCOURS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PARCOURS ANNECY	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PARCOURS BORDEAUX	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PARCOURS IMMOBILIER	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PARCOURS NANTES	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PARCOURS STRASBOURG	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PARCOURS TOURS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PAREL	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PHILIPS MEDICAL CAPITAL FRANCE	Specialist Financing	FULL	60	60	60	60
	PRAGMA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	86	86	100	100
(3)	PRIMAXIA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	93.74	0	95
	PRIORIS	Specialist Financing	FULL	94.89	94.89	95	95
	PROGEREAL SA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	25.01	25.01	25.01	25.01
	PROJECTIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60	60	60	60
	RED & BLACK CONSUMER FRANCE 2013	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	RED & BLACK HOME LOANS FRANCE 1	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	RIVAPRIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	80	100	80
(6)	RIVAPRIM REALISATIONS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	0	100	0
	S.C.I. DU DOMAINE DE STONEHAM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SAGEMCOM LEASE	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	SAINT CLAIR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SAINT-MARTIN 3	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
(8)	SARL CS 72 - KERIADENN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
	SARL D'AMENAGEMENT DU MARTINET	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	SARL DE LA COTE D'OPALE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SARL DE LA VECQUERIE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
	SARL EKO BOUAYE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SARL SEINE CLICHY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SAS AMIENS - AVENUE DU GENERAL FOY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
	SAS COPRIM RESIDENCES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SAS ECULLY SO'IN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	71.62	71.62	75	75
(6)	SAS FOCH SULLY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	87.97	0	90	0
	SAS LOIRE ATLANTIQUE TERTIAIRE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
(6)	SAS MERIGNAC OASIS URBAINE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	90	0	90	0
	SAS MS FRANCE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SAS NOAHO AMENAGEMENT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	95.5	95.5	100	100
	SAS NORMANDIE HABITAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SAS NORMANDIE RESIDENCES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SAS NOYALIS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	28	28	28	28
	SAS PARNASSE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SAS PROJECTIM IMMOBILIER	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
	SAS RESIDENCIAL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4
(6)	SAS ROANNE LA TRILOGIE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40.08	0	41	0
	SAS SOGEBROWN POISSY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SAS SOGEMYSJ	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	51	51	51	51
	SAS SOGEPROM TERTIAIRE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SAS SOJEPRIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	0	100	0
(6)	SAS TIR A L'ARC AMENAGEMENT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	40	0	50	0
	SAS TOUR D2	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	JO	50	50	50	50
	SAS ZAC DU TRIANGLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	48.7	48.7	51	51
	SC ALICANTE 2000	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SC CHASSAGNE 2000	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV 282 MONTOLIVET 12	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	51.6	51.6	60	60
	SCCV 29 ET 31 AVENUE CHARLES DE GAULLE A LA TESTE DE BUCH	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV 3 CHATEAUX	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
(3)	SCCV ADIVO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	26	0	26
	SCCV ALFORTVILLE MANDELA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	49	49	49	49
	SCCV BAHIA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	48.7	48.7	51	51
(3)	SCCV BALMA ENTREPRISE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	0	50	0	50
(3)	SCCV BASSENS LES MONTS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	70	0	70

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	SCCV BLAINVILLE LEMARCHAND	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV BOIS-GUILLAUME PARC DE HALLEY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
(6)	SCCV BOURGOIN 140 ROUTE DE LYON	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	78.2	0	80	0
	SCCV BRON CARAVELLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	47.75	47.75	50	50
(5)	SCCV CAEN - CHARITE ILOT 3	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	SCCV CAEN CASERNE MARTIN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV CAEN PANORAMIK	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	50	40	50
(5)	SCCV CHARITE - REHABILITATION	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	SCCV CHARTREUX LOT C	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV CHARTREUX LOT E	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV CHARTREUX LOTS B-D	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV CITY SQUARE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV CLICHY BRC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV COURS CLEMENCEAU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	28	28	28	28
	SCCV CUGNAUX-LEO LAGRANGE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	SCCV EKO GREEN CITY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV EKO PARK OCEAN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
	SCCV ESPACES DE DEMAIN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV EURONANTES 1E	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV GAO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
	SCCV GIGNAC MOUSSELINE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60.2	60.2	70	70
	SCCV GIVORS ROBICHON	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	47.75	47.75	50	50
	SCCV HALLUARD	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV HEROUVILLE ILOT A2	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	SCCV HOUSE PARK	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV JA LE HAVRE 22 COTY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCCV JDA OUISTREHAM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV KYMA MERIGNAC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
(6)	SCCV LA MADELEINE SAINT-CHARLES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	40	0	50	0
	SCCV LA PORTE DU CANAL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV LACASSAGNE BRICKS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	49	49	49	49
	SCCV LE COURTIL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV LE SIX	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
	SCCV LE TEICH COEUR DE VILLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SCCV LES ECRIVAINS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	70	70	70	70
	SCCV LES PATIOS D'OR DE FLEURY LES AUBRAIS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	64	64	80	80

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	SCCV LES SUCRES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	47.75	47.75	50	50
(6)	SCCV LESQUIN PARC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	40	0	50	0
(6)	SCCV LILLE - JEAN MACE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	26.72	0	33.4	0
	SCCV MARCQ PROJECTIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	64	64	80	80
(3)	SCCV MASSON BEAU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	30	0	30
(6)	SCCV MEHUL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60.2	0	70	0
(6)	SCCV MERIGNAC 53-55 AVENUE LEON BLUM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	0	30	0
	SCCV MONROC - LOT 3	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	SCCV MONTREUIL ACACIA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	80	80
	SCCV NATUREO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
(6)	SCCV NICE ARENAS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	0	100	0
	SCCV NOAHO HABITAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	97.75	97.75	100	100
(6)	SCCV NOISY BOISSIERE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	51	0	51	0
	SCCV PARIS ALBERT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCCV PARK OCEAN II	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV PRADES BLEU HORIZON	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	SCCV QUAI DE SEINE A ALFORTVILLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	51	51	51	51
(6)	SCCV ROMAINVILLE DUMAS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	70	0	70	0
	SCCV ROUEN 27 ANGLAIS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCCV ROUSSET - LOT 03	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60.2	60.2	70	70
	SCCV SAY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV SENGHOR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCCV SOGAB ROMAINVILLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	80	80
	SCCV SWING RIVE GAUCHE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	SCCV TALENCE PUR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	95	95	95	95
(6)	SCCV TASSIN - 190 CDG	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	0	35	0
(3)	SCCV VAULX PABLO PICASSO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	0	47.75	0	50
	SCCV VERNAISON - RAZAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	47.75	47.75	50	50
	SCCV VILLA CHANZY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
(6)	SCCV VILLEURBANNE TEMPO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	92.8	0	100	0
	SCI 1134. AVENUE DE L'EUROPE A CASTELNAU LE LEZ	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	SCI 637 ROUTE DE FRANS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SCI ABARITZ	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI AGIAN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI ANGLET PROMOTION	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
	SCI AQPRIM PROMOTION	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	79.8	79.8	50	50

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest	
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17
	SCI ASC LA BERGEONNERIE	EJV	42	42	50	50
(3)	SCI AUBERVILLIERS CREVECOEUR	ESI	0	35	0	35
	SCI AVARICUM	FULL	99	99	99	99
	SCI BOBIGNY HOTEL DE VILLE	ESI	35	35	35	35
(6)	SCI BORDEAUX-20-26 RUE DU COMMERCE	ESI	30	0	30	0
	SCI CENTRE IMMO PROMOTION RESIDENCES	FULL	80	80	100	100
	SCI CHARITE - GIRANDIERE	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI CHELLES AULNOY MENDES FRANCE	EJV	50	50	50	50
(2)	SCI D.S.N.	ESI	0	32.5	0	32.5
	SCI DIAGONALE	FULL	68	68	75	75
	SCI DREUX LA ROTULE NORD	FULL	80	80	100	100
	SCI DU 84 RUE DU BAC	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI DU PARC SAINT ETIENNE	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI ETAMPES NOTRE-DAME	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI ETRECHY SAINT NICOLAS	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI EUROPARC HAUTE BORNE 1	FULL	51	51	51	51
	SCI EUROPARC ST MARTIN DU TOUCH 2002	FULL	100	100	100	100
(3)	SCI HAUSQUETTE I	ESI	0	40	0	40
	SCI HEGEL PROJECTIM	FULL	68	68	85	85
	SCI LA MANTILLA COMMERCES	FULL	93	93	100	100
	SCI LA MARQUEILLE	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI L'ACTUEL	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SCI LAVOISIER	FULL	80	80	80	80
	SCI LE CERCLE DES ARTS	ESI	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
	SCI LE DOMAINE DU PLESSIS	ESI	20	20	20	20
	SCI LE HAMEAU DES GRANDS PRES	EJV	40	40	40	40
	SCI LE MANOIR DE JEREMY	ESI	40	40	40	40
(8)	SCI LE PARC DE BORDEROUGE	FULL	60	60	60	60
	SCI LES BAINNOTS	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI LES CASTELLINES	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SCI LES JARDINS DE LA BOURBRE	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI LES JARDINS D'IRIS	FULL	60	60	60	60
	SCI LES JARDINS DU BLAVET	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI LES PORTES DU LEMAN	FULL	70	70	70	70
	SCI LES RESIDENCES GENEVOISES	FULL	90	90	90	90
(3)	SCI LES TERRASSES DE BEL AIR	ESI	0	40	0	40

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	SCI LIEUSAINTE RUE DE PARIS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI LINAS COEUR DE VILLE 1	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	70	70	70	70
	SCI LOCMINE- LAMENNAIS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SCI L'OREE DES LACS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	70	70	70	70
	SCI LYON BON LAIT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCI LYON JOANNES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	47.8	47.8	50	50
	SCI MARSEILLE LE ZEPHYR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	55.9	55.9	65	65
	SCI MONTPELLIER JACQUES COEUR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	SCI NOAHO RESIDENCES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	95.5	95.5	100	100
(8)	SCI PATRIS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	25.8	25.8	30	30
	SCI PORTU ONDOAN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI PROJECTIM HABITAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
	SCI PROJECTIM MARCQ COEUR DE VILLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	48	48	60	60
	SCI PRONY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI QUINTEFEUILLE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SCI QUINTESSANCE-VALESCURE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	48	50	50
	SCI REIMS GARE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCI RESIDENCE DU DONJON	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	40	40	40	40
	SCI RHIN ET MOSELLE 1	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCI RHIN ET MOSELLE 2	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCI RIVAPRIM HABITAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	92	100	100
	SCI RIVAPRIM RESIDENCES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	96	100	100
(3)	SCI ROUBAIX FOCH-LECLERC	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	30	0	30
	SCI RSS INVESTIMMO COTE BASQUE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	20	20	20	20
(8)	SCI SAINT JEAN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCI SAINT OUEN L'AUMONE - L'OISE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	38	38	38	38
	SCI SAINT-DENIS WILSON	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60	60	60	60
	SCI SCS IMMOBILIER D'ENTREPRISES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	52.8	52.8	66	66
	SCI SOGECIP	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
	SCI SOGECTIM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
(3)	SCI SOGEPROM ATLANTIQUE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	80	0	80
	SCI STRASBOURG ETOILE THUMENAU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCI STRASBOURG ROUTE DE WASSELONNE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCI TERRES NOUVELLES FRANCILIENNES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	80	80	80	80
	SCI TOULOUSE CENTREDA 3	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SCI VAILLANT COUTURIER	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	25	25	25	25

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	SCI VALENCE-CHAMPS DE MARS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI VELRI	Group Real Estate Management Company	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SCI VILLA EMILIE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SCI VITAL BOUHOT 16-22 NEUILLY SUR SEINE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SCPI GENEPIERRE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	45.08	45.08	45.08	45.08
	SEFIA	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.89	99.89	100	100
	SERVIPAR	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	SG 29 HAUSSMANN	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SG ACTIONS EURO SELECTION	Financial Company	FULL	40.05	0	40.05	0
(6)	SG ACTIONS EURO VALUE-C	Insurance	FULL	64.94	0	64.94	0
	SG ACTIONS FRANCE	Portfolio Management	FULL	38.14	38.14	38.14	38.14
(6)	SG ACTIONS LUXE-C	Insurance	FULL	84.25	0	84.25	0
(6)	SG ACTIONS MONDE EMERGENT	Insurance	FULL	60.05	0	60.05	0
	SG ACTIONS US	Portfolio Management	FULL	65.06	100	65.06	100
	SG CAPITAL DEVELOPPEMENT	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EUROPEAN MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG FLEXIBLE	Portfolio Management	FULL	92.48	100	92.48	100
	SG LYXOR GOVERNMENT BOND FUND	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LYXOR LCR FUND	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SG MONE TRESO-E	Insurance	FULL	98.62	0	98.62	0
	SG MONETAIRE PLUS E	Financial Company	FULL	58.93	38.45	58.93	38.45
(6)	SG OBLIG ETAT EURO-R	Insurance	FULL	79.94	0	79.94	0
	SG OPCIMMO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	97.95	97.95	97.95	97.95
	SG OPTION EUROPE	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
(5)	SG SERVICES	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	SG VALOR ALPHA ACTIONS FRANCE	Financial Company	FULL	72.77	75.34	72.77	75.34
	SGB FINANCE S.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	50.94	50.94	51	51
	SCEF SA	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SIGI 10-16 VILLE L'EVEQUE	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
(6)	SIGI 1-5 ASTORG	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
	SIGI HOLDING SIS	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SIGI PACIFIC	Insurance	FULL	86.17	0	89.53	0
	SNC COEUR 8EME MONPLAISIR	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	25.5	25.5	30	30
	SNC COPRIM RESIDENCES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SNC D'AMENAGEMENT FORUM SEINE ISSY LES MOULINEAUX	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
(5)	SNC DU 10 RUE MICHELET	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	SNC ISSY FORUM 10	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	SNC ISSY FORUM 11	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	SNC NEUILLY ILE DE LA JATTE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
	SNC PROMOSEINE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	SOCIETE ANONYME DE CREDIT A L'INDUSTRIE FRANCAISE (CALIF)	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE 110 RUE DE RICHELIEU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	35	0	35

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at	at	at	at	
			31.12.2018	31.12.17	31.12.2018	31.12.17	
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE CAP THALASSA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	45	45	45	45
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE CAP VEYRE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	50	50	50	50
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DE DIANE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DE PIERLAS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	28	28	28	28
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DES COMBEAUX DE TIGERY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE DOMAINE DURANDY	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	25	25	25	25
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE ERICA	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE ESTEREL TANNERON	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE FONTENAY - ESTIENNES D'ORVES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE GAMBETTA DEFENSE V	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	20	20	20	20
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE LE BOTERO	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE LES HAUTS DE L'ESTAQUE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE LES HAUTS DE SEPTMES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	25	25	25	25
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE MIRECRAU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE NAXOU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE TOULDI	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE VERT COTEAU	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	35	35	35	35
	SOCIETE DE BOURSE GILBERT DUPONT	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE DE LA RUE EDOUARD VII	Portfolio Management	FULL	99.91	99.91	99.91	99.91
(5)	SOCIETE DE REALISATION DU PARC D'ACTIVITES DE TOULOUSE S O P A T	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	100	0	100
	SOCIETE DES TERRAINS ET IMMEUBLES PARISIENS (STIP)	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	99.98	99.98	100	100
	SOCIETE DU PARC D ACTIVITE DE LA VALENTINE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	30	30	30	30
	SOCIETE EN NOM COLLECTIF PARNASSE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE FINANCIERE D' ANALYSE ET DE GESTION	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL FINANCE	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL PARTENAIRES	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE AUX ANTILLES	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE FACTORING	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE PARTICIPATIONS INDUSTRIELLES	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES OPERATIONS DE CREDIT-BAIL IMMOBILIER SOGEBAIL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE REAL ESTATE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SCF	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES HOLDING	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SFH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DU 29 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE URBI ET ORBI	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE LES PINSONS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	50	50	50	50
	SOCIETE MARSEILLAISE DE CREDIT	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGE BEAUJOIRE	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	SOGE PERIVAL I	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGE PERIVAL II	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGE PERIVAL III	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGE PERIVAL IV	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEACT.SELEC.MON.	Portfolio Management	FULL	99.78	99.78	99.78	99.78
	SOGECAMPUS	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGECAP	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGECAP - DIVERSIFIED LOANS FUND	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGECAP DIVERSIFIE 1	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGECAP LONG TERME N°1	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SOGECAPIMMO 2	Insurance	FULL	89.39	0	90.84	0
	SOGEFIM HOLDING	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEFIMUR	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEFINANCEMENT	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEFINERG SG POUR LE FINANCEMENT DES INVESTISSEMENTS ECONOMISANT L'ENERGIE	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEFONTENAY	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGELEASE FRANCE	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEMARCHE	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPARTICIPATIONS	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM ALPES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM ALPES HABITAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM CENTRE-VAL DE LOIRE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM CVL SERVICES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM ENTREPRISES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM ENTREPRISES REGIONS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM HABITAT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM PARTENAIRES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM RESIDENCES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM SERVICES	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM SUD REALISATIONS	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	90.9	90.9	100	100
	SOGESSUR	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEVIMMO	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	85.55	100	85.55	100
(5)	SOGINFO - SOCIETE DE GESTION ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS FONCIERS	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	0	100	0	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	ST BARNABE 13004	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	EJV	43	43	50	50
	STAR LEASE	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	STRACE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	20	20	20	20
	TEMSYS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(8)	URBANISME ET COMMERCE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	99.88	99.88	99.88	99.88
	URBANISME ET COMMERCE PROMOTION	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	UTEI FEYZIN	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	0	30	0	30
	VALMINVEST	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	VILLA D'ARMONT	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	ESI	40	40	40	40
Ghana							
	SOCIETE GENERALE GHANA LIMITED	Bank	FULL	60.22	56.67	60.22	56.67
Gibraltar							
	HAMBROS (GIBRALTAR NOMINEES) LIMITED	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK (GIBRALTAR) LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Greece							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE S.A. LEASE OF CARS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
Guinea							
	SG DE BANQUES EN GUINEE	Bank	FULL	57.94	57.94	57.94	57.94
Equatorial Guinea							
	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUES EN GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Bank	FULL	52.44	52.44	57.23	57.23
Hong Kong							
(1)	DESCARTES TRADING HONG KONG BRANCH	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG ASSET FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
(6)	SG CORPORATE FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	0	100	0
	SG FINANCE (ASIA PACIFIC) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG FINANCE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG HONG KONG	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG SECURITIES (HK) NOMINEES LTD	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG SECURITIES (HONG-KONG) LTD	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG SECURITIES ASIA INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD (HONG-KONG)	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE ASIA LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	TH INVESTMENTS (HONG KONG) 1 LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	TH INVESTMENTS (HONG KONG) 2 LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	TH INVESTMENTS (HONG KONG) 5 LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Hungary							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE MAGYARORSZAG KFT	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(5)	MKB-EUROLEASING AUTOPARK KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	79.82	0	100
(3)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE HUNGARY ZRT	Specialist Financing	EFS	0	100	0	100
(3)	SG EQUIPMENT LEASING HUNGARY LTD	Specialist Financing	EFS	0	100	0	100
Jersey							
	ELMFORD LIMITED	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	HANOM I LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	HANOM II LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	HANOM III LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	JD CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	KLEINWORT BENSON CUSTODIAN SERVICES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(7)	LYXOR MASTER FUND	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	NEWMEAD TRUSTEES LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG HAMBROS (FOUNDATIONS) LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG HAMBROS NOMINEES (JERSEY) LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK (CI) LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS CORPORATE SERVICES (CI) LIMITED	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY (CI) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SGKH TRUSTEES (CI) LIMITED	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOLENTIS INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS PCC	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Isle of Man							
	KBBIOM LIMITED	Bank	FULL	50	50	50	50
	KBTIOM LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Guernsey							
	ARAMIS II SECURITIES CO. LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	CDS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GRANGE NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GUERNSEY FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	GUERNSEY NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	HAMBROS (GUERNSEY NOMINEES) LTD	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	HTG LIMITED	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	K.B. (C.I.) NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	KBII PCC LIMITED	Bank	FULL	0	100	0	100
	MISON NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG HAMBROS BANK (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD GUERNSEY BRANCH	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Cayman Islands							
	AEGIS HOLDINGS (OFFSHORE) LTD.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	BRIDGEVIEW II LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE (NORTH PACIFIC) LTD	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
British Virgin Islands							
	TSG HOLDINGS LTD	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	TSG MANAGEMENT LTD	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	TSG SERVICES LTD	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
India							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE PRIVATE LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(1)	SG MUMBAI	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE GLOBAL SOLUTION CENTRE PRIVATE	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
Ireland							
	ALD RE DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Insurance	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	INORA LIFE LTD	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	IRIS II SPV DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	MERRION FLEET FINANCE LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	MERRION FLEET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(1)	SG DUBLIN	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS PRIVATE INVESTMENT OFFICE SERVICES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SGBT FINANCE IRELAND DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SGSS (IRELAND) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE HEDGING DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Italy							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE ITALIA S.R.L.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	FIDITALIA S.P.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FRAER LEASING SPA	Specialist Financing	FULL	73.85	73.85	73.85	73.85
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE ITALY S.P.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG FACTORING SPA	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING SPA	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG MILAN	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOCECAP SA RAPPRESENTANZA GENERALE PER L'ITALIA	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES S.P.A.	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOGESSUR SA	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
Japan							
	LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT JAPAN CO LTD	Portfolio Management	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG TOKYO	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE (NORTH PACIFIC) LTD. TOKYO BRANCH	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES JAPAN LIMITED	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
Latvia							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SIA	Specialist Financing	FULL	59.86	59.86	75	75
Lebanon							
	SG DE BANQUE AU LIBAN	Bank	ESI	16.79	16.79	16.85	16.85
Lithuania							
	UAB ALD AUTOMOTIVE	Specialist Financing	FULL	59.86	59.86	75	75
Luxembourg							
	ALD INTERNATIONAL SERVICES S.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	AXA IM FIIS US SH.DUR.HIGH YIELD A DIS H	Specialist Financing	FULL	50.58	38	50.58	38
	AXUS LUXEMBOURG SA	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	BARTON CAPITAL SA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	CHABON SA	Financial Company	FULL	0	100	0	100
	CODEIS COMPARTIMENT A0076	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	CODEIS SECURITIES S.A.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	COVALBA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	G FINANCE LUXEMBOURG SA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	IVEFI S.A.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LX FINANZ S.A.R.L.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PIONEER INVESTMENTS DIVERSIFIED LOANS FUND	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	RED & BLACK AUTO LEASE GERMANY 2 S.A.	Financial Company	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	SG ISSUER	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	SGBT ASSET BASED FUNDING SA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SGBT CI	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE BANK & TRUST	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE CAPITAL MARKET FINANCE	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE FINANCING AND DISTRIBUTION	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	SOCIETE GENERALE LDG	Bank	FULL	0	100	0	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE LIFE INSURANCE BROKER SA	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT S.A.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE RE SA	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DE L'ARSENAL	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGELIFE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
Macedonia							
	OHRIDSKA BANKA AD SKOPJE	Bank	FULL	74.53	70.02	75.38	70.96
Madagascar							
	BANKY FAMPANDROSOANA VAROTRA SG	Bank	FULL	70	70	70	70
Malta							
	LNG MALTA INVESTMENT 1 LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LNG MALTA INVESTMENT 2 LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Morocco							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SA MAROC	Specialist Financing	FULL	36.57	36.56	50	50
	ATHENA COURTAGE	Insurance	FULL	58.45	58.41	99.93	99.93
	FONCIMMO	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	57.57	57.53	100	100
	LA MAROCAINE VIE	Insurance	FULL	89.03	89.02	99.98	99.98
	SG MAROCAINE DE BANQUES	Bank	FULL	57.57	57.53	57.57	57.53
	SOCIETE D' EQUIPEMENT DOMESTIQUE ET MENAGER EQDOM	Specialist Financing	FULL	30.93	45.75	53.72	53.72
	SOCIETE GENERALE DE LEASING AU MAROC	Specialist Financing	FULL	57.57	57.53	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE OFFSHORE	Financial Company	FULL	57.5	57.46	99.88	99.88
	SOGECAPITAL GESTION	Financial Company	FULL	57.53	57.49	99.94	99.94
	SOGECAPITAL PLACEMENT	Portfolio Management	FULL	57.55	57.5	99.96	99.96
	SOGEFINANCEMENT MAROC	Specialist Financing	FULL	57.57	57.53	100	100
Mauritius							
	SG SECURITIES BROKING (M) LIMITED	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
Mexico							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE S.A. DE C.V.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ALD FLEET SA DE CV SOFOM ENR	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	SGFP MEXICO. S.A. DE C.V.	Financial Company	FULL	99.98	100	100	100
Moldova							
	MOBIASBANCA GROUPE SOCIETE GENERALE	Bank	FULL	79.93	79.93	87.9	87.9
Monaco							
(1)	CREDIT DU NORD - MONACO	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SMC MONACO	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (SUCCURSALE MONACO)	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE BANKING (MONACO)	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Montenegro							
	SOCIETE GENERALE BANKA MONTENEGRO A.D.	Bank	FULL	90.56	90.56	90.56	90.56

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
Norway							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE AS	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	NF FLEET AS	Specialist Financing	FULL	63.85	63.85	80	80
	SG FINANS AS	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
New Caledonia							
	CREDICAL	Specialist Financing	FULL	87.07	87.07	96.64	96.64
	SOCIETE GENERALE CALEDONIENNE DE BANQUE	Bank	FULL	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1
Netherlands							
	ALVARENGA INVESTMENTS B.V.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ASTEROLD B.V.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	AXUS FINANCE NL B.V.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	AXUS NEDERLAND BV	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	BRIGANTIA INVESTMENTS B.V.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	COPARER HOLDING	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	HERFSTTAFEL INVESTMENTS B.V.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	HORDLE FINANCE B.V.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	MONTALIS INVESTMENT BV	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG AMSTERDAM	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE BENELUX BV	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGLEASE B.V.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGLEASE FILMS	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	TYNEVOR B.V.	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
The Philippines							
(1)(2)	SOCIETE GENERALE MANILA OFFSHORE BRANCH	Bank	FULL	0	100	0	100
Poland							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE POLSKA SP Z O.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	EURO BANK S.A.	Bank	FULL	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
	PEMA POLSKA SP.Z O.O.	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT LEASING POLSKA SP Z.O.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE S.A. ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)(5)	SOGECAP RISQUES DIVERS SPOLKA AKCYJNA ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Insurance	FULL	0	100	0	100
(1)	SOGECAP SPOLKA AKCYJNA ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Insurance	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)(6)	SOGESSUR SPOLKA AKCYJNA ODDZIAL W POLSCE	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
French Polynesia							
	BANQUE DE POLYNESIE	Bank	FULL	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1
	SOGLEASE BDP SAS	Specialist Financing	FULL	72.1	72.1	100	100
Portugal							
	SGALD AUTOMOTIVE SOCIEDADE GERAL DE COMERCIO E ALUGUER DE BENZ SA	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
Czech Republic							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SRO	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	CATAPS	Services	ESI	0.61	12.15	40	20
	ESSEX SRO	Specialist Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
	FACTORING KB	Financial Company	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
	KB PENZIJNI SPOLECNOST. A.S.	Financial Company	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	KB REAL ESTATE	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
	KOMERCNI BANKA A.S	Bank	FULL	60.73	60.73	60.73	60.73
	KOMERCNI POJISTOVNA A.S	Insurance	FULL	80.76	80.76	100	100
	MODRA PYRAMIDA STAVEBNI SPORITELNA AS	Financial Company	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
	PEMA PRAHA SPOL. S.R.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PROTOS	Financial Company	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
(5)	PSA FINANCE CESKA REPUBLIKA SRO	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	80	0	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	80.33	80.33	100	100
	SOGEPROM CESKA REPUBLIKA S.R.O.	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM MICHLE S.R.O.	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	STD2. A.S.	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
	VN 42	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
Romania							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SRL	Specialist Financing	FULL	75.89	75.89	100	100
	BRD - GROUPE SOCIETE GENERALE SA	Bank	FULL	60.17	60.17	60.17	60.17
	BRD ASSET MANAGEMENT SAI SA	Portfolio Management	FULL	60.15	60.15	99.97	99.97
	BRD FINANCE IFN S.A.	Financial Company	FULL	80.48	80.48	100	100
	S.C. BRD SOGELEASE IFN S.A.	Specialist Financing	FULL	60.17	60.17	100	100
	S.C. ROGARIU IMOBILIARE S.R.L.	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	75	75	75	75
	SOCIETE GENERALE EUROPEAN BUSINESS SERVICES S.A.	Services	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGEPROM ROMANIA SRL	Real Estate and Real Estate Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)(6)	SOGESSUR S.A PARIS - SUCURSALA BUCURESTI	Insurance	FULL	100	0	100	0
United Kingdom							
	ACR	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE GROUP LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ALD FUNDING LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
(1)(2)	BRIDGEVIEW II LIMITED (UK BRANCH)	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
(1)	BRIGANTIA INVESTMENTS B.V. (UK BRANCH)	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	DESCARTES TRADING LONDON BRANCH	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FENCHURCH NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	FRANK NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	HORDLE FINANCE B.V. (UK BRANCH)	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	JWB LEASE HOLDINGS LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	JWB LEASING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	KBIM STANDBY NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	KBPB NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	KH COMPANY SECRETARIES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	KLEINWORT BENSON FARMLAND TRUST (MANAGERS) LIMITED	Bank	FULL	75	75	75	75
	LANGBOURN NOMINEES LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT UK LLP	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	MAGPIE ROSE LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	PICO WESTWOOD LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	ROBERT BENSON. LONSDALE & CO (CANADA) LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	SAINT MELROSE LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG (MARITIME) LEASING LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE (DECEMBER) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE LEASING LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE OPERATING LEASING LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE RENTAL LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG HAMBROS (LONDON) NOMINEES LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG HEALTHCARE BENEFITS TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG INVESTMENT LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS BANK LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG KLEINWORT HAMBROS TRUST COMPANY (UK) LIMITED	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (ASSETS) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (CENTRAL 1) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (CENTRAL 3) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	SG LEASING (DECEMBER) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (GEMS) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (JUNE) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (MARCH) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (USD) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING (UTILITIES) LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG LEASING IX	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	SG LEASING XII	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
(1)	SG LONDRES	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SGFLD LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCGEN NOMINEES (UK) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE EQUIPMENT FINANCE LIMITED	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE INVESTMENTS (U.K.) LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES SERVICES UK LIMITED	Broker	FULL	0	100	0	100
	STRABUL NOMINEES LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	TALOS HOLDING LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	TALOS SECURITIES LTD	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	TH INVESTMENTS (HONG KONG) 2 LIMITED	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
(2)	THE EIFFEL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	Specialist Financing	FULL	0	100	0	100
(2)	THE FENCHURCH PARTNERSHIP (EFFECTIVE 11.08.2003)	Financial Company	FULL	0	100	0	100
(1)	TYNEVOR B.V. (UK BRANCH)	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Russian Federation							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE OOO	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY SG FINANCE	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	COMMERCIAL BANK DELTACREDIT JOINT STOCK COMPANY	Bank	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
	CREDIT INSTITUTION OBYEDINYONNAYA RASCHOTNAYA SISTEMA	Financial Company	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	JSC TELSICOM	Services	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	LLC RUSFINANCE	Bank	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	LLC RUSFINANCE BANK	Bank	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	PJSC ROSBANK	Bank	FULL	99.95	99.95	99.95	99.95
	RB FACTORING LLC	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	RB LEASING LLC	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	RB SERVICE LLC	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	RB SPECIALIZED DEPOSITARY LLC	Financial Company	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	SG STRAKHOVANIE LLC	Insurance	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE STRAKHOVANIE ZHIZNI LLC	Insurance	FULL	99.99	99.99	100	100
(2)	SOSNOVKA LLC	Group Real Estate Management Company	FULL	0	99.95	0	100
Senegal							
	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUES AU SENEGAL	Bank	FULL	64.45	64.45	64.87	64.87
Serbia							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE D.O.O BEOGRAD	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE BANKA SRBIJA A.D. BEOGRAD	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOGELEASE SRBIJA D.O.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
Singapore							
	SG MARKETS (SEA) PTE. LTD.	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG SINGAPOUR	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SG TRUST (ASIA) LTD	Financial Company	FULL	100	100	100	100
Slovakia							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE SLOVAKIA S.R.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	ESSOX FINANCE S.R.O	Specialist Financing	FULL	80	80	100	100
(1)	KOMERCNI BANKA BRATISLAVA	Bank	FULL	60.73	60.73	100	100
	PEMA SLOVAKIA SPOL.S.R.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O. ORGANIZACNA ZLOZKA (SLOVAK RUPUBLIC BRANCH)	Specialist Financing	FULL	80.33	80.33	100	100
Slovenia							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE OPERATIONAL LEASING DOO	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	SKB LEASING D.O.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.73	99.73	100	100
	SKB BANKA D.D. LJUBLJANA	Bank	FULL	99.73	99.73	99.73	99.73
	SKB LEASING SELECT D.O.O.	Specialist Financing	FULL	99.73	99.73	100	100
Sweden							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE AB	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	NF FLEET AB	Specialist Financing	FULL	63.85	63.85	80	80
	PEMA TRUCK- OCH TRAILERUTHYRNING AB	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG FINANS AS SWEDISH BRANCH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE SA BANKFILIAL SVERIGE	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Switzerland							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE AG	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	PEMA TRUCK- UND TRAILERVERMIETUNG GMBH	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100
(8)	ROSBANK (SWITZERLAND)	Bank	FULL	99.95	99.95	100	100
	SG EQUIPMENT FINANCE SCHWEIZ AG	Specialist Financing	FULL	100	100	100	100

Country	Activity	Method*	Group ownership interest		Group voting interest		
			at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	at 31.12.2018	at 31.12.17	
(1)	SG ZURICH	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
	SOCIETE GENERALE PRIVATE BANKING (SUISSE) S.A.	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Taiwan							
(1)	SG SECURITIES (HONG KONG) LIMITED TAIPEI BRANCH	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
(1)	SG TAIPEI	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Chad							
	SOCIETE GENERALE TCHAD	Bank	FULL	56.86	56.86	67.83	67.83
Thailand							
	SOCIETE GENERALE SECURITIES (THAILAND) LTD.	Broker	FULL	100	100	100	100
Togo							
(1)	SOCIETE GENERALE TOGO	Bank	FULL	89.64	89.64	100	100
Tunisia							
	UNION INTERNATIONALE DE BANQUES	Bank	FULL	55.1	55.1	52.34	52.34
Turkey							
(1)	ALD AUTOMOTIVE TURIZM TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100
	SG ISTANBUL	Bank	FULL	100	100	100	100
Ukraine							
	ALD AUTOMOTIVE UKRAINE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	Specialist Financing	FULL	79.82	79.82	100	100

* FULL: Full consolidation - JO: Joint Operation - EJV: Equity (Joint Venture) - ESI: Equity (significant influence) – EFS: Equity For Simplification (Entities controlled by the Group that are consolidated using the equity method for simplification due to their limited materiality).

(1) Branches

(2) Entities wound up in 2018

(3) Removal from the scope in 2018

(4) Entities sold in 2018

(5) Merged in 2018

(6) Newly consolidated in 2018

(7) Including 48 funds

(8) Wind up in process

NOTE 8.7 - FEES PAID TO STATUTORY AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of Societe Generale Group are certified jointly by Ernst & Young et Autres. represented by Mr. Micha Missakian. on the one hand; and Deloitte et Associés. represented by Mr. Jean-Marc Mickeler. on the other hand.

On the proposal of the Board of Directors .and following the recommendation of the Audit and Internal Control Committee of Societe Generale (CACI). the Annual General Meeting held on 23 May 2018 renewed the mandates of Ernst & Young et Autres and Deloitte et Associés for six years.

Further to the publication of the European regulation on the audit reform. a new approval policy of the non-audit services of statutory auditors (“SACC”) and their network was set up by the CACI to verify its compliance in relation to the new regulation before to the launch of the mission.

A synthesis of the SACC (approved or refused) is presented to every session of the CACI.

In addition. a report on the fees according to type of mission (audit or non-audit) is submitted each year to the CACI.

Lastly. the Finance Departments of the entities and business units annually appraise the quality of the audits performed by Deloitte et Associés and Ernst & Young et Autres. The conclusions of this survey are presented to the CACI.

AMOUNTS OF STATUTORY AUDITORS' FEES PRESENTED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

		Ernst & Young et Autres		Deloitte et Associés		TOTAL	
		2018 ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018 ⁽²⁾	2017	2018	2017
<i>(In millions of euros excl. VAT)</i>							
Statutory audit. certification. examination of parent company and consolidated accounts	Issuer	4	7	7	9	11	16
	Fully consolidated subsidiaries	16	17	12	14	28	31
Sub-total Audit		20	24	19	23	39	47
Non-audit services (SACC)	Issuer	2	1	1	1	3	2
	Fully consolidated subsidiaries	1	1	2	1	3	2
Total		23	26	22	25	45	51

(1) Including Ernst and Young network: EUR 14 million

(2) Including Deloitte network: EUR 11 million

The non-audit services provided by statutory auditors this year mainly consisted of missions of compliance review with regard to the regulatory requirements. missions of internal control within the framework of respect of ISAE standards (International Standard on Assurance Engagement). agreed upon procedures. complementary audits within the scope of issuing of certificates or RSE report (RSE: environmental and social responsibility) and then audit assignments within the framework of project of acquisitions. They include also non-audit services expressly and exclusively entrusted to the statutory auditors for EUR 1.5 million.

NOTE 8.8 - ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES APPLIED UP TO 31 DECEMBER 2017 TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The accounting principles presented hereafter are those applied to financial instruments up to 31 December 2017 in accordance with IAS 39 provisions.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

When initially recognised, financial instruments are presented in the balance sheet under categories that determine their accounting treatment and their subsequent valuation method. This classification depends on the type of financial instrument and the purpose of the transaction.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following four categories:

- *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*: these are financial assets held for trading purposes, which by default include derivative financial assets not qualifying as hedging instruments and non-derivative financial assets designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be carried at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option;
- *Loans and receivables*: these include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are not held for trading purposes, not held for sale from the time they are originated or acquired, and not designated upon initial recognition to be carried at fair value through profit or loss (in accordance with the fair value option). They are measured at amortised cost, and impairment, determined on an individual or a collective basis, may be recorded if appropriate;
- *Held-to-maturity financial assets*: these are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity, that are quoted in an active market and which the Group has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are measured at their amortised cost and may be subject to impairment as appropriate. Amortised cost includes premiums and discounts as well as transaction costs;
- *Available-for-sale financial assets*: these are non-derivative financial assets held for an indeterminate period, which the Group may sell at any time. By default, they are any assets that do not fall into one of the above three categories. These instruments are measured at fair value against *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses*. Interest accrued or paid on debt securities is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method while dividend income earned on equity securities is recorded in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets*.

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*: these are financial liabilities held for trading purposes, which by default include derivative financial liabilities not qualifying as hedging instruments and non-derivative financial liabilities designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be carried at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option;
- *Debts*: these include the other non-derivative financial liabilities and are measured at amortised cost.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities qualifying as hedging instruments are carried on separate lines of the balance sheet (see Note 3.2).

RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

After their initial recognition, financial assets may not be later reclassified as *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*.

A non-derivative financial asset, initially recognised as an asset held for trading purposes under *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*, may be reclassified out of this category when it meets the following conditions:

- if a financial asset with fixed or determinable payments initially held for trading purposes can no longer, after acquisition, be quoted in an active market and the Group has the intention and ability to hold it for the foreseeable future or until maturity, then this financial asset may be reclassified as *Loans and receivables*, provided that the eligibility criteria for this category are met at the date of transfer;
- if rare circumstances generate a change in the holding purpose of non-derivative financial assets initially held for trading, then these assets may be reclassified as *Available-for-sale financial assets* or as *Held-to-maturity financial assets*, provided that the eligibility criteria for the category in question are met at the date of transfer.

In any case, financial derivatives and financial assets measured using the fair value option may not be reclassified out of *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*. A financial asset initially recognised under *Available-for-sale financial assets* may be reclassified to *Held-to-maturity financial assets*, provided that the eligibility criteria for this category are met. Furthermore, if a financial asset with fixed or determinable payments initially recognised under *Available-for-sale financial assets* can subsequently no longer be quoted in an active market and if the Group has the intention and ability to hold it for the foreseeable future or until maturity, then this financial asset may be reclassified to *Loans and receivables* provided that the eligibility criteria for this category are met at the date of transfer.

These reclassified financial assets are transferred to their new category at their fair value at the date of reclassification and are subsequently measured according to the rules that apply to the new category. The amortised cost of financial assets reclassified out of *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* or *Available-for-sale financial assets* to *Loans and receivables* and the amortised cost of financial assets reclassified out of *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss* to *Available-for-sale financial assets* are determined on the basis of estimated future cash flows measured at the date of reclassification. The estimated future cash flows must be reviewed at each closing date. In the event of an increase in estimated future cash flows resulting from an increase in their recoverability, the effective interest rate is adjusted prospectively. However, if there is objective evidence that the financial asset has been impaired as a result of an event occurring after reclassification, and the loss event in question has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset, the impairment of this financial asset is recognised under *Cost of risk* in the income statement.

FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The valuation methods used by the Group to establish the fair value of financial instruments are detailed in Note 3.4.

INITIAL RECOGNITION

Purchases and sales of financial assets recorded under *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*, *Held-to-maturity financial assets* and *Available-for-sale financial assets* are recognised in the balance sheet at the delivery-settlement date. Changes in fair value between the trade and settlement dates are recorded in the income statement or booked to shareholders' equity depending on the accounting category of the relevant financial assets. *Loans and receivables* are recorded in the balance sheet on the date they are paid or at the maturity date for invoiced services.

When initially recognised, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value including transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or their issuance, except for financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss, for which these costs are booked directly to the income statement.

If the initial fair value is based on observable market data, any difference between the fair value and the transaction price, i.e. the sales margin, is immediately recognised in the income statement. However, if valuation inputs are not observable or if the valuation models are not recognised by the market, the initial fair value of the financial instrument is deemed to be the transaction price and the sales margin is then generally recognised in the income statement over the life of the instrument. For some instruments, due to their complexity, this margin is recognised at their maturity or in the event of early sale. When valuation inputs become observable, any portion of the sales margin that has not yet been recorded is recognised in the income statement at that time (see Note 3.4.7).

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset (or group of similar assets) when the contractual rights to the cash flows on the asset expire or when the Group has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows and substantially all of the risks and rewards linked to ownership of the asset.

The Group also derecognises financial assets over which it has retained the contractual rights to the associated cash flows but is contractually obligated to pass these same cash flows through to a third party ("pass-through agreement") and for which it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards.

Where the Group has transferred the cash flows of a financial asset but has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of its ownership and has effectively not retained control of the financial asset, the Group derecognises it and, where necessary, recognises a separate asset or liability to cover any rights and obligations created or retained as a result of the asset's transfer. If the Group has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise it in the balance sheet to the extent of its continuing involvement in that asset.

When a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety, a gain or loss on disposal is recorded in the income statement for an amount equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the payment received for it, adjusted where necessary for any unrealised profit or loss previously recognised directly in equity and for the value of any servicing asset or servicing liability. Indemnities billed to borrowers following the prepayment of their loan are recorded in the income statement on the prepayment date among *Interest and similar income*.

The Group only derecognises all or part of a financial liability when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A financial liability may also be derecognised in the event of a substantial amendment to its contractual conditions or where an exchange is made with the lender for an instrument whose contractual conditions are substantially different.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

First time application of IFRS 9 did not change the accounting principles applicable to derivative financial instruments. Those principles are presented in Note 3.2.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

These are financial assets held for trading purposes, which by default include derivative financial assets not qualifying as hedging instruments and non-derivative financial assets designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be carried at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option.

The trading portfolio contains financial assets and liabilities which, upon initial recognition, are:

- acquired or incurred with the intention of selling or repurchasing them in the short term; or
- held for market making purposes; or
- acquired or incurred for the purposes of the specialised management of a trading portfolio including derivative financial instruments, securities or other financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.

This portfolio also includes, among *Other trading assets*, physical commodities that are held by the Group as part of its market-maker activity on commodity derivative instruments.

The financial instruments recorded in the trading portfolio are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date and recognised in the balance sheet under *Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*. Changes in their fair value are recorded in the income statement as *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*.

In addition to financial assets and liabilities held for trading purposes, the item *Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss* also include non-derivative financial assets and liabilities designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be carried at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option. Changes in the fair value of these items are recognised through profit or loss under *Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss*.

This option is only applied in the following cases:

- when it eliminates or significantly reduces discrepancies in the accounting treatment of certain financial assets and liabilities;
- when it applies to a hybrid instrument containing one or more embedded derivatives that would otherwise be subject to a separate recognition;
- when a group of financial assets and/or liabilities is managed and its performance is measured on a fair value basis.

The Group thus recognises some structured bonds issued by Societe Generale Corporate and Investment Banking at fair value through profit or loss. These issues are purely commercial and the associated risks are hedged on the market using financial instruments managed in trading portfolios. By using the fair value option, the Group can ensure consistency between the accounting treatment of these bonds and that of the derivatives hedging the associated market risks, which have to be carried at fair value.

The Group also recognises the financial assets held to guarantee the unit-linked policies of its life insurance subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss to ensure that their accounting treatment matches that of the corresponding insurance liabilities. Under IFRS 4, insurance liabilities must be recognised according to local accounting principles. Revaluations of underwriting reserves on unit-linked policies, which are directly linked to revaluations of the financial assets underlying their policies, are therefore recognised in the income statement. The fair value option thus allows the Group to record changes in the fair value of the financial assets through profit or loss so that they match fluctuations in value of the insurance liabilities associated with these unit-linked policies.

Furthermore, in order to simplify their accounting treatment by avoiding the separate recognition of embedded derivatives, the Group applies the fair value option to convertible bonds that are not held for trading purposes.

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets held for an indeterminate period which the Group may sell at any time. By default, they are any financial assets that are not classified under *Loans and receivables*, *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*, or *Held-to-maturity financial assets*.

Interest accrued or paid on fixed-income securities is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method under *Interest and similar income – Transactions in financial instruments*. Dividend income earned on these securities is recorded in the income statement under *Net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets*.

At the balance sheet date, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, and any changes in fair value, excluding income, are booked to *Unrealised or deferred capital gains and losses*, except for foreign exchange losses or gains on foreign-currency monetary assets, which are taken to the income statement.

If these financial assets are sold, the unrealised gains and losses booked to equity are reclassified as *Net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets*.

If, at the balance sheet date, there is objective evidence of impairment of an available-for-sale financial asset arising from one or more events subsequent to its initial recognition, the unrealised loss previously accumulated in equity is reclassified under *Cost of risk* for debt instruments and under *Net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets* for equity instruments. The impairment rules applied by the Group are described in Note 3.8.

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Loans and receivables include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are not held for trading purposes, not held for sale from the time they are originated or acquired and not designated by the Group upon initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option.

Loans and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet under *Due from banks* or *Customer loans* depending on the type of counterparty. After their initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and impairment, determined on an individual or a collective basis, may be recorded if appropriate (see Note 3.8).

Loans and receivables may be subject to commercial renegotiations provided that the borrowing customer is not experiencing financial difficulties and is not insolvent. Such transactions involve customers whose debt the Group is willing to renegotiate in the interest of maintaining or developing a commercial relationship, in accordance with the credit approval procedures in force, and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest. Renegotiated loans and receivables are derecognised at the renegotiation date and replaced with the new loans, taken out under renegotiated conditions, which are recorded on the balance sheet at the same date. These new loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost, based on the effective interest rate arising from the new contractual conditions and taking into account the renegotiation fees billed to the customer.

Customer loans include lease receivables where they are classified as finance leases. Leases granted by the Group are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. Otherwise, they are classified as operating leases (see Notes 4.2 and 8.4).

These finance lease receivables represent the Group's net investment in the lease, calculated as the present value of the minimum payments to be received from the lessee discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, plus any unguaranteed residual value. In the event of a subsequent reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value used to calculate the lessor's investment in the finance lease, the present value of this reduction is recognised as a loss under *Expenses from other activities* in the income statement and as a reduction of finance lease receivables on the asset side of the balance sheet.

DEBTS

The first-time application of IFRS 9 did not change the accounting principles applicable to financial liabilities at amortised cost. Those principles are presented in Note 3.6.

RECOGNITION OF INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement under *Interest and similar income* and *Interest and similar expense* for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (loans and receivables, debts, held-to-maturity financial assets) and for debt securities classified as *Available-for-sale financial assets*.

The effective interest rate is taken to be the rate used to net discount future cash inflows and outflows over the expected life of the instrument in order to establish the net book value of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of this rate considers the future cash flows estimated on the basis of the contractual provisions of the financial instrument without taking account of possible future credit losses and also includes commissions paid or received between the parties where these may be assimilated to interest, directly linked transaction costs, and all types of premiums and discounts.

When a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been impaired following an impairment of value, subsequent interest income is recorded on the basis of the effective interest rate used to discount the future cash flows when measuring the loss of value.

Moreover, except for those related to employee benefits, provisions recognised as balance sheet liabilities generate interest expenses that are calculated using the same interest rate as that used to discount the expected outflow of resources.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired as a result of one or more events occurring since they were initially recognised (a "loss event") and whether that loss event (or events) has (have) an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Notwithstanding the existence of a guarantee, the criteria used to assess objective evidence of credit risk include the following conditions:

- a significant decline in the counterparty's financial situation leads to a high probability of said counterparty being unable to fulfill its overall commitments (credit obligations); hence a risk of loss to the bank;
- concessions are granted to the clauses of the loan agreement, in light of the borrower's financial difficulties, that would not have been granted in other circumstances;
- one or more over 90-day past-due payments are recorded (with the exception of restructured loans on probation, which are considered in default at the first missed payment) and/or a collection procedure is initiated;
- or, regardless of whether or not any past-due payments are recorded, there is objective evidence of impairment or legal proceedings have been initiated (bankruptcy, legal settlement, compulsory liquidation).

The Group applies the impairment contagion principle to all of the defaulting counterparty's outstanding loans. When a debtor belongs to a group, all of the group's outstanding loans are generally impaired as well.

If there is objective evidence that loans or other receivables, or financial assets classified as *Held-to-maturity financial assets*, are impaired, an impairment is recognised for the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future recoverable cash flows, taking into account any guarantees. This discount is calculated using the financial assets' original effective interest rate. The impairment is deducted from the carrying value of the impaired financial asset. Allocations to and reversals of impairments are recorded in the income statement under *Cost of risk*. The impaired loans or receivables are remunerated for accounting purposes by the reversal over time of the discounting to present value, which is recorded under *Interest and similar income* in the income statement.

Where there is no objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on a financial asset considered individually, be it significant or not, the Group includes that financial asset in a group of financial assets having similar characteristics in terms of credit risk and tests the whole group for impairment. In a homogenous portfolio, as soon as a credit risk is incurred on a group of financial instruments, impairment is recognised without waiting for the risk to individually affect one or more receivables.

Homogeneous portfolios thus impaired can include:

- receivables on counterparties which have encountered financial difficulties since these receivables were initially recognised, without any objective evidence of impairment having yet been identified at the individual level (sensitive receivables); or
- receivables on counterparties linked to economic sectors considered as being in crisis further to the occurrence of loss events; or
- receivables on geographical sectors or countries in which a deterioration of credit risk has been assessed.

The amount of impairment on a group of homogeneous assets is calculated on the basis of assumptions on default rates and loss given default, or, if necessary, on the basis of *ad hoc* studies. These assumptions are calibrated for each homogeneous group based on its specific characteristics, sensitivity to the economic environment and historical data. They are reviewed periodically by the Risk Division and then adjusted to reflect any relevant current economic conditions. Allocations to and reversals of such impairment are recorded under *Cost of risk*.

RESTRUCTURING OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

When an asset recorded under *Loans and receivables* is restructured, contractual changes are made to the amount, term or financial conditions of the initial transaction approved by the Group, due to the financial difficulties or insolvency of the borrower (whether insolvency has already occurred or will definitely occur unless the debt is restructured), and these changes would not have been considered in other circumstances.

Restructured financial assets are classified as impaired and the borrowers are considered to be in default. These classifications are maintained for at least one year and for as long as any uncertainty remains for the Group as to whether or not the borrowers can meet their commitments.

At the restructuring date, the carrying amount of the restructured financial asset is decreased to the present amount of the estimated new future recoverable cash flows discounted using the initial effective interest rate. This loss is booked to profit or loss under *Cost of risk*.

Restructured financial assets do not include loans and receivables subject to commercial renegotiations and involving customers whose debt the Group has agreed to renegotiate in the interest of maintaining or developing a commercial relationship, in accordance with the credit approval procedures in force and without relinquishing any principal or accrued interest.

IMPAIRMENT OF AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

An available-for-sale financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of this asset.

For listed equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in their price below their acquisition cost constitutes objective evidence of impairment. For this purpose, the Group considers as impaired listed shares showing an unrealised loss greater than 50% of their acquisition price on the balance sheet date, as well as listed shares for which the quoted prices have been below their acquisition price on every trading day for at least the last 24 months before the balance sheet date. Further factors, such as the financial situation of the issuer or its development outlook, can lead the Group to consider that the cost of its investment may not be recovered even if the above-mentioned criteria are not met. An impairment loss is then recorded through profit or loss equal to the difference between the last quoted price of the security on the balance sheet date and its acquisition price.

For unlisted equity instruments, the criteria used to assess the evidence of impairment are identical to those mentioned above. The value of these instruments at the balance sheet date is determined using the valuation methods described in Note 3.4.

The criteria for the impairment of debt instruments are similar to those for the impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in shareholders' equity under *Unrealised or deferred gains and losses* and subsequent objective evidence of impairment emerges, the Group recognises the total accumulated unrealised loss previously recorded in shareholders' equity in the income statement under *Cost of risk* for debt instruments and under *Net gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets* for equity securities.

This cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any repayments of principal and amortisation) and the present fair value, less any impairment of the financial asset that has already been recorded through profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised through profit or loss on an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale are only reversed through profit or loss when the instrument is sold. Once an equity instrument has been recognised as impaired, any further loss of value is recorded as an additional impairment loss. For debt instruments, however, an impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss if they subsequently recover in value following an improvement in the issuer's credit risk.

PROVISION ON LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

Provisions for credit risk on loan and guarantee commitments granted by the Group to a third-party may be recorded:

- where, by virtue of a commitment to a third-party, the Group will probably or certainly incur an outflow of resources to this third-party without receiving at least the equivalent value in exchange;
- and when the amount of probable outflow of resources can be reliably estimated.

The expected outflows are then discounted to present value to determine the amount of the provision, where this discounting has a significant impact. Probable losses incurred by the Group in identifying objective evidence of credit risk related to off-balance sheet loan and guarantee commitments are recorded in the income statement under *Cost of risk* against a provision booked to liabilities.