Public limited company (société anonyme) with a share capital of €4,986,412,193.60
Registered office: 30 avenue Pierre Mendès France, 75013 Paris
542 044 524 Paris Trade Registry

UPDATE TO THE 2013 REGISTRATION DOCUMENT AND HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

Update of the 2013 Registration Document and annual financial report filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers*) on March 14, 2014 under number D.14-0141.
This update was filed with the French Financial Supervisory Authority on August 7, 2014 under number D.14-0141-A01.

The English version of this report is a free translation from the original which was prepared in French. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate presentation of the original. However, the original language version of the document in French prevails over the translation.

AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS

AMF

This update of the 2013 Registration Document was filed with the French Financial Markets Authority on August 7, 2014, in accordance with Article 212-13 of the general regulations of the French Financial Markets Authority. It may be used in connection with a financial transaction only if accompanied by a transaction note approved by the Financial Markets Authority. The document has been prepared by the issuer and its signatories incur liability in this regard.

CONTENTS

UPDATE BY CHAPTER OF THE 2013 REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

I SECTION 1: PRESENTATION OF NATIXIS

1.1 Press Releases subsequent to the submission of the registration document

1.1.1 Press release dated June 26, 2014

Natixis confirms the sale of its stake in Lazard

Natixis confirms the sale on June 26, 2014 of all its shares of Lazard, for an amount of c.$356m, i.e. 5.4% of the total capital of Lazard.

Deutsche Bank Securities acted as sole bookrunner in the transaction.

This sale is in line with Natixis' dynamic core business asset allocation policy part of the 2014-2017 strategic plan, and is a continuation of the actions carried out since 2009.

Natixis and Lazard reaffirm their willingness to pursue a long term and fruitful relationship regarding French equity capital markets activities and in that regard are pursuing their cooperation agreement. Laurent Mignon will remain on the Lazard Board as an independent director.

1.1.2 Press release dated June 26, 2014

Natixis successfully sells 51% of the capital of Coface on the Paris Euronext regulated market, raising about €831.8 million

After the IPO launched on June 16, 2014, Natixis sold close to 80 million Coface shares at €10.40 per share for a total amount of €831.8 million, thus valuing Coface at approximately €1.631 billion.

Natixis will still hold 49% of Coface shares or 41.35% if it exercises in full its greenshoe option, or over-allotment option, which concerns 15% of the offer, and before the results of the capital increase reserved for Coface employees (maximum 1%).

This operation is a major step in the implementation of New Frontier. It illustrates our policy for dynamic asset allocation to the core businesses of Natixis.

Laurent Mignon, CEO of Natixis, will remain Chairman of the Board of Directors of Coface.
Laurent Mignon, CEO of Natixis and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Coface:
"I am really happy with the conditions of this IPO. It is the result of 3 years of in-depth work by the Coface teams, headed by Jean-Marc Pillu, to ensure financial recovery and strategic refocusing and to put Coface on the road to development. The success of this operation demonstrates the trust of investors in the future of Coface and opens a new page in its history. I believe that being listed will support the development and ambitions of Coface. This operation also marks a new phase in the implementation of our strategic plan."

The operation was carried out jointly by Natixis and JP Morgan.

Important information

No communication and no information in respect of the offering or the Coface Group may be distributed to the public in any jurisdiction where a registration or approval is required. No steps have been or will be taken in any jurisdiction outside France where such steps would be required.

This press release is an advertisement and is not a prospectus for the purposes of applicable measures implementing Directive 2003/71/EC and the Council of 4 November 2003, as amended, in particular by Directive 2010/73/EU, to the extent implemented in each relevant Member State (together with any applicable implementing measures in the relevant home Member State the "Prospectus Directive").

This press release does not constitute and shall not be deemed to constitute a public offering, a subscription offer, or a solicitation of public interest for any offer to the public of shares or other financial securities of Coface SA. This press release is an advertisement and has no prospectus character. The publication of this press release in certain countries may be considered to be a violation of applicable regulations. People physically present in such countries into which this press release is distributed should inform themselves about and comply with applicable laws and regulations. This press release must not be published or distributed, directly or indirectly, within the United States of America, Canada, Australia or Japan.

This document does not constitute a sales offer of shares or other securities of Coface SA or any purchase or subscribe solicitation for Coface SA securities in the United States of America or in any other country, including Canada, Australia and Japan. The securities of the Coface Group may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Coface S.A. shares have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and the Coface Group does not intend to register any portion of the offering in the United States or to conduct a public offering in the United States.

With respect to the member states of the European Economic Area other than France (the "Member States") having implemented the Prospectus Directive into law, no action has been or will be taken in order to permit a public offer of the securities which would require the publication of a prospectus in one of such member states.

This document does not constitute a public offer of securities in the United Kingdom. With respect to the United Kingdom, this press release is directed solely at persons who (i) are outside the United Kingdom, (ii) are investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the ''Financial Promotion Order'') or (iii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Promotion Order (all such persons together being referred to as ''relevant persons''). This press release must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this press release relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

Upon exercise of the over-allotment option, Natixis, acting as stabilizing manager (or any other entity acting on its behalf) acting in the name and on behalf of the underwriters, may, without any obligation, and with the right to terminate at any time for a period of 30 calendar days after the pricing of the offer, of 26 June 2014 until 26 July 2014 (inclusive) intervene in order to stabilize the market for Coface SA shares, in compliance with laws and regulations and in particular Regulation (EC) No 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003. The interventions for these activities are aimed at supporting the market price of the shares Coface SA and may affect their course.

1.1.4 Press release dated July 24, 2014

Completion of the capital increase for Natixis employees participating in the "Mauve 2014" employee savings plan

For the second consecutive year, Natixis launched an employee shareholding operation called **"Mauve 2014"** for its employees in 4 countries (France, Hong Kong, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom).

The operation, carried out from April 24 to May 15, 2014 included attracted close to 5,300 employees, i.e. a global subscription rate of 45.5%.

The amount subscribed reached €40.2 million (vs €23.6 million in 2013) and resulted in the issue of 9,951,325 new shares, for a price of €4.041 per share.

The main features of Mauve 2014 were described in a press release dated March 14, 2014.

1.2 Results as at June 30, 2014: Press release dated July 31, 2014

Second-Quarter 2014 and First-Half 2014 Results

Significant Increase in Core-Business Profitability and Further Progress with the New Frontier Strategic Plan

CORE-BUSINESS NET REVENUES[1] UP 13% VS. 2Q13 AND 10% VS. 1H13

- **Wholesale Banking**: net revenues up 17% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and 8% in 1H14 vs. 1H13
- **Asset management:** record €17bn net inflow in 1H14 (vs. €13.4bn over full-year 2013) and €680bn of assets under management at end-June 2014
- **Insurance:** 21% increase in 1H14 net revenues vs. 1H13
- **Specialized Financial Services**: Specialized Financing revenues up 4% vs. 2Q13 and 3% vs. 1H13
- €68m synergies of revenues were generated with the Groupe BPCE networks at end-June 2014, ahead of the plan

STRONG GROWTH IN EARNINGS[1] AND CORE BUSINESS ROE

- **Net revenues up 9% to €2bn vs. 2Q13 and 6% to €3.9bn vs. 1H13**
- Gross operating income up 23% to €684m vs. 2Q13 and 25% vs. 1Q14
- Provision for credit loss down 15% over the quarter and 16% over the half year to 43bps
- **Net income excluding GAPC : up 26% to €367m vs. 2Q13** and 17% to €671m vs. 1H13
- **Core-business ROE of 13.3% in 2Q14, up 390bps vs. 2Q13**

FURTHER REINFORCEMENT OF FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

- **Basel 3 CET1 ratio[2] reached 11.2% at end-June 2014, i.e. a 55bps increase vs. end-March 2014**

NEW FRONTIER STRATEGIC PLAN: FIRST STEPS IMPLEMENTED

- **Listing of 59% of Coface capital at end-June 2014, without any impact on Natixis's results**
- **Closure of GAPC**
- **Creation of the non-life insurance platform**
- **Preparation of the single life insurance platform well underway**
- **Strong increase in core business profitability**

(1) See note on methodology
(2) Based on CRR-CRD4 rules published on June 26, 2013, including the Danish compromise - no phase-in except for DTAs on loss carry-forwards

The Board of Directors examined Natixis's second-quarter 2014 accounts on July 31, 2014. Economic growth appeared to remain sluggish in Europe during the period, notably in France. As regards European key rates, short-term refinancing rates came down, while interest rates on funds deposited with the ECB moved into negative territory. Long-term rates fell significantly during the period, by 55-60bps for countries on the periphery and by around 30bps for Germany. The sluggish economic outlook in Europe slowed progress in equity markets and resulted in modest gains, with the EuroStoxx 50 rising 2.1% during the quarter. However, the Euro Stoxx Banks fell sharply in June and retreated 5.6% over the second quarter as a whole.

For Natixis, the main features of 2Q14 were:

- **a 13% advance in core-business revenues** vs. 2Q13, fuelled by contributions from all three core businesses. Wholesale Banking grew strongly (net revenues up 17%), thanks particularly to strong momentum in Capital Markets and our international platforms. In the Investment Solutions business, Asset management recorded a healthy net inflow of €8.4bn for the quarter and €17bn for 1H14 as a whole, Insurance expanded business significantly with the Groupe BPCE networks and Private Banking recorded net new money of €500m in 2Q14 and close to €1bn for 1H14. In Specialized Financial Services, revenues synergies generated with the Groupe BPCE networks continued to expand,

- **a 15% reduction in the provision for credit loss** vs. 2Q13,

- **a 26% jump in net income excluding GAPC to €367m** vs. 2Q13,

- **significant progress in core-business ROE(1) to 13.3% in 2Q14, up 390bps vs. 2Q13,**

- **further reinforcement of financial structure, with the Basel 3 CET1 ratio(2) improving to 11.2% as at June 30, 2014,**

- **the closure of GAPC,**

- and the **successful listing of 58.65% of Coface for around €957m,** with the greenshoe option exercised in full, **without any impact on Natixis results**.

Laurent Mignon, Natixis Chief Executive Officer says: "*We completed several major stages of our New Frontier strategic plan during this quarter: the Coface IPO, the closure of the GAPC and the creation of our life insurance platform, along with the purchase of BPCE Assurances, the launch of the Assurement#2016 program in order to prepare the deployment in 2016 of new business with the Caisses d'Epargne and the principles of a renewed partnership with CNP. Revenues in all our businesses also made strong progress both in France and internationally, while synergies generated with the Groupe BPCE networks are ahead of target. The combination of strong performances from our core businesses and improved operational efficiency means our results are ahead of the schedule laid out in the strategic plan*."

(1) See note on methodology
(2) Based on CRR-CRD4 rules published on June 26, 2013, including the Danish compromise - no phase-in except for DTAs on loss carry-forwards

1 - NATIXIS'S 2Q14 AND 1H14 RESULTS

1.1 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

FV adjustment on own senior debt[1] **–** in €m *Corporate Center (Net revenues)*	**2Q14**	**2Q13**	**1H14**	**1H13**
Impact in pre-tax profit	(46)	(31)	(37)	(37)
Impact in net income	**(29)**	**(20)**	**(23)**	**(23)**

Exceptional items - in €m	**2Q14**	**2Q13**	**1H14**	**1H13**
Gain from disposal of Natixis's stake in Lazard *Corporate Center (Net revenues)*	99		99	
First application of IFRS 13 (1H13) and change in methodologies related (2Q14) / *FIC-T (Net revenues)*	(37)		(37)	72
Impairment in Corporate Data Solution goodwill *(Financial Investments)* and others *(Corporate Center/Gain or loss on other assets)*	(54)		(54)	
Gain or loss due to the listing of 59% of Coface	0		0	
Impact in pre-tax profit	9	0	9	72
Impact in net income	**22**	**0**	**22**	**46**

(1) See note on methodology

1.2 2Q14 RESULTS

Pro forma and excluding exceptional items(1) in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13
Net revenues	**2,024**	**1,853**	**9%**
of which core businesses	*1,822*	*1,616*	*13%*
Expenses	(1,340)	(1,296)	3%
Gross operating income	**684**	**556**	**23%**
Provision for credit losses	(82)	(96)	(15)%
Pre-tax profit	**603**	**465**	**30%**
Income tax	(222)	(166)	34%
Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**367**	**292**	**26%**
GAPC after tax	(27)	(13)	
Net income (gs)	**340**	**279**	**22%**
ROTE excl. GAPC	10.9%	9.6%	

in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13
FV adjustment on own senior debt (net of tax)	(29)	(20)	
Net income (gs)	**311**	**259**	**20%**

in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13
Others exceptional items	22	0	
Net income (gs) - Reported	**333**	**259**	**29%**

(1) See note on methodology

Unless stated otherwise, the commentary that follows refers to pro forma results excluding exceptional items (see detail p3).

NET REVENUES

Natixis's net revenues topped €2bn during the quarter and advanced 9% vs. 2Q13, fuelled by a 13% advance in core-business revenues during the period. The breakdown by business was as follows:

- **Wholesale Banking** revenues climbed 17%, spurred by strong performances in Capital Markets,
- **Investment Solutions** grew revenues 14%, with Asset management, Insurance and Private banking all making contributions,
- **Specialized Financial Services** raised revenues by 2%, thanks particularly to Specialized financing business lines,

- Revenues from **Financial Investments** eased 6% vs. 2Q13, mainly due to disposal in the Corporate Data Solutions scope and an exceptional item from Coface in 2Q13 (€27m gain due to the change in portfolio management organization).

EXPENSES

Growth in operating expenses was contained to 3% vs. 2Q13, well below the 9% increase in revenues. The cost-income ratio consequently improved by 3.8pps to 66.2% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13.

Gross operating income climbed to €684m, up 23% vs. 2Q13 and 25% vs. 1Q14.

PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSS

The provision for credit loss (excluding GAPC) fell 15% vs. 2Q13 and held steady vs. 1Q14. The reduction primarily stemmed from Wholesale Banking and Specialized Financial Services one year earlier.

PRE-TAX PROFIT

Pre-tax profit made strong progress to €603m, up 30% vs. 2Q13.

NET INCOME

Net income (group share) excluding GAPC totaled €367m, a 26% increase vs. 2Q13. After factoring in a €27m negative after-tax impact from GAPC in 2Q14, net income came out at €340m. Restated for the fair-value adjustment on own senior debt (-€29m after tax) and exceptional items (+€22m), reported net income (group share) amounted to €333m, a 29% increase vs. 2Q13.

1.3 1H14 RESULTS

Pro forma and excluding exceptional items[(1)] in €m	1H14	1H13	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**3,881**	**3,649**	**6%**
of which core businesses	*3,510*	*3,198*	*10%*
Expenses	(2,649)	(2,574)	3%
Gross operating income	**1,233**	**1,075**	**15%**
Provision for credit losses	(161)	(192)	(16)%
Pre-tax profit	**1,082**	**895**	**21%**
Income tax	(390)	(318)	23%
Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**671**	**573**	**17%**
GAPC after tax	(28)	0	
Net income (gs)	**643**	**572**	**12%**
ROTE excl. GAPC	10.1%	9.5%	

in €m	1H14	1H13	1H14 vs. 1H13
FV adjustment on own senior debt (net of tax)	(23)	(23)	
Net income (gs)	**620**	**549**	**13%**

in €m	1H14	1H13	1H14 vs. 1H13
Others exceptional items	22	46	
Net income (gs) - Reported	**642**	**595**	**8%**

(1) See note on methodology

Unless stated otherwise, the commentary that follows refers to pro forma results excluding exceptional items (see detail p3).

NET REVENUES

Natixis's net revenues rose 6% in 1H14, fuelled by a 10% increase in core-business revenues. The breakdown by business was as follows:

- **Wholesale Banking** revenues advanced 8% vs. 1H13, fuelled by strong growth in Structured financing and Equities,
- **Investment Solutions** hoisted revenues by 16% vs. 1H13, spurred by strong momentum in Asset management, Insurance and Private banking,
- revenues from **Specialized Financial Services** rose 2%, thanks to synergies generated with the Groupe BPCE networks,
- revenues from **Financial Investments** were down 4% overall vs. 1H13. This figures included a 4% decline in Coface's revenues related to the non-recurrence of €27m of one-off income booked in 1H13 and a 15% contraction in revenues from Corporate Data Solutions.

EXPENSES

Operating expenses rose by a modest 3% and helped drive a 15% improvement in gross operating income to €1.233bn.

PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSS

The provision for credit loss (excluding GAPC) declined by 16% vs. 1H13, to €161m.

PRE-TAX PROFIT

Pre-tax profit climbed 21% to €1.082bn vs. €895m in 1H13.

NET INCOME

Net income (group share) excluding GAPC came out at €671m, up 17% vs. 1H13. Including GAPC (-€28m in 1H14), net income amounted to €643m. After incorporating the fair-value adjustment on own senior debt (-€23m net of tax) and exceptional items (+€22m), reported net income (group share) totaled €642m, an 8% increase vs. 1H13.

2 – FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Natixis's Basel 3 CET1 ratio[1] reached 11.2% on June 30, 2014, a 55bps-increase vs. end-March 2014.

Based on a Basel 3 CET1 ratio[1] of 10.6% as at March 31, 2014, the respective impacts in the second quarter of 2014 were as follows:

- effect of allocating net income (group share) to retained earnings in 2Q14, excluding the dividend: +28bps,
- scheduled 2Q14 dividend: -13bps,
- 59% disposal of Coface: +39bps
- other effects: +1bp.

CET1 capital amounted to €13.2bn and risk-weighted assets to €117.9bn as at end-June 2014 under Basel 3[1].

EQUITY CAPITAL – TIER ONE CAPITAL – BOOK VALUE PER SHARE

Equity capital (group share) amounted to €17.8bn as at June 30, 2014, of which €1.0bn was in the form of hybrid securities (DSNs and preferred shares) recognized in equity capital at fair value.

Core tier 1 capital (Basel 3 – phased-in) amounted to €12.8bn, and **tier 1 capital (Basel 3 – phased-in)** to €13.9bn.

Natixis's **risk-weighted assets** totaled €118bn as at June 30, 2014 (Basel 3 – phased-in).

Under Basel 3 (phased-in), the **CET1 ratio** stood at 10.9% as at June 30, 2014; the **Tier 1 ratio** was 11.8% and the **global ratio** 13.7%.

Book value per share was €5.30 as at June 30, 2014, based on 3,103,739,042 shares excluding treasury stock (the total number of shares stands at 3,106,556,296). **Net tangible book value per share** (after deducting goodwill and intangible fixed assets) was €4.29.

TOTAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

As of June 30, 2014, the capital surplus of the financial conglomerate was estimated at more than €6bn.

(1) Based on CRR-CRD4 rules published on June 26, 2013, including the Danish compromise - no phase-in except for DTAs on loss carry-forwards

3 – Results by business line

Wholesale Banking

Data excludes exceptional items[1]

In €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs.2Q13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**794**	**678**	**17%**	**1,520**	**8%**
o/w Commercial banking	*99*	*96*	*3%*	*200*	*4%*
o/w Structured financing	*267*	*263*	*2%*	*558*	*10%*
o/w Capital markets	*410*	*332*	*24%*	*762*	*4%*
Expenses	(433)	(414)	5%	(854)	1%
Gross operating income	**360**	**265**	**36%**	**666**	**19%**
Provision for credit losses	(61)	(72)	(15)%	(113)	(26)%
Pre-tax profit	**303**	**193**	**57%**	**563**	**39%**
Cost/income ratio	54.6%	61.0%		56.2%	
ROE after tax[1]	11.4%	6.9%		10.7%	

(1) See note on methodology

Wholesale Banking continued to fare well both in 2Q14 and 1H14. Solid revenue growth combined with a tight grip on both expenses and credit-loss provisions to drive strong progress in earnings.

Wholesale Banking revenues amounted to €794m in 2Q14, up 17% vs. 2Q13 and 9% vs. 1Q14, fuelled by Capital markets and international business. At the same time, expense growth was limited to 5% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13, such that the cost-income ratio improved by over 6pps to 54.6%. Gross operating income jumped to €360m, and climbed 36% vs. 2Q13 and 18% vs. 1Q14.

The provision for credit loss declined by 15% in 2Q14 to €61m and by 26% in 1H14 vs. 1H13, to €113m.

Pre-tax profit came out at €303m in 2Q14 and climbed 57% vs. 2Q13.

Profitability made strong progress, with after-tax ROE (after capital allocation according to Basel 3 rules) advancing by 330bps vs. 1H13 to 10.7% in 1H14.

New **Structured financing** production amounted to €6.3bn in 2Q14 and €11.7bn in 1H14. Net revenues increased 10% and rose 12% on a constant exchange-rate basis in 1H14 vs. 1H13, spurred by strong showings in Real Estate Finance, particularly in the US and Europe, and in Global Energy & Commodities.

New **Commercial banking** production reached €3bn in 2Q14, primarily driven by strong refinancing activity with corporate clients. Revenues amounted to €200m in 1H14, a 4% increase on 1H13 notably fuelled by Trade finance business in Asia.

Revenues in the **Interest Rate, Foreign Exchange, Commodities and Treasury (FIC-T)** segment made strong progress in 2Q14, rising 30% vs. 2Q13 and 23% vs. 1Q14, underpinned by more attractive interest-rate conditions, a strong performance from the DCM platform (corporate € and high-yield), GSCS and a greater contribution to revenues from the US platform (19% in 1H14, +2,3pps vs. 1H13).
Natixis was ranked N°1 bookrunner in the euro-denominated primary bond market in 1H14 (Dealogic).

Revenues from **Equities** advanced 12% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13, with contributions coming from all business lines and particularly from Europe. The rollout of Equity derivatives activities is making progress and the Advisory business fared well in 2Q14.

Investment Solutions

In €m	**2Q14**	**2Q13**	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	**1H14**	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**710**	**624**	**14%**	**1,358**	**16%**
o/w Asset management	*527*	*458*	*15%*	*1,015*	*16%*
o/w Insurance	*139*	*126*	*10%*	*265*	*21%*
o/w Private banking	*32*	*29*	*11%*	*64*	*11%*
Expenses	(493)	(451)	9%	(968)	12%
Gross operating income	**217**	**173**	**25%**	**390**	**28%**
Provision for credit losses	0	-2		3	
Pre-tax profit	**213**	**169**	**26%**	**390**	**28%**
Cost/income ratio	69.4%	72.2%		71.3%	
ROE after tax[1]	15.8%	12.4%		14.9%	

(1) See note on methodology

In Investment Solutions, all business lines enjoyed robust levels of business and consequent increase in both revenues and profitability.

2Q14 revenues came out at €710m, up 14% vs. 2Q13, while expenses rose 9% to €493m in the same period. The cost-income ratio improved significantly to 69.4% in 2Q14, down 2.8pps vs. 2Q13. Gross operating income extended the trend observed in 1Q14, and climbed 26% to €217m vs. 2Q13.

Pre-tax profit jumped 26% to €213m in 2Q14 and ROE widened by 340bps to 15.8% relative to 2Q13.

Asset management grew revenues 15% and gross operating income 20% in 2Q14.
In 1H14, net inflow amounted to €17.1bn, including €10bn from the US retail platform. AuM were up 18% in the US relative to a year earlier and, at €334bn, equalled the amount under management in Europe at end-June 2014. All in all, AuM totalled €680bn at end-June 2014 vs. €653bn a quarter earlier. €8.4bn of this increase stemmed from net inflows, €2bn from currency effects and €16.2bn from market effects.

In **Insurance**, net revenues rose 10% to €139m in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and 21% in 1H14 (data presented pro forma of the integration of BPCE Assurances since 1Q13). Overall turnover advanced 13% to €2.9bn in 1H14 vs. 1H13, with all segments faring well.
Life insurance turnover progressed 12% in 1H14 vs. 1H13, with AuM amounting to €40.6bn at end-June 2014 including a €0.5bn net inflow during 1H14. Overall turnover from Personal protection and Borrower insurance was up 19% in 1H14 vs. 1H13.

In **Private banking**, net inflow doubled to €0.9bn in 1H14 vs. 1H13, with AuM reaching €24bn at end-June 2014.

Specialized Financial Services

In €m	**2Q14**	**2Q13**	2Q14 vs.2T3	**1H14**	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**318**	**313**	**2%**	**632**	**2%**
Specialized financing	*185*	*178*	*4%*	*366*	*3%*
Financial services	*133*	*135*	*(1)%*	*266*	*stable*
Expenses	(208)	(206)	1%	(415)	1%
Gross operating income	**110**	**107**	**3%**	**217**	**3%**
Provision for credit losses	(16)	(19)	(20)%	(35)	(8)%
Pre-tax profit	**94**	**87**	**8%**	**182**	**5%**
Cost/income ratio	65.5%	65.9%		65.7%	
ROE after tax[1]	16.1%	13.8%		15.3%	

(1) See note on methodology

Specialized Financial Services revenues amounted to €632m in 1H14 and included a 3% increase from Specialized financing and unchanged revenues from Financial services.

Expenses were kept in check, with the cost-income ratio improving to 65.7% in 1H14 from 66.1% in 1H13. Gross operating income came out at €217m in 1H14, a 3% increase on the year-earlier period.

The provision for credit loss fell 20% in 2Q14 and 8% in 1H14.

ROE (after capital allocation according to Basel 3 rules) worked out to 15.3% in 1H14, a 140bp-increase on 1H13.

Specialized Financing enjoyed strong levels of business, with factored turnover rising 5% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and new Consumer financing production growing 6% over the same period.

In **Financial Services**, sums managed in the Employee savings schemes segment expanded further to reach €23.1bn at end-June 2014, up 12% on a year earlier.

Financial Investments

In €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**211**	**225**	**(6)%**	**424**	**(4)%**
Coface	*170*	*189*	*(10)%*	*348*	*(4)%*
Corporate Data Solutions	*21*	*21*	*1%*	*42*	*(15)%*
Other	*20*	*16*	*26%*	*33*	*14%*
Expenses	(171)	(188)	(9)%	(344)	(7)%
Gross operating income	**40**	**38**	**6%**	**80**	**17%**
Provision for credit losses	(3)	(1)		(5)	
Other o/w change in value of goodwill	(38)	2		(37)	
Pre tax profit	**(1)**	**38**		**38**	**(48)%**

Natixis successfully listed 92 million Coface shares (58.65% of the capital) at the end of June. The IPO raised around €957m, with the greenshoe option exercised in full.

Coface's net revenues[1] rose 11% to €170m in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and increased 7% in 1H14 vs. 1H13.

After restating for currency and structure effects, turnover improved 1.1% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and 1.8% in 1H14 vs. 1H13.

Thanks to a tight grip on risks, the loss ratio declined by almost 8pps between 2Q13 and 2Q14 to reach 49.5%. The cost ratio also eased by 1.5pp to 26.9% between 1H13 and 1H14. The combined ratio worked out to 77.8% in 1H14, down 6.8pps compared to the year-earlier period.

Net revenues from **Financial Investments** fell 6% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13, including the impact of running off Corporate Data Solutions and the non-recurrence of one-off income booked by Coface in 2Q13. A 9% reduction in expenses helped drive a 6% increase in gross operating income to €40m in 2Q14. After a -€39m variation in goodwill on Corporate Data Solutions, Financial Investments turned in a pre-tax loss of €1m.

(1) At constant perimeter and exchange – excluding exceptional items (-€27m gain due to the change in portfolio management organization and + €3.9m due to the hybrid issue in 2Q14)

GAPC
In €m

	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14
Impact excluding the guarantee	21	(3)	81	22	(19)
Impact of the guarantee[1]	(17)	(3)	(38)	(7)	8
Operating expenses	(24)	(22)	(20)	(16)	(32)
Pre-tax profit	**(20)**	**(28)**	**23**	**(1)**	**(42)**
Net income	**(13)**	**(18)**	**15**	**(1)**	**(27)**

[1]Of which the call option value adjustment, premium accrual, financial guarantee and TRS impacts.

The GAPC was closed at end-June 2014, in line with the objective announced last year. The residual stock of risk-weighted assets managed in run-off mode was transferred to the Wholesale Banking division. This stock amounted to €3.1bn after guarantee on June 30, 2014. GAPC expenses of €32m in 2Q14 included effects linked to the closure.

Appendices

Comments on methodology

> 2013 figures are pro forma:

- of the acquisition by Natixis of Groupe BPCE's 60% stake in BPCE Assurances. The BPCE Assurances acquisition was realized on March 13th 2014 with a retroactive effect as of January 1st, 2014. 40% of BPCE Assurances capital is still owned by MACIF and MAIF. The figures used for the pro forma income statement are based on BPCE Assurances contribution to Groupe BPCE consolidated accounts reported in 2013.

- of the reclassification of the 15% Natixis share in CACEIS from the Securities services business (Specialized Financial Services) to the Corporate Center since 1Q13.

- of the sale of Cooperative Investment Certificates (means the pro forma of the effective sale on August 6, 2013 of all CCIs hold by Natixis to the Banques Populaires and the Caisses d'Epargne).

> Business line performance using Basel 3 standards

Starting in 2013, the performances of Natixis business lines are presented using Basel 3 standards. Basel 3 risk-weighted assets are based on CRR-CRD4 rules as published in June 26th 2013 (including Danish compromise treatment for qualified entities).

Capital is allocated to Natixis business lines on the basis of 9% of their Basel 3 average risk weighted assets.

Annualized ROTE is computed as follows: net income (group share) – DSN net interest/average net assets after dividend – hybrid notes – intangible assets – average goodwill. And, since 3Q13, this ratio include goodwill and intangible assets by business lines to determinate the ROE ratio of businesses (figures are pro forma in this presentation).

> The remuneration rate on normative capital is still 3%.

> Own senior debt fair-value adjustment calculated using a discounted cash-flow model, contract by contract, including parameters such as swaps curve, and revaluation spread (based on the BPCE reoffer curve).

> Exceptional items: the data and commentary contained in this presentation are based on the income statements of Natixis and of its core businesses, after restating for the exceptional items detailed on page 3. The income statements of Natixis and of its core businesses, including these exceptional items (reported data), are shown in the appendix to this presentation.

2Q14: from data excluding exceptional items data to reported data

in €m	2Q14 excl. exceptional items	FV Adjustment on own senior debt	Gain from disposal of Lazard	IFRS 13 methodology	Impairment in CDS goodwill and others	2Q14 reported
Net revenues	**2,024**	**(46)**	**99**	**(37)**		**2,040**
Expenses	(1,340)					(1,340)
Gross operating income	**684**	**(46)**	**99**	**(37)**		**700**
Provision for credit losses	(82)					(82)
Associates	9					9
Gain or loss on other assets / change in value of goodwill	(8)				(54)	(62)
Pre-tax profit	**603**	**(46)**	**99**	**(37)**	**(54)**	**566**
Tax	(222)	18		13		(191)
Minority interest	(14)					(14)
Net income (group share) excl. GAPC	**367**	**(29)**	**100**	**(24)**	**(54)**	**361**
GAPC after tax	(27)					(27)
Net income (group share)	**340**	**(29)**	**100**	**(24)**	**(54)**	**333**

Natixis – Consolidated[1]

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**1,905**	**1,772**	**1,742**	**1,821**	**1,881**	**2,032**	**15%**	**3,677**	**3,913**	**6%**
Expenses	(1,300)	(1,320)	(1,305)	(1,358)	(1,325)	(1,372)	4%	(2,621)	(2,697)	3%
Gross operating income	**605**	**452**	**437**	**462**	**556**	**661**	**46%**	**1,056**	**1,216**	**15%**
Provision for credit losses	(96)	(42)	(96)	(87)	(78)	(85)	102%	(139)	(163)	18%
Associates	5	5	3	7	11	9	84%	10	20	90%
Gain or loss on other assets	2	(0)	0	15	(0)	(23)		2	(24)	
Change in value of goodwill	0	0	0	(14)	(0)	(38)		0	(39)	
Pre-tax profit	**515**	**414**	**345**	**383**	**488**	**523**	**26%**	**930**	**1,011**	**9%**
Tax	(183)	(147)	(120)	(167)	(172)	(176)	19%	(330)	(348)	5%
Minority interest	4	(8)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(14)	77%	(4)	(21)	
Net income (group share)	**336**	**259**	**220**	**211**	**309**	**333**	**29%**	**595**	**642**	**8%**
P3CI & other impacts	(47)	(47)	34	(10)	0	0		(93)	0	
Restructuring costs (net of tax)	0	0	0	(51)	0	0		0	0	
Reported net income (group share)	**290**	**212**	**255**	**150**	**309**	**333**	**57%**	**502**	**642**	**28%**

(1) See note on methodology

Natixis - Contribution by core business in 2Q14

in €m	Wholesale Banking	Invest. Solutions	SFS	Fin. Invests.	Corp. Center	Natixis excl. GAPC		GAPC	Natixis reported
Net revenues	**757**	**710**	**318**	**211**	**43**	**2,040**		**(7)**	**2,032**
Expenses	(433)	(493)	(208)	(171)	(34)	(1,340)		(32)	(1,372)
Gross operating income	**323**	**217**	**110**	**40**	**9**	**700**		**(39)**	**661**
Provision for credit losses	(61)	0	(16)	(3)	(3)	(82)		(3)	(85)
Net operating income	**262**	**218**	**94**	**37**	**7**	**618**		**(42)**	**576**
Associates	4	5	0	1	0	9		0	9
Other items	0	(10)	0	(38)	(14)	(62)		0	(62)
Pre-tax profit	**266**	**213**	**94**	**(1)**	**(7)**	**566**		**(42)**	**523**
					Tax	(191)		15	(176)
					Minority interest	(14)		0	(14)
					Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**361**	**Net income (gs)**	(27)	**333**
					GAPC net of tax	(27)			
					Net income (gs)	**333**			

Natixis - Contribution by core business in 1H14

in €m	Wholesale Banking	Invest. Solutions	SFS	Fin. Invests.	Corp. Center	Natixis excl. GAPC		GAPC	Natixis Reported
Net revenues	**1,483**	**1,358**	**632**	**424**	**10**	**3,907**		**6**	**3,913**
Expenses	(854)	(968)	(415)	(344)	(68)	(2,649)		(48)	(2,697)
Gross operating income	**629**	**390**	**217**	**80**	**(58)**	**1,258**		**(41)**	**1,216**
Provision for credit losses	(113)	3	(35)	(5)	(11)	(161)		(2)	(163)
Net operating income	**516**	**392**	**182**	**75**	**(69)**	**1,096**		**(43)**	**1,053**
Associates	10	9	0	1	0	20		0	20
Other items	0	(11)	0	(38)	(12)	(62)		0	(62)
Pre-tax profit	**526**	**390**	**182**	**38**	**(81)**	**1,054**		**(43)**	**1,011**
					Tax	(363)		15	(348)
					Minority interest	(21)		0	(21)
					Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**670**	**Net income (gs)**	(28)	**642**
					GAPC net of tax	(28)			
					Net income (gs)	**642**			

Wholesale Banking

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**798**	**678**	**739**	**652**	**727**	**757**	**12%**	**1,477**	**1,483**	**stable**
Commercial Banking	*96*	*96*	*94*	*102*	*101*	*99*	*3%*	*192*	*200*	*4%*
Structured Financing	*246*	*263*	*280*	*259*	*290*	*267*	*2%*	*508*	*558*	*10%*
Capital Markets	*475*	*332*	*384*	*304*	*351*	*373*	*12%*	*807*	*725*	*(10)%*
Fixed Income & Treasury	371	219	273	214	231	247	13%	590	478	(19)%
Equity	103	113	111	90	120	126	12%	217	246	14%
Other	*(18)*	*(12)*	*(18)*	*(13)*	*(16)*	*17*		*(30)*	*2*	
Expenses	(432)	(414)	(415)	(396)	(420)	(433)	5%	(846)	(854)	1%
Gross operating income	**367**	**265**	**324**	**256**	**306**	**323**	**22%**	**631**	**629**	**stable**
Provision for credit losses	(82)	(72)	(71)	(88)	(52)	(61)	(15)%	(154)	(113)	(26)%
Net operating income	**284**	**193**	**253**	**168**	**254**	**262**	**36%**	**477**	**516**	**8%**
Associates	0	0	0	0	6	4		0	10	
Other items	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	
Pre-tax profit	**284**	**193**	**254**	**168**	**260**	**266**	**38%**	**477**	**526**	**10%**
Cost/Income ratio	54.1 %	61.0 %	56.2 %	60.8 %	57.9 %	57.3 %		57.3 %	57.6 %	
RWA (Basel 3 – in €bn)	77.8	76.5	74.3	74.5	76.0	77.8		76.5	77.8	
Normative capital allocation (Basel 3)	6,950	7,146	7,028	6,830	6,804	6,944		7,048	6,874	
ROE after tax(1) (Basel 3)	10.5 %	6.9 %	9.3 %	6.3 %	10.1 %	10.0 %		8.7 %	10.0 %	

(1) Normative capital allocation methodology based on 9% of average risk-weighted assets. Including goodwill and intangibles

Investment Solutions

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**547**	**624**	**594**	**682**	**647**	**710**	**14%**	**1,171**	**1,358**	**16%**
Asset Management	*415*	*458*	*448*	*511*	*488*	*527*	*15%*	*873*	*1,015*	*16%*
Private Banking	*28*	*29*	*30*	*37*	*31*	*32*	*11%*	*57*	*64*	*11%*
Insurance	*93*	*126*	*117*	*120*	*126*	*139*	*10%*	*220*	*265*	*21%*
Expenses	(415)	(451)	(445)	(482)	(475)	(493)	9%	(866)	(968)	12%
Gross operating income	**132**	**173**	**149**	**200**	**172**	**217**	**25%**	**305**	**390**	**28%**
Provision for credit losses	1	(2)	2	18	2	0		0	3	
Net operating income	**133**	**172**	**151**	**218**	**174**	**218**	**27%**	**305**	**392**	**29%**
Associates	4	3	3	7	4	5	38%	8	9	16%
Other items	(2)	(6)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(10)	57%	(8)	(11)	35%
Pre-tax profit	**135**	**169**	**151**	**223**	**177**	**213**	**26%**	**304**	**390**	**28%**
Cost/Income ratio	75.9 %	72.2 %	74.9 %	70.7 %	73.4 %	69.4 %		73.9 %	71.3 %	
RWA (Basel 3 – in €bn)	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.8	13.0		12.8	13.0	
Normative capital allocation (Basel 3)	3,428	3,521	3,516	3,473	3,450	3,488		3,475	3,469	
ROE after tax(1) (Basel 3)	11.7 %	12.4 %	11.9 %	17.9 %	13.9 %	15.8 %		12.1 %	14.9 %	

(1) Normative capital allocation methodology based on 9% of average risk-weighted assets. Including goodwill and intangibles

Specialized Financial Services

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**309**	**313**	**308**	**323**	**314**	**318**	**2%**	**622**	**632**	**2%**
Specialized Financing	***177***	***178***	***181***	***194***	***180***	***185***	***4%***	***356***	***366***	***3%***
Factoring	*34*	*37*	*36*	*37*	*37*	*36*	*(2)%*	*71*	*73*	*2%*
Sureties & Financial Guarantees	*29*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*32*	*36*	*20%*	*60*	*68*	*14%*
Leasing	*49*	*44*	*45*	*59*	*44*	*43*	*(2)%*	*94*	*88*	*(6)%*
Consumer Financing	*61*	*61*	*65*	*63*	*63*	*65*	*6%*	*122*	*128*	*5%*
Film Industry Financing	*4*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*(19)%*	*10*	*9*	*(6)%*
Financial Services	***131***	***135***	***128***	***129***	***133***	***133***	***(1)%***	***266***	***266***	***stable***
Employee Savings Scheme	*29*	*33*	*27*	*33*	*30*	*34*	*1%*	*62*	*64*	*2%*
Payments	*76*	*75*	*75*	*71*	*77*	*74*	*(2)%*	*150*	*150*	*stable*
Securities Services	*27*	*26*	*25*	*25*	*27*	*26*	*(1)%*	*53*	*53*	*(1)%*
Expenses	(205)	(206)	(203)	(219)	(207)	(208)	1%	(411)	(415)	1%
Gross operating income	**104**	**107**	**105**	**104**	**107**	**110**	**3%**	**211**	**217**	**3%**
Provision for credit losses	(18)	(19)	(22)	(20)	(19)	(16)	(20)%	(38)	(35)	(8)%
Net operating income	**86**	**87**	**83**	**85**	**88**	**94**	**8%**	**173**	**182**	**5%**
Associates	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Other items	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Pre-tax profit	**86**	**87**	**83**	**85**	**88**	**94**	**8%**	**173**	**182**	**5%**
Cost/Income ratio	66.3 %	65.9 %	65.9 %	67.7 %	65.8 %	65.5 %		66.1 %	65.7 %	
RWA (Basel 3 – in €bn)	15.4	14.9	14.3	15.1	13.9	14.1		14.9	14.1	
Normative capital allocation (Basel 3)	1,571	1,618	1,569	1,512	1,554	1,500		1,595	1,527	
ROE after tax[(1)] (Basel 3)	14.0 %	13.8 %	13.6 %	14.4 %	14.5 %	16.1 %		13.9 %	15.3 %	

(1) Normative capital allocation methodology based on 9% of average RWA. Including goodwill and intangible assets and pro forma of the re-classification of Natixis's 15% equity interest in CACEIS from the Securities Services business line to the Corporate Center in 1Q13

Financial Investments

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**215**	**225**	**197**	**218**	**213**	**211**	**(6)%**	**440**	**424**	**(4)%**
Coface	*173*	*189*	*168*	*177*	*178*	*170*	*(10)%*	*361*	*348*	*(4)%*
Corporate data solutions	*29*	*21*	*23*	*28*	*21*	*21*	*1%*	*49*	*42*	*(15)%*
Others	*14*	*16*	*6*	*13*	*14*	*20*	*26%*	*29*	*33*	*14%*
Expenses	(184)	(188)	(179)	(199)	(173)	(171)	(9)%	(372)	(344)	(7)%
Gross operating income	**31**	**38**	**18**	**19**	**40**	**40**	**6%**	**68**	**80**	**17%**
Provision for credit losses	0	(1)	(9)	3	(2)	(3)		(1)	(5)	
Net operating income	**31**	**37**	**9**	**22**	**38**	**37**	**1%**	**67**	**75**	**11%**
Associates	1	2	1	(0)	0	1		3	1	
Other items	2	(0)	(0)	(8)	0	(38)		2	(38)	
Pre-tax profit	**34**	**38**	**10**	**14**	**38**	**(1)**		**72**	**38**	**(48) %**

Corporate Center[1]

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**(6)**	**(19)**	**(89)**	**(89)**	**(33)**	**43**		**(25)**	**10**	
Expenses	(42)	(38)	(41)	(43)	(34)	(34)	(10)%	(79)	(68)	(14)%
Gross operating income	**(48)**	**(56)**	**(130)**	**(132)**	**(67)**	**9**		**(104)**	**(58)**	**(44)%**
Provision for credit losses	3	(2)	3	(9)	(8)	(3)	26%	0	(11)	
Net operating income	**(45)**	**(59)**	**(127)**	**(141)**	**(76)**	**7**		**(104)**	**(69)**	**(33)%**
Associates	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Other items	2	6	2	10	1	(14)		8	(12)	
Pre-tax profit	**(43)**	**(53)**	**(125)**	**(130)**	**(74)**	**(7)**	**(87)%**	**(96)**	**(81)**	**(15)%**

(1) Excluding restructuring expenses and pro forma of the re-classification of Natixis's 15% equity interest in CACEIS from the Securities Services business line to the Corporate Center in 1Q13

GAPC

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**42**	**(50)**	**(7)**	**35**	**14**	**(7)**	**(85)%**	**(8)**	**6**	
Expenses	(23)	(24)	(22)	(20)	(16)	(32)	33%	(47)	(48)	2%
Gross operating income	**20**	**(74)**	**(30)**	**15**	**(2)**	**(39)**	**(47)%**	**(55)**	**(41)**	**(24)%**
Provision for credit losses	0	54	1	8	1	(3)		54	(2)	
Pre-tax profit	**20**	**(20)**	**(28)**	**23**	**(1)**	**(42)**		**(1)**	**(43)**	
Net income	13	(13)	(18)	15	(1)	(27)		(0)	(28)	

Disclaimer

The figures in this media release are unaudited. This media release may contain objectives and comments relating to the objectives and strategy of Natixis. Any such objectives inherently depend on assumptions, project considerations, objectives and expectations linked to future and uncertain events, transactions, products and services as well as suppositions regarding future performances and synergies.

No assurance can be given that such objectives will be realized. They are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, and are based on assumptions relating to Natixis, its subsidiaries and associates, and the business development thereof; trends in the sector; future acquisitions and investments; macroeconomic conditions and conditions in Natixis' principal local markets; competition and regulation. Occurrence of such events is not certain, and outcomes may prove different from current expectations, significantly affecting expected results. Actual results may differ significantly from those implied by such objectives.

Information in this media release relating to parties other than Natixis or taken from external sources has not been subject to independent verification, and Natixis makes no warranty as to the accuracy, fairness, precision or completeness of the information or opinions herein. Neither Natixis nor its representatives shall be liable for any errors or omissions, or for any prejudice resulting from the use of this media release, its contents or any document or information referred to herein.

1.3 Results as at June 30, 2014: Presentation

NATIXIS

2Q14 Results

July 31, 2014

Disclaimer

This media release may contain objectives and comments relating to the objectives and strategy of Natixis. Any such objectives inherently depend on assumptions, project considerations, objectives and expectations linked to future and uncertain events, transactions, products and services as well as suppositions regarding future performances and synergies.

No assurance can be given that such objectives will be realized. They are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on assumptions relating to Natixis, its subsidiaries and associates, and the business development thereof; trends in the sector; future acquisitions and investments; macroeconomic conditions and conditions in Natixis' principal local markets; competition and regulations. Occurrence of such events is not certain, and outcomes may prove different from current expectations, significantly affecting expected results. Actual results may differ significantly from those implied by such objectives.

Information in this media release relating to parties other than Natixis or taken from external sources has not been subject to independent verification, and Natixis makes no warranty as to the accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information or opinions herein. Neither Natixis nor its representatives shall be liable for any errors or omissions or for any harm resulting from the use of this media release, its contents or any document or information referred to herein.
Figures in this presentation are unaudited.

Note on methodology:

> 2013 figures are pro forma:

(1) of the acquisition by Natixis of Groupe BPCE's 60% stake in BPCE Assurances. The BPCE Assurances acquisition was realized on March 13th, 2014 with a retroactive effect as of January 1st, 2014. 40% of BPCE Assurances capital is still owned by MACIF and MAIF. The figures used for the pro forma income statement are based on BPCE Assurances contribution to Groupe BPCE consolidated accounts reported in 2013.
(2) of the reclassification of the 15% Natixis share in CACEIS from the Securities services business (Specialized Financial Services) to the Corporate Center since 1Q13.
(3) of the sale of Cooperative Investment Certificates (means the pro forma of the effective sale on August 6, 2013 of all CCIs held by Natixis to the Banques Populaires and the Caisses d'Epargne).

> Business line performance using Basel 3 standards:

Starting in 2013, the performances of Natixis business lines are presented using Basel 3 standards. Basel 3 risk-weighted assets are based on CRR-CRD4 rules as published in June 26th, 2013 (including Danish compromise treatment for qualified entities).

Capital is allocated to Natixis business lines on the basis of 9% of their Basel 3 average risk weighted assets.

Annualized ROTE is computed as follows: net income (group share) – DSN net interest/average net assets after dividend – hybrid notes – intangible assets – average goodwill. And, since 3Q13, this ratio include goodwill and intangible assets by business lines to determinate the ROE ratio of businesses (figures are pro forma in this presentation).

- The remuneration rate on normative capital is still 3%.
- Own senior debt fair-value adjustment calculated using a discounted cash-flow model, contract by contract, including parameters such as swaps curve, and revaluation spread (based on the BPCE reoffer curve)
- Exceptional items: figures and comments on this presentation are based on Natixis and its businesses income statements excluding exceptional items detailed page 6. Natixis and its businesses income statements including exceptional items (reported data) are available in the appendix of this presentation.

2 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Significant increase in core businesses profitability in the first half of 2014

Activity in 2Q14 and 1H14(1)	**Net revenues from core businesses rose 13% vs. 2Q13 and 10% in 1H14 vs. 1H13** ➢ **Wholesale Banking**: net revenues up 17% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and 8% in 1H14 vs. 1H13 ➢ **Asset management**: €17bn record net inflows in 1H14 (vs. €13.4bn for the whole of 2013) and €680bn AuM as of end-June 2014 ➢ **Insurance**: 21% increase in 1H14 net revenues vs. 1H13 ➢ **Specialized Financial Services**: 4% increase in Specialized financing net revenues vs. 2Q13 and 3% vs. 1H13 ➢ €68m synergies of revenues were generated with the Groupe BPCE networks at end-June 2014, ahead of the plan
2Q14 & 1H14 results(1)	**9% rise in Natixis net revenues vs. 2Q13, to €2bn, and 6% vs. 1H13 to €3.9bn** 15% decrease in cost of risk over the quarter and 16% over the first half of 2014 at 43bp **€367m net income excluding GAPC in 2Q14, up 26% vs. 2Q13** and €671m in 1H14, up 17% vs. 1H13 **Core businesses ROE at 13,3% in 2Q14, +390bp vs. 2Q13**
Financial structure	**Basel 3 CET1 ratio(2) reached 11.2% as of end-June 2014, i.e. a 55bp increase vs. end-March 2014**
New Frontier strategic plan	➢ **Listing of 59% of Coface capital at end-June 2014, without impact on Natixis results** ➢ **Closing of GAPC** ➢ **Creation of the non-life insurance platform dedicated to Group BPCE** ➢ **Preparation of the single life insurance platform well underway** ➢ **Strong increase in core business profitability**

3 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology
(2) Based on CRR-CRD4 rules as reported on June 26, 2013, including the Danish compromise - without phase-in except for DTAs on tax loss carryforwards

New key stage in the strategy of creating a headline player in the insurance market

➢ *Groupe BPCE and CNP agreed principles of a new partnership(1) that creates value for all parties. The agreement covers several insurance business lines and runs for 7 years (2016-2022)*

➢ *The partnership organizes Natixis Assurances' deployment of new life insurance business generated by the Caisses d'Epargne (CEP) as from 2016*

➢ Savings and personal protection insurance:
- ✓ **Natixis Assurances to design and manage all life insurance policies** and personal protection insurance(2) to be distributed by the CEP networks as from January 1, 2016
- ✓ **Interests to be aligned via a reinsurance agreement:** as from January 1, 2016, 10% quota-share of the existing stock of CNP policies taken out by CEP clients
- ✓ **Confirmation that Natixis AM will continue to manage** assets relating to CNP's portfolio from CEP

➢ Collective borrower insurance: co-insurance between Natixis Assurances (34%) and CNP (66%), covering CEP, BP and Crédit Foncier

Impact for Natixis as from the start of 2016:
- ✓ Assurement#2016(3) project secured
- ✓ Capital allocated to insurance businesses to be stepped up over 2016-2022
- ✓ Around €245m of capital employed to set up the reinsurance program
- ✓ **Value created for Natixis shareholders from the start of 2016 with insurance ROE exceeding 12%**

4 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) Pending the opinion of the personal representative bodies concerned
(2) Excluding dependence and guaranty for tenant products
(3) Deployment project of life insurance and personal protection offering

Agenda

1. **2Q14 and 1H14 results**
2. **Financial structure**
3. **Business division results**
4. **Conclusion**

Exceptional items

FV adjustment on own senior debt[1] **–** in €m *Corporate Center (Net revenues)*	**2Q14**	**2Q13**	**1H14**	**1H13**
Impact in pre-tax profit	(46)	(31)	(37)	(37)
Impact in net income	**(29)**	**(20)**	**(23)**	**(23)**

Exceptional items - in €m	**2Q14**	**2Q13**	**1H14**	**1H13**
Gain from disposal of Natixis's stake in Lazard *Corporate Center (Net revenues)*	99		99	
First application of IFRS 13 (1H13) and change in methodologies related (2Q14) / *FIC-T (Net revenues)*	(37)		(37)	72
Impairment in Corporate Data Solution goodwill *(Financial Investments)* and Others *(Corporate Center/Gain or loss on other assets)*	(54)		(54)	
Gain or loss due to the listing of 59% of Coface	0		0	
Impact in pre-tax profit	9	0	9	72
Impact in net income	**22**	**0**	**22**	**46**

(1) See note on methodology

2Q14 results: 26% rise in net income excluding GAPC vs. 2Q13 and 10.9% ROTE

- **2Q14 net revenues increased by 9% vs. 2Q13 and 1Q14 driven by the dynamic performance of our three core businesses (+13% year-on-year)**
- **Improvement in 2Q14 cost/income ratio by 3.8pp in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 to 66.2%, also allowed by tight cost control**
- **Strong growth in 2Q14 gross operating income, +23% vs. 2Q13 to €684m and +25% vs. 1Q14**
- **Cost of risk down vs. 2Q13 and virtually stable vs. 1Q14**
- **Net income up 26% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13, to €367m excluding GAPC and up 21% vs. 1Q14**
- **10.9% ROTE in 1Q14, +130bp vs. 2Q13**

Pro forma and excluding exceptional items[(1)] in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13
Net revenues	**2,024**	**1,853**	**9%**
of which core businesses	*1,822*	*1,616*	*13%*
Expenses	(1,340)	(1,296)	3%
Gross operating income	**684**	**556**	**23%**
Provision for credit losses	(82)	(96)	(15)%
Pre-tax profit	**603**	**465**	**30%**
Income tax	(222)	(166)	34%
Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**367**	**292**	**26%**
GAPC after tax	(27)	(13)	
Net income (gs)	**340**	**279**	**22%**
ROTE excl. GAPC	10.9%	9.6%	

in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13
FV adjustment on own senior debt (net of tax)	(29)	(20)	
Net income (gs)	**311**	**259**	**20%**

in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13
Others exceptional items	22	0	
Net income (gs) - Reported	**333**	**259**	**29%**

7 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology

1H14 results: 17% rise in net income excluding GAPC vs. 1H13

- **1H14 net revenues increased by 6% vs. 1H13. Core businesses recorded a 10% rise in net revenues over the same period**
- **1H14 gross operating income increased by 15% vs. 1H13 thanks to positive jaws**
- **Improvement of cost of risk (-16% over the year) in a more favorable economic environment**
- **1H14 net income up 17% vs. 1H13, to €671m excluding GAPC**
- **1H14 ROTE at 10.1%, a 60bp increase vs. 1H13**

Pro forma and excluding exceptional items[(1)] in €m	1H14	1H13	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**3,881**	**3,649**	**6%**
of which core businesses	*3,510*	*3,198*	*10%*
Expenses	(2,649)	(2,574)	3%
Gross operating income	**1,233**	**1,075**	**15%**
Provision for credit losses	(161)	(192)	(16)%
Pre-tax profit	**1,082**	**895**	**21%**
Income tax	(390)	(318)	23%
Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**671**	**573**	**17%**
GAPC after tax	(28)	0	
Net income (gs)	**643**	**572**	**12%**
ROTE excl. GAPC	10.1%	9.5%	

in €m	1H14	1H13	1H14 vs. 1H13
FV adjustment on own senior debt (net of tax)	(23)	(23)	
Net income (gs)	**620**	**549**	**13%**

in €m	1H14	1H13	1H14 vs. 1H13
Others exceptional items	22	46	
Net income (gs) - Reported	**642**	**595**	**8%**

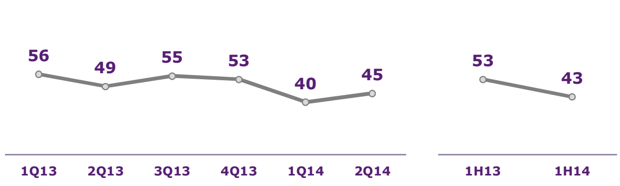
8 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology

Decrease in core business cost of risk in 1H14

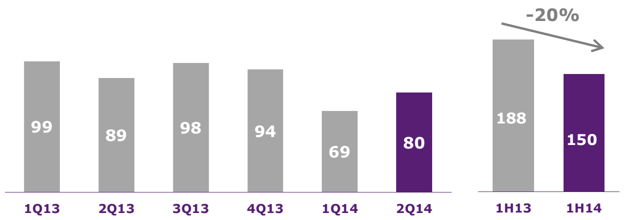
- Core business cost of risk[1] at 45bp in 2Q14 and 43bp in 1H14, down 10bp vs. 1H13
- Core business cost of risk[1] reached 53bp in 2013

Cost of risk[1] of the core businesses expressed in bps of loans outstanding



- Improvement of cost of risk in 1H14 in the Wholesale Banking and Specialized Financial Services business

Cost of risk of the core businesses, *in €m*



9 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

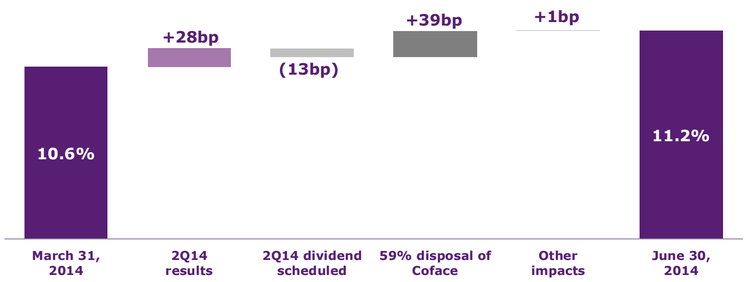
[1] Annualized quarterly cost of risk on total amount of loans outstanding (excluding credit institutions), beginning of period

Agenda

1. 2Q14 and 1H14 results
2. Financial structure
3. Business division results
4. Conclusion

10 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Basel 3 CET1 ratio[1] at 11.2% as of end-June 2014



- **+55bp increase in the CET1 ratio vs. March 31, 2014**
- **+28bp in CET1 ratio generated by 2Q14 net income**
- **Capital and risk-weighted assets under Basel 3[1] stood at €13.2bn and €117.9bn respectively as of June 30, 2014**
- **Leverage ratio[2] above 3% at end-June 2014**
- **Basel 3[2] LCR above 100% since January 1st, 2014**

11 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) Based on CRR-CRD4 rules as reported on June 26, 2013, including the Danish compromise - without phased-in except for DTAs on tax loss carryforwards
(2) Final Basel 3 impact will depend on the final rules

Agenda

1. 2Q14 and 1H14 results
2. Financial structure
3. **Business division results**
4. Conclusion

12 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Significant rise in 1H14 revenues and profitability

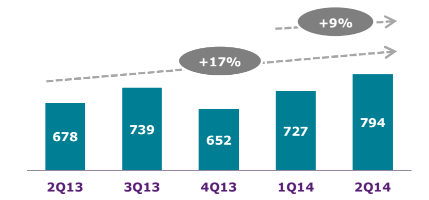
Wholesale Banking

Figures excluding exceptional items[(1)]

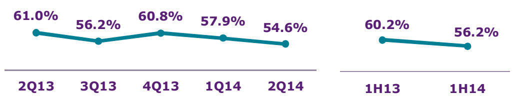
- **Net revenues rose 17% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and increased 9% vs. 1Q14, notably driven by Capital markets and international activities**
- **Costs under control given the context of strong commercial development: improvement of the cost/income ratio by more than 6pp in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 and by 4pp in 1H14 vs. 1H13**
- **Strong increase in gross operating income allowed by positive jaws: +36% vs. 2Q13 and +18% vs. 1Q14**
- **Cost of risk under control: down by 15% over the quarter and by 26% over the first half of 2014**
- **At end-June 2014, €3.1bn RWA after guarantee of GAPC managed in a run-off mode has been transferred**
- **Strong increase of ROE in 1H14 to 10.7% (+330bp vs. 1H13)**

in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**794**	**678**	**17%**	**1,520**	**8%**
Expenses	(433)	(414)	5%	(854)	1%
Gross operating income	**360**	**265**	**36%**	**666**	**19%**
Provision for credit losses	(61)	(72)	(15)%	(113)	(26)%
Pre-tax profit	**303**	**193**	**57%**	**563**	**39%**

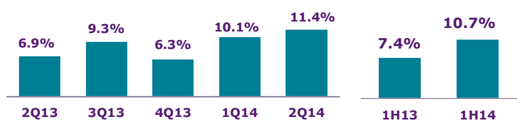
Net revenues, *in €m*



Cost/income ratio[(1)]



ROE after tax[(1)] **(Basel 3)**



13 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology

Strong performance by Capital markets activities

Wholesale Banking

Financing activities

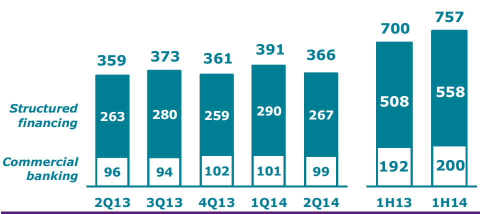
Structured financing

- ✓ *€6.3bn new loan production in 2Q14 totaling €11.7bn over 1H14*
- ✓ *10% rise in 1H14 net revenues vs. 1H13 (12% at constant exchange rates)*
- ✓ *Good performance of Real Estate Finance, notably in the US & in Europe, and of the Global Energy & Commodities business*

Commercial banking

- ✓ *€3bn new loan production in 2Q14 mainly due to a strong refinancing activity with corporates as in the previous quarter*
- ✓ *1H14 net revenues increased 4% vs. 1H13 driven by Trade Finance business, notably in Asia*

Change in net revenues, *in €m*



Capital markets

Figures excluding exceptional items[(1)]

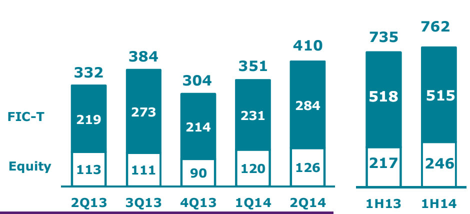
FIC-T (Foreign Exchange, Interest Rate, Commodities & Treasury)

- ✓ *Net revenues rose 30% YoY and 23% QoQ in a more favorable environment for Interest rate business*
- ✓ *Dynamic activity in DCM platform (corporate € and HY) and for GSCS activity*
- ✓ *Strengthening of US platform in FIC-T net revenues (19% in 1H14, +2.3pp vs. 1H13)*
- ✓ *#1 bookrunner in the euro-denominated primary bond market in the first-half 2014 for French issuers (Dealogic)*

Equity

- ✓ *12% increase in 2Q14 net revenues vs. 2Q13, driven by all the business lines and mainly in Europe*
- ✓ *Further deployment of the Equity derivatives business*
- ✓ *Dynamic activity in Advisory in 2Q14*

Change in net revenues, *in €m*



14 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology

Strong commercial momentum in all business lines and profitability increased

Investment Solutions

- **Net revenues increased by 14% vs. 2Q13 and by 16% vs. 1H13, confirming the dynamism of all business lines**
- **Significant decrease in the cost/income ratio: -260bp vs. 1H13 to 71.3%**
- **Gross operating income rose 28% in 1H14 vs. 1H13**
- **1H14 ROE[1] reached 14.9%, +280bp vs. 1H13**

Insurance

✓ *21% rise in 1H14 net revenues vs. 1H13 and 36% in gross operating income over the same period*

✓ *13% increase in 1H14 global turnover vs. 1H13 thanks to the good momentum in all segments*

✓ *Life insurance:*

- *turnover up by 12% in 1H14 vs. 1H13 confirming the 2013 rebound*
- *€40.6bn AuM as of end-June 2014, including positive net inflows of €0.5bn in 1H14*

✓ *Personal protection and Borrower insurance: 19% rise in 1H14 turnover vs. 1H13*

✓ *12% increase in turnover in the P&C Insurance business in 1H14 vs. 1H13*

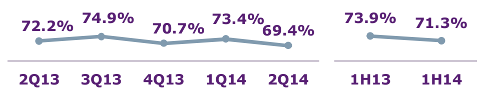
Private banking

✓ *Net inflows doubled in 1H14 vs. 1H13 to +€0.9bn*

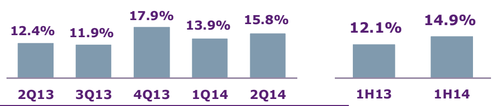
✓ *AuM stand at €24bn rising by 12% in end-June 2014 vs. end-June 2013*

In €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**710**	**624**	**14%**	**1,358**	**16%**
o/w Asset management	*527*	*458*	*15%*	*1,015*	*16%*
o/w Insurance	*139*	*126*	*10%*	*265*	*21%*
o/w Private banking	*32*	*29*	*11%*	*64*	*11%*
Expenses	(493)	(451)	9%	(968)	12%
Gross operating income	**217**	**173**	**25%**	**390**	**28%**
Provision for credit losses	0	(2)		3	
Pre-tax profit	**213**	**169**	**26%**	**390**	**28%**

Cost/income ratio



ROE after tax[1] (Basel 3)



(1) See note on methodology

Asset management: record 1H14 of €17bn net inflows

Investment Solutions

- **€17bn net inflows overall for the first half of 2014:** (€18bn excluding money market funds and more than €32bn over the last 12 months excluding money market funds)

  ✓ Almost €15bn from the centralized platform as a whole, of which €10bn coming from the US retail platform

- **Net inflows are diversified:**

  ✓ €9bn in US equity expertise (mainly Harris)

  ✓ €8bn in alternative credit expertise (mainly Loomis)

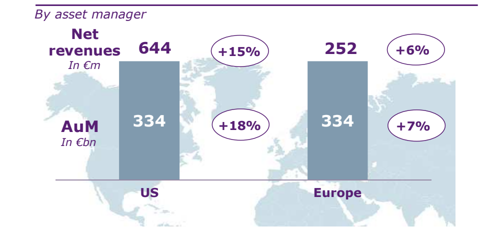
  ✓ €2.6bn from new affiliates (H_20, Alpha Simplex, Darius, Ossiam and Mirova)

- **Low sensitivity to European money markets (€34bn AuM) in a negative short rates scenario**

Asset management

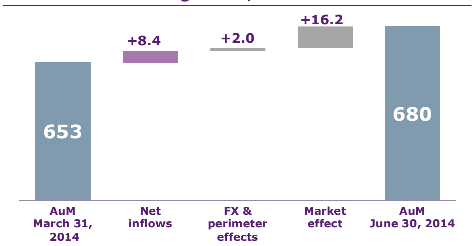
In €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**527**	**458**	**15%**	**1,015**	**16%**
Expenses	(390)	(344)	14%	(757)	14%
Gross operating income	**137**	**114**	**20%**	**258**	**22%**
Provision for credit losses	1	0		1	(11)%
Pre-tax profit	**130**	**110**	**18%**	**252**	**21%**

Change per geographical area



1H14 net revenues and AuM as of end-June 2014 % *1H14 vs. 1H13*

Assets under management, *in €bn*



Good level of activity with Group BPCE networks

SFS

- **Strong increase in net revenues in Specialized financing in 2Q14 (+4%) and in 1H14 (+3%)**
- **1H14 Financial services net revenues stable vs. 1H13**
- **Cost of risk down 20% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13 (-8% in 1H14 vs. 1H13)**
- **Strong increase in 1H14 ROE, up by 140bp vs. 1H13, to 15.3%**

in €m	2Q14	2Q13	2Q14 vs.2Q13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**318**	**313**	**2%**	**632**	**2%**
Specialized financing	*185*	*178*	*4%*	*366*	*3%*
Financial services	*133*	*135*	*(1)%*	*266*	*stable*
Expenses	(208)	(206)	1%	(415)	1%
Gross operating income	**110**	**107**	**3%**	**217**	**3%**
Provision for credit losses	(16)	(19)	(20)%	(35)	(8)%
Pre-tax profit	**94**	**87**	**8%**	**182**	**5%**

Specialized financing

✓*Factoring: factored turnover increased 5% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13*

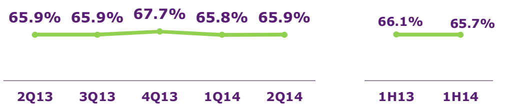
✓*Consumer financing: 6% rise in total new loan production and in net revenues in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13*

Financial services

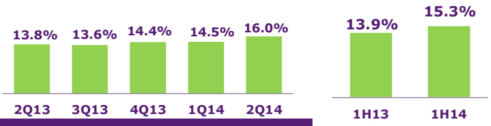
✓*Employee benefit schemes: 12% growth in AuM between end-June 2014 and end-June 2013, to €23.1bn*

✓*Payments: 2% increase in number of bank cards in circulation in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13*

Change in the cost/income ratio



Change in ROE after tax[1] (Basel 3)



17 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology

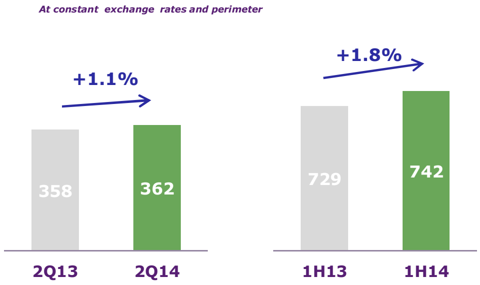
Listing of almost 59% of Coface capital realized successfully
1H14 performance in line with the published guidance

coface

Successful listing of almost 92 million shares (58.65% of the capital) for a amount of approximately €957 million after the greenshoe

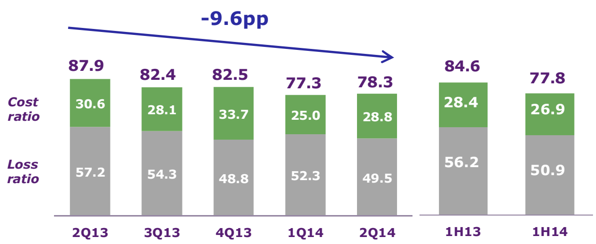
- **In spite of a high basis of comparison, the 2Q14 turnover rose 1% vs. 2Q13 and almost 2% in 1H14 vs. 1H13**
- **Net revenues[1] rose 7% in 1H14 vs. 1H13 and 11% in 2Q14 vs. 2Q13**
- **1H14 results in line with the guidance given during the IPO**

turnover, *in €m*



- **Risk management under control: decrease of almost 8pp in the loss ratio between 2Q13 and 2Q14 and more than 5pp in 1H14 vs. 1H13**
- **1H14 cost ratio stands at 26.9%, down 1.5pp vs. 1H13**
- **Strong improvement in combined ratio in 1H14 vs. 1H13 mainly thanks to adequate risk management**

Credit insurance, ratios net of reinsurance[2], *in %*



18 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) At constant perimeter and exchange – excluding exceptional items (-€27m gain due to the change in portfolio management organization and + €3,9m due to the hybrid issue in 2Q14)
(2) Pro forma realized on the loss ratio: participation in profit sharing is charged to premiums (turnover) and no longer included with claims expenses.
Pro forma realized on the cost ratio: the "value-added contribution" (CVAE) is removed from insurance management expenses and charged to taxation.

Agenda

1. **2Q14 and 1H14 results**
2. **Financial structure**
3. **Business division results**
4. **Conclusion**

Conclusion: first stages of the strategic plan successfully achieved

1H14 key projects for the capital redeployment to our core franchises

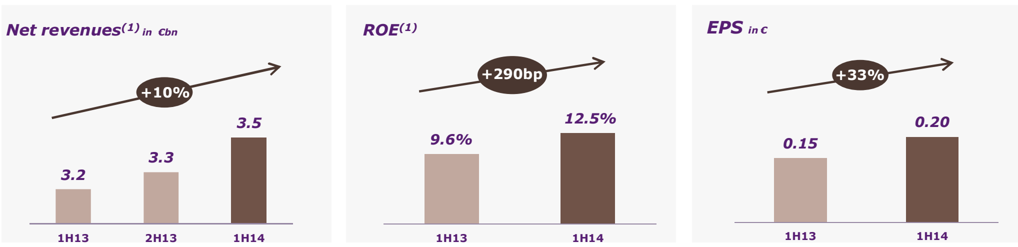
- ✓ Acquisition of 60% stake in BPCE Assurances / Assurement#2016 project secured
- ✓ Listing of 59% of Coface
- ✓ Closing of GAPC
- ✓ Disposal of the 5.4% stake in Lazard

94% allocated capital to core business today vs. 85% one year before

Strong commercial momentum in 1H14

- **Wholesale Banking**: strong development in Capital market activities and €18.3bn new loan production in Financing businesses
- **AM**: €17bn net inflows in 1H14, already above the level for the whole 2013
- **Insurance**: significant growth in all activities with the Groupe BPCE retail networks
- **SFS**: 3% increase in Specialized financing net revenues vs. 1H13

Resulting in very good financial performances ahead of the strategic plan pace



(1) See note on methodology; Core business

A Appendix – Detailed Results (2Q14)

NATIXIS

Contents

NATIXIS

Note on methodology

Note on methodology:

> 2013 figures are pro forma:

(1) of the acquisition by Natixis of Groupe BPCE's 60% stake in BPCE Assurances. The BPCE Assurances acquisition was realized on March 13th 2014 with a retroactive effect as of January 1st, 2014. 40% of BPCE Assurances capital is still owned by MACIF and MAIF. The figures used for the pro forma income statement are based on BPCE Assurances contribution to Groupe BPCE consolidated accounts reported in 2013.

(2) of the reclassification of the 15% Natixis share in CACEIS from the Securities services business (Specialized Financial Services) to the Corporate Center since 1Q13.

(3) of the sale of Cooperative Investment Certificates (means the pro forma of the effective sale on August 6, 2013 of all CCIs hold by Natixis to the Banques Populaires and the Caisses d'Epargne).

> Business line performance using Basel 3 standards:

Starting in 2013, the performances of Natixis business lines are presented using Basel 3 standards. Basel 3 risk-weighted assets are based on CRR-CRD4 rules as published in June 26th 2013 (including Danish compromise treatment for qualified entities).

Capital is allocated to Natixis business lines on the basis of 9% of their Basel 3 average risk weighted assets.

Annualized ROTE is computed as follows: net income (group share) – DSN net interest/average net assets after dividend – hybrid notes – intangible assets – average goodwill. And, since 3Q13, this ratio include goodwill and intangible assets by business lines to determinate the ROE ratio of businesses (figures are pro forma in this presentation).

> The remuneration rate on normative capital is still 3%.

> Own senior debt fair-value adjustment calculated using a discounted cash-flow model, contract by contract, including parameters such as swaps curve, and revaluation spread (based on the BPCE reoffer curve)

> Exceptional items: figures and comments on this presentation are based on Natixis and its businesses income statements excluding exceptional items detailed page 6. Natixis and its businesses income statements including exceptional items (reported data) are available in the appendix of this presentation.

23 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

2Q14 results: from data excluding exceptional items to reported data

2Q14						
in €m	**2Q14 excl. exceptional items**	**FV Adjustment on own senior debt**	**Gain from disposal of Lazard**	**IFRS 13 methodology changes**	**Impairment in CDS goodwill and others**	**2Q14 reported**
Net revenues	**2,024**	**(46)**	**99**	**(37)**		**2,040**
Expenses	(1,340)					(1,340)
Gross operating income	**684**	**(46)**	**99**	**(37)**		**700**
Provision for credit losses	(82)					(82)
Associates	9					9
Gain or loss on other assets / change in value of goodwill	(8)				(54)	(62)
Pre-tax profit	**603**	**(46)**	**99**	**(37)**	**(54)**	**566**
Tax	(222)	18		13		(191)
Minority interest	(14)					(14)
Net income (group share) excl. GAPC	**367**	**(29)**	**100**	**(24)**	**(54)**	**361**
GAPC after tax	(27)					(27)
Net income (group share)	**340**	**(29)**	**100**	**(24)**	**(54)**	**333**

24 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Natixis – Consolidated[1]

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**1,905**	**1,772**	**1,742**	**1,821**	**1,881**	**2,032**	**15%**	**3,677**	**3,913**	**6%**
Expenses	(1,300)	(1,320)	(1,305)	(1,358)	(1,325)	(1,372)	4%	(2,621)	(2,697)	3%
Gross operating income	**605**	**452**	**437**	**462**	**556**	**661**	**46%**	**1,056**	**1,216**	**15%**
Provision for credit losses	(96)	(42)	(96)	(87)	(78)	(85)	102%	(139)	(163)	18%
Associates	5	5	3	7	11	9	84%	10	20	90%
Gain or loss on other assets	2	0	0	15	0	(23)		2	(24)	
Change in value of goodwill	0	0	0	(14)	0	(38)		0	(39)	
Pre-tax profit	**515**	**414**	**345**	**383**	**488**	**523**	**26%**	**930**	**1,011**	**9%**
Tax	(183)	(147)	(120)	(167)	(172)	(176)	19%	(330)	(348)	5%
Minority interest	4	(8)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(14)	77%	(4)	(21)	
Net income (group share)	**336**	**259**	**220**	**211**	**309**	**333**	**29%**	**595**	**642**	**8%**
P3CI & other impacts	(47)	(47)	34	(10)	0	0		(93)	0	
Restructuring costs (net of tax)	0	0	0	(51)	0	0		0	0	
Reported net income (group share)	**290**	**212**	**255**	**150**	**309**	**333**	**57%**	**502**	**642**	**28%**

NATIXIS

(1) See note on methodology

Natixis – Breakdown by Business division

2Q14

in €m	Wholesale Banking	Invest. Solutions	SFS	Fin. Invests.	Corp. Center	Natixis excl. GAPC		GAPC	Natixis reported
Net revenues	**757**	**710**	**318**	**211**	**43**	**2,040**		**(7)**	**2,032**
Expenses	(433)	(493)	(208)	(171)	(34)	(1,340)		(32)	(1,372)
Gross operating income	**323**	**217**	**110**	**40**	**9**	**700**		**(39)**	**661**
Provision for credit losses	(61)	0	(16)	(3)	(3)	(82)		(3)	(85)
Net operating income	**262**	**218**	**94**	**37**	**7**	**618**		**(42)**	**576**
Associates	4	5	0	1	0	9		0	9
Other items	0	(10)	0	(38)	(14)	(62)		0	(62)
Pre-tax profit	**266**	**213**	**94**	**(1)**	**(7)**	**566**		**(42)**	**523**
					Tax	(191)		15	(176)
					Minority interest	(14)		0	(14)
					Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**361**	**Net income (gs)**	(27)	**333**
					GAPC net of tax	(27)			
					Net income (gs)	**333**			

NATIXIS

Natixis – Breakdown by Business division

in €m	Wholesale Banking	Invest. Solutions	SFS	Fin. Invests.	Corp. Center	Natixis excl. GAPC		GAPC	Natixis Reported
			1H14						
Net revenues	**1,483**	**1,358**	**632**	**424**	**10**	**3,907**		**6**	**3,913**
Expenses	(854)	(968)	(415)	(344)	(68)	(2,649)		(48)	(2,697)
Gross operating income	**629**	**390**	**217**	**80**	**(58)**	**1,258**		**(41)**	**1,216**
Provision for credit losses	(113)	3	(35)	(5)	(11)	(161)		(2)	(163)
Net operating income	**516**	**392**	**182**	**75**	**(69)**	**1,096**		**(43)**	**1,053**
Associates	10	9	0	1	0	20		0	20
Other items	0	(11)	0	(38)	(12)	(62)		0	(62)
Pre-tax profit	**526**	**390**	**182**	**38**	**(81)**	**1,054**		**(43)**	**1,011**
					Tax	(363)		15	(348)
					Minority interest	(21)		0	(21)
					Net income (gs) excl. GAPC	**670**	**Net income (gs)**	(28)	**642**
					GAPC net of tax	(28)			
					Net income (gs)	**642**			

27 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Wholesale Banking

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**798**	**678**	**739**	**652**	**727**	**757**	**12%**	**1,477**	**1,483**	**stable**
Commercial Banking	*96*	*96*	*94*	*102*	*101*	*99*	*3%*	*192*	*200*	*4%*
Structured Financing	*246*	*263*	*280*	*259*	*290*	*267*	*2%*	*508*	*558*	*10%*
Capital Markets	*475*	*332*	*384*	*304*	*351*	*373*	*12%*	*807*	*725*	*(10)%*
Fixed Income & Treasury	371	219	273	214	231	247	13%	590	478	(19)%
Equity	103	113	111	90	120	126	12%	217	246	14%
Other	*(18)*	*(12)*	*(18)*	*(13)*	*(16)*	*17*		*(30)*	*2*	
Expenses	(432)	(414)	(415)	(396)	(420)	(433)	5%	(846)	(854)	1%
Gross operating income	**367**	**265**	**324**	**256**	**306**	**323**	**22%**	**631**	**629**	**stable**
Provision for credit losses	(82)	(72)	(71)	(88)	(52)	(61)	(15)%	(154)	(113)	(26)%
Net operating income	**284**	**193**	**253**	**168**	**254**	**262**	**36%**	**477**	**516**	**8%**
Associates	0	0	0	0	6	4		0	10	
Other items	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	
Pre-tax profit	**284**	**193**	**254**	**168**	**260**	**266**	**38%**	**477**	**526**	**10%**
Cost/Income ratio	54.1 %	61.0 %	56.2 %	60.8 %	57.9 %	57.3 %		57.3 %	57.6 %	
RWA (Basel 3 – in €bn)	77.8	76.5	74.3	74.5	76.0	77.8		76.5	77.8	
Normative capital allocation (Basel 3)	6,950	7,146	7,028	6,830	6,804	6,944		7,048	6,874	
ROE after tax[(1)] (Basel 3)	10.5 %	6.9 %	9.3 %	6.3 %	10.1 %	10.0 %		8.7 %	10.0 %	

28 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) Normative capital allocation methodology based on 9% of the average RWA-including goodwill and intangibles

Investment Solutions

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**547**	**624**	**594**	**682**	**647**	**710**	**14%**	**1,171**	**1,358**	**16%**
Asset Management	*415*	*458*	*448*	*511*	*488*	*527*	*15%*	*873*	*1,015*	*16%*
Private Banking	*28*	*29*	*30*	*37*	*31*	*32*	*11%*	*57*	*64*	*11%*
Insurance	*93*	*126*	*117*	*120*	*126*	*139*	*10%*	*220*	*265*	*21%*
Expenses	(415)	(451)	(445)	(482)	(475)	(493)	9%	(866)	(968)	12%
Gross operating income	**132**	**173**	**149**	**200**	**172**	**217**	**25%**	**305**	**390**	**28%**
Provision for credit losses	1	(2)	2	18	2	0		0	3	
Net operating income	**133**	**172**	**151**	**218**	**174**	**218**	**27%**	**305**	**392**	**29%**
Associates	4	3	3	7	4	5	38%	8	9	16%
Other items	(2)	(6)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(10)	57%	(8)	(11)	35%
Pre-tax profit	**135**	**169**	**151**	**223**	**177**	**213**	**26%**	**304**	**390**	**28%**
Cost/Income ratio	75.9 %	72.2 %	74.9 %	70.7 %	73.4 %	69.4 %		73.9 %	71.3 %	
RWA (Basel 3 – in €bn)	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.8	13.0		12.8	13.0	
Normative capital allocation (Basel 3)	3,428	3,521	3,516	3,473	3,450	3,488		3,475	3,469	
ROE after tax(1) (Basel 3)	11.7 %	12.4 %	11.9 %	17.9 %	13.9 %	15.8 %		12.1 %	14.9 %	

29 | July 31, 2014

NATIXIS

(1) Normative capital allocation methodology based on 9% of the average RWA – including goodwill and intangibles

Specialized Financial Services

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**309**	**313**	**308**	**323**	**314**	**318**	**2%**	**622**	**632**	**2%**
Specialized Financing	***177***	***178***	***181***	***194***	***180***	***185***	***4%***	***356***	***366***	***3%***
Factoring	*34*	*37*	*36*	*37*	*37*	*36*	*(2)%*	*71*	*73*	*2%*
Sureties & Financial Guarantees	*29*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*32*	*36*	*20%*	*60*	*68*	*14%*
Leasing	*49*	*44*	*45*	*59*	*44*	*43*	*(2)%*	*94*	*88*	*(6)%*
Consumer Financing	*61*	*61*	*65*	*63*	*63*	*65*	*6%*	*122*	*128*	*5%*
Film Industry Financing	*4*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*(19)%*	*10*	*9*	*(6)%*
Financial Services	***131***	***135***	***128***	***129***	***133***	***133***	***(1)%***	***266***	***266***	***stable***
Employee Savings Scheme	*29*	*33*	*27*	*33*	*30*	*34*	*1%*	*62*	*64*	*2%*
Payments	*76*	*75*	*75*	*71*	*77*	*74*	*(2)%*	*150*	*150*	*stable*
Securities Services	*27*	*26*	*25*	*25*	*27*	*26*	*(1)%*	*53*	*53*	*(1)%*
Expenses	(205)	(206)	(203)	(219)	(207)	(208)	1%	(411)	(415)	1%
Gross operating income	**104**	**107**	**105**	**104**	**107**	**110**	**3%**	**211**	**217**	**3%**
Provision for credit losses	(18)	(19)	(22)	(20)	(19)	(16)	(20)%	(38)	(35)	(8)%
Net operating income	**86**	**87**	**83**	**85**	**88**	**94**	**8%**	**173**	**182**	**5%**
Associates	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Other items	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Pre-tax profit	**86**	**87**	**83**	**85**	**88**	**94**	**8%**	**173**	**182**	**5%**
Cost/Income ratio	66.3 %	65.9 %	65.9 %	67.7 %	65.8 %	65.5 %		66.1 %	65.7 %	
RWA (Basel 3 – in €bn)	15.4	14.9	14.3	15.1	13.9	14.1		14.9	14.1	
Normative capital allocation (Basel 3)	1,571	1,618	1,569	1,512	1,554	1,500		1,595	1,527	
ROE after tax(1) (Basel 3)	14.0 %	13.8 %	13.6 %	14.4 %	14.5 %	16.1 %		13.9 %	15.3 %	

30 | July 31, 2014

NATIXIS

(1) Normative capital allocation methodology based on 9% of the average RWA- Included goodwill and intangible assets and pro forma of the reclassification of the 15% Natixis share in CACEIS from the Securities services business to the Corporate Center since 1Q13

Business metrics – SFS in 2Q14

	1Q14	1Q13	
Consumer Finance *Loans Outstanding in €bn (period-end)*	16.2	14.5	+12%
Leasing *Loans Outstanding in €bn (period-end)*	11.5	11.6	(1)%
Factoring *Loans Outstanding in €bn in France (period-end)*	4.5	4.3	+ 5%
Sureties and Financial Guarantees *Gross premiums issued in €m*	66.1	74.3	(11)%

	1Q14	1Q13	
Payments *Transactions in millions (estimated)*	885.2	867.4	+2%
Securities Services *Transactions in millions*	2.1	2.3	(10)%
Employee Savings Scheme *Assets under management in €bn (period-end)*	23.1	20.7	+12%

31 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Financial Investments

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**215**	**225**	**197**	**218**	**213**	**211**	**(6)%**	**440**	**424**	**(4)%**
Coface	*173*	*189*	*168*	*177*	*178*	*170*	*(10)%*	*361*	*348*	*(4)%*
Corporate data solutions	*29*	*21*	*23*	*28*	*21*	*21*	*1%*	*49*	*42*	*(15)%*
Others	*14*	*16*	*6*	*13*	*14*	*20*	*26%*	*29*	*33*	*14%*
Expenses	(184)	(188)	(179)	(199)	(173)	(171)	(9)%	(372)	(344)	(7)%
Gross operating income	**31**	**38**	**18**	**19**	**40**	**40**	**6%**	**68**	**80**	**17%**
Provision for credit losses	0	(1)	(9)	3	(2)	(3)		(1)	(5)	
Net operating income	**31**	**37**	**9**	**22**	**38**	**37**	**1%**	**67**	**75**	**11%**
Associates	1	2	1	0	0	1		3	1	
Other items	2	0	0	(8)	0	(38)		2	(38)	
Pre-tax profit	**34**	**38**	**10**	**14**	**38**	**(1)**		**72**	**38**	**(48)%**

32 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Corporate center[1]

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**(6)**	**(19)**	**(89)**	**(89)**	**(33)**	**43**		**(25)**	**10**	
Expenses	(42)	(38)	(41)	(43)	(34)	(34)	(10)%	(79)	(68)	(14)%
Gross operating income	**(48)**	**(56)**	**(130)**	**(132)**	**(67)**	**9**		**(104)**	**(58)**	**(44)%**
Provision for credit losses	3	(2)	3	(9)	(8)	(3)	26%	0	(11)	
Net operating income	**(45)**	**(59)**	**(127)**	**(141)**	**(76)**	**7**		**(104)**	**(69)**	**(33)%**
Associates	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Other items	2	6	2	10	1	(14)		8	(12)	
Pre-tax profit	**(43)**	**(53)**	**(125)**	**(130)**	**(74)**	**(7)**	**(87)%**	**(96)**	**(81)**	**(15)%**

33 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) Excluding restructuring costs and pro forma of the reclassification of the 15% Natixis share in CACEIS from the Securities services business to the Corporate Center since 1Q13

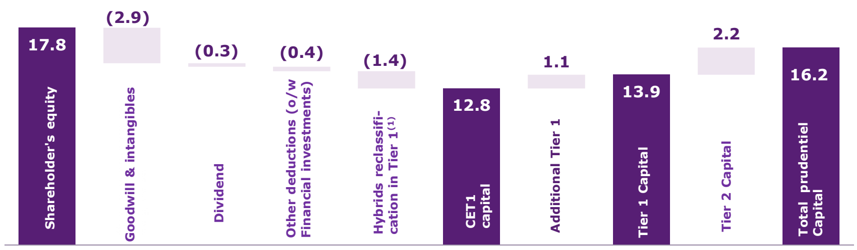
GAPC

in €m	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	2Q14 vs. 2Q13	1H13	1H14	1H14 vs. 1H13
Net revenues	**42**	**(50)**	**(7)**	**35**	**14**	**(7)**	**(85)%**	**(8)**	**6**	
Expenses	(23)	(24)	(22)	(20)	(16)	(32)	33%	(47)	(48)	2%
Gross operating income	**20**	**(74)**	**(30)**	**15**	**(2)**	**(39)**	**(47)%**	**(55)**	**(41)**	**(24)%**
Provision for credit losses	0	54	1	8	1	(3)		54	(2)	
Pre-tax profit	**20**	**(20)**	**(28)**	**23**	**(1)**	**(42)**		**(1)**	**(43)**	
Net income	13	(13)	(18)	15	(1)	(27)		0	(28)	

34 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Regulatory capital in 2Q14 & financial structure Basel 3

Regulatory reporting, in €bn



Basel 2.5

In €bn	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13
Core Tier 1 Ratio	10.6%	10.5%	11.6%	11.8%
Tier 1 Ratio	11.7%	11.7%	13.0%	13.2%
Solvency Ratio	13.9%	13.5%	15.0%	15.3%
Tier 1 capital	14.9	14.3	13.1	13.3
RWA	126.8	122.5	100.7	101.2

Basel 3

In €bn	1Q14 CRD 4 phased	2Q14 CRD 4 phased
CET1 Ratio	10.4%	10.9%
Tier 1 Ratio	11.3%	11.8%
Solvency Ratio	12.8%	13.7%
Tier 1 capital	13.6	13.9
RWA	120.3	118.0

en Md€	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14
Equity group share	18.6	17.7	17.9	18.2	17.8
Total assets	553	524	510	540	547

35 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) Including capital gain following reclassification of hybrids as equity instruments

Normative capital allocation

Normative capital allocation and RWA breakdown in 2Q14 – under Basel 3 – pro forma (inc. goodwill and intangibles)

In €bn	RWA (end of period)	In % of the total	Goodwill and intangibles	Average capital allocation beginning of period	ROE after tax
Wholesale Banking	**77.8**	**70%**	**0.1**	**6.9**	**10.0%**
Investment Solutions	**13.0**	**12%**	**2.3**	**3.5**	**15.8%**
SFS	**14.1**	**13%**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**16.1%**
Financial Investments	**6.3**	**6%**		**1.3**	
TOTAL (excl. Corporate Center)	**111.2**	**100%**	**2.7**	**13.2**	

As of June 30, 2014, in €bn	Reported
Net book value	**16.4**
Net tangible[2] book value	**13.3**
CET1 capital under Basel 3 – phased-in	**12.8**

As of June 30, 2014, in €	Net BV per share[1]
Net book value	**5.30**
Net tangible[2] book value	**4.29**

DSN interest after tax

in €m	2Q14
Natixis	**11**

Earnings per share(3)

in €	1H14
Reported	**0.20**

Natixis' ROE

	2Q14	1H14
Reported	**8.0%**	**7.6%**
Excl. FV adjustment on own debt and GAPC	**9.4%**	**8.4%**

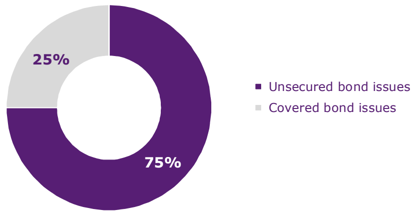
36 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

(1) Calculated on the basis of 3,103 ,739 042 shares
(2) Net tangible book value= Book value-goodwill-intangible assets
(3) Including interest expenses on preferred shares

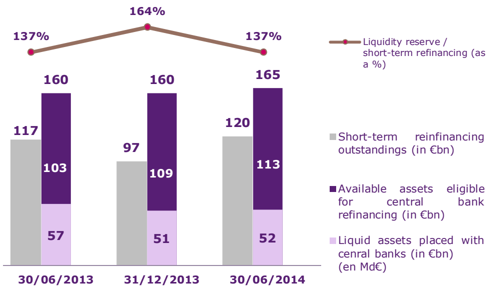
Groupe BPCE's MLT refinancing[1]

- **101% of the 2014 MLT plan completed at July 18, 2014**
  - ✓ €30.3bn raised out of the €30bn plan
  - ✓ Average maturity at issue: 6.9 years
  - ✓ Average rate: mid-swap +54 bp
- **BPCE's MLT funding pool**
  - ✓ €26.8bn raised, 107% of the €25bn total plan
- **CFF's MLT funding pool**
  - ✓ €3.5bn raised, 70% of the €5bn total plan
- **Liquidity reserves: €165bn at June 30, 2014**
  - ✓ €113bn in available assets eligible for central bank refinancing + €52bn in liquid assets placed with central banks
  - ✓ Reserves equivalent to 137% of short-term refinancing
- **Group's customer loan-to-deposit ratio[2] : 125% as at June 30, 2014**

MLT funding plan completed at July 18, 2014



Liquidity reserves and short-term funding



NATIXIS

(1) Natixis' MLT refinancing is managed at BPCE level (2) Excluding SCF (Compagnie de Financement Foncier, the Group's société de crédit foncier – a French legal covered bonds issuer)

Balance sheet

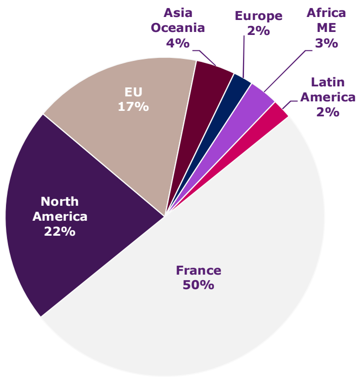
Assets (in €bn)	06/30/2014	12/31/2013
Cash and balances with central banks	41.1	40.9
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	207.0	218.3
Available-for-sale financial assets	43.2	40.7
Loans and receivables	203.8	165.6
Held-to-maturity financial assets	2.9	3.0
Accruals and other assets	43.4	36.2
Investments in associates	0.7	0.1
Tangible and intangible assets	2.6	2.6
Goodwill	2.7	2.7
Total	**547.4**	**510.1**

Liabilities and equity (in €bn)	06/30/2014	12/31/2013
Due to central banks	0.0	0.0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	168.2	186.0
Customer deposits and deposits from financial institutions	215.1	187.9
Debt securities	53.3	38.8
Accruals and other liabilities	38.2	30.3
Insurance companies' technical reserves	48.3	44.7
Contingency reserves	1.5	1.4
Subordinated debt	3.8	3.1
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	17.8	17.9
Minority interests	1.2	0.0
Total	**547.4**	**510.1**

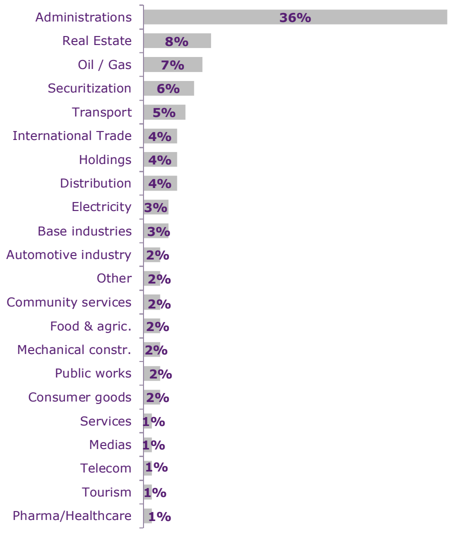
NATIXIS

EAD (Exposure at Default) at June 30, 2014

Regional breakdown[1]



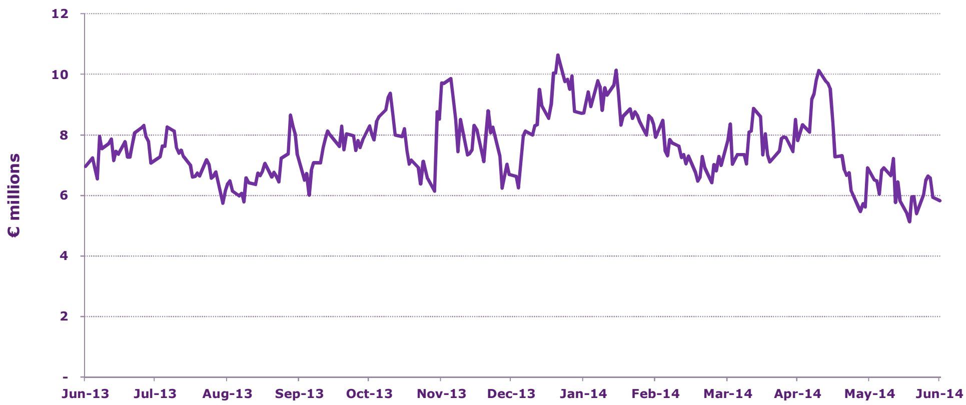
Sector breakdown[2]



39 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

[1] Outstanding loans: €299bn / [2] Outstanding loans excl. financial sector: €154bn

VaR[1]



- 2Q14 average VaR of €7.2m increasing by 14% vs. 1Q14

40 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

[1] Including BPCE guarantee

Doubtful loans (inc. financial institutions)

in €bn	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14
Doubtful loans[(1)]	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9
Collateral relating to loans written-down[(1)]	(1.2)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(1.9)
Provisionable commitments[(1)]	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Specific provisions[(1)]	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.0)
Portfolio-based provisions [(1)]	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Provisionable commitments[(1)]/ Gross debt	*2.1%*	*2.3%*	*2.2%*	*2.2%*	*2.0%*	*1.8%*
Specific provisions/Provisionable commitments[(1)]	*68%*	*68%*	*67%*	*67%*	*68%*	*69%*
Overall provisions/Provisionable commitments[(1)]	**85%**	**83%**	**81%**	**80%**	**82%**	**83%**

(1)Excluding GAPC assets

41 | July 31, 2014

NATIXIS

B Appendix – Specific information on exposures (FSB Recommendation)

42 | July 31, 2014

NATIXIS

Non-hedged ABS CDOs
(exposed to US housing market)

in €m	#1	#2	#18
2Q14 Value adjustment	0.0	0.2	0.0
Net exposure (06/30/2014)	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Discount rate	***99.3%***	***100.0%***	***100.0%***
Nominal exposure	23	15	145
Change in value - total	(23.0)	(14.6)	(144.8)
Bracket	S. Senior	Mezz.	Senior
Underlying	Mezz.	Mezz.	Mezz.
Attachment point	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prime	2.0%	17.0%	4.9%
Alt-A	0.0%	9.4%	6.0%
Subprime (2005 and before)	30.7%	20.7%	0.0%
Subprime (2006 & 2007)	57.0%	26.0%	23.8%

Non-diversified structure
Discount rate: 99.9%

43 | July 31, 2014

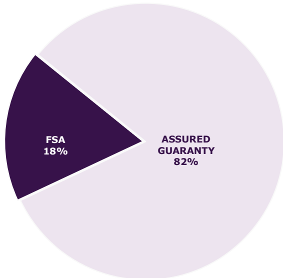
NATIXIS

Protection

Protection purchased from Monoline

in €bn	Gross notional amount of purchased instrument	Exposure before 2Q14 value adjustment and hedging	Exposure before 1Q14 value adjustment and hedging
Protection for CLO	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Protection for RMBS	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other risks	**2.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**
TOTAL	**2.7**	**0.4**	**0.4**
	Value adjustment	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**
	Residual exposure to counterparty risk	**0.3**	**0.3**
	Discount rate	**26%**	**35%**

Residual exposure to counterparty risk in 2Q14



Protection purchased from CDPC

Gross exposure: non-significant as of 06/30/2014

No net notional as of 06/30/2014

Gross notional amount: €4.2bn

44 | July 31, 2014

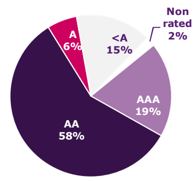
NATIXIS

Other non-hedged CDOs and Non-hedged Mortgage Backed Securities

CDO not exposed to US housing market

- Value adjustment 2Q14: non-significant
- Residual exposure: €1.1bn

Residual exposure

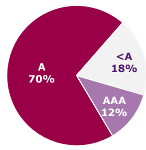


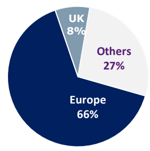
Non-hedged Mortgage Backed Securities

in €bn	Net exposure 06/30/2014	Gross exposure 06/30/2014	Net exposure 03/31/2014
CMBS	0.1	0.1	0.1
RMBS US[(1)]	0.0	0.1	0.0
RMBS Europe (UK & Spain) [(2)]	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**

(1) Of which 92% of non rated subprime
(2) Of which 81% of UK RMBS and 19% of Spain RMBS

CMBS – Net exposure

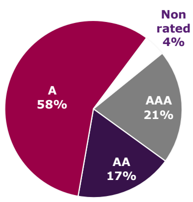


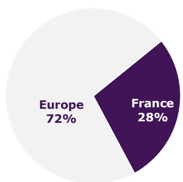


45 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Sponsored conduits

MAGENTA – conduits sponsored by Natixis, in €bn			
Country of issuance	France	Automobile loans	
Amount of asset financed	1.3	Business loans	89%
Liquidity line extended	1.8	Equipment loans	
Age of assets:		Consumer credit	8%
0 – 6 months	38%	Non US RMBS	
6 – 12 months	6%	CDO / CLO	
> 12 months	56%	Other	3%





46 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

Non-hedged ABS CDOs & Monoline

Assumptions for validation

Non-hedged ABS CDOs

Methodology

- Loss rates for subprime assets stand at:

	< 2005	2005	2006	2007
03/31/14	8.1%	20.1%	37.5%	64.9%
06/30/14	9.0%	20.3%	36.0%	67.8%

- Cash flow based valuation of RMBS, CLOs underlying in ABS
- Allocation of a 97% loss to transactions integrated in collaterals when rated CCC+ or below, except for underlying assets initially rated AAA for which discount has been set at 70% (for first rank securitization only)
- Valuation of other non-subprime underlying assets based upon write-down grid including the type, rating and vintage of the transactions

Monoline

Fair value of protection before value adjustments

- Economic exposure of ABS CDOs including subprime determined using the same method
- Economic exposure of other types of assets was determined based on Mark-to-Market or Mark-to-Model

Value adjustment

- Monolines are identified based on their creditworthiness. They are allocated a probability of default (PD) as follows:

PD	Monoline
15%	Assured guaranty, FSA
95%	Radian*
100%	CIFG

- In all cases, Recovery in case of default (R) is set at 10% except for CIFG which has a 0% recovery rate
- The specific provision is defined as the amount of Mark-to-Market (or Mark-to-Model) multiplied by the expected loss (Expected loss = PD x (1-R)) for each monoline

47 | July 31, 2014 NATIXIS

*Excluding positions covered by reintermediation operation

NATIXIS

OTHER INFORMATION

Long-term ratings (as of August 7, 2014)

Standard & Poor's: A (negative outlook)
Moody's: A2 (negative outlook)
Fitch Ratings: A (stable outlook)

2014/2015 Financial calendar

May 6, 2014 After market close	2014 First Quarter Results
May 20, 2014	General Shareholders' Meeting (approving the 2013 financial statements)
July 31, 2014 After market close	2014 Second Quarter Results
November 4, 2014 After market close (subject to modification)	2014 Third Quarter Results
February 18, 2015 After market close (subject to modification)	2014 Annual Results

II SECTION 3: Corporate Governance

3.2 Structure of the corporate and executive bodies [a]

3.2.1 Board of directors at August 1, 2014

Member	Main role in the Company	Main role outside the Company
Mr. François Pérol Date of birth: 11.06.1963 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 60,000	**Chairman of the Board of Directors** First appointed: CSM of 04.30.2009 (Chairman of the Board: Board Meeting of 04.30.2009) Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Chairman of the BPCE Management Board 50, avenue Pierre Mendès France 75201 Paris Cedex 13
BPCE Natixis shares held: 2,227,221,174	**Director** Permanent representative: Mr. Daniel Karyotis Date of birth: 02.09.1961 First appointed: Co-opted by the Board on 08.25.2009 and ratified at the CSM of 05.27.2010 Term expires: 2015 AGM **Member, Audit Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 01.28.2013 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Member of BPCE Management Board Chief Finance, Risk and Operations Officer 50, avenue Pierre Mendès France 75201 Paris Cedex 13
Mr. Thierry Cahn Date of birth: 09.25.1956 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: Co-opted by the Board on 01.28.2013 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banque Populaire d'Alsace Immeuble le Concorde 4, quai Kléber BP 10401 67000 Strasbourg Cedex
Mr. Alain Condaminas Date of birth: 04.06.1957 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: OGM of 05.29.2012 Term expires: 2018 AGM [c] **Member, Appointments and Compensation Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 05.29.2012 Term expires: 2018 AGM [c]	Chief Executive Officer of Banque Populaire Occitane 33-43 avenue Georges Pompidou 31135 Balma Cedex
Ms. Laurence Debroux * Date of birth: 07.25.1969 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: Co-opted by the Board on 04.01.2010 and ratified at the CSM of 05.27.2010 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b] **Member, Audit Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 04.01.2010 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b] **Chairman, Strategic Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 05.11.2011 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Chief Financial and Administrative Officer, JC Decaux S.A. Zone Industrielle Saint Appoline 78378 Plaisir Cedex

Member	Main role in the Company	Main role outside the Company
Mr. Michel Grass [1] Date of birth: 11.12.1957 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 189	**Director** First appointed: Co-opted by the Board on 02.19.2014 and ratified at the CSM of 05.20.2014 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banque Populaire Bourgogne Franche Comté 5, avenue de Bourgogne BP63 21802 Quétigny cedex
Ms. Catherine Halberstadt Date of birth: 10.09.1958 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,097	**Director** First appointed: OGM of 05.29.2012 Term expires: 2018 AGM [c] **Member, Audit Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 05.29.2012 Term expires: 2018 AGM [c]	Chief Executive Officer of Banque Populaire Massif Central 18, bd Jean Moulin 63057 Clermont –Ferrand Cedex 1
Mr. Bernard Oppetit * Date of birth: 08.05.1956 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: Co-opted by the Board on 11.12.2009 and ratified at the CSM of 05.27.2010 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b] **Chairman, Audit Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 12.17.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Chairman of Centaurus Capital 33 Cavendish Square London W1G0PW
Ms. Stéphanie Paix Date of birth: 03.16.1965 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,093	**Director** First appointed: OGM of 05.29.2012 Term expires: 2018 AGM [c] **Member, Audit Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 11.14.2012 Term expires: 2018 AGM [c]	Chairman, Management Board, Caisse d'Epargne Rhône-Alpes 42, bd Eugène Deruelle BP 3276 69404 Lyon Cedex 03
Mr. Didier Patault Date of birth: 02.22.1961 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 2,442	**Director** First appointed: CSM of 04.30.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b] **Member, Appointments and Compensation Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 04.30.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [a]	Chairman, Management Board, Caisse d'Epargne ile de France Member of BPCE Supervisory Board 26-28 Rue Neuve Tolbiac 75013 Paris
Mr. Henri Proglio * Date of birth: 06.29.1949 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: CSM of 04.30.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b] **Member, Appointments and Compensation Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 04.30.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EDF 22-30, avenue de Wagram 75008 Paris
Mr. Philippe Sueur Date of birth: 07.04.1946 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 4,000	**Director** First appointed: CSM of 04.30.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b] **Member, Appointments and Compensation Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 12.17.2009 Term expires: 2015 AGM [b]	Vice-Chairman of the Steering and Supervisory Board of Caisse d'Epargne Île-de-France 57 rue du Général de Gaulle 95880 Enghien-les-Bains

Member	Main role in the Company	Main role outside the Company
Mr. Nicolas de Tavernost* Date of birth: 08.22.1950 Nationality: French Number of shares: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: OGM of 07.31.2013 Term expires: 2019 AGM (b) **Chairman, Appointments and Compensation Committee** First appointed: Board Meeting of 08.06.2013 (Chairman since Board Meeting of 05.20.2014) Term expires: 2019 AGM (d)	Chairman of the Groupe M6 Management Board 89, Avenue Charles de Gaulle 92575 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Mr. Pierre Valentin Date of birth: 02.06.1953 Nationality: French Number of shares: 1,000	**Director** First appointed: Co-opted by the Board on 01.28.2013 and ratified at the CSM of 05.21.2013 Term expires: 2015 AGM (b)	Chairman of the Steering and Supervisory Board of Caisse d'Epargne Languedoc-Roussillon 254, rue Michel Teule BP7330 34184 Montpellier Cedex 4

(1) Michel Grass was co-opted as Director to replace Mr. Stève Gentili who resigned on February 18, 2014.
(2) All directors participate in the Strategic Committee.
* *Independent director.*
(a) A brief résumé of each of Natixis corporate officers as well as a list of the offices held in 2013 and in previous years appears in section [3.2.4] of the 2013 Registration Document and of this present update.
(b) AGM called to approve the 2014 financial statements.
(c) AGM called to approve the 2017 financial statements.
(d)AGM called to approve the 2018 financial statements.

3.2.2 Senior Management at August 1, 2014

Name and surname of the executive corporate officer	Main role in the Company	Main role outside the Company
Laurent Mignon Date of birth: 12.28.1963 Nationality: French Natixis shares held: 1,090	**Chief Executive Officer** First appointed: Board Meeting of 04.30.2009, effective 05.14.2009 Term expires: 05.14.2015	Member of BPCE Management Board (a)

(a) A list of the offices held by the Chief Executive Officer in 2013 and in previous years appears in section 3.2.4. of the 2013 Registration Document.

3.2.3 Senior Management Committee and Executive Committee

MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (CDG) AT AUGUST 1, 2014

Mr. Laurent Mignon Chief Executive Officer Chairman of the Board	**Mr. Luc-Emmanuel Auberger** Information Systems and Operations	**Mr. Gils Berrous** Specialized Financial Services	**Mr. Jean Cheval** Finance and Risks
Mr. Alain Delouis Human Resources	**Mr. Jean-François Lequoy** Insurance	**Mr. André-Jean Olivier** Corporate Secretariat	**Mr. Olivier Perquel** Wholesale Banking – Financing and Market Solutions (FSM)
Mr. Pierre Servant Investment Solutions	**Mr. Marc Vincent** Wholesale Banking – Coverage & Advisory (RCC)		

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (COMEX) AT AUGUST 1, 2014

Mr. Laurent Mignon Chief Executive Officer	**Mr. Stéphane About** Wholesale Banking / FSM – Americas	**Mr. Patrick Artus** Chief Economist at Natixis	**Mr. Luc-Emmanuel Auberger** Information Systems and Operations
Mr. Gils Berrous Specialized Financial Services	**Mr. Pierre Besnard** DF – Natixis Immo Développement	**Mr. Jacques Beyssade** Risks	**Ms. Nathalie Broutèle** Investment Solutions Natixis Assurances
Mr. Stéphane Caminati (1) SFS – Natixis Interépargne	**Mr. Marc Cattelin** SFS – EuroTitres	**Mr. Frédéric Chenot** SFS – Natixis Financement	**Mr. Jean Cheval** Finance and Risks
Mr. Norbert Cron Operational Efficiency Program	**Ms. Elisabeth de Gaulle** Communication and Sustainable Development	**Mr. Pierre Debray** Wholesale Banking – FSM – Structured Financing	**Mr. Alain Delouis** Human Resources
Mr. Georges-Eric de la Brunière Investment Solutions – Banque Privée 1818	**Mr. Luc François** Wholesale Banking / FSM – Market Solutions	**Mr. John Hailer** Investment Solutions Natixis Global Asset Management US and Asia	**Mr. Hervé Housse** Internal Audit Department
Mr. Paul Kerangueven Insurance – BPCE Assurances	**Mr. Jérôme Lacaille** SFS – Natixis Factor	**Mr. Christophe Lanne** Wholesale Banking / FSM – Financing Portfolio Management and GTB – GAPC	**Mr. Christian Le Hir** Corporate Secretariat – Legal
Mr. Jean-François Lequoy Insurance	**Mr. Nicolas Namias** (2) Strategy	**Mr. André-Jean Olivier** Corporate Secretariat	**Mr. Olivier Perquel** Wholesale Banking – FSM
Mr. Jean-Marc Pillu Coface	**Mr. François Riahi** Wholesale Banking / FSM – Asia – Pacific	**Ms. Anne Sallé Mongauze** (1) SFS – Compagnie Européenne de Garanties et Cautions	**Mr. Pierre Servant** Investment Solutions
Mr. Didier Trupin (1) SFS – Natixis Lease	**Mr. Jean-Marie Vallée** SFS – Natixis Paiements	**Mr. Marc Vincent** Wholesale Banking – RCC	**Mr. Pascal Voisin** Investment Solutions – Natixis Asset Management

(1) As from 08.25.2014
(2) As from 08.18.2014

3.3 Role and operating rules of the corporate bodies

3.3.1 Board of Directors

3.3.1.1 Organization

Changes made to the Board of Directors since March 30, 2014:

- On May 20, 2014, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting approved the co-opting of Michel Grass to replace Stève Gentili for the remainder of his term of office, i.e. until the end of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2014.

- On May 20, 2014, the Board of Directors acknowledged the resignation of Christel Bories with effect from May 21, 2014.

Natixis has already begun the process of recruiting another female independent director (to replace Christel Bories), who should be co-opted by the Board by the end of 2014. This new director will be called upon to join one or more specialized committees.

3.3.1.4 Assessment of the Board's work in 2013

For the fifth year in a row, Natixis assessed the work of its Board of Directors and specialized Committees, in accordance with recommendations set out in the AFEP/Medef Code regarding the correct governance of listed companies.

For the 2010 fiscal year, Natixis used the services of an outside firm. For the 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, Natixis carried out an internal assessment, based on individual interviews and a questionnaire.

For the 2013 fiscal year, Natixis again used the services of an outside firm.
The main aims of the assessment were to:
1. take stock of the organization, running and composition of the Board;
2. ensure that the main questions are correctly prepared and the topics discussed;
3. assess the relationship between members of the Board and Senior Management;
4. evaluate the work of the specialized Committees;
5. measure the general performance of the Board.

According to the summary of the assessment, in comparison with previous evaluations, the directors believe that the Board's operation has continuously improved, particularly in areas related to the implementation of the Strategic Committee, the more concise presentation of the financial statements and the establishment of training programs for directors.

In terms of organization, the Board's operation was thus deemed to be perfectly in line with marketplace rules. The separation of the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer was deemed appropriate, particularly in light of the very solid trust-based relationship between the Board and the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

However, the assessment also underscored a greater need for interaction between directors, which may call for the instigation of an additional Board meeting with a more open agenda. Similarly, the Strategic Committee would benefit from a more extensive and open dialogue with the entire Senior Management team.

Finally, the objective set by the directors of increasing the international diversity of the Board's composition could be achieved by co-opting a replacement for Christel Bories.

3.3.2 Specialized Committees of the Board of Directors

3.3.2.2 Appointments and Compensation Committee

A ORGANIZATION

Changes made to the Appointments and Compensation Committee since March 30, 2014:

- on May 20, 2014, the Board of Directors appointed N. de Tavernost as Chairman of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, replacing C. Bories who stepped down.

C WORKS OF THE APPOINTMENTS AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE IN 2013

Presentation made by the Chairman of the Appointments and Compensation committee during the General Shareholders' Meeting of May 20th, 2014

2013 Activity Report - Appointments and Compensation Committee (CNR)

Composition of the CNR

The CNR consists of 6 Directors, 3 of whom are independent

Christel Bories*
Alain Condaminas
Didier Patault
Henri Proglio*
Philippe Sueur
Nicolas de Tavernost*

The Committee is chaired by an Independent Director

* Independent Directors

Main topics addressed by the CNR

Fixed and variable compensation of the CEO

Compensation of the Chairman of the Board

Review of the principles of the remuneration policy applicable within Natixis, and particularly concerning employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Group's risk profile, in accordance with the new regulations in force

Analysis of the impacts of regulatory changes on compensation schemes

Review of the remuneration policy applied to the employees whose activities have a significant impact on Natixis' risk profile

Natixis Directors' attendance fees

Recommandation of nominees to fill vacancies at the Board of Directors

NATIXIS

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer - Fiscal Year 2013

Information concerning Laurent Mignon's status

Fixed term Mandate: 6 years
(can be dismissed ad nutum)

No employment contract

No unemployment insurance

No stock options

No supplementary pension scheme

No director's attendance fees

Severance payment capped and subject to performance conditions

Fixed compensation

Variable compensation, capped at 156% of fixed remuneration, and assessed through pre-defined quantitative and qualitative criteria

Employer's contribution to the French social system

Other benefits : Company car & family allowance

NATIXIS

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer - Fiscal Year 2013

Compensation in respect of fiscal year 2013
(7th resolution)

Fixed compensation:
€800,000
gross per year, unchanged since his appointment in 2009

Variable compensation:

Variable compensation target:
100%
of fixed salary

Range:
0% to 156%
of target

Pre-defined criteria used to determine 2013 variable compensation

Quantitative criteria:

25% BPCE[1] financial performance
- 13% net income (group's share)
- 8% C/I ratio
- 4% NBI

45% Natixis[1] financial performance
- 11.25% NBI
- 11.25% net income (group's share)
- 11.25% C/I ratio
- 11.25% Core Tier 1

Qualitative criteria:

30%
- 7.5% synergies with BP and CE networks
- 7.5% definition of strategic plan
- 7.5% operational efficiency plan
- 7.5% managerial performance

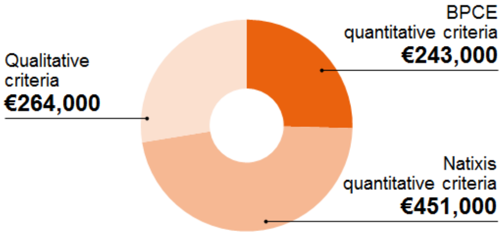
[1] Compared to budget targets set by the Board of Directors at the **beginning** of the fiscal year

NATIXIS

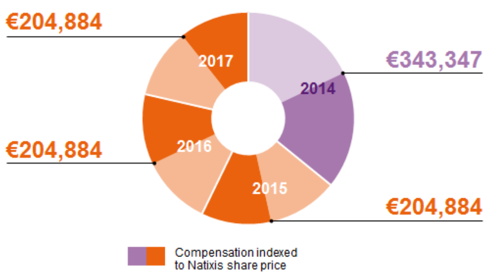
Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer - Fiscal Year 2013

Compensation in respect of fiscal year 2013
(7th resolution)

Variable compensation awarded for 2013:
€958,000 gross



Breakdown of actual variable compensation awarded for 2013, by payment date



64% deferred over 2015-2016-2017
50% indexed to Natixis share price

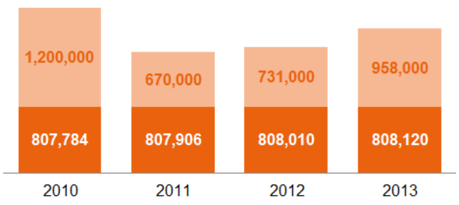
NATIXIS

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer

Compensation in respect of fiscal year 2013 (7th resolution)

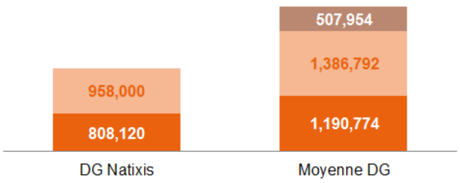
Change in Chief Executive Officer's overall compensation since 2010

Variable compensation in €
Fixed compensation + related benefits in €



Comparison of 2013 compensation versus CEOs of other major French banks

Long-term incentive plan in €
Variable compensation + directors' fees in €
Fixed compensation + related benefits in €



Sources: Registration Documents

Related components:

90 free Natixis shares awarded

No performance shares awarded

Related benefits: **€8,120** (car and family allowance)

NATIXIS

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer

Variable compensation in respect of 2014

Pre-defined criteria to determine 2014 variable compensation

Quantitative criteria:

25% BPCE[1] financial performance
- 13% net income (group's share)
- 8% C/I ratio
- 4% NBI

45% Natixis[1] financial performance
- 11.25% NBI
- 11.25% net income (group's share)
- 11.25% C/I ratio
- 11.25% Core Tier 1

Qualitative criteria:

30%
- 7.5% Coface IPO
- 7.5% synergies with BP and CE networks
- 7.5% development of projects in Insurance business
- 7.5% managerial performance

[1] Compared to budget targets set by the Board of Directors at the start of the fiscal year

NATIXIS

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer

Change in 2014
(5th resolution)

Amendment to commitment related to Chief Executive Officer's severance payment

Amount of severance payment:

(fixed compensation
+
variable compensation awarded)
X
(12 months
+
1 month per year of seniority)

Implementation of non-compete clause in the event the Chief Executive Officer leaves office

The total amount of the severance payment and non-compete indemnity may not exceed 2 years of the total (fixed + variable compensation awarded), in accordance with AFEP-MEDEF recommendations

NATIXIS

Compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Compensation in respect of 2013 for the office of Chairman of the Board (6th resolution)

Since he took office in 2009, François Pérol has waived any form of compensation whatsoever as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Natixis

2013 fixed compensation: 0

2013 variable compensation: 0

No stock options

No performance shares

No severance payment

The portion of directors' fees going to François Pérol as a Director is directly allocated to BPCE, which is also a Natixis Director

NATIXIS

Compensation of Material Risk Takers (MRTs)

Material Risk Takers (MRTs) or regulated population

Person exercising an activity with a material risk profile at Natixis

Natixis' regulated population redefined in 2013

This definition covers:

Employees whose activities individually and actually have a significant impact on the risk profile of the company, according to their level of responsibility, risk-taking and compensation.

The members of the Natixis Senior Management Committee, including the senior executives, the Comex of the Wholesale Banking division and of the GAPC division

The heads of the control functions

2013 regulated population (MRTs)

218 people

NATIXIS

Compensation of Material Risk Takers (MRTs)

MRT compensation policy

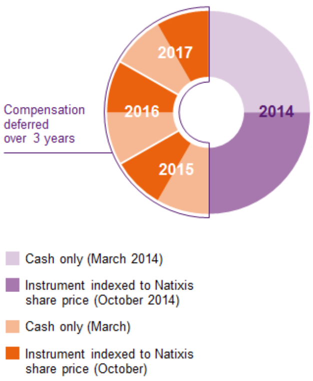
Individual compensation determined according to achievement of established quantitative and qualitative targets

Observation of rules established by the Compliance division and by the Risk division

Non-compliance with the applicable rules and procedures, or established breaches of the code of conduct and ethics result in the reduction - and possible elimination - of the variable compensation awarded in respect of the fiscal year in question

Payment of a fraction of variable compensation (minimum 40%), deferred over 3 years, subject to presence and performance conditions

Variable compensation paid in shares or equivalent instruments (for up to 50% of variable compensation awarded)



For the entire non-MRT population of the Wholesale Banking and GAPC divisions, and of the related support functions, Natixis applies supervision mechanisms to their variable compensation similar to those applied to MRTs, with the exception of performance conditions

NATIXIS

Compensation of Material Risk Takers (MRTs)

Variable compensation awarded in respect of 2013

Awarded on the basis of performance (targets) and observation of compliance and risk management rules

Average amount:
€294,000 in 2013

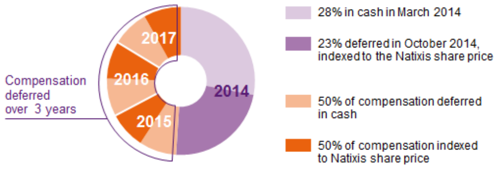
Payment methods and principles

Cash/deferred:

28%
in cash in March 2014 (vs. 43% in 2013)

23%
deferred in October 2014, completely indexed to the Natixis share price (vs. 20% in 2013)

49%
in thirds over 3 years, 50% of which indexed to the Natixis share price (vs. 37% in 2013)



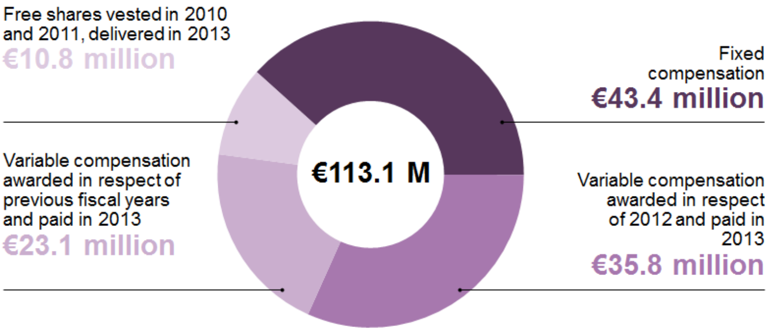
Subject to performance and presence conditions

Ban on hedging

NATIXIS

Compensation of Material Risk Takers (MRTs)

Compensation paid in 2013 to regulated population
(8th resolution)



NATIXIS

Compensation of Material Risk Takers (MRTs)

Cap on variable compensation
(9th resolution)

Starting in fiscal year 2014, regulations require variable compensation to be capped in relation to fixed compensation

Natixis needs to continue attracting and retaining talented staff

It must stay competitive compared to rivals that are not subject to this regulation, particularly in Asia and the United States

It must avoid significantly increasing fixed compensation

Consequently, Natixis proposes to set a 200% cap on the maximum ratio between variable and fixed compensation for the regulated population

NATIXIS

Directors' fees

Maximum budget approved by the Shareholders' Meeting, unchanged since 2009 (€500,000/year)

Use of budget
Gross amount before 36.5% withholding tax

2010	2011	2012	2013
€452,500	€391,000	€426,000	€401,000

NATIXIS

3.4 Policies and rules for determining compensation and benefits of any kind paid to members of the corporate bodies

3.4.2.6 Free performance share allocation plan for executive corporate officers

Based on the positive opinion of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, and as authorized by Natixis' Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on May 21, 2013 in its 17th resolution, Natixis' Board of Directors, which met on July 31, 2014, granted the free allocation of 31,955 shares to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The objective of this allocation is to strengthen the alignment over time between shareholders' interests and the interests of executive managers within the framework of the implementation and time frame of the "New Frontier" strategic plan.

It has been stipulated that the shares will only be permanently vested at the end of a four-year period and subject to performance and presence conditions. The performance conditions in question were defined relative to Natixis' ROTE (Return on Tangible Equity) targeted in the "New Frontier" strategic plan.

Furthermore, 30% of the shares delivered to the corporate officer at the end of the Vesting Period will be subject to a lock-in period ending with the termination of the office as Chief Executive Officer of Natixis.

OTHER INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO REMUNERATION

POLICY AND PRINCIPLES WITH REGARD TO REMUNERATION

2013 Compensation for employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on Natixis' risk profile

This document was drawn up in accordance with Articles 43.1 and 43.2 of Regulation 97-02 relating to internal controls of credit institutions and investment companies, as amended by the order of 13 December 2010 amending various regulatory provisions relating to the control of compensation for employees who perform activities that may have an impact on the risk profile of credit institutions and investment companies.

Compensation Policy

The compensation policy is a key tool for the implementation of Natixis' strategy. It aims to:

- Provide an incentive and be competitive in order to attract, retain and motivate employees;
- Be fair regardless of the function concerned in order to ensure internal equity for individual performance rewards;
- Comply with applicable regulations in the financial sector.

Natixis' compensation policies and principles are proposed by the Human Resources Department. This policy follows the principles defined by the regulator and French professional banking standards, and complies with local employment, legal and tax laws.

The decision-making process is comprised of several validation stages by the subsidiaries/business lines, divisions, then Natixis Human Resources Department and General Management, and finally the Natixis Appointments and Compensation

Committee. In addition, the Natixis Finance Department ensures that the total compensation budget is consistent with Natixis' capacity to consolidate its equity.

The total compensation is broken down into the following components:

Basic compensation which remunerates the skills and expertise expected in the performance of a position. It is determined by taking into account comparable external practices for the given position and internal levels.

Variable compensation depending on the business lines which takes into account external practices and falls within the framework of the rules laid down by the compensation policy.

Collective compensation (employee savings) which is comprised of the following components:

- A component common to all Integrated Natixis employees:
  - A One-Off Profit-Sharing Plan;
  - A Collective Pension Plan;
  - A collective saving Plan
  - An Employee Share Ownership Plan with a capital increase reserved for employees
- A component specific to each company in the scope of Integrated Natixis:
  - A specific Incentive Plan based on each company's strategy.

The compensation package is supplemented by employee benefit measures, in particular in countries with no social security system.

The compensation system for risk control and compliance staff and, in general, support staff and staff tasked with the validation of transactions is based on specific objectives, which is independent of the system for the business lines whose transactions they validate or control. Variable compensation takes into account Natixis' overall performance and market trends.

Compensation surveys are carried out each year by specialised providers in order to evaluate the appropriateness of the compensation policy overall.

Variable compensation of professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on Natixis' risk profile

1 – Decision-making process implemented to define the company's compensation policy, including the structure and powers of the Appointments and Compensation Committee.

Natixis' compensation policies and principles are proposed by the Human Resources Department in the framework of an overall annual process managed by the General Management.

The Risk department and the Compliance department are consulted in order to obtain their opinion on the definition and implementation of the compensation policy for professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on the company's risk profile. The General Management accordingly ensures that the principles put forward comply with professional standards and match the risk management objectives.

The General Management passes on its proposals to the Appointments and Compensation Committee which makes sure that the opinions of the risk control and compliance functions are taken into account.

The Natixis Appointments and Compensation Committee were set up by the Board of Directors.

In the 2012 financial year, the Appointments and Compensation Committee had six members, including three independent members.

The Chairman of the Appointments and Compensation Committee throughout the period was Mrs Christel Bories, independent Director, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of IPSEN, (appointment by the Board of Directors of Natixis on 28 January 2013).

Moreover, the Appointments and Compensation Committee is composed of:

- Mr Alain Condaminas, Chief Executive Officer of Banque Populaire Occitane,
- Mr Didier Patault, Chairman of the Executive Board, Caisse d'Epargne Bretagne – Pays de Loire,
- Mr Henri Proglio, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EDF,
- Mr Philippe Sueur, Vice-Chairman of the Steering and Supervisory Board of the Caisse d'Epargne Ile de France,
- Mr Nicolas de Tavernost, Chairman of the Executive Board of the TV Channel M6 (appointment on August 6, 2013).

The Appointments and Compensation Committee reviews the compensation policy and checks, in particular, based on the report submitted to it by the General Management, that the compensation policy complies with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section IV of Regulation 97-02 and is in line with the principles and provisions of professional standards relating to governance and variable compensation for professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on the company's risk profile. The current standard specifies the principles and provisions of European Directive CRDIII.

Moreover, the Appointments and Compensation Committee examines the compensation of the Compliance Manager, Permanent Control Manager, Risk Sector Manager and reviews individually the 100 highest remuneration within Natixis.

The Board of Directors decides, based on the proposal by the Appointments and Compensation Committee, the principles of the compensation policy for professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on the company's risk profile and the compensation of the Compliance Manager, Permanent Control Manager and Risk Sector Manager.

This decision-making process and the principles put forward are documented for audit purposes.

2 – Features of the compensation policy for professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on Natixis' risk profile

The compensation policy for professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on Natixis' risk profile falls within the framework of Natixis' compensation policy process.

The variable component of the compensation is evaluated based on the achievement of financial objectives (e.g., level of achievement of the budget) and strategic objectives (e.g., cross-selling development). It also takes into account the competition's practices.

The individual award takes into account the following points:

- level of achievement of the set (quantitative and qualitative) objectives;
- compliance with the rules laid down by the Compliance department;
- compliance with the rules laid down by the Risk department;
- managerial behaviour;
- etc.

The criteria selected by the Compliance department and the Risk department are first passed on to the Appointments and Compensation Committee. Non-compliance with the applicable rules and procedures, or established breaches of the code of conduct and ethics result in a reduction, or indeed withdrawal of the variable compensation.

In accordance with the Board of Directors' decision of February 19, 2014, based on the Appointments and Compensation Committee's opinion, the following principles were laid down:

<u>Scope of the regulated population</u>

Since the year 2010, and in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 97-02, the scope of employees subject to specific regulations had been defined to cover all staff whose professional activities potentially have a significant impact on the bank's risk profile (including persons performing a control function).

The methodology to determine the scope of the regulated population involved an identification by activity and then by position, by selecting employees who have a significant impact within these activities.

In 2013, the identification process of the regulated population Material Risk takers was clarified, with the release of the CRDIV Directive as well as the criteria defined by the EBA in its Regulatory Technical Standards.

Natixis has therefore decided to review the scope of its regulated population accordingly.
The previous interpretation of the Directive by Natixis led the Bank to retain a perimeter for the regulated population (mainly in the Wholesale Banking) significantly larger than those used by most of its European competitors: Among the 721 employees identified as MRTs in 2012, only 31 % had a level of variable compensation triggering the application of all rules (deferrals, partial payment in shares or equivalent, performance conditions).
Consequently, to define the MRTs' perimeter in 2013, Natixis focused on employees whose activities individually and actually may have a significant impact on the risk profile of the company, identifying them according to their level of responsibility, risk-taking and compensation.

In parallel to this approach (MRT in "Material risk" activities), Natixis identified the profiles with a significant impact on the bank's risk profile (members of Natixis' Management Committee, members of Wholesale Banking's Executive Committee and GAPC). Control functions (Natixis' Risk Director, Compliance Director and Audit Director) are also included in the regulated population.

For the year 2013, the regulated population included 218 employees, out of which approximately 75% have a level of variable compensation triggering the application of all rules (deferrals, partial payment in the form of shares or equivalent, performance conditions ...).
Finally, Natixis continues to apply to the employees of the Whole Banking, GAPC and support functions variable compensation's schemes similar to those applied to MRTs (ie variable remuneration partly deferred over 3 years and partial payment in shares or equivalent), with the exception of the performance condition. In 2013, 217 "non MRT" employees were impacted by those schemes.

All provisions in place on 2013 will be adjusted in 2014 to reflect the final version of the Technical Standards as well as the transposing the directive into French law CRDIV.

All of the companies in Natixis falling within the scope of Regulation 97-02 relating to Credit Institutions and Investment companies are affected on a consolidated basis.

Ban on guaranteed variable compensation

Guaranteed variable compensation is not authorised except when hiring outside BPCE Group. In this case, the guarantee is strictly limited to one year.

Proportionality principle

The application of the proportionality principle as laid down in the first paragraph of Article 31-4 of Regulation 97-02 may require some rules relating to the payment of variable compensation to be adapted for some employees or all employees in order to take the following into account:

- The specific nature of their activities and the lowest impact of said activities on the consolidated risk;

- The lowest level of longevity in the position or responsibility of these employees and their individual impact on the company's risk profile, the amount and structure of their compensation;

- Where applicable, the level of control exercised in the scope of a group by a parent company over its subsidiaries, in particular with regard to risk control.

Principle of the deferred and conditional payment of a portion of the variable compensation

The payment of a portion of the variable compensation awarded for a financial year is deferred over time and is conditional. This payment, regardless of the form thereof, is staggered over the three financial years following the year in which the variable compensation is awarded.

Amount of deferred variable compensation

Deferred variable compensation represents at least 40% of the variable compensation of professionals forming part of the regulated population and 70% of the highest variable compensation.

Share-based or similar instrument-based payments

Variable compensation awarded in the form of shares or similar instruments represent 50% of variable compensation awarded to professionals forming part of the regulated population. This rule applies to both the deferred and conditional component of the variable compensation and the immediately earned portion of the variable compensation.

Share-based instruments ("indexed cash on Natixis shares") are held for a period of six months. The deferred portion in Natixis shares complies with the conditions defined by Articles L.225-197-1 *et seq.* of the Commercial Code, which provides for a minimum two-year holding period.

Shares or similar instruments awarded as part of the immediately earned portion of the variable compensation are not subject to the malus rule.

Application of the malus

The acquisition or payment of the deferred component of the variable compensation, irrespective of the form thereof, is subject to compliance with conditions depending on criteria linked to the earnings of the company, activity or business line and, where applicable, individual criteria and a condition of presence. These conditions are defined in a precise and explicit manner when this compensation is awarded.

Ban on hedging

The use of individual hedging or insurance strategies with regard to compensation or liability which limit the scope of the alignment measures over the risks contained in their compensation packages is not authorised.

Therefore, the variable compensation policy for the 2013 financial year, which is applicable on January 1, 2014, complies with all principles laid down by European Directive CRDIII, transposed in French law by the order of 13 December 2010 amending Regulation 97-02.

3 – Consolidated quantitative data on compensation for professionals whose professional activities have a significant impact on Natixis' risk profile

3.1. Compensation awarded for the 2013 financial year (amounts in €M excluding employer social charges)

Activities	Number of persons affected	Total Compensation	Total amount of the basic component	Total amount of the variable component
Executive Body [(1)]	12	13.0	4.9	8.1
Wholesale Banking	181	85.4	34.7	50.7
Run-off activities (GA PC)	7	4.1	1.1	3.0
Other Activities [(2)]	18	5.8	3.6	2.2
TOTAL	**218**	**108.3**	**44.3**	**64.0**

(1) In 2014 as in 2013, the members of Natixis General Management Committee and the Managers of the Control Functions are declared.

(2) Natixis identified employees having a significant impact on the bank's risk profile within Support Functions, Investment Solutions and Specialized Financial Services.

Activities	Amounts earned, paid or delivered	Conditional deferred amounts [(3)]
Executive Body [(1)]	1.4	6.7
Wholesale Banking	14.7	36.0
Run-off activities (GA PC)	0.7	2.3
Other Activities [(2)]	1.0	1.2
TOTAL	**17.8**	**46.2**

(1) In 2014 as in 2013, the members of Natixis General Management Committee and the Managers of the Control Functions are declared.

(2) Natixis identified employees having a significant impact on the bank's risk profile within Support Functions, Investment Solutions and Specialized Financial Services.

(3) Payable between October 2014 and October 2017 (o/w 14.6€M payable in October 2014).

Activities	Cash payments	Share-based or similar instrument-based payments
Executive Body [1]	4.1	4.0
Wholesale Banking	26.8	23.9
Run-off activities (GA PC)	1.5	1.5
Other Activities [2]	1.3	0.9
TOTAL	**33.7**	**30.3**

(1) In 2014 as in 2013, the members of Natixis General Management Committee and the Managers of the Control Functions are declared

(2) Natixis identified employees having a significant impact on the bank's risk profile within Support Functions, Investment Solutions and Specialized Financial Services.

3.2. Variable compensation in-progress (amounts in €M excluding employer social charges)

Amounts of unvested deferred compensation for the financial year	Amounts of unvested deferred compensation for previous financial year [4]
46.2	34.5

(4) These amounts correspond:
- Unvested deferred amounts for the 2010 financial year, due in September 2014 (presence condition)
- Unvested deferred amounts for the 2011 financial year, due in October 2014 (presence condition) and in 2015
- Unvested deferred amounts for the 2012 financial year, due in October 2014 (presence condition), in 2015 and 2016.

3.3. Deferred variable compensation paid or reduced on account of the earnings for the financial year (amounts in €M excluding employer social charges)

	Amounts of deferred compensation paid	Amounts of reductions applied to deferred compensation
2013 Plan for the year 2012	19.1 [5]	-
2012 Plan for the year 2011	7.5	-
2011 Plan for the year 2010	10.2	-

(5) Included 12.4 million Euros paid in September 2013 for the Plan 2013.

3.4. Amounts paid in relation to hiring and dismissal in the financial year (amounts in €M excluding employer social charges)

Amounts of severance payments awarded and number of beneficiaries		**Amounts of payments paid on hiring and number of beneficiaries**	
Amounts paid	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Amounts paid**	**Number of beneficiaries**
9,5	25	1.3	8

3.5. Guaranteed severance payments (amounts in €M excluding employer social charges)

Guaranteed severance payments awarded in the financial year		
Total amount	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Highest guaranteed payment**
-	-	-

III SECTION 4: RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Risk factors

With respect to Natixis, there were no significant changes in terms of risk factors as described in the Natixis 2013 Registration Document (Section 4, pages 133-138).

4.2 Pillar III

4.2.4 Composition of capital and regulatory ratios

4.2.4.5 Regulatory capital and ratios

Share capital

Registered share capital amounted to €4,970,490,073.60 at June 30, 2014 (i.e. 3,106,556,296 shares with a par value of €1.60) versus €4,960,472,304 at December 31, 2013. This increase is attributable to a free share award reserved for certain employees.

Regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratio

European Directive CRD4 and European Regulation CRR were published in the Official Journal of the European Union on June 26, 2013. These texts incorporated the Basel 3 international reform (December 2010) into European law, thus introducing new bank solvency and liquidity risk supervision requirements.

- the directive (CRD4) covers the existing framework governing access to banking activities and the practice of banking operations, the definition of competent authorities, the scope of prudential supervision, etc. It also covers new areas, specifically with regard to capital buffers, remuneration and transparency. This directive will be transposed into French law.
- the regulation (CRR) covers matters pertaining to capital, liquidity, the leverage ratio, large risks and counterparty credit risks: this single rule book applies directly to member state institutions.

In addition, the EBA (European Banking Authority) has been mandated to define technical regulatory or execution standards, as well as the guidelines for implementing CRD4 and CRR. Finally, certain options have been left to the discretion of the local supervisor (ACPR - French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority).

These new rules have only gradually entered enter force from January 1, 2014. Furthermore, concerning the capital adequacy ratio, the CRR calls for phase-in mechanisms whose impacts are included in the regulatory data shown below. On this basis, the comparative quantified data established at December 31, 2013 in accordance with Basel 2.5 have not been restated.

As Natixis chose not to apply these mechanisms for its financial communications (with the exception of the phase-in of deferred taxes on loss carry-forwards), the data published in section two may differ from the regulatory data presented in this section.

The prudential scope of consolidation is based on the statutory scope of consolidation, with however equity-method accounting for insurance companies Coface, Natixis Assurances, BPCE Assurances and Compagnie Européenne de Garanties et Cautions. In accordance with the provisions of the CRR, and with the approval of the ACPR, the financial investments in Coface, Natixis Assurances and BPCE Assurances are not deducted from equity but are recognized as risk-weighted exposures (under the "Danish compromise").

CFDI is the only Natixis subsidiary subject to management ratios on an individual basis. Natixis S.A. and other French subsidiaries having the status of credit institutions are exempt from compliance with these requirements on an individual basis, by authorization of the ACPR.

Basel 3/CRD4 Core Tier 1 capital was as follows at June 30, 2014 (all data shown after the impact of CRR phase-in measures and the BPCE guarantee):

(in billions of euros)	**06.30.2014 Basel 3/CRR**	**12.31.2013 Basel 2.5**
Shareholders' equity	17.8	17.9
Restatements, o/w:		
- Dividend forecast	-0.3	-0.5
- Reclassification of hybrid instruments	-1.4	-1.4
- Goodwill and intangible assets	-2.9	-3.1
- Issuer spread and DVA	-0.1	-0.1
- Unrealized gains and losses	-0.2	0.2
- Non-controlling interests	0.0	0.0
- Projected losses on equity exposures	-0.1	0.0
- Deductions subject to deductibles*	0.0	
- Other deductions		-1.0
Common Equity Tier 1	**12.8**	**11.9**
Hybrids	1.4	1.4
Phase-in adjustments	-0.3	
Tier 1 capital	**13.9**	**13.3**
Tier 2 capital	2,5	2.3
Phase-in adjustments	-0,4	
Other deductions		-0.4
Positive difference between provisions and projected losses	0.1	0.2
Total capital	**16.2**	**15.4**

** Material financial investments and deferred taxes*

Risk-weighted assets were as follows at June 30, 2014 (all data shown after the impact of CRR phase-in measures and the BPCE guarantee):

(in billions of euros)	06.30.2014 Basel 3/CRR	12.31.2014 Basel 2.5
Credit risks	92.5	75.9
Market risks	14.9	14.6
Operational risks	10.6	10.6
Total risk-weighted assets	**118.0**	**101.2**

Regulatory ratios came to 10.9% (Common Equity Tier 1), 11.8% (Tier 1) and 13.7% (ratio global) at June 30, 2014.

Basel 3/CRD 4 capital requirements can be broken down as follows by category:

(in millions of euros)

	06.30.2014
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REQUIREMENTS	**9,419**
CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY CREDIT AND DILUTION RISKS AND FREE DELIVERIES	**6,783**
Standardised approach (SA)	**1,220**
SA exposure classes excluding securitization positions	1,186
Central governments or central banks	162
Regional governments or local authorities	7
Public sector entities	14
Institutions	114
Corporates	289
Retail	174
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	1
Exposures in default	74
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	5
Equity	3
Other items	343
Securitization positions (SA)	33
o/w: resecuritization	
Internal ratings based Approach (IRB)	**5,503**
IRB approaches when neither own estimates of LGD nor Conversion Factors are used	534
Central governments or central banks	5
Institutions	24
Corporates - SMEs	48
Corporates - Specialized Lending	1
Corporates - Other	456
IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or Conversion factors are used	3,516
Central governments or central banks	27
Institutions	658
Corporates - SMEs	102
Corporates - Specialized Lending	395
Corporates - Other	2,310
Retail	23
Equity (IRB)	1,249
Securitization positions (IRB)	196
o/w: resecuritization	23
Other non credit-obligation assets	9
Risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	**61**
SETTLEMENT/DELIVERY RISK	**6**
Risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risks	**1,181**
Under standardized approaches (SA)	478
Under internal models (IM)	703
OPERATIONAL RISK	**852**
CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK	**596**
Standard method	596

Capital and capital adequacy ratios without phase-in measures (except for deferred taxes on loss carry-forwards)

Without taking into account the CRR phase-in measures (except for the phase-in of deferred tax assets on loss carry-forwards), Common Equity Tier 1 and risk-weighted assets, as show in the company's financial communications, recorded the following changes:

(in billions of euros)	**06.30.2014**	**12.31.2013**
Common Equity Tier 1	**13.2**	**12.5**
Credit and CVA risks	92.4	94.1
Market risks	14.9	15.3
Operational risks	10.6	10.6
TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE	**117.9**	**120.1**

In the first half of 2014, Common Equity Tier 1 rose by €0.6 billion due to:

- capitalization of income (net of the provision for dividends): +€0.3 billion;
- the increase in unrealized gains and losses: +€0.3 billion;
- acquisitions and disposals of financial investments (including BPCE Assurances, Lazard and Coface): -€0.15 billion;
- impacts on deductions: +€0.1 billion.

At the same time, risk-weighted assets fell by -€2.2 billion, mainly due to the impact of acquisitions and disposals of financial investments (-€2.8 billion, including Coface and Lazard).

Consequently, Basel 3 CET 1 rose from 10.4% (10.2% pro forma of the BPCE Assurances acquisition) at December 31, 2013 (pro forma of the disposal of CCIs) to 11.2% at June 30, 2014.

Basel 3/CRD4 risk-weighted assets for Natixis' main business lines can be broken down as follows:

(in billions of euros)	**Basel 3 RWA at 06.30.2014**			
Division	**TOTAL**	Credit + CVA	Market	Operational
Wholesale Banking	77.8	58.6	13.6	5.6
Specialized Financial Services	14.1	12.2	-	1.9
Investment Solutions	13.0	10.1	-	2.8
Financial Investments	6.3	5.9	0.0	0.5
Corporate Center	6.7	5.6	1.3	-0.1
Total	**117.9**	**92.4**	**14.9**	**10.6**

4.2.5 Risk management

Changes in risk over the period

There were no major changes in the bank's risk profile, with outstandings remaining moderate and under control.

4.2.5.3 Credit risk

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES

EXPOSURES AT RISK BY EXPOSURES CLASSES OVER THE PERIOD

The tables below show Basel 3 risk weighted assets, which is defined as EAD (Exposure at Default).

The transition from book outstandings (consolidated scope) to gross exposure and risk exposure in the prudential credit risk scope includes the following main operations:

- exclusion of exposure classified in the trading scope;
- inclusion of netting agreements on market transactions;
- restatement of factoring positions to take into account exposure to the risk of default and a exposure in risk dilution;
- application of a credit-equivalent conversion factor on financing and guarantee commitments.

(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

(in millions of euros)		Exposure at risk	
Exposure Class	**Gross exposure 06.30.2014**	**06.30.2014**	**12.31.2013 [a]**
Corporates	**147,641**	**118,511**	**113,924**
Other exposure recorded in the corporates class	123,390	96,051	90,604
Specialized Lending	18,491	17,070	17,433
SMEs recorded in the corporates class	5,760	5,390	5,887
Institutions	**123,315**	**120,668**	**111,781**
Credit institutions and investments firms	121,976	119,440	110,666
Other financial institutions	1,338	1,228	1,115
Other non credit-obligation assets	**5,166**	**5,166**	**4,599**
Securitizations	**9,476**	**9,260**	**9,889**
Retail	**15,120**	**4,861**	**4,825**
SMEs recorded in the retail class	1,953	1,853	1,905
Other exposure recorded in the retail class	13,167	3,008	2,920
Sovereigns	**60,785**	**60,723**	**51,276**
Central governments and central banks	60,785	60,723	51,276
Equity	**5,423**	**5,421**	**5,038**
TOTAL	**366,925**	**324,611**	**301,332**

[a] : At 12.31.2013, some exposures were reclassified according to asset class of the third party and either the guarantor; of the Corporate category towards the Securitization category.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF EXPOSURE AT RISK

(After deducting other assets and generic counterparties)

(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

French and Europe counterparties account for 69.8% of Natixis' exposure.

(% breakdown) **Geographic area**	**Exposure at risk 06.30.2014**	**Exposure at risk 12.31.2013**
France	50.9%	51.2%
Europe	18.9%	19.0%
North America	21.5%	21.2%
Others	8.7%	8.5%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**

BREAKDOWN OF EXPOSURE AT RISK BY EXPOSURE CLASSES FOR THE MAIN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

(After deducting other assets and generic counterparties)

(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

(% breakdown) **Exposure Classes**	**Basel asset class**	**France**	**Europe**	**North America**	**Other**	**06.30.2014**	**12.31.2013** [a]
	Other exposure recorded in the corporates class	13.2%	7.1%	3.7%	4.0%	27.9%	28.3%
	Specialized Lending	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%	1.2%	5.6%	6.2%
Corporates	SMEs recorded in the corporates class	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.8%	2.1%
Total corporate entities		**16.2%**	**9.2%**	**4.6%**	**5.4%**	**35.4%**	**36.7%**
	Other financial institutions	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0,4%
Institutions	Credit institutions and investment firms	27.9%	7.5%	1.9%	1.9%	39.3%	39.2%
Total institutions		**28.3%**	**7.6%**	**1.9%**	**1.9%**	**39.7%**	**39.6%**
Sovereigns	Central government and central banks	**4.3%**	**0.9%**	**13.8%**	**1.1%**	**20.1%**	**18.3%**
	Other exposure recorded in the retail class	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Retail	SMEs recorded in the retail class	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Total retail		**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
Securitizations		**0.5%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**0.3%**	**3.1%**	**3.5%**
Equity		**1.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**
TOTAL 06.30.2014		**50.9%**	**18.9%**	**21.5%**	**8.7%**	**100.0%**	
TOTAL 12.31.2013		**51.2%**	**19.0%**	**21.2%**	**8.5%**		**100.0%**

[a] *: At 12.31.2013, some exposures were reclassified according to asset class of the third party and either the guarantor; of the Corporate category towards the Securitization class.*

BREAKDOWN OF EXPOSURE AT RISK BY BUSINESS SECTOR

(After deducting other assets and generic counterparties)

(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

(% breakdown) **Business sector**	**06.30.2014**	**12.31.2013** [a]
Finance [b]	48.1%	47.0%
Administrations	19.3%	17.8%
Real estate	3.8%	4.2%
Oil/gas	3.6%	3.4%
Securitizations	3.2%	3.6%
Transportation	2.3%	2.6%
International trade, commodities	2.2%	2.3%
Holding companies and conglomerates	2.1%	2.0%
Retail	1.8%	2.1%
Electricity	1.6%	1.9%
Base industries	1.5%	1.5%
Automotive	1.2%	1.2%
Food	1.1%	1.2%
Utilities	1.0%	1.2%
Mechanical and electrical engineering	1.0%	1.0%
Consumer goods	1.0%	1.0%
Construction	0.9%	1.0%
Services	0.7%	0.8%
Telecommunications	0.6%	0.6%
Tourism, hotels and leisure	0.6%	0.7%
Pharmaceuticals/healthcare	0.6%	0.6%
Media	0.6%	0.7%
Other	0.4%	0.7%
Aerospace/Defense	0.3%	0.3%
Technology	0.3%	0.3%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(a) *At 12.31.2013, some exposures were reclassified according to asset class of the third party and either the guarantor; of the Corporate category towards the Securitization class*

(b) *Of which 25% in exposure to Groupe BPCE, versus 26% at end-2013.*

EXPOSURE AT RISK BY EXPOSURE CLASSES AND BY APPROACH AS AT JUNE 30, 2014

The standard approach is used for European subsidiaries, retail exposures classes and real-estate leasing.

	Exposure at risk			
(in millions of euros) **Exposure classes**	**IRBA approach**	**IBRF approach**	**Standard approach**	**Total**
Corporates	**92,003**	**15,842**	**10,666**	**118,511**
Other exposure recorded in the corporate class	72,646	15,260	8,145	96,051
Specialized Lending	17,038	13	18	17,070
SMEs recorded in the corporate class	2,319	569	2,502	5,390
Institutions	**103,818**	**836**	**16,014**	**120,668**
Credit institutions and investment firms	103,818	836	14,785	119,440
Other financial institutions	-	-	1,228	1,228
Other assets	**230**	**27**	**4,909**	**5,166**
Securitizations	**8,347**	**-**	**913**	**9,260**
Excluding 1,250% Securitization	8,134	-	908	9,042
1,250% Securitization	213	-	5	218
Retail	**1,246**	**-**	**3,615**	**4,861**
SMEs recorded in the retail class	846	-	1,008	1,853
Other exposures recorded in the retail class	401	-	2,608	3,009
Sovereigns	**54,633**	**429**	**5,660**	**60,723**
Central governments and central banks	54,633	429	5,660	60,723
Equity	-	**5,382**	**39**	**5,421**
TOTAL 06.30.2014	**260,279**	**22,517**	**41,815**	**324,611**
TOTAL 12.31.2013	**255,976**	**23,112**	**22,243**	**301,332**

EXPOSURE AT RISK BY RATING (S&P EQUIVALENT) FOR IRB ASSET CLASSES

(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

The following table shows the breakdown of exposure at risk by internal rating (S&P equivalent) for asset classes measured using the IRB approach, after excluding:

- exposure to equities (calculated using a simple weighting approach);
- pool-based exposure (acquired portfolios);
- securitization positions;
- generic counterparties.

		% Breakdown	
Grade	**Internal rating**	**06.30.2014**	**12.31.2013**
Investment Grade	AAA	0.3%	0.3%
	AA+	28.4%	24.5%
	AA	1.8%	1.4%
	AA-	4.0%	5.0%
	A+	7.6%	12.4%
	A	7.8%	7.6%
	A-	8.3%	6.9%
	BBB+	6.0%	6.9%
	BBB	8.6%	7.6%
	BBB-	7.7%	7.7%
Investment Grade		**80.5%**	**80.3%**
Non-Investment Grade	BB+	4.6%	4.2%
	BB	3.7%	4.5%
	BB-	2.7%	2.7%
	B+	1.6%	1.6%
	B	1.0%	1.1%
	B-	0.5%	0.7%
	CCC+	0.1%	0.0%
	CCC	0.1%	0.1%
	CCC-	0.0%	0.0%
	CC	0.0%	0.0%
	C	0.0%	0.1%
Non-Investment Grade		**14.4%**	**15.0%**
Non rated	**Non rated**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**
Default	**D**	**2.7%**	**2.7%**
TOTAL		**100.0%**	**100.0%**

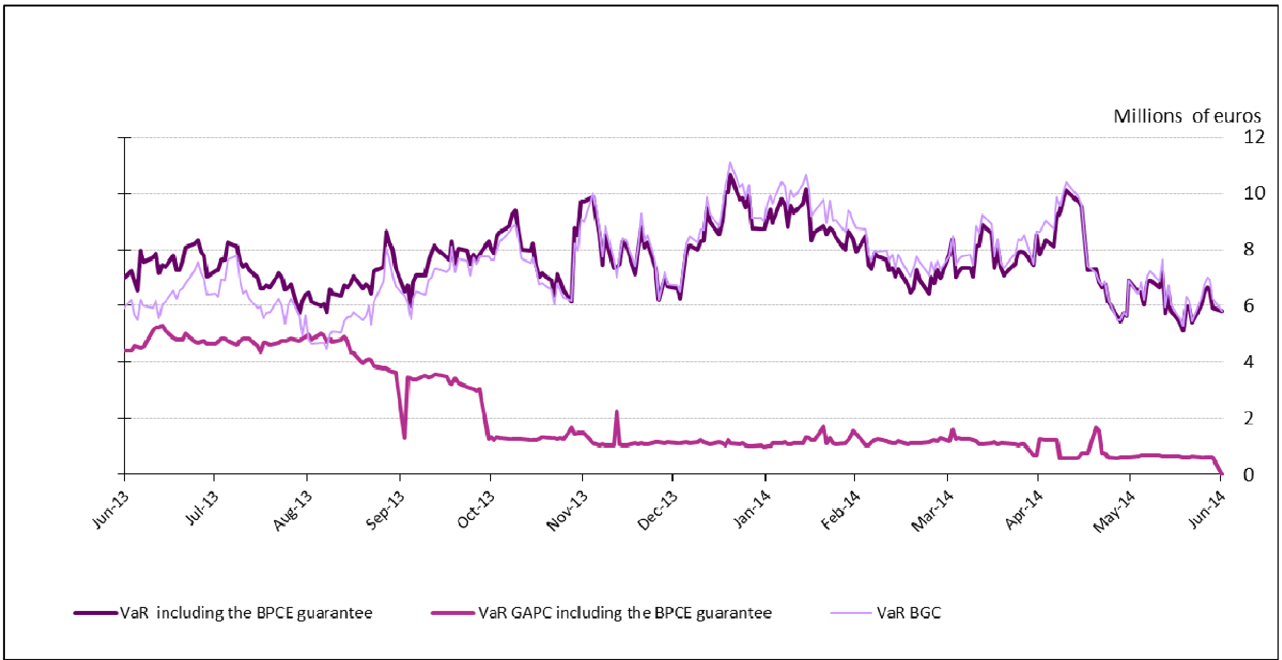
4.2.5.4 Market risks

QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR MEASURING MARKET RISK

Change in Natixis VaR including the BPCE guarantee

The 99% 1-day VaR level for Natixis' trading books averaged €7.6 million over a rolling one-year period, peaking at €10.6 million on January 17, 2014 and standing at €5.8 million at June 30, 2014.
GAPC's last residual positions were transferred to Wholesale Banking's Run-Off Activities at June 30, 2014.

OVERALL NATIXIS VaR – TRADING BOOK (1-DAY 99% VAR)



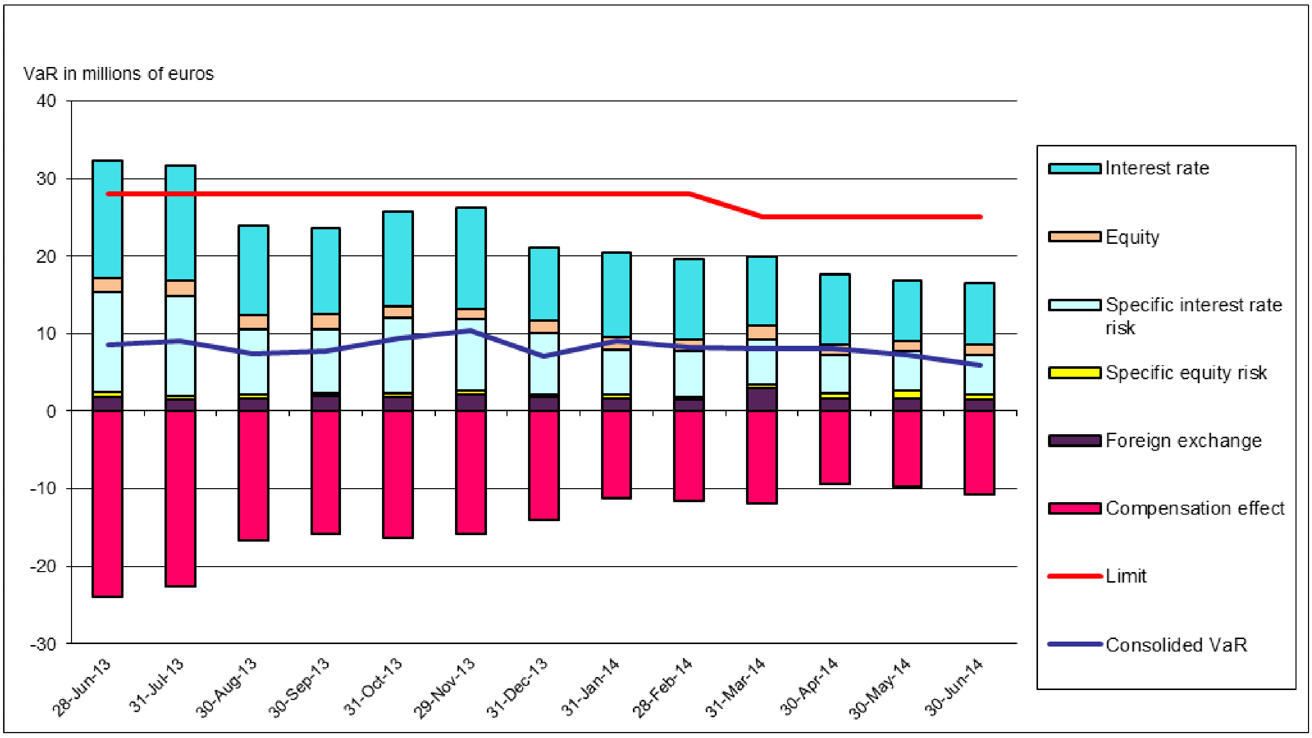
Breakdown of total trading VaR by portfolio
(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

The following table presents VaR figures after accounting for the BPCE guarantee:

(In millions of euros)	VaR including the BPCE guarantee 06.30.2014	VaR including the BPCE guarantee 12.31.2013
NATIXIS trading portfolio	**5.8**	**6.3**
Wholesale Banking	**5.8**	**6.5**
Run-off mode activities	**1.5**	**2.3**
GSAF	**0**	**0**
Global Markets	**6**	**6.4**
Equity Markets	**1.2**	**1.5**
FIC-T	**6.2**	**6.5**
Commodities	**0.5**	**0.6**
Debt Platform	**0.3**	**0.1**
Trading FI	**6.1**	**6.5**
Cash Management business	**0.4**	**0.3**
GAPC	**0**	**1.1**

VaR breakdown by risks factors and compensation effect

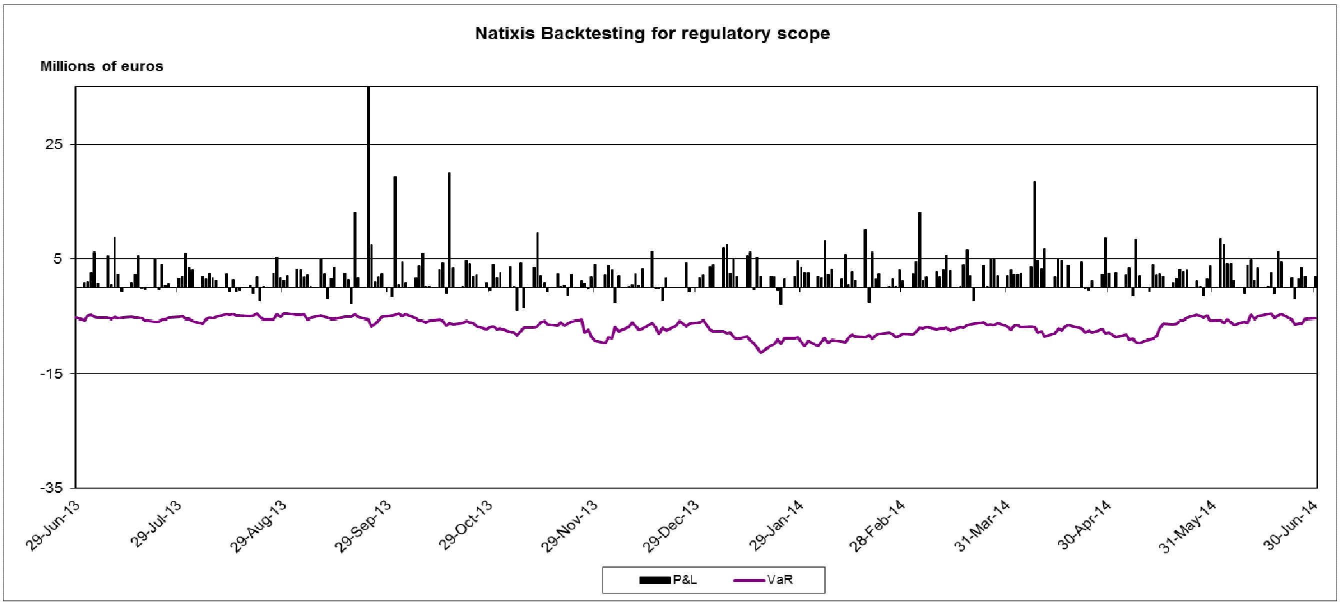
The following table presents VaR figures by risk factors and compensation effect:



It should be noted that Natixis' overall VaR limit was lowered from €28 million to €25 million at the meeting of the Global Risk Committee on March 25, 2014.

Natixis backtesting for regulatory scope

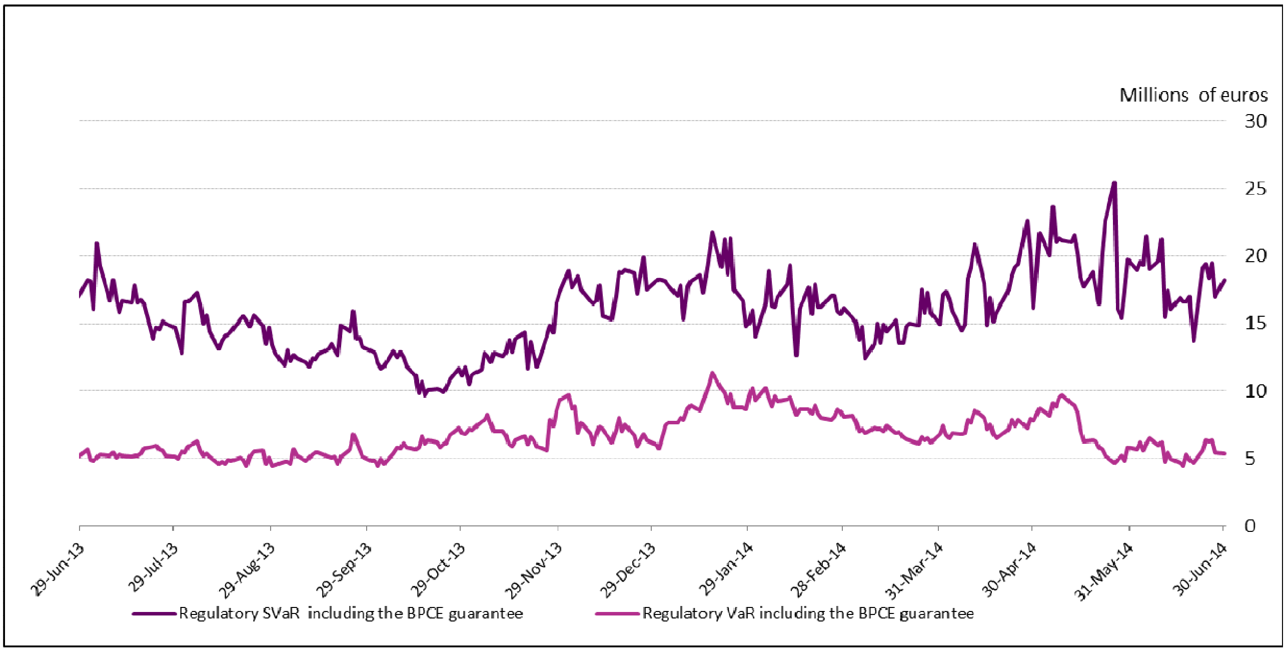
The following chart shows results of backtesting (comparison of potential losses, as calculated ex-post by, with actual P&L impacts) on the regulatory scope and can be used to verify the robustness of the VaR indicator:



Natixis' regulatory backtesting exercise showed no major exceptions over a rolling one-year period.

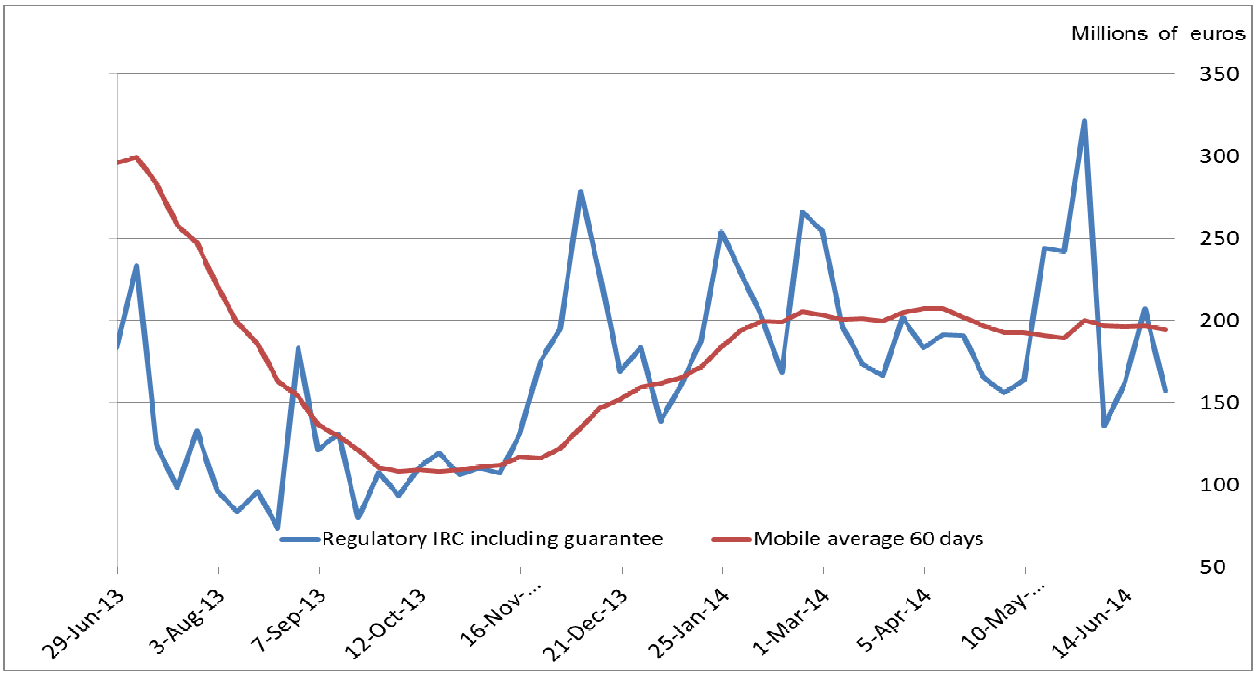
STRESSED NATIXIS VaR (REGULATORY SCOPE)

Change in regulatory Stressed VaR and End-of-period VaR including the BPCE guarantee:



IRC INDICATOR

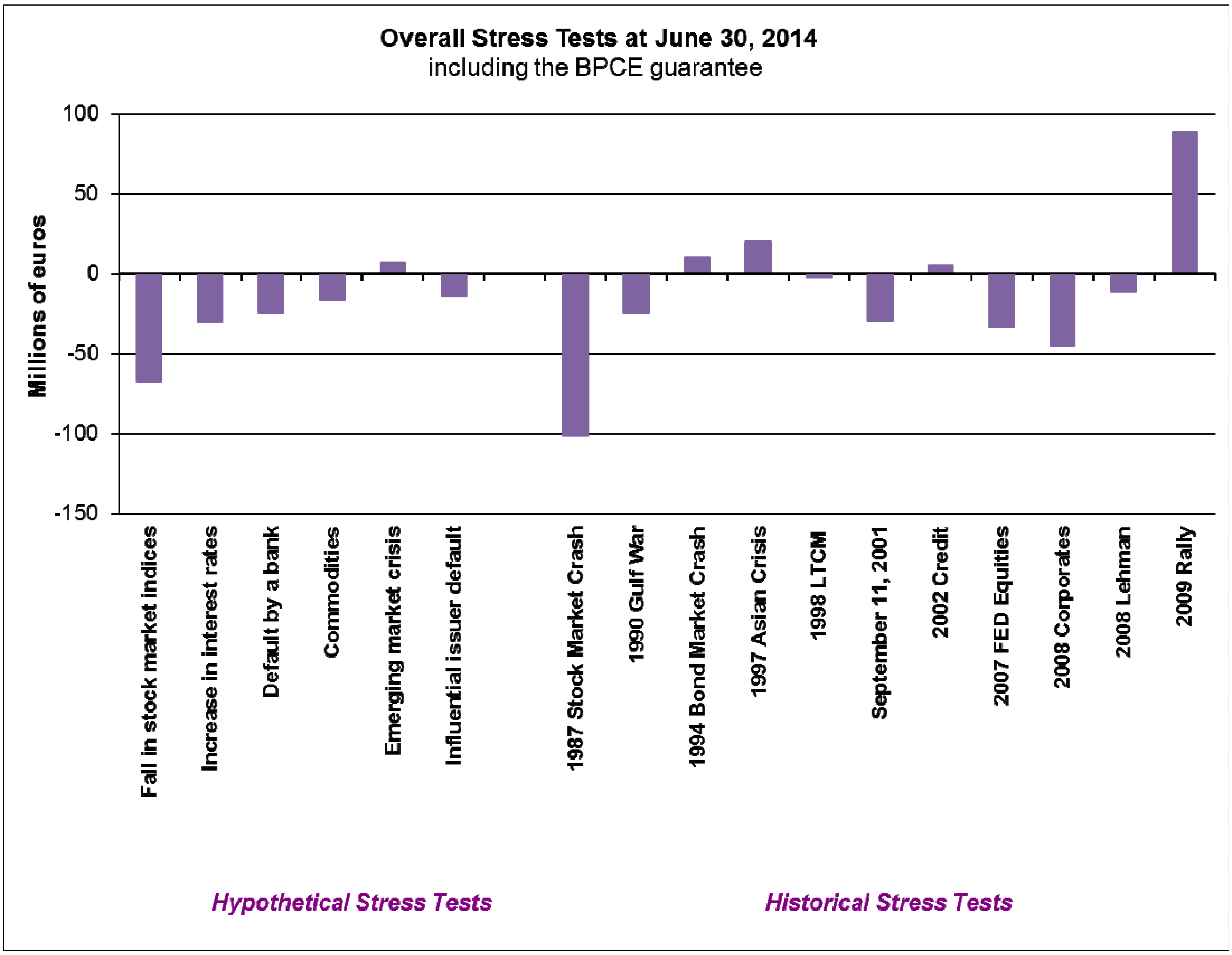
This indicator applies to the regulatory scope after accounting for the BPCE guarantee.



Stress test results for the Natixis scope
(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

Overall stress test levels averaged -€15.5 million at June 30, 2014.
The historic stress test replicating the 1987 Stock Market Crash gave the maximum loss (-€101 million at June 30, 2014).

OVERALL STRESS TESTS AT JUNE 30, 2014 (INCLUDING THE BPCE GUARANTEE)



4.3 Balance sheet risk management

Overall interest rate risk

Overall interest rate risk remains a moderate risk for Natixis in terms of outstanding positions under management.
The estimated result of the "Basel 2" normative shock (+200 bp instantaneous change in the yield curves) at June 30, 2014 is a change in the economic value of the portfolio of €117 million in absolute value terms.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Natixis will be unable to honor its commitments to its creditors due to the mismatching of maturities between assets and liabilities. As a corporate and investment bank, this risk for Natixis results primarily from mismatched positions between transactions with contractual maturities, as Natixis funds its operations almost exclusively on the markets (see Chapter 5 “Financial data”, section 5.1.5 “Refinancing”).

4.5. Legal risks

The following legal disputes are updated compared with the 2013 Registration document:

Anakena/Maximus

On November 13, 2009, Maximus Master Fund Limited and its portfolio manager, Anakena, filed a complaint against Natixis before the Commercial Court of Paris seeking the payment of €59.9 million in damages and interest, and alleging that Natixis had abused its rights as the majority investor by asking the fund to redeem its investment in the middle of the financial crisis. A ruling was handed down by the Commercial Court of Paris, dismissing all of the claims filed by Anakena and Maximus. Anakena and Maximus filed an appeal against the ruling. The Court of Appeal upheld the lower court’s ruling on March 26, 2013. Anakena and Maximus filed an appeal to the Court of Cassation.

On June 11, 2014, the Court of Cassation ruled in favor of Natixis, rejecting the appeal.

Doubl’ô

The AMF conducted an audit of the marketing of Doubl’ô fund ranges from 2001 to 2002. In April 2011, Natixis asset management subsidiaries received a notification of grievances from the AMF for failure to meet their professional obligations (inconsistency between the advertisement and the proposed investment).

The rapporteur designated by the AMF’s Enforcement Committee published his report in January 2012, recommending the exoneration of the parties on technical grounds (statute of limitations) and content grounds (consistency of sales documentation with the proposed investment, and compliance with applicable regulations in force at the time). On April 19, 2012, the Enforcement Committee rendered its verdict, ruling that the statute of limitations was reached in 2005.

At the end of April 2012, the collegiate body of the AMF decided to appeal the Enforcement Committee’s ruling to the Council of State. In a decision dated March 28, 2014, the Council of State rejected the appeal of the AMF's collegiate body.

4.6 Insurance risks

COFACE

Through its activities, Coface is exposed to two main types of risk. The first is underwriting risk, which is the risk of loss generated by the portfolio of Coface's insurance policies. The second is financial risk, related to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, exchange rates or the market value of securities or real estate investments. Coface has implemented appropriate tools designed to control these risks and to ensure they remain within conservative limits.

In light of Coface's initial public offering, the main risk factors and uncertainties to which Coface is exposed are detailed in section 4 "Risk factors" of Coface Group's base registration document, filed with the AMF on May 6, 2014 under number I.14-029.

This description is still valid, as Coface did not identify any other material risk or uncertainty factors in the first half of 2014 or that would be liable to affect it by the end of 2014.

NATIXIS ASSURANCES

As Natixis Assurances predominantly sells savings products, the main risks resulting from insurance policies are of a financial nature:

Financial risk in the event of an increase in interest rates

The sensitivity analysis carried out at mid-2014 showed that a 1-point increase in bond yields would have a negative impact of €52.8 million on equity (taking into account the variation attributable to policyholders and taxation), i.e. 4.1% of equity.

Market risks

Natixis Assurances is subject to variations in the value of its financial assets. Management of financial risks involves defining a strategic allocation taking into account liability commitments, regulatory constraints (particularly in terms of non-concentration) and commercial requirements. Thus, allocation ranges are defined for each type of asset.

According to the sensitivity analysis carried out at mid-2014:
- a 10% drop in the stock market would have a negative impact of €15 million on equity (after taking into account the variation attributable to policyholders and taxation), i.e. 1.2% of equity;
- a 10% drop in the real estate market would have a negative impact of €4.8 million on equity (after taking into account the variation attributable to policyholders and taxation), i.e. 0.4% of equity;

Also, Natixis Assurances fully reinsures the guaranteed minimum payment on unit-linked policies.

CEGC

Compagnie Européenne de Garanties et Cautions is Natixis’ guarantee and surety platform for multiple business lines. Its primary risks include underwriting risk, market risk, reinsurer default risk and operational risk.

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the main risk incurred by CEGC. It is essentially a type of counterparty risk, as the commitments given by CEGC to beneficiaries of guarantees give direct exposure to subscribers (policyholders).

The regulated commitments carried as liabilities amounted to nearly €1.2 billion at June 30, 2014 (up 6% compared to the end of 2013). This increase was in line with fiscal year 2013, driven mainly by mortgage guarantees for retail customers.

CEGC'S OUTSTANDINGS (IN MILLIONS OF EUROS)

CEGC's markets	June 2014	Change (June 2014 versus December 2013)
Retail customers	1,027.0	6%
Single-family home builders	11.5	0%
Property administrators - Realtors	13.0	117%
Businesses	15.5	15%
Real estate developers	8.0	167%
Professionals	50.0	6%
Social economy - Social housing	22.0	10%
Run-off activities	13.0	(38)%
TOTAL	**1,160.0**	**6%**

The significant change in regulated guarantee commitments to property administrators and VEFA (off plan) contracts in property development was due to the renewal in 2014 of guarantees expired at December 31, 2013.

Market risk

CEGC held an investment portfolio of €1.2 billion on its balance sheet at June 30, 2014, which was stable compared to the end of 2013 (+0.6%). Market risk arising from the investment portfolio is considered secondary in comparison with underwriting risk. By collecting surety insurance premiums at the time of commitment, CEGC is not required to manage funding difficulties. There is no mismatch risk either, as the investment portfolio is fully backed by equity and underwriting reserves.

(in millions of euros)	Gross balance sheet value of the provision	Fair value	As a % of gross balance sheet value of the provision	As a % of fair value
Equities	82	100	6.6%	7.2%
Bonds	925	1,028	74.5%	74.1%
Diversified	90	96	7.2%	6.9%
Cash	60	60	4.8%	4.3%
Real estate	63	78	5.1%	5.6%
FCPR (Venture capital funds)	22	24	1.7%	1.7%
Others	1	1	0.1%	0.1%
Investment book total	**1,243**	**1,387**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Reinsurance risk

CEGC hedges its liability portfolio by implementing a reinsurance program tailored to its activities. Through this program, the Company is able not only to secure its underwriting income and solvency margin on the loan guarantee markets, but also to protect its equity in the event of high-severity claims on activities other than loan guarantees. Given their high granularity, loan guarantees present no concentration risk.

Each year, reinsurance hedging needs are defined based on changes in activity and in the risk observed in the portfolio.

Reinsurer default risk is governed by counterparty concentration and rating limits. CEGC's reinsurance program is underwritten by fifteen resinsurers with a minimum rating of A on the S&P scale.

Operational risk

CEGC’s operational risk is limited via the risk management systems set forth in each business line’s approval procedures.

CEGC uses a default mapping tool and database tailored to its activities and developed on the basis of business line processes. This database is the standard framework used to catalog incidents and risk situations, and for monitoring corrective action plans based on the methods deployed by Natixis.

4.7 Sensitive exposures in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Stability Forum

Natixis was exposed to the following risks at June 30, 2014.

Exposure to subprime ABS CDOs

Subprime ABS CDOs represented gross exposure of €309 million as at June 30, 2014. Non material reversals were recognized, bringing total impairments to €294 million.
Within the closing of GAPC, operations of subprime ABS CDOs were transferred on the 1st half-year 2014.

(in millions of euros)	Total exposure
Net exposure as at December 31, 2013 (after impairment)	91
Change in exposure (liquidation, redemption and currency effect)	(91)
Impairments H1 2014	0
NET EXPOSURE AS AT JUNE 30, 2014 (AFTER IMPAIRMENT)	**0**

Exposure to monoline insurers

Value adjustments decreased by €96 million in the first half of 2014 (excluding the impact of the BPCE guarantee) to €101 million at June 30, 2014 versus €197 million at December 31, 2013.

	Data as at 06.30.2014			Data as at 12.31.2013		
(in millions of euros)	Notional amount	Pre-value adjustment exposure	Value adjustments	Notional amount	Pre-value adjustment exposure	Value adjustments
Protection for subprime CDOs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protection for CLOs	183	11	(1)	358	21	(6)
Protection for RMBS	52	6	(6)	56	8	(7)
Protection for CMBS	-	-	-	38	1	-
Other risks	2,460	373	(94)	4,335	462	(184)
TOTAL	**2,695**	**390**	**(101)**	**4,787**	**492**	**(197)**

(in millions of euros)	06.30.2014	12.31.2013
Pre-value adjustment exposure	390	492
Value adjustments	(101)	(197)
RESIDUAL EXPOSURE	**289**	**295**
Discount (%)	26%	40%

US RMBS portfolios, including subprime RMBS

Exposure in the financial statements at June 30, 2014 was as follows:

(in millions of euros) **US RMBS**	**Net exposure as at 12.31.2013**	**Change in value in H1 2014**	**Other changes**	**Net exposure as at 06.30.2014**
Trading book	-	-	-	0
Asset portfolio (fair value option)	-	-	-	0
Loans and receivables portfolio	2	-	(1)	1
Available-for-sale asset portfolio	-	-	-	0
Non-wrapped	**2**	**-**	**(1)**	**1**
Trading book	-	-	-	0
Loans and receivables portfolio	21	-	(21)	0
Wrapped	**21**	**-**	**(21)**	**0**
Trading book	1	-	(1)	0
Loans and receivables portfolio	-	-	-	0
US Agencies	**1**	**-**	**(1)**	**0**
TOTAL	**24**		**(23)**	**1**
			% net exposure BPCE guarantee	0%
			% net exposure external guarantee	0%

Breakdowns by rating and type of underlying for US RMBS were as follows at June 30, 2014:

Breakdown by rating	**% breakdown**
AAA	0%
AA	0%
A	0%
BBB	0%
BB	0%
B	0%
CCC	0%
CC	0%
C	0%
D	0%
NR	100%
TOTAL	**100%**

Breakdown by underlying	**% breakdown**
US Agencies	0%
Prime	8%
Alt-A	0%
Subprime	92%
Other	0%
TOTAL	**100%**

European RMBS

Net exposure to UK RMBS

(in millions of euros) **UK RMBS**	**Net exposure as at 12.31.2013**	**Change in value in H1 2014**	**Other changes**	**Net exposure as at 06.30.2014**	**AAA**	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BB**	**B**	**CCC**	**CC**
Trading book	-	-	87	87	44	9	27	7	-	-	-	-
Asset portfolio (fair value option)	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables portfolio	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale asset portfolio	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**87**	**87**	44	9	27	7	-	-	-	-
% net exposure BPCE guarantee				0%								
% net exposure BPCE guarantee (including assets hold by SAHARA)				0%								

Net exposure to Spanish RMBS

(in millions of euros) Spanish RMBS	Net exposure as at 12.31.2013	Change in value in H1 2014	Other changes	Net exposure as at 06.30.2014	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC	CC
Trading book	-	-	9	9	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	-
Asset portfolio (fair value option)	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables portfolio	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Available-for-sale asset portfolio	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**12**	**-**	**9**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**12**	**-**	**-**
% net exposure BPCE guarantee				0%								
% net exposure BPCE guarantee (including assets hold by SAHARA)				0%								

CMBS

(in millions of euros) CMBS	Net exposure as at 12.31.2013	Change in value in H1 2014	Other changes	Net exposure as at 06.30.2014
Trading book	0	1	54	55
Asset portfolio (fair value option)	0	-	-	0
Loans and receivables portfolio	0	-	-	0
Available-for-sale asset portfolio	0	-	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**1**	**54**	**55**
		% net exposure BPCE guarantee		0%

Breakdown by rating	% breakdown
AAA	12%
AA	0%
A	70%
BBB	0%
BB	18%
B	0%
CCC	0%
CC	0%
C	0%
NR	0%
TOTAL	**100%**

Breakdown by country	% breakdown
United Kingdom	8%
USA	0%
Europe	65%
Others	27%
TOTAL	**100%**

IV SECTION 5: FINANCIAL DATA

5.1 Interim Management Report as of June 30, 2014

5.1.1 Note on methodology

The **management data pertaining to 2013** published in this registration document are presented **pro forma of the disposal of the Cooperative Investment Certificates**.

The **presentation of the divisions in 2014** takes the following changes into account:

- transfer of the SFS division's stake in CACEIS to the Corporate Center, with pro forma 2013;
- consolidation of BPCE Assurances, with retroactive effect at January 1, 2014 and pro forma 2013;
- transfer of Capital Investissement's asset management companies to NGAM. Capital Investissement's net revenues in the Investment Solutions division are now limited exclusively to income from investment funds;
- given the progress of the GAPC run-off program, this hive-off vehicle was closed at June 30, 2014. GAPC was presented as a separate business line until June 30, 2014, i.e. the date this hive-off vehicle was closed, at which point the residual positions were transferred to Wholesale Banking.

Assessment of business line performances measured under Basel 3

Since 2013, the earnings of the Natixis business lines have been presented in accordance with Basel 3 regulations.

Capital is allocated to Natixis business lines on the basis of 9% of their Basel 3 average risk-weighted assets.

Capital allocation specific to the insurance businesses is based on the Basel 3 accounting treatment for investments in insurance companies, as stated in the CRD4 and CRR ("Danish compromise"). From 2014, capital allocated to CEGC is adjusted to reflect its exclusion from the "Danish compromise". The amount of capital allocated to CEGC is now based on a 250% weighting of the value of the investment securities, taken as the vehicle's RWA weighting, with the assumption of its inclusion in the deduction; no pro forma calculations were performed in 2013.

Management standards

Excluding the capital allocation to the Insurance businesses (accounting recognition of CEGC), there were no changes in management standards in 2014.

The rate of return on normative capital remained at 3%.

The **conventions applied in determining the earnings generated by the various business lines** are as follows:

- the business lines record the return on regulatory capital allocated to them;
- the return on share capital of the entities comprising the divisions is eliminated;
- the carrying cost of goodwill is borne entirely by the Corporate Center;

- the divisions are invoiced for an amount representing the bulk of the Group’s overheads; the uninvoiced portion accounts for approximately 3% of the Group’s total expenses.

Fair value adjustment on own debt is recognized by the Corporate Center.

Deeply-subordinated notes are classified as equity instruments, while interest expense on these instruments is not recognized in the income statement.

ROE and **ROTE** for Natixis and the business lines are calculated as follows:

- the result used to determine **Natixis’ ROE** is net income (group share), from which DSN interest expense is deducted, net of tax effects as recognized in equity. The equity used is average annual shareholders’ equity (group share) under IFRS, after distribution of dividends, eliminating unrealized or deferred gains and losses recognized in equity and excluding DSNs;
- as from December 31, 2013, the calculation of business line ROE is based on normative equity, plus goodwill and intangible fixed assets related to the business line. Pro forma calculations were performed on these data as at June 30, 2013;
- **Natixis' ROTE** is determined using, as the denominator, the average book value after distribution of dividends, excluding average hybrid debt, average intangible fixed assets, and average goodwill, including goodwill recognized on companies accounted for by the equity method. The numerator comprises net income (Group share) minus interest paid on DSNs net of tax.

5.1.2 H1 2014 Key Events

In the first half of 2014, Natixis was affected by the continued tightening of risk premiums on the euro zone sovereign and credit markets, due to the combined effect of the ECB's announcements and the wave of investors returning to developed economies.

Against this backdrop, Natixis launched the "New Frontier" strategic plan, underpinning its drive to become a bank for high valued-added financial solutions focused as entirely on its customers.

The implementation of this plan was very clearly reflected in the first half by the combination of:

- the successful placement of about 51% of Coface's capital on June 27, 2014. After fully exercising the over-allocation option pertaining to 15% of the base offer, Natixis owned as of now 41.35% of Coface;
- the continuation of the risk reduction policy applied to the GAPC hive-off portfolios, with asset disposals reaching a nominal value of €1.6 billion in first half of 2014. In accordance with the announcements made a year ago, GAPC was closed on June 30, 2014 and all residual positions were transferred to Wholesale Banking;
- the disposal of the entire stake held in Lazard, i.e. 5.4% of the entity's total share capital, for US$356 million.

In addition, Natixis enhanced its positions in its core businesses and furthered the commercial development of its main business lines, centered on both the BPCE networks and its own customer base.

In the **Wholesale Banking division**, Natixis held excellent positions in first half of 2014, both in the primary bond markets and in structured financing:

- No. 1 bookrunner on the primary EUR covered bond market (1);
- No 1 bookrunner (tied for first place) on the EUR primary bond market for government agency issuers by number of transactions (1);
- No. 1 bookrunner on the French EUR primary bond market (1);
- No. 3 bookrunner in Oil & Gas financing in the EMEA region (2).

Moreover, Natixis is one of the top European banks in terms of quality of credit research and was ranked No. 1 in Credit Research across 7 sectors in 2014 (ABS, agencies, automotive, covered bonds, retail & consumer goods, telecom & media, utilities (3)).

Wholesale Banking made a number of significant accomplishments in the first half, fully in sync with the bank's development strategy. These accomplishments included:

- further international expansion:
  - stepped-up activity in Japan, including in particular issues of Samurai bonds totaling JPY 70 billion and Uridashi bonds totaling TRY 170 million for Groupe BPCE;
  - the ramp-up of the Latin American platform with financing deals and on the capital markets, especially in Brazil (Raizen's US$600 million Senior Unsecured Term Loan Facility), Colombia (Advent International) and Peru (Cerro Verde’s US$1.8 billion Senior Unsecured Credit Facility);
  - significant real estate securitization activity in the United States: in the first half of 2014, Natixis securitized over US$1 billion spanning several real estate loan CMBS deals.
- development of the cross expertise approach, thanks to the merging of the Equities, Credit and Economic Research teams;
- and participation in large-scale transactions in France:
  - in the Equity Capital Markets: GTT's IPO for €621 million, Pierre & Vacances' issuance of ORNANEs (bonds redeemable in cash and in new and existing shares) for €115 million and redemption of Pierre & Vacances' 2015 OCEANEs (bonds convertible into new or existing shares) for €116 million, Coface's IPO for €957 million, Alcatel-Lucent's bond issue for €1.149 billion;
  - in the Debt Capital Markets: hybrid bond issue for EDF, first dual tranche covered bond issue for Unicredit (3-year issue for €500 million and 10-year issue for €1 billion), €1 billion bond issue for the Kingdom of Morocco, €1 billion bond issue for Wells Fargo;

(1) Source: Dealogic – ranking in H1 2014
(2) Source: Reuters– ranking in H1 2014
(3) Source: Euromoney - Fixed Income Research Survey 2014

- in structured financing: financing of the €2.8 billion Gemini project for the construction of a 600 MW wind farm off the Dutch coast, financing of a US$7.2 billion mining project in Australia, financing of Ceva Santé Animale's €818 million LBO, financing for the €560 million acquisition of the Beaugrenelle shopping center in Paris.

In the **Investment Solutions division**'s Asset Management business line, NGAM took first place in the Barron's/Lipper ranking of mutual funds in the United States for its 2013 performances.

Capital Investissement's asset management companies were transferred to NGAM with retroactive effect at January 1, 2014 and a sponsoring vehicle was established to monitor Natixis' commitments in the funds. As of 2014, all the asset management companies belong to the NGAM scope.

On March 13, 2014, Natixis Assurances bought the 60% stake held by BPCE and MURACEF in BPCE Assurances. This stake was fully consolidated with retroactive effect at January 1, 2014. Following this transaction, Macif and Maif maintained a 40% stake in BPCE Assurances.

Finally, the **Specialized Financial Services division** continued to build up synergies with the Groupe BPCE networks. Employee Savings Schemes, which issues Chèque de Table® meal vouchers, launched its Apetiz dematerialized meal voucher offer on March 7, 2014. Developed with Natixis Paiements, it is the only meal voucher card on the market that benefits from the expertise of a banking group.

The development of the division's three core businesses was conducted under strict financial management:

- liquidity requirements remained under control in the first half of 2014 and were down 4% year-on-year;
- consumption of Basel 3 RWA fell by €10 billion (-8%) compared to June 30, 2013. €3.7 billion of this decrease can be attributed to Coface's IPO;
- Natixis' CET1 ratio rose 100 bp to 11.2% over the first half, pro forma of the acquisition of BPCE Assurances;
- finally, the Natixis General Shareholders' Meeting on May 20, 2014 resolved to pay a dividend of €0.16 per share in respect of fiscal year 2013.

5.1.3 Consolidated results

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014	H1 2013 pro forma	Change 2014 / 2013	(***)
Net revenues (*)	**3,907**	**3,685**	**6.0%**	**7.3%**
o/w Businesses (**)	***3,897***	***3,710***	***5.0%***	***6.3%***
Expenses	– 2,649	– 2,574	2.9%	3.9%
Gross operating income (*)	**1,258**	**1,111**	**13.2%**	**15.2%**
Provision for credit losses	– 161	– 192	-16.0%	-16.0%
Operating income (*)	**1,096**	**919**	**19.4%**	**21.9%**
Associates	20	10	89.6%	89.6%
Gain or loss on other assets	– 24	2		
Change in value of goodwill	– 39	0		
Pre-tax profit (*)	**1,054**	**931**	**13.3%**	**15.6%**
Taxes	– 363	– 331	9.8%	9.8%
Non-controlling interests	– 21	– 4		
Recurring net income (group share) (*)	**670**	**596**	**12.5%**	**16.2%**
GAPC net income	– 28	– 0		
Impact of CCI disposal	0	– 93		
Net income (group share)	**642**	**502**	**28.0%**	**33.0%**
Cost/Income ratio (*)	*67.8%*	*69.9%*		
Equity (Average)	*16,166*	*18,170*		
ROE	*7.6%*	*5.2%*		
ROTE	*9.5%*	*7.1%*		

(*) Excluding GAPC and pro forma of CCI disposal
(**) Core businesses and financial investments
(***) At constant USD exchange rates

Analysis of changes in the main items comprising the consolidated income statement

GAPC legacy assets are positioned below recurring net income Group share. This presentation facilitates comparisons between reporting periods and makes it easier to interpret business performances.

NET REVENUES

Natixis' **net revenues** amounted to €3,907 million at June 30, 2014, up 6.0% versus June 30, 2013. The revaluation of own senior debt [1] had an impact of -€37 million on net revenues in the first half.

[1] *The impact on net revenues of the revaluation of Natixis' own senior debt was -€37 million at June 30, 2013.*

Net revenues generated by the business lines [2] climbed 5.0% to €3,897 million in first half of 2014. All three core businesses posted increased revenues, with +8% for Wholesale Banking (excluding exceptional items [3]), +16% for Investment Solutions and +2% for Specialized Financial Services. In Financial Investments, net revenues contracted 4%.

The **Corporate Center's net revenues** recorded a capital gain of €99 million in Q2 2014 from the disposal of the stake in Lazard.

Furthermore, revenue synergies generated with the BPCE networks outperformed the straight-line targets set forth in the strategic plan.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND HEADCOUNT

Recurring expenses (excluding GAPC) stood at €2,649 million, up 2.9% compared to first half of 2013. This continuous improvement was driven by savings related to the Operational Efficiency Program. The increase in costs resulted primarily from the Investment Solutions division, which continued to expand (headcount up 4%), while expenses for Wholesale Banking and Specialized Financial Services rose by 1%.

Savings associated with the Operational Efficiency Program came to €57 million in first-half 2014, for a total of €297 million in savings compared with 2011 expenses.

Natixis' **headcount** was down 2% year-on-year to 20,422 FTEs, with the decrease in the headcounts for the Wholesale Banking and Financial Investment divisions more than offsetting the increase for the Investment Solutions division.

GROSS OPERATING INCOME

Gross operating income came out at €1,258 million at June 30, 2014, up 13.2% versus June 30, 2013.

PRE-TAX PROFIT

The **provision for credit losses** was €161.5 million in first-half 2014 (excluding GAPC), representing a decline compared to first-half 2013, which reflected a slight improvement in economic conditions and solid management of the quality of transactions introduced to the portfolio.

The **change in goodwill** included an impairment in respect of Corporate Data Solutions at June 30, 2014 for €38.5 million.

Pre-tax profit totaled €1,054 million at June 30, 2014 versus €931 million in first-half 2013.

RECURRING NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)

The recurring **tax** expense came to €363 million at June 30, 2014. The effective tax rate was 33.8% at June 30, 2014.

After incorporating €21 million in non-controlling interests, **recurring net income group share** (excluding GAPC) amounted to €670 million.

---

[2] *Core businesses and financial investments*
[3] *First application of IFRS 13 in H1 2013 (+€72 million) and change in CVA/DVA methodology in Q2 2014 (-€37 million).*

GAPC accounted for -€28 million in the first half of 2014, due in large part to the closing of the hive-off vehicle.

Recurring net income group share including GAPC totaled €642 million at June 30, 2014 versus €502 million in the first-half 2013.

Consolidated management ROE after tax was 7.6% in first-half 2014.

Appendix

Management results reclassified as consolidated results

Natixis (June 2013)

(in millions of euros)	H1 2013 management	GAPC	P3CI	Restructuring	H1 2013 pro forma	Investment Solutions division contributions	H1 2013 published
Net revenues	**3,685**	**– 8**	**– 146**	**0**	**3,531**	**102**	**3,430**
Expenses	– 2,574	– 47	0	0	– 2,621	– 64	– 2,557
Gross operating income	**1,111**	**– 55**	**– 146**	**0**	**910**	**38**	**873**
Provision for credit losses	– 192	54	0	0	– 139		– 139
Operating income	**919**	**– 1**	**– 146**	**0**	**772**	**38**	**734**
Associates	10	0	0	0	10		10
Gain or loss on other assets	2	0	0	0	2		2
Change in value of goodwill	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pre-tax profit	**931**	**– 1**	**– 146**	**0**	**784**	**38**	**746**
Taxes	– 331	0	53	0	– 278	– 14	– 264
Non-controlling interests	– 4	0	0	0	– 4	– 10	5
Recurring net income (group share)	**596**	**– 0**	**– 93**	**0**	**502**	**14**	**487**
GAPC net income	– 0				-		-
Impact of CCI disposal	– 93				-		-
Net restructuring costs	0				-		-
Net income (group share)	**502**				**502**	**14**	**487**
Cost/Income ratio	*69.9%*				*74.2%*		*74.6%*

Natixis (June 2014)

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014 management	GAPC	H1 2014 published
Net revenues	**3,907**	**6**	**3,913**
Expenses	– 2,649	– 48	– 2,697
Gross operating income	**1,258**	**– 41**	**1,216**
Provision for credit losses	– 161	– 2	– 163
Operating income	**1,096**	**– 43**	**1,053**
Associates	20	0	20
Gain or loss on other assets	– 24	0	– 24
Change in value of goodwill	– 39	0	– 39
Pre-tax profit	**1,054**	**– 43**	**1,011**
Taxes	– 363	15	– 348
Non-controlling interests	– 21	0	– 21
Recurring net income (group share)	**670**	**– 28**	**642**
GAPC net income	– 28		-
Impact of CCI disposal	0		-
Net restructuring costs	0		-
Net income (group share)	**642**		**642**
Cost/Income ratio	*67.8%*		*68.9%*

5.1.4 Analysis by Natixis business line

5.1.4.1 Wholesale Banking

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014	H1 2013	Change 2014 / 2013	(*)
Net revenues	**1,483**	**1,477**	**0.5%**	**1.7%**
Commercial Banking	*200*	*192*	*3.9%*	*4.6%*
Structured Financing	*558*	*508*	*9.7%*	*12.0%*
Capital Markets	*725*	*807*	*-10.2%*	*-9.6%*
CPM and Other	*2*	*– 31*		*-28.4%*
Expenses	– 854	– 846	1.0%	1.7%
Gross operating income	**629**	**631**	**-0.3%**	**1.6%**
Provision for credit losses	– 113	– 154	-26.3%	-26.3%
Pre-tax profit	**526**	**477**	**10.2%**	**12.9%**
Cost/Income ratio	*57.6%*	*57.3%*		
Total capital	*6,874*	*7,048*		
ROE	*10.0%*	*8.7%*		

(*) At constant USD exchange rates

In first-half 2014, Wholesale Banking's **net revenues** amounted to €1,483 million, up 0.5% versus first-half 2013. Restated for exceptional items related to the Fixed Income and Cash Management activities (income of €72 million in first-half 2013 and expense of €37 million in first-half 2014), net revenues were up 8.2%. These exceptional items were related to the first application of IFRS 13 in first-half 2013 and to a change in methodology in first-half 2014.

Commercial Banking revenues climbed 4% to €200 million. Net revenues were driven by robust new business in Trade Finance, both in France and Asia.

At €558 million, **Structured Financing** posted a 12% increase in revenues compared to first-half 2013 (at constant exchange rates) on the back of dynamic new business up 25% to nearly €11.7 billion (including restructuring transactions) and solid service fee income. In terms of individual activities, substantial growth was seen in Global Energy & Commodities and Real Estate Finance net revenues, while Acquisition Finance proved resilient.

Capital Markets revenues slid 10% relative to first-half 2013. Restated for the above-mentioned exceptional items, revenues from Capital Markets activities came out at €762 million, up 4% compared to first-half 2013.

At €478 million in first-half 2014, revenues generated by the **Fixed Income, Foreign Exchange, Credit Commodities and Cash Management** activities were down 19% versus first-half 2013. Restated for the above-mentioned exceptional items, net revenues were stable at €515 million. Sales activity picked up by 7% year-on-year. The following changes were observed in each segment:

- revenues generated by Debt Platform activities rose by 9% on 2013, drawing on a sharp increase in the Primary Bonds segment and the resilience of securitization activities;
- revenues from Fixed Income activities (interest rates, credit, foreign exchange and commodities) gained 13%, thanks in large part to interest rate activities. Foreign Exchange revenues declined as a result of low volatility over the first half and heightened competition in the segment.

At €246 million, **Equities** activities posted a 14% gain in revenues year-on-year, buoyed by a 29% rise in Equity Finance and strong momentum in Advisory activities, which doubled their net revenues.

In first-half 2014, Wholesale Banking's **expenses** amounted to €854 million, up 1.0% versus first-half 2013.

The main expense items were kept under control: fixed internal personnel costs decreased by 2%, IT costs were stable and operating costs were down 4%.

Gross operating income was stable compared to first-half 2013 at €629 million. Restated for the above-mentioned exceptional items, GOI climbed 19% from €559 million in the first half of 2013 to €666 million in the first half of 2014.

The **Cost/Income ratio** stood at 57.6% in first-half 2014. Restated for the above-mentioned exceptional items, the Cost/Income ratio for first-half 2014 was 56.2%, down 4 points on first-half 2013 (60.2%).

At €113 million, the **provision for credit losses** came down 26% from first-half 2013 to first-half 2014.

Based on average RWA, €6.9 billion in **capital** was allocated to Wholesale Banking in first-half 2014, down €0.2 billion versus first-half 2013 due to efforts to control risk-weighted assets begun in 2011.

ROE after tax was 10.0% in the first half of 2014, up 1.3 points on first-half 2013. Restated for the above-mentioned exceptional items, ROE after tax for first-half 2014 was 10.7%, up 4 points on first-half 2013 (7.4%).

5.1.4.2 Investment Solutions

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014	H1 2013 pro forma	Change 2014 / 2013	(*)
Net revenues	**1,358**	**1,171**	**15.9%**	**18.5%**
Asset Management	*1,015*	*873*	*16.3%*	*19.8%*
Private Banking	*64*	*57*	*11.0%*	*11.0%*
Private Equity Funds	*14*	*22*	*-34.0%*	*-34.0%*
Insurance	*265*	*220*	*20.7%*	*20.7%*
Expenses	– 968	– 866	11.8%	14.2%
Gross operating income	**390**	**305**	**27.6%**	**30.8%**
Asset Management	*258*	*211*	*22.3%*	*26.7%*
Private Banking	*1*	*– 2*		
Private Equity Funds	*10*	*7*	*40.4%*	*40.4%*
Insurance	*121*	*89*	*36.2%*	*36.2%*
Provision for credit losses	3	– 0		
Pre-tax profit	**390**	**304**	**28.2%**	**31.3%**
Cost/Income ratio	*71.3%*	*73.9%*		
Total capital	*3,469*	*3,475*		
ROE	*14.9%*	*12.1%*		

(*) At constant USD exchange rates

Investment Solutions posted a 15.9% rise in revenues to €1,358 million versus first-half 2013 (+18.5% at constant exchange rates).

Expenses rose by 11.8% (+14.2% at constant exchange rates), due in large part to the increase in Asset Management personnel costs.

Gross operating income climbed 27.6% (+30.8% at constant exchange rates) to €390 million.

The division's ROE came to 14.9%, up 2.8 points on first-half 2013.

A ASSET MANAGEMENT

The following events took place in the course of NGAM's development in first-half 2014:

- NGAM's acquisition of Private Equity companies in Europe (Naxicap, Seventure, Alliance Entreprendre, Euro PE & Dahlia) at March 31, 2014;
- the June 2014 launch of NAM US, a 100%-owned subsidiary of NAM SA, specializing in global tactical allocation.

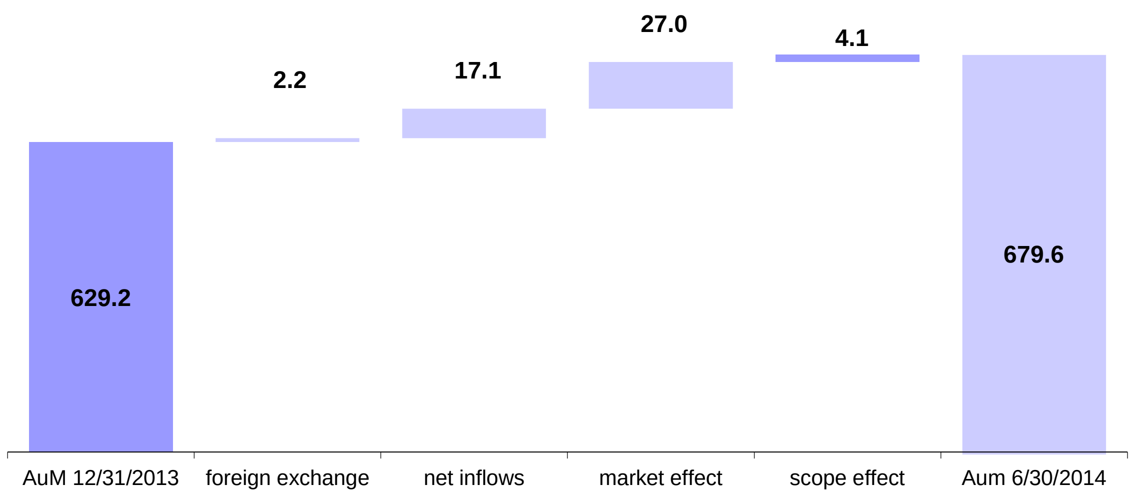
On the Cerulli Associates ranking at December 31, 2013, Natixis Global Asset Management took the No. 16 spot among the world's leading asset management companies.

NGAM won a number of distinctions for its funds, both in Europe and North America, including some twenty different Lipper awards around the world for its 2013 performances:

- NGAM was No. 14 in the Investment & Pensions Europe - Top 400 Asset Managers ranking;
- AEW Europe received two IPD European Property Investment Awards for its PBW II and OPCI Foncière Franklin products;
- Ossiam took 1st place in the Emerging Markets Equity ETF Manager category at the ETF Express Global Awards 2014 in London;
- H_2O Multibonds came in at No. 1 in the Global Fixed Income (Unhedged) category at the Asian Investor's Annual Investment Performance Awards.

Assets under management at end-June 2014 totaled €679.6 billion, up €48.1 billion compared to December 31, 2013 at constant exchange rates, driven by a market effect of €27.0 billion (mainly in the US) and the incorporation of Private Equity entities in this business line (+€4.1 billion).

CHANGE IN ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT OVER SIX MONTHS *(IN BILLIONS OF EUROS)*



The average rate of return on AuM was 27 bp, up 10% relative to first-half 2013 (24 bp).

Bonds and insurance products remained predominant in the product mix at the end of June (28% and 27%, respectively), but the percentage of both types of products was down year-on-year in favor of equity AuM, which rose by 3.5 points to 21.5% of total AuM at June 30, 2014.

At June 30, 2014, net revenues came out at €1,015 million, up 16% year-on-year (i.e. +20% at constant exchange rates), driven largely by fees on assets under management in the US (+US$154 million).

B PRIVATE BANKING

Private Banking recorded **net inflows** of €918 million in first-half 2014, more than doubling the level of first-half 2013 net inflows (+€447 million). Inflows were once again robust with the BPCE networks and with direct wealth management customers in particular.

Assets under management amounted to €24.0 billion in **first-half 2014,** up 12% since January 1, 2014.

Private Banking net revenues increased by 11% on first-half 2013 to €63.6 million.

C INSURANCE

In the first quarter of 2014, the Insurance business line finalized the acquisition of a 60% stake in BPCE Assurance, which provides property and casualty insurance distributed by the Caisses d'Epargne. Pro forma calculations on this acquisition were performed on 2013 management data for comparability purposes.

Life Insurance

Boosted by a promotional campaign targeting the Banque Populaire network, the Horizéo product gained 30,000 new customers and generated inflows of €163 million in the first half of 2014.

Provident and Property & Casualty Insurance

In the interest of supporting the Group's goals in selling Provident, Health and Property & Casualty insurance products, and following a campaign carried out in September 2013, a second radio campaign was launched in June 2014.

Awards

The products offered and initiatives conducted were once again recognized by market observers:

- the bank received Gold Argus and Bronze Top Com Awards for the "Serenity Rest Area" road risk prevention event;
- an Excellence label was awarded by Les Cahiers de l'Epargne to the Solevia Patrimoine and Blueden life insurance products, and to the legal protection, professional multi-risk and AssurBP home insurance policies distributed in the Banque Populaire banks;
- a Positive opinion was awarded by the Cahiers de l'Epargne to the Horizéo product.

Changes in sales activity and net revenues:

Momentum was good in first-half 2014:

- Life insurance gross inflows rose 12% versus first-half 2013 to €2.1 billion. Restated for exceptional items, growth was +2%;
- unit-linked account inflows generated by the Banque Populaire network rose by more than 14% versus first-half 2013. Luxembourg posted substantial inflows in Euro funds, while growth in unit-linked accounts was +8% spanning all life insurance activities;
- life insurance net inflows increased by almost 11% to nearly €540 million;
- Provident insurance and PPI contributions picked up by 19% to €309 million;
- under challenging market conditions, Property & Casualty insurance contributions climbed 10% to €504 million for the CE & BP networks combined, buoyed by 19% growth in Health insurance policies, 13% in Multi-risk home guarantees and 8% in automotive guarantees. Overall, 600,000 new policies were taken out in first-half 2014, up 14% on first-half 2013.

Net revenues from Insurance activities improved by 21% on first-half 2013 to €264.9 million, reflecting:

- the continued normalization of net revenues gained by Life Insurance (+17% to €81 million);
- strong growth in net revenues (+27% to €68 million) generated by Provident insurance and PPI, driven by significant growth in contributions without a major deviation in claims;
- robust growth in Property & Casualty insurance net revenues (+19% to €116 million), boosted by expanded activity with the networks.

5.1.4.3 Specialized Financial Services

(in millions of euros)	**H1 2014**	**H1 2013 pro forma**	**Change**
Net revenues	**632**	**622**	**1.7%**
Specialized Financing	***366***	***356***	***2.8%***
Factoring	*73*	*71*	*2.3%*
Sureties & Financial Guarantees	*68*	*60*	*14.1%*
Leasing	*88*	*94*	*-6.1%*
Consumer Finance	*128*	*122*	*5.0%*
Film Industry Financing	*9*	*10*	*-6.4%*
Financial Services	***266***	***266***	***0.2%***
Employee Savings Schemes	*64*	*62*	*2.4%*
Payments	*150*	*150*	*-0.2%*
Securities	*53*	*53*	*-1.0%*
Expenses	– 415	– 411	1.0%
Gross operating income	**217**	**211**	**3.1%**
Provision for credit losses	– 35	– 38	-7.6%
Pre-tax profit	**182**	**173**	**5.4%**
Specialized Financing	***135***	***129***	***4.6%***
Financial Services	***47***	***44***	***7.6%***
Cost/Income ratio	*65.7%*	*66.1%*	
Total capital	*1,527*	*1,595*	
ROE	*15.3%*	*13.9%*	

Half-year series of revenues for the SFS division are shown pro forma of the restatement of the CACEIS dividend, i.e. a transfer of €16.2 million from the Securities Services/Financial Services business line to the Corporate Center in first-half 2013.

Sales activity in **Specialized Financing** remained highly robust, with significant growth in sales revenues compared to first-half 2013 on the back of business generated both with the BPCE networks and with Natixis' own customer base.

Factoring revenues grew by 9% versus mid-2013, thanks in large part to development in the Caisses d'Epargne networks and with Natixis' corporate customers. Natixis Factor is the No. 4 player on this market in France.

Financial Guarantees and Sureties saw virtually stable written premiums compared to mid-2013 (a high comparison base), with a persistently high volume of loans to individual customers driven by solid momentum in property loans in the networks amid historically low interest rates.

Consumer Finance consolidated its revolving credit activity in the BP and CE networks, gaining 4% in loans outstanding year-on-year to nearly €1.8 billion. Personal loan outstandings totaled €14.4 billion at mid-2014, up 12% year-on-year, drawing on the development of business with the Banque Populaire banks.

New **Leasing** business was stable compared to first-half 2013, with average outstandings virtually stable at €11.5 billion.

Overall, net revenues from Specialized Financing activities were helped by this positive sales momentum, climbing 3% on first-half 2013 to €366 million.

The performance of **Financial Services** was more uneven.

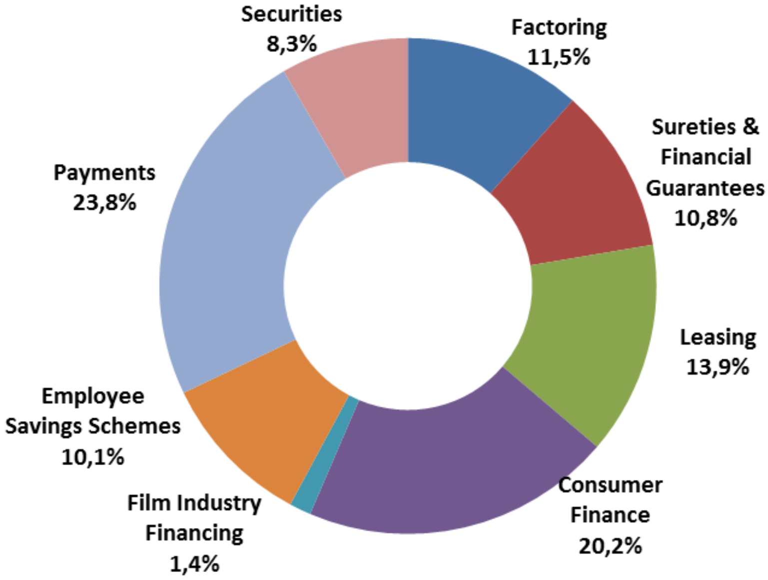
Employee Savings Schemes consolidated its leading position as account-keeper for employee savings plans, thanks mainly to the development of business with the networks. Employee savings scheme assets under management rose 12% and PERCO collective pension plan assets under custody picked up 30% year-on-year. The performance of service vouchers continued to improve, with the market share of Chèque de Table® meal vouchers gaining 1.1 point year-on-year to 15.4% and their exchange value up 9% over the same period.

Securities Services expanded its assistance and Middle Office service offer launched in April 2013 for the BP and CE networks. Conditions were once gain unsupportive for financial savings and the number of transactions consequently dropped 7% relative to mid-2013.

Payments enjoyed robust activity in electronic banking, with a 2% pick-up in netting transactions.

Against this backdrop, net revenues from Financial Services were stable compared to mid-2013 at €266 million.

BREAKDOWN OF H1 2014 SFS NET REVENUES BY BUSINESS



SFS **revenues** rose 2% on first-half 2013 to €632 million. Solid expense management helped improve the **Cost/Income ratio** by 40 bp to 65.7%. **Gross operating income** climbed by 3% on first-half 2013 to €217 million.

5.1.4.4 Financial Investments

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014	H1 2013	Change
Net revenues	**424**	**440**	**-3.7%**
Coface	*348*	*361*	*-3.5%*
Corporate Data Solutions	*42*	*49*	*-14.9%*
NPE	*– 1*	*– 6*	*-77.9%*
Natixis Algérie	*33*	*35*	*-3.2%*
Ho Chi Minh	*1*	*0*	
Expenses	– 344	– 372	-7.5%
Gross operating income	**80**	**68**	**17.2%**
Provision for credit losses	– 5	– 1	
Pre-tax profit	**38**	**72**	**-47.6%**
Cost/Income ratio	*81.2%*	*84.5%*	

A COFACE

Coface's IPO was a rousing success, demonstrating the confidence investors have in a company now refocused on its historic business. Coface is now 41.35%-owned and remains fully consolidated by Natixis.

At €724 million, **revenues** were virtually stable in the first half of 2014 (down 0.3% due to the foreign exchange effect). At constant exchange rates, revenues rose 1.8% on first-half 2013: insurance, which accounts for 95% of revenues, gained 1.7% and factoring 3.4%.

The **claims-to-premiums ratio** net of reinsurance was 50.9% in first-half 2014 versus 56.2% in first-half 2013, representing a 5.3-point rise on the back of improved claims activity.

Net revenues for first-half 2014 reached €348 million, down 3.5% compared to first-half 2013 but up 7.3% at constant exchange rates and scope of consolidation and excluding exceptional items (financial income in first-half 2013 and cost of hybrid debt in first-half 2014).

Gross operating income increased by 40% like-for-like and excluding exceptional items.

B CORPORATE DATA SOLUTIONS

Net revenues for first-half 2014 came out at €42 million, down 14.9% versus first-half 2013. This decline can be attributed to last year's disposals of the Belgian and Portuguese entities and to Ellisphere's contribution of its receivables management activity to the joint venture with Intrum Justicia, "IJCOF Corporate." Restated for these items and for the Q2 2013 impairments on Kompass' non-consolidated entities, this decline was 3.9% at constant foreign exchange rates.

C NATIXIS PRIVATE EQUITY (NPE)

Natixis Private Equity predominantly holds shares of funds and is currently comparable to a fund of funds. Relative to June 30, 2013, **Natixis' share of assets under management** (or cash-at-risk) fell 30% in the first half of 2014 to €251 million and off-balance sheet commitments 54% to €64 million.

First-half 2014 **net revenues** were -€1.2 million versus -€5.6 million in first-half 2013.

Business over the period was impacted by the full disposal of Natixis' financial investments in the Finatem II and III funds, in line with the withdrawal strategy. RWA came down 12% year-on-year to €709 million.

D NATIXIS ALGÉRIE

Natixis Algérie's activity gained from the momentum of business with customers. In local currency, average credit outstandings were up 25%, customer deposits 41% and off-balance sheet outstandings 9% compared to first-half 2013.

Natixis Algérie generated €33 million in net revenues in the first half of 2014. Given the mid-2013 regulatory changes that took place in fees on foreign trade operations, coupled with a negative foreign exchange effect, net revenues fell 3% versus first-half 2013. At constant exchange rates, net revenues were up 1%.

5.1.4.5 GAPC

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014	H1 2013	Change
Net revenues	**6**	**– 8**	
Expenses	– 48	– 47	1.9%
Gross operating income	**– 41**	**– 55**	**-24.0%**
Provision for credit losses	– 2	54	
Pre-tax profit	**– 43**	**– 1**	
RWA at period-end (Basel 3)	*0*	*8,382*	
Total capital	*223*	*881*	

GAPC's pre-tax profit was -€43 million in first-half 2014, after recognition of €1.5 million in income for the BPCE guarantee versus an expense of €11 million in first-half 2013.

In accordance with the target announced on May 6, 2013, the GAPC segment was closed on June 30, 2014.

In June 2014, Natixis and Moelis Asset Management created **Chamonix Partners Capital Management LLC** (Chamonix), a portfolio management joint venture. Chamonix will start by managing Vallee Blanche Fund Alpha, LP, a US$ 1.3 billion fund that bought a portfolio of structured products from GAPC. Excluding the guarantee, these assets represent €2.7 billion in RWA (€0.4 billion with the guarantee).

Residual risk-weighted assets from the workout portfolio were transferred to Wholesale Banking, amounting to €3.1 billion at June 30, 2014 with the guarantee and primarily comprised structured credit products (Europe/US) and interest rate derivatives.

GAPC's expenses totaled €48 million in first-half 2014, mainly including the impacts of closing the segment.

5.1.4.6 Corporate Center

(in millions of euros)	H1 2014	H1 2013 pro forma	Change
Net revenues	**10**	**– 25**	
o/w Issuer spread	*– 37*	*– 37*	*1.1%*
Expenses	– 68	– 79	-14.5%
Gross operating income	**– 58**	**– 104**	**-44.3%**
Provision for credit losses	– 11	0	
Pre-tax profit	**– 81**	**– 96**	**-15.0%**

The Corporate Center's **net revenues** were +€10 million at June 30, 2014 versus - €25 million at June 30, 2013. This figure included dividends paid by financial investments not allocated to the businesses and the capital gain on the June 2014 disposal of the financial investment in Lazard (€99 million).

Corporate Center **expenses** consisted of expenses that were not re-invoiced to the Natixis business lines and accounted for 2.5% of total expenses.

5.1.4.8 Provision for credit losses (excluding GAPC)

The **provision for credit losses** (excluding GAPC) was -€161.5 million at June 30, 2014, of which -€182.2 million in respect of individual risk and +€20.7 million in collective provisions. At June 30, 2013, the provision for credit losses (excluding GAPC) totaled -€192.3 million.

Overall provision for credit losses by business

(in millions of euros)	**06.30.2014**	**06.30.2013**
Wholesale Banking	(113.5)	(154)
Investment Solutions	2.8	(1.8)
Specialized Financial Services	(34.7)	(37.7)
Financial Investments	(4.7)	(0.7)
Others	(11.4)	1.9
OVERALL PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	**(161.5)**	(192.3)

Overall provision for credit losses by geographic area

(in millions of euros)	**06.30.2014**	**06.30.2013**
Africa and the Middle East	(28.6)	(14.5)
Central and Latin America	(3.8)	(28.1)
North America	20.6	44.8
Asia-Pacific	(22.2)	(14.8)
Eastern Europe	(11.5)	4.8
Western Europe	(115.9)	(184.5)
OVERALL PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	**(161.5)**	**(192.3)**

5.1.5 Refinancing

Depending on the country, the first half of 2014 in Europe was marked by sluggish growth, a high unemployment rate and virtually non-existent inflation. Meanwhile, economic growth was stronger in the United States but not enough to bring the unemployment rate back to an acceptable level. In a bid to improve these economic indicators, the central banks maintained accommodative liquidity policies and record-low interest rates. At the same time, 2014 is also noteworthy for being the year the new restrictive liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) takes effect.

Amid such varying conditions, and thanks to a highly diversified refinancing policy, Natixis enjoyed satisfactory short- and long-term resources. Natixis is backed by Groupe BPCE and is a member of the single treasury pool, and as such continues to boast an excellent liquidity position for conducting its financing activities and meeting regulatory constraints.

SHORT-TERM REFINANCING

After months of waiting, the ECB announced a series of unprecedented and wide-ranging measures set to take up the baton for the VLTROs. These include the cutting of key rates and unconventional measures (unlimited liquidity allocation until the end of 2016, end of sterilization, new TLTROs) designed to bring enough surplus liquidity to the market to further improve fluidity in the euro zone. These measures are aimed at encouraging banks to lend to companies, stimulating growth and bringing the inflation rate back within range of the ECB's targets.

AuM in euro zone money market funds stabilized in the first half of 2014. Nevertheless, it has fallen steeply over the past five years, dropping by nearly 33%. The French market was not spared from this trend (-€180 billion since the end of 2009).

Falling returns and renewed risk appetite were naturally the main reasons for the loss of interest in the most liquid investments. The drop in the ECB's rates in June and the introduction of a negative deposit facility rate could very well heighten this flight of capital to more profitable vehicles.

Natixis' short-term refinancing program outstandings were stable compared to end-2013, with persistently solid investor demand for the long end of the curve (6 months-12 months).

The decline in the euro zone's surplus liquidity, caused by repayments on 3-year LTROs to the ECB, gave new momentum to the money market. Average transactions comprising the EONIA climbed by €6 billion in the first half of 2014 relative to the whole of 2013.

The tide turned in the United States in favor of non-resident – and especially European – issuers, which benefited from the easing of the crisis of confidence plaguing euro zone sovereign issues. USD-denominated issuance programs rose by almost €10 billion, while issuing conditions improved significantly compared to last year.

NATIXIS' SHORT-TERM ISSUANCE PROGRAM OUTSTANDINGS

(in millions of euros or euro equivalents)	**Certificates of Deposit**	**Commercial Paper**
Amount of program	45,000*	22,983
Outstandings at 06.30.2014	39,113**	8,142

** French CDN program.*
*** including USCD outstandings*

LONG-TERM REFINANCING

After slowing in the first quarter of 2014, US economic activity picked up again. This trend encouraged the Fed to continue tapering its bond buying program to $35 billion (vs. $85 billion initially). The markets currently expect Quantitative Easing (QE3) to end by next October with the possibility of an interest rate hike depending on the drop in the US unemployment rate.

The end of the surplus liquidity period projected by the Fed in early 2014 generated minor tensions in credit spreads, particularly in light of feared repercussions on emerging country debt. After a slow retightening period, Q2 2014 saw another rise in credit spreads linked to the geopolitical crisis in Ukraine and the potential consequences on European growth. Overall, bank credit spreads were stable compared to end-2013.

In the first half of 2014, banks created a liquidity buffer in relation to the LCR, causing an even steeper decline in government credit spreads. After sliding in January, the 10-year US Treasury stabilized at around 2.60% in the second quarter. Euro zone government 10-years have fallen since the year began. Peripheral debt yields slid further as investors sought gains amid low interest rates. Government spreads between France and Germany also tightened over the period.

In these market conditions, Natixis raised a total of €5.5 billion for its medium- and long-term refinancing program in first half 2014 (vs €14.9 billion for the whole of 2013). As the only long-term issuer in the public issues segment, BPCE provided Natixis with financing for a total euro-equivalent amount of €3.6 billion with more diversified borrowed currencies.

NATIXIS' MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM DEBT ISSUANCE PROGRAM OUTSTANDINGS *(except warrants and deposits, not significant amount)*

(in millions of euros or euro equivalents)	**EMTN**	**BMTN**	**USMTN**	**Bond issues**
Issues at 06.30.2014	1,499	0	60	372
Outstandings at 06.30.2014	8,529	1,150	164	3,560

5.1.8 Related parties

Financial information concerning transactions between related parties is provided in Note 9.3 to the interim consolidated financial statements presented in section 5.2 of the present updated version of the 2013 Registration Document.

5.2 Financial data (interim consolidated financial statements and notes)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

In millions of euros	Notes	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Cash, central banks		41,058	40,891
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	4.1	207,023	218,324
Hedging derivatives		146	1,733
Available-for-sale financial assets	4.2	43,210	40,678
Loans and receivables due from banks	4.5	93,833	77,600
o/w institutional operations:			
Customer loans and receivables	4.5	109,979	87,975
o/w institutional operations:		*654*	*608*
Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk			
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4.6	2,899	3,025
Current tax assets		418	459
Deferred tax assets		3,105	3,139
Accrual accounts and other assets		39,832	30,768
Non-current assets held for sale			180
Deferred profit-sharing			
Investments in associates		659	140
Investment property		1,283	1,273
Property, plant and equipment		615	618
Intangible assets		694	675
Goodwill	4.8	2,659	2,652
TOTAL ASSETS		**547,414**	**510,131**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

In millions of euros	Notes	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Due to central banks		0	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	4.1	168,227	186,049
Hedging derivatives		670	532
Due to banks	4.5	149,938	127,657
o/w institutional operations:		*46*	*46*
Customer deposits	4.5	65,241	60,240
o/w institutional operations:		*776*	*771*
Debt securities	4.9	53,301	38,779
Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		191	163
Current tax liabilities		371	357
Deferred tax liabilities		230	146
Accrual accounts and other liabilities		36,471	28,970
o/w institutional operations:		*3*	5
Liabilities on assets held for sale			27
Insurance companies' technical reserves		48,348	44,743
Provisions	4.10	1,516	1,447
Subordinated debt	4.11	3,843	3,076
Shareholders' equity (group share)		17,837	17,900
- Share capital and reserves		*10,661*	9,334
- Consolidated reserves		*6,634*	7,847
- Gains and losses recognized directly in equity		*(0)*	*(95)*
- Non-recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity		*(100)*	*(70)*
- Net income		*642*	884
Non-controlling interests		1,230	45
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**547,414**	**510,131**

The information taken at December 31, 2013 has not been restated for the effect of the first application of IFRS 10 and 11, which was not material. The impacts of both standards are presented in Note 3.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

In millions of euros	Notes	H1 2014	H1 2013
Interest and similar income	5.1	2,519	2,678
Interest and similar expenses	5.1	(1,368)	(1,597)
Fee and commission income	5.2	2,192	1,918
Fee and commission expenses	5.2	(863)	(811)
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	5.3	941	991
Net gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets	5.4	388	249
Income from other activities	5.5	3,254	2,735
Expenses from other activities	5.5	(3,150)	(2,733)
NET REVENUES		**3,913**	**3,430**
General operating expenses	5.6	(2,589)	(2,433)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(108)	(125)
Gross operating income		**1,216**	**873**
Provision for credit losses	5.7	(163)	(139)
Net operating income		**1,053**	**734**
Share in income of associates		20	10
Gain or loss on other assets		(24)	2
Change in value of goodwill		(39)	0
Pre-tax profit		**1,011**	**746**
Income tax	5.8	(348)	(264)
Income from discontinued activities			
Net income/(loss) for the period		**663**	**482**
o/w: - o/w Attributable to equity holders of the parent		642	487
- o/w Attributable to non-controlling interests		21	(5)
Earnings/(loss) per share in euros			
Consolidated net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders (see Note 9.2.2) – group share – per share, calculated on the basis of the average number of shares over the period, excluding treasury shares		0.20	0.15
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share in euros			
Consolidated net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders (see Note 9.2.2) – group share – per share, calculated on the basis of the average number of shares over the period, excluding treasury shares and including shares that could be issued on the exercise of stock options and bonus shares		0.20	0.15

The information taken at December 31, 2013 has not been restated for the effect of the first application of IFRS 10 and 11, which was not material. The impacts of both standards are presented in Note 3.

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME/(LOSS), GAINS AND LOSSES RECORDED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

In millions of euros	Notes	H1 2014	H1 2013
Revaluation adjustments on defined-benefit plans		(59)	-
Tax		20	-
Items not recyclable to income		**(39)**	**-**
Translation adjustments		55	(2)
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets		264	102
Revaluation of hedging derivatives		(135)	134
Tax		(30)	(59)
Items recyclable to income		**153**	**175**
			0
Share of gains or losses recognized directly in equity on associates		6	(2)
Total gains and losses recorded directly in equity		**120**	**173**
Net income		**663**	**482**
Net income/(loss) and gains and losses recorded directly in equity		**783**	**655**
o/w Group share		707	662
o/w Attributable to non-controlling interests		77	(7)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

In millions of euros	Share capital and reserves		Consolidated reserves				Gains/losses recognized directly in equity							
							recyclable							
	Capital	Reserves (1)	Shareholder advances	Other equity instruments issued (2)	Elimination of treasury shares	Other consolidated reserves	Translation adjustments	Available-for-sale assets	Hedging derivatives	Revaluation adjustments on defined-benefit plan commitments	Net income (group share)	Shareholders' equity (group share)	Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2012 after appropriation of earnings	**4,938**	**5,307**	**0**	**1,261**	**-16**	**9,067**	**88**	**-670**	**-513**	**-114**	**0**	**19,348**	**542**	**19,890**
Capital increase	6	-6										**0**		**0**
Elimination of treasury shares					0	3						**3**		**3**
Shareholders' equity component of														
share-based payment plans						1						**1**		**1**
2013 payout in respect of 2012 income						-308						**-308**	-37	**-345**
Total activity associated with shareholder relations	**6**	**-6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-304**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-304**	**-37**	**-341**
Issues and redemptions of perpetual DSNs and preference shares				**-273**		**0**						**-273**		**-273**
Remuneration of perpetual DSNs and preference shares						-27						**-27**		**-27**
Change in gains and losses recorded directly in equity							-1	102	73			**174**	-1	**173**
Change in actuarial gains and losses IAS19 R												**0**		**0**
Income at June 30, 2013											487	**487**	-5	**482**
Impact of acquisitions and disposals						-2						**-2**	-460	**-462**
Others (3)						-771						**-771**		**-771**
Shareholders' equity at June 30, 2013	**4,944**	**5,301**	**0**	**989**	**-17**	**7,963**	**87**	**-567**	**-440**	**-114**	**487**	**18,633**	**38**	**18,671**
Capital increase	17	7										**24**		**24**
Elimination of treasury shares					-2	2						**0**		**0**
Shareholders' equity component of												**0**		**0**
share-based payment plans						6						**6**		**6**
Exceptional 2013 payout in respect of 2013 income		-934				-1,077						**-2,011**		**-2,011**
Total activity associated with shareholder relations	**17**	**-927**	**0**	**0**	**-2**	**-1,069**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-1,981**	**0**	**-1,981**
Issues and redemptions of perpetual DSNs and preference shares						0						**0**		**0**
Remuneration of perpetual DSNs and preference shares						-22						**-22**		**-22**
Change in gains and losses recorded directly in equity							-304	978	151			**825**	2	**827**
Change in actuarial gains and losses IAS19 R										44		**44**		**44**
Income/(loss) from H2 2013											397	**397**	4	**401**
Impact of acquisitions and disposals						13						**13**	0	**14**
Others						-8						**-8**	0	**-8**
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2013	**4,960**	**4,374**	**0**	**989**	**-19**	**6,877**	**-216**	**411**	**-289**	**-70**	**884**	**17,900**	**45**	**17,947**
Appropriation of FY 2013 earnings		**1,327**				**-443**					**-884**	**0**		
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2013	**4,960**	**5,701**	**0**	**989**	**-19**	**6,434**	**-216**	**411**	**-289**	**-70**	**0**	**17,900**	**45**	**17,947**
Capital increase	10	-10				0						**0**		
Elimination of treasury shares					5	5						**10**		**10**
Shareholders' equity component of														**0**
share-based payment plans						1						**1**		**1**
2014 payout in respect of 2013 income						-496						**-496**	-9	**-505**
Total activity associated with shareholder relations	**10**	**-10**			**5**	**-490**						**-485**	**-9**	**-494**
Issues and redemptions of perpetual DSNs and preference shares														
Remuneration of perpetual DSNs and preference shares						-26						**-26**		**-26**
Change in gains and losses recorded directly in equity							53	204	-131			**126**	6	**132**
Change in actuarial gains and losses IAS19 R										-39		**-39**		**-39**
Income/(loss) at June 30, 2014											642	**642**	21	**663**
Impact of acquisitions and disposals (4)						-254	14	-46		9		**-277**	1,167	**890**
Others						-5						**-5**		**-5**
Shareholders' equity at June 30, 2014	**4,970**	**5,691**		**989**	**-14**	**5,659**	**-149**	**569**	**-420**	**-100**	**642**	**17,837**	**1,230**	**19,068**

1. Issue premiums, legal reserve, contractual reserves, long-term capital gains reserve and other Natixis reserves.
2. Other equity instruments issued: refers to the undated deeply subordinated notes and preference shares that were reclassified as equity instruments.
3. Of which -€675 million concerning the change in capital of the Sociétés Locales d'Epargne and the Sociétés de Caution Mutuelle. Under the proposed sale of the Cooperative Investment Certificates (CCIs) to the Caisses d'Epargne and Banque Populaire banks, the Sociétés Locales d'Epargne and Sociétés de Caution Mutuelle were deconsolidated on January 1, 2013.
4. The acquisition under joint control of BPCE Assurances generated goodwill deducted from shareholders' equity (group share) amounting to €137 million.
5. The dilution - without loss of control - of 58.65% of Coface generated a capital loss of €138 million deducted from shareholders' equity (group share) and the recognition of non-controlling interests in the amount of €1,062 million.

NET CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The balance of cash and cash equivalents consists of the net balances on cash and amounts due from central banks, as well as on demand deposits with and loans from credit institutions.

Changes in cash generated by operating activities consist of cash flows generated by Group activities, with the exception of those relating to held-to-maturity financial assets and investment property.

Changes in cash related to investing operations result from cash flows related to acquisitions and disposals of investments in consolidated and non-consolidated affiliates, tangible and intangible fixed assets, and acquisitions and disposals of investment property, property provided under operating leases and financial assets held to maturity.

In millions of euros	**H1 2014**	**FY 2013**	**H1 2013**
Pre-tax profit	**1,011**	**1,451**	**746**
+/- Net charge to depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	137	313	152
+/- Write-down of goodwill and other non-current assets	41	15	6
+/- Net charge to provisions (including insurance companies' technical reserves)	1,305	2,365	1,291
+/- Share in income of associates	(20)	(21)	(10)
+/- Net loss/(gain) on investing operations	(237)	(524)	(209)
+/- Net loss/(gain) on financing operations	58	133	74
+/- Other activity	1,303	209	824
= Total non-monetary items included in pre-tax profit and other adjustments	***2,588***	***2,490***	***2,128***
+/- Decrease/(increase) in interbank and money market items	2,701	(12,074)	(10,527)
+/- Decrease/(increase) in customer items	(15,689)	16,064	16,250
+/- Decrease/(increase) in financial assets or liabilities	6,359	(8,768)	1,295
+/- Decrease/(increase) in non-financial assets or liabilities	(918)	3,252	4,273
- Income taxes paid	(253)	(632)	(269)
= Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets and liabilities	***(7,800)***	***(2,158)***	***11,021***
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	**(4,201)**	**1,783**	**13,896**
+/- Decrease/(increase) in financial assets and equity interests [1]	194	12,985	378
+/- Decrease/(increase) in investment property	37	(113)	(45)
+/- Decrease/(increase) in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(81)	(51)	(82)
Net cash provided/(used) by investing operations	**151**	**12,821**	**251**
+/- Cash received from/(paid to) shareholders	(504)	(2,337)	(346)
+/- Other cash provided/(used) by financing operations [2]	1,538	(1,587)	(962)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing operations	**1,034**	**(3,924)**	**(1,308)**
Cash flow from assets and liabilities held for sale	**10**	**3**	**3**
Impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**242**	**(1,365)**	**514**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,764)**	**9,318**	**13,353**
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	(4,201)	1,783	13,896
Net cash provided/(used) by investing operations	151	12,821	251
Net cash provided/(used) by financing operations	1,034	(3,924)	(1,308)
Cash flow from assets and liabilities held for sale	10	3	
Impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	242	(1,365)	514
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**39,304**	**29,986**	**29,986**
Cash and balances with central banks	40,891	34,697	34,697
Interbank balances	(1,587)	(4,711)	(4,711)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**36,540**	**39,304**	**43,341**
Cash and balances with central banks	41,058	40,891	55,348
Interbank balances	(4,518)	(1,587)	(12,007)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,764)**	**9,318**	**13,355**

(1) Decrease/(increase) in financial assets and investments in associates, including in particular:
- flows related to assets held to maturity (+€181 million);
- flows related to investments in consolidated affiliates (-€294 million) from the purchase of BPCE Assurance for -€288 million and the exercise of a put on non-controlling interests for -€6 million;
- flows related to non-consolidated affiliates (+€307 million) mainly from the disposal of the stake in Lazard for €258 million.

(2) Flows from financing activities can be broken down as follows:
- partial disposal of Coface - without loss of control (+€957 million);
- issuance of securities and subordinated debt (+€1,380 million);
- redemption of subordinated securities (-€718 million).

NOTE 1 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

1.1 Applicable standards

Natixis' consolidated half-year financial statements at June 30, 2014 include a set of summary financial statements prepared and presented pursuant to the provisions of IAS 34 "Interim financial statements". These summary financial statements must be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2013, published in the 2013 Registration Document filed with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (French Financial Markets Authority) on March 14, 2014. These statements consist of:

- the balance sheet;
- the income statement;
- the statement of net income/(loss), gains and losses recorded directly in equity;
- the statement of changes in shareholders' equity;
- the net cash flow statement;
- and a selection of notes to the financial statements.

They are presented with a comparison to December 31, 2013 and/or June 30, 2013.

The accounting principles and methods used to prepare Natixis' consolidated half-year financial statements at June 30, 2014 are identical to those used to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, established in compliance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union and detailed in Note 1, "Basis of Presentation", to the consolidated financial statements and notes for financial year 2013 (presented in Chapter 5.2 "Financial data – consolidated financial statements and notes" of the 2013 Registration Document), with the exception of the following amendments, applicable as from January 1, 2014:

- the amendment to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". This amendment provides clarifications on the disclosure conditions for offsetting financial instruments in the balance sheet. The application of this amendment led Natixis to amend the offsetting rules applicable to repurchase agreements handled through clearing houses. Under these new rules, Natixis would have offset €12.8 billion instead of €2.1 billion at December 31, 2013 according to the previous rules (see Note 4.3);

- the new standards on consolidation – IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements," IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements," and IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities," published by the IASB on May 12, 2011 and adopted by the European Commission on December 11, 2012.
  IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements," for the section on consolidated financial statements and the SIC 12 interpretation on special purpose entities. It defines a single audit model applicable to all entities, whether or not they are structured entities. The control of an entity will now be analyzed using three cumulative criteria: influence over relevant activities of the entity, exposure to the entity's variable returns and the ability to influence variable returns obtained by the entity. As a result of the application of this new standard, Natixis has consolidated the Versailles and Bleachers multi-seller conduits, as well as five invested funds representing unit-linked insurance policies. The impact on total balance sheet assets at January 1, 2014 was €2.6 billion (see Note 3 - impact of the first application of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11). The impacts on shareholders' equity and the income statement were not material.

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31, "Interests in Joint Ventures," and SIC 13, "Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers". It bases the recording of partnerships on their substance, thereby making it necessary to analyze the rights and obligations of the joint agreement. The application of this standard did not have a material impact on Natixis' consolidation scope. Only EIG, previously consolidated in accordance with the proportional consolidation method, has been consolidated according to the equity method since January 1, 2014.
IFRS 12 combines and improves the information to be disclosed for subsidiaries, partnerships, affiliates and structured entities.
With the application of IFRS 12, the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014 will contain more detailed information on Natixis' interests in non-consolidated structured entities.
As a result of these new standards, the IASB has also published amended versions of IAS 27, "Separate Financial Statements," and IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures," which were adopted by the European Commission on December 11, 2012;

- the amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 published by the IASB on June 28, 2012 and adopted by the European Commission on April 4, 2013. The amendment to IFRS 10 provides clarification on the transitional provisions and eases the requirements concerning comparative disclosures by limiting restatements to the prior period. Also, for disclosures for non-consolidated structured entities, the amendments eliminate the requirement to present comparative information for periods prior to the one in which IFRS 12 is first applied;

- the amendment to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", published by the IASB on May 29, 2013 and adopted by the European Commission on December 19, 2013. This amendment limits the scope of information to be provided on the recoverable value of impaired assets to the recoverable amount of impaired assets where this amount is based on the fair value less selling costs. This amendment had no impact on Natixis' financial statements at June 30, 2014;

- the "Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting" amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", published by the IASB on June 27, 2013 and adopted by the European Commission on December 19, 2013.
  This amendment continues hedge accounting in the event that a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is transferred by novation from a counterparty to a central counterparty due to legislative or regulatory provisions. This amendment had no impact on Natixis' financial statements at June 30, 2014;

- the amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements," IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities," and IAS 27 as amended "Separate Financial Statements" published by the IASB on October 31, 2012 and adopted by the European Commission on November 20, 2013. IFRS 10 was amended to define the business model of investment entities and calls for such entities to recognize their subsidiaries (barring exceptions) at fair value through profit and loss, rather than consolidating them. IFRS 12 was amended to introduce specific disclosure obligations in the Notes regarding subsidiaries of investment entities. Finally, the amendment to IAS 27R removes the option of investment entities to measure investments in certain subsidiaries either at cost or at fair value in their separate financial statements. These amendments had no impact on Natixis' financial statements at June 30, 2014.

Natixis did not early apply IFRIC 21 "Levies" published by the IASB on May 21, 2013 and adopted by the European Commission on June 13, 2014, with mandatory application from January 1, 2015. The aim of this interpretation is to clarify the date used for the accounting recognition of levies in the financial statements of the levied entity in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets."

In addition, in drawing up the consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2014, Natixis also took the following into account:

- with regard to the valuation of financial instruments, the recommendation published on October 15, 2008 by the AMF, the Conseil National de la Comptabilité (CNC – French National Accounting Board), the Commission Bancaire (French Banking Commission) and the Autorité de Contrôle des Assurances et des Mutuelles (ACAM – French insurance regulator), and the guide published by the IASB on October 31, 2008, entitled “Measuring and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments in markets that are no longer active.” These two texts underline the importance of using judgment to determine fair value in illiquid markets. As a result of this recommendation, as at June 30, 2014, Natixis does not systematically apply models using observable data, as with previous reporting periods, in view of the lack of market liquidity affecting some asset classes;
- with regard to financial reporting on risk exposure, the recommendations applicable in France resulting from the Financial Stability Forum (FSF). Details of risk exposure, presented in the format recommended by the Commission Bancaire in its May 29, 2008 statement “Presentation note regarding the French application of the FSF’s recommendations for financial transparency”, have been incorporated in section 4.7 of the “Risk management” chapter of the update to the registration document.
-

1.2 H1 2014 Key Events

BPCE Assurances

In the first quarter of 2014, in line with Groupe BPCE's strategy for developing its bancassurance model, Natixis – via Natixis Assurances – bought BPCE's 60% stake in BPCE Assurances.
As it involves an entity controlled by Natixis and an entity controlled by BPCE, the transaction is deemed to have been carried out under joint control. Under this method, the acquired entity's assets and liabilities were taken at their carrying value and the difference between the price paid and Natixis' share in the carrying values of BPCE Assurances' assets and liabilities was deducted from equity. The use of this method is equivalent to deducting goodwill from consolidated equity.
In light of Natixis Assurances’ ownership interest in BPCE Assurances (60%), Natixis exercises control over Natixis Assurances pursuant to IFRS 10 and has fully consolidated this entity.

Coface

On June 26, 2014, Natixis placed nearly 80 million Coface shares accounting for 51% of its share capital on the market at a price of €10.40 per share.
An over-allocation option was granted at the time on approximately 11.9 million shares, which were fully placed on the market at the same date.

This option was fully exercised on July 2, 2014 by the banks in the placement syndicate, at the bid price, i.e. €10.40 per share. After the over-allocation option was fully exercised, Natixis held 41.35% of COFACE SA's share capital.
At June 30, 2014, in view of the above-mentioned ownership stake resulting from these transactions, combined with Natixis' role in Coface's governance, Natixis had control of and fully consolidated Coface in accordance with IFRS 10.
This transaction generated a capital loss of €138 million, recorded directly in shareholders' equity (group share). In addition, €1,062 million in non-controlling interests were recognized.
It should be noted that this transaction did not have a material impact on Natixis' consolidated income statement.

GAPC

At June 30, 2014, Natixis closed the GAPC ring-fencing vehicle, with the residual positions transferred to Wholesale Banking (see Note 7.7). The income from the GAPC ring-fencing vehicle in H1 2014 before it was closed will be presented within the GAPC sector (see Note 7.9).

1.3 Use of estimates

In preparing its financial statements, Natixis is required to make certain estimates and assumptions based on available information that is likely to require expert judgment. These estimates and assumptions constitute sources of uncertainty which may affect the calculation of income and expenses in the income statement, the value of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and/or certain disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. As a result, future results of certain operations may differ significantly from the estimates used in the financial statements at June 30, 2014.
Accounting estimates which require assumptions to be made are mainly used to measure the items set out below:

- **Financial instruments recorded at fair value**

The fair value of hybrid market instruments not traded on an active market is calculated using valuation techniques. Valuations produced using valuation models are adjusted, depending on the instruments in question and the associated risks, to take account of the bid and ask price for the net position, modeling, counterparty and input risks. The fair values obtained from these methods may differ from the actual prices at which such transactions might be executed in the event of a sale on the market.
The valuation models used to price financial instruments for which liquidity has dried up as a result of the financial crisis are described in Note 1.4.2.4.

- **Impairment of loans and receivables**

At the reporting date, Natixis assesses whether or not there is any objective evidence of impairment for loans and receivables, either on an individual basis or collectively by risk category. To identify evidence of impairment, Natixis analyzes trends in a number of objective criteria, but also relies on the judgment of its own expert teams. Similarly, Natixis may use its expert judgment to establish the likely timing of recoveries (where the aim is to calculate the amount of individual impairment losses), or to adjust the amount of expected losses under the Basel 2 framework, on which the amount of collective provision is based.

- **Valuation of unlisted equity instruments classified as "Available-for-sale financial assets"**

Unlisted equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets primarily consist of investments in non-consolidated companies. The fair value of investments in unlisted non-consolidated companies is obtained principally by using valuation methods based on multiples or DCF (discounted cash flow). Use of these methods requires certain choices and assumptions to be made in advance (in particular, projected expected future cash flows and discount rates).

- **Value of cash-generating units (CGUs)**

All goodwill is assigned to a CGU so that it may be tested for impairment. Permanent impairment tests are performed whenever objective evidence of impairment points to the existence of such a risk, and in any event at least once a year. The tests conducted by Natixis consist in comparing the carrying amount of each CGU (including goodwill) with its recoverable amount. Where the recoverable amount equals the value in use, it is determined by discounting annual free cash flows to infinity (excluding the Private Equity CGU and Coface CGU). Use of the discounted cash flow method involves:

- estimating future cash flows. Natixis has based these estimates on forecasts included in its business units' medium-term plans spanning five years;
- projecting cash flows for the last year of the plan to infinity, at a rate reflecting the expected annual growth rate;
- discounting cash flows at a specific rate for each CGU.

Based on objective evidence of impairment at June 30, 2014 concerning the Corporate Data Solutions CGU illustrated by the level of completion of the business plan, an impairment test was carried out. This test resulted in the recognition of additional goodwill impairment of €38.5 million on this CGU.

- **Fair value of loans and receivables recognized at amortized cost (excluding loans reclassified under the amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7)**

The fair value of loans not quoted on an active market is determined using the discounted cash flow method. The discount rate is based on an assessment of the rates used by the institution during the period for groups of loans with similar risk characteristics. Loans have been classified into groups with similar risk characteristics based on statistical research enabling factors having an impact on credit spreads to be identified. Natixis also relies on expert judgment to refine this segmentation.

- **Employee benefits**

Natixis calls on independent actuaries to calculate its principal employee benefits. These commitments are determined using assumptions such as the salary growth rate, discount rates and rates of return on plan assets. The discount rate and rate of return are based on market rates observed at the reporting date (e.g. AA-rated corporate bond yield curve for the discount rate). When applied to long-term benefit obligations, these rates introduce uncertainty into the valuations.

- **Insurance-related liabilities**

Insurance technical reserves are calculated using assumptions and estimates that may lead to adjustments in amounts reported over the subsequent period:

- for personal protection insurance, claims reserves are calculated by modeling claims experience;
- for life insurance, underwriting reserves are computed based on economic and financial assumptions, mortality and morbidity tables, and behavioral statistics, for example concerning surrenders;
- for credit insurance, claims reserves include an estimate of claims reported but not settled at the reporting date. In addition to the amount of claims payable, a provision is set aside for unknown claims, calculated on a statistical basis by reference to the final amount of claims to be paid following settlement of risks and any debt recovery measures. Provisions for debt recovery procedures, representing estimates of expected recoveries, are calculated by applying a terminal recovery rate to all subscription periods not yet settled.

- **Deferred profit-sharing**

The participation rate used to calculate deferred profit-sharing is determined based on pay-out ratios projected over the term of the Medium-Term Plan and in line with the actual pay-out ratio for the previous fiscal year.

In the event of a deferred profit-sharing asset, a recoverability test is carried out to verify that liquidity requirements arising from an unfavorable economic environment do not force the sale of assets and generate unrealized losses. This recoverability test relies on projected future cash flows based on different economic assumptions about historical redemptions and inflows.

Application of the shadow accounting mechanism led to the recognition of a deferred profit-sharing liability at June 30, 2014; as a result, no recoverability test was performed.

- **Deferred taxes**

Natixis records a net deferred tax asset linked to its ability to generate taxable income over a given period (10 years maximum), while tax loss carry forwards are deductible with no time limitation in France or the United Kingdom or over very long periods (20 years in the United States).
To this end, Natixis prepares tax business plans over rolling periods as from the last tax reporting period, and based on growth assumptions used in the medium-term plans for the business lines.
Adjustments for special tax schemes are also implemented.

- **Other contingency reserves**

Provisions recognized in the consolidated balance sheet, other than those relating to financial instruments, employee benefits and insurance policies, mainly concern provisions for litigation, fines and tax risks, as well as a provision for restructuring recorded at December 31, 2013 in respect of the workforce adaptation plan and the closing of GAPC.
A provision is recorded when it is likely that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event, and when the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. In order to calculate this amount, Management is required to assess the probability of the risk occurring. Future cash flows are discounted where the impact of discounting is material.

1.4 Fair value measurement

1.4.1 General principles

The fair value of an instrument (asset or liability) is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a standard arm's length transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value is therefore based on the exit price.

The fair value of an instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price, i.e. the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability.

In subsequent measurements, the estimated fair value of assets and liabilities must be based primarily on observable market data, while ensuring that all inputs used in the fair value calculation are consistent with the price that market participants would use in a transaction.

In this case, fair value is based on the following:

- if the instrument is quoted on an active market, fair value is its quoted price. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted on an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring transactions on an arm's length basis on the main market or, failing that, the most advantageous market;

- if the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is established using valuation techniques. The techniques used must maximize the use of relevant observable entry data and minimize the use of non-observable entry data. They may refer to observable data from recent transactions, the fair value of similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models, proprietary models in the case of complex products or non-observable data when no pricing or market data are available.

Depending on the instruments in question and the associated risks, valuations thus determined incorporate additional valuation adjustments, including:

Bid/ask adjustment – Liquidity risk:
This adjustment is the difference between the bid price and the ask price corresponding with the selling costs. It reflects the cost requested by a market player in respect of the risk of acquiring a position or of selling at a price proposed by another market player.

Adjustment for model uncertainty:
This adjustment takes into account the imperfections of the valuation techniques used—in particular, the risk factors that are not considered, even when observable market inputs are available. This is the case where risks inherent to various instruments differ from those considered by the observable inputs used to value them.

Adjustment for input uncertainty
Observing certain prices or inputs used in valuation techniques may be difficult or the price or input may be too regularly unavailable to determine the selling price. Under these circumstances, an adjustment may be necessary to reflect the probability that market participants might adopt different values for the same inputs when evaluating the financial instrument's fair value.

Value adjustment for counterparty risk (Credit Valuation Adjustment – CVA)
This adjustment applies to valuations that do not account for the counterparty's credit quality. It corresponds with the expected loss related to a counterparty's default risk and aims to account for the fact that Natixis cannot recover all of the transactions' market value.
The method for determining the CVA is primarily based on the use of market inputs in connection with the practices of market professionals. This method evolved over the period to be applied to all segments of counterparties subject to this calculation. In the absence of liquid market inputs, the method made use of proxies by type of counterparty, rating and geographic area.

Value adjustment for internal credit risk (Debit Valuation Adjustment – DVA):
The DVA is symmetrical to the CVA and represents the expected loss, from the counterparty's perspective, on liability valuations of derivative financial instruments. It reflects the impact of Natixis' credit quality on the valuation of these instruments. The DVA is measured by observing Natixis' credit market inputs.

The expanded use of market inputs described above resulted in a net impact of €27.7 million at June 30, 2014.

The following criteria are used to determine whether or not a market is active:

- the level of activity and trend of the market (including the level of activity on the primary market);
- the length of historical data of prices observed in similar market transactions;
- scarcity of prices recovered by a service provider;
- sharp bid-ask price spread;
- steep price volatility over time or between different market participants.

Control system

The calculation of fair value is subject to control procedures aimed at verifying that fair values are determined or validated by an independent function.
Fair values determined by reference to external quoted prices or market parameters are validated by an independent unit (the market data monitoring department). Second-level controls are carried out by the Risk Department.
On less liquid markets, other market information, primarily observable data, is used to validate the fair value of instruments.

The factors taken into account include the following:

- the origin of the external source (stock market pages, content contribution services, etc.);
- the consistency of the various sources;
- the frequency with which the data are updated;
- the representative nature of inputs based on recent market transactions.

For fair values determined using valuation models, the control system consists of the independent validation of model construction and of the inputs incorporating these models.
This is carried out under the responsibility of the Risk Department.

It involves verifying that the model is consistent with and relevant to its intended function (price setting, valuation, coverage, measurement and control of risk) and the product to which it applies, based on:

- the theoretical approach: the financial and mathematical foundations of the model;
- the application of the model: the pricing models used to generate risk and earnings data;
- the stability of the model under parametric stress;
- an assessment of the stability and consistency of the numerical methods used;
- an audit of the proposed implementation;
- calibration of model parameters;
- incorporation of the model in information systems.

The methods for determining fair value are monitored by a number of bodies including the Observability Committee, the Valuation Committee and the Impairment Committee, which comprise representatives of the Risk Department, the Accounting Department, the market data monitoring department and the model validation committee.

1.4.2 Fair value hierarchy

For financial reporting purposes, IFRS 13 requires fair value measurements applied to financial and non-financial instruments to be allocated to one of three fair value levels:

1.4.2.1 Level 1 – Fair value measurement using prices quoted on liquid markets

Level 1 comprises instruments whose fair value is determined based on directly usable prices quoted on active markets.
This mainly includes securities listed on a stock exchange or traded continuously on other active markets, derivatives traded on organized markets (futures, options, etc.) whose liquidity can be demonstrated, and shares of UCITS whose NAV is determined and reported on a daily basis.

1.4.2.2 Level 2 – Fair value measurement using observable market data

Level 2 fair value comprises instruments other than those mentioned in Level 1 fair value and instruments measured using a valuation technique incorporating parameters that are either directly observable (prices) or indirectly observable (price derivatives) through to maturity. This mainly includes:

Simple instruments:

Most over-the-counter derivatives, swaps, forward rate agreements, caps, floors and plain vanilla options are traded in active markets, i.e. liquid markets in which trades occur regularly.
These instruments are valued using generally accepted models (discounted cash flow method, Black & Scholes model, interpolation techniques), and on the basis of directly observable inputs.
For these instruments, the extent to which models are used and the observability of inputs has been documented.

Instruments measured using level 2 inputs also include:

- securities that are less liquid than those classified as Level 1, whose fair value is determined based on external prices put forward by a reasonable number of active market makers and which are regularly observable without necessarily being directly executable (prices mainly taken from contribution and consensus databases); where these criteria are not met, the securities are classified as Level 3 fair value;
- securities not quoted on an active market whose fair value is determined based on observable market data. Example: use of market data published by listed peer companies or the multiple method from techniques commonly used by market participants.
- shares of UCITS whose NAV is not determined and published on a daily basis, but are subject to regular reporting or offer observable data from recent transactions;
- debt issues measured at fair value through profit and loss. The valuation of the "issuer credit risk" component is based on the discounted cash-flow method, using parameters such as yield curves, revaluation spreads, etc. For each issue, this valuation represents the product of its remaining notional amount and its sensitivity, taking into account the existence of calls, and based on the difference between the revaluation spread (based on BPCE's cash reoffer curve as at June 30, 2014, December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013) and the average issue spread. Changes in the issuer spread are generally not material for issues with an initial maturity of less than one year.

<u>Complex instruments:</u>

Some more complex and/or long-maturity financial instruments are measured using a recognized model on the basis of market inputs derived from observable data such as yield curves, implied volatility layers of options, market consensus data or active over-the-counter markets.

The main models for determining the fair value of these instruments are described below by type of product:

- *Equity Products*: complex products are valued using:
    - market data;
    - the "payoff", i.e. a calculation of positive or negative cash flows attached to the product at maturity;
    - a model of changes in the underlying asset.

The products traded may be mono-underlying, multi-underlying or hybrid (e.g. fixed income/equity) products.

The main models used for equity products are local volatility, Tskew and Pskew models.

The local volatility model treats volatility as a function of time and the price of the underlying. Its main property is that it considers the implied volatility of the option (derived from market data) relative to its exercise price.

The Tskew model is a valuation model for mono and multi-underlying options. Its principle is to calibrate the distribution of underlying asset or assets at maturity to standard option prices.

The Pskew model is similar to the Tskew model. It is used in particular for simple ratchet equity products such as capped or floored ratchet products.

- *Fixed-income products:* equity products generally have specific characteristics which justify the choice of model. The valuation of the payoff will take into account all underlying risk factors.

The main models used to value and manage fixed-income products are Hull & White models (one-factor and two-factor models or one-factor Hull & White stochastic volatility model), the Hunt Kennedy model and the "smiled" BGM model.

The Hull & White models are simple pricing models for plain vanilla fixed-income products and can be calibrated easily. Products valued using these models generally contain a Bermudan-type cancellation option (i.e. one that may be exercised at certain dates set at the beginning of the contract).

SBGM and Hunt Kennedy models are used to value fixed-income products that are sensitive to volatility smiles (i.e. implied change in volatility relative to the exercise price) and to autocorrelation (or correlation between interest rates).

- *Currency products:* Currency products generally have specific characteristics which justify the choice of model.
  The main models used to value and manage currency products are local volatility and stochastic models.

Inputs relating to all such level 2 instruments were demonstrated to be observable and documented. From a methodology perspective, observability is based on four inseparable criteria:

- inputs are derived from external sources (primarily a recognized contributor, for example);
- they are updated periodically;
- they are representative of recent transactions;
- their characteristics are identical to the characteristics of the transaction. If necessary, a proxy may be used, provided that the relevance of such an arrangement is demonstrated and documented.

The fair value of instruments obtained using valuation models is adjusted to take account of liquidity risk (bid-ask), counterparty risk, internal credit risk (measurement of liability derivative positions), modeling risk and input risk.

The margin generated when these instruments begin trading is immediately recognized in income.

1.4.2.3 Level 3 – Fair value measurement using non-observable market data

Level 3 comprises instruments measured using unrecognized models and/or models based on non-observable market data, where they are liable to materially impact the valuation. This mainly includes:

- unlisted shares whose fair value could not be determined using observable inputs;
- private equity securities not listed on an active market, measured at fair value with models commonly used by market participants, in accordance with International Private Equity Valuation (IPEV) standards, but which are sensitive to market fluctuations and whose fair value determination necessarily involves a judgment call. In light of market practices, Natixis reviewed its position concerning the fair value level of securities held by the Private Equity business and reclassified them from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, with an impact of €1.1 billion at December 31, 2013;
- instruments with a deferred day-one margin;
- shares of UCITS for which the fund has not published a recent NAV at the valuation date, or for which there is a lock-up period or any other constraint calling for a significant adjustment to available market prices (NAV, etc.) in respect of the low liquidity observed for such shares;
- instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet and for which data are no longer available due to a freeze in trading in the wake of the financial crisis, which were not reclassified within "Loans and receivables" pursuant to the amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published on October 13, 2008 (see below). When there is a significant drop in trading in a given market, a valuation model is used based on the only available relevant data.

In accordance with the decree of February 20, 2007 on requirements resulting from Pillar 3 of Basel 2, a description of crisis simulations and ex-post controls (validation of the accuracy and consistency of internal models and modeling procedures) is provided for each model used in the "Risk Management" section of the update to the Registration Document.

Under IAS 39, day-one profit should be recognized only if it is generated by a change in the factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, i.e. only if the model and inputs used for the valuation are observable.

If the selected valuation model is not recognized by current market practices, or if one of the inputs significantly affecting the instrument's valuation is not observable, the trading profit on the trade date cannot be recognized immediately in the income statement, but is taken to income on a straight-line basis over the life of the transaction or until the date the inputs become observable. Any losses incurred at the trade date are immediately recognized in income.

As at June 30, 2014, instruments for which the recognition of day-one profit/loss has been deferred included:

- multi-underlying structured equity and index products;
- synthetic financing;
- options on funds (multi-asset and mutual funds);
- structured interest rate products;
- securitization swaps.

For these instruments, the following table provides the main unobservable inputs as well as value ranges.

Instrument class	Main types of products comprising level 3 within the instrument class	Valuation techniques used	Main Unobservable Data	Data ranges unobservable among relevant level 3 products
Credit derivative instruments	CDOs, Index tranche	Technique for estimating defaults given the correlation effect and recovery modeling	Correlation curve specific to the portfolio underlying the CDO	5%-95% (a)
Credit derivative instruments	CDS on Private Finance Initiatives (other than CDS on securitization assets)	Extrapolation from prices based on the recovery assumption	Recovery rate	60%-70%
Interest rate derivative instruments	Securitization swaps	Discounted cash flow expected based on the underlying portfolio's early redemption assumption	Early redemption rate	3%-15%
Interest rate derivative instruments	Sticky CMS/Volatility Bond	Valuation models for interest rate options	Return to average inputs	0% - 5%
Fund-based derivatives	Payoffs as Target Volatility strategy and CPPI on Mutual Funds	The approach used is a hybrid model coupling the local volatility-type multiunderlying equity model with a one-factor Heath-Jarrow-Morton (HJM1F) interest rate model	Fund data	Interest rate - Index correlation: 22% - 35%
Securities portfolios (CDOs, etc.)	ABS CDOs	Combination approach depending on the products, based on expected cash flows and scoring techniques in relation to the NAV of benchmark products	Default and recovery data according to the various asset classes (b)	
Hybrid fixed income/forex derivatives	Long-term PRDC/PRDKO/TARN	Hybrid fixed income/forex options valuation model	Correlation between foreign exchange rates and interest rates as well as long-term volatility levels	AUD/JPY and USD/JPY correlations: 6% - 60% Long-term volatility: 10% - 27%
Equity derivatives	Long-maturity multi-underlying payoffs	Model for valuing volatility options incorporating correlation between assets	Correlation inputs	10% - 96%
Interest rate derivative instruments	Callable Spread Option and Corridor Callable Spread Option	Model representing several interest rate curve factors.	Forward Spread volatility	20% - 40%
Interest rate derivative instruments	Spread Lock Swap and Spread Lock Option	Bi-Lognormal model to understand the time value of Spread-Lock options, and replication for CMS and TEC Forwards	Spread-lock curve and TEC Forward Volatility	Spread Lock: -0.16%/-0.18% Volatility: 45% - 71%

(a) As all transactions including this kind of data are back-to-back derivatives, the correlation input justifying the level-3 classification is fully hedged;
(b) The valuation models of instruments affected by the financial crisis are described in Note 1.4.2.4.

Natixis' policy on transfers between fair value levels

Transfers between fair value levels are reviewed and validated by ad hoc committees of representatives of various functions, particularly Finance, Risk and Business Lines. The committee considers various indicators of market activity and liquidity as described in Note 1.4.1.
A review is undertaken for any instrument that ceases to meet these criteria or once again complies with the criteria. Transfers to and from level 3 are subject to prior validation.

In accordance with this procedure, CMBS and certain CLOs classified in the fair value portfolio were marked-to-market in the first half of 2014 (with no material impact on

Natixis' consolidated financial statements due to the convergence of model and market prices) (see Note 4.4.1.2).

1.4.2.4 Instruments affected by the financial crisis

a) ABS CDOs with subprime exposure

In the absence of observable market data, directly and indirectly held ABS CDO portfolios with subprime exposure are measured using a valuation method based on a discounted cash flow approach using Intex modeling.

Cumulative loss rate (subprime)

	6/30/14	12/31/13	6/30/13
Vintages prior to 2005	9.0%	8.1%	7.9%
2005 vintage	20.3%	20.1%	19.9%
2006 vintage	36.0%	37.8%	38.1%
2007 vintage	67.8%	65.3%	65.6%

The following assumptions applied in previous years remained unchanged:

- the current rating of assets posted as collateral rated CCC+ or below is taken into account by applying a 97% discount to the underlyings. This discount was reduced to 70% for underlying assets initially rated AAA in standard securitization transactions (i.e., excluding Commercial Real Estate CDOs – CRE CDO, ABS CDO, ABS CDO Mezzanine, on which a 97% discount continues to be applied);

- non-subprime underlying assets held are valued using a discount matrix taking into account transaction types, ratings and vintages;

- underlying RMBS are valued by projecting final losses from estimated losses to date, as calculated by the “delinquency pipeline”, the severity of loss given default and the losses already incurred based on assets and pool vintages; these inputs may, where applicable, be stressed according to the inherent characteristics of the assets;

- Underlying CLOs are measured on the basis of detailed knowledge of the features of the transactions and a credit risk evaluation that includes several inputs including:
  - the benchmarked average cumulative default rate, the level of which is determined according to changes in inventory;
  - the collection rate;
  - and the correlation rate.

For structures in which Natixis holds the underlying assets, each underlying tranche is valued transparently, using the corresponding mark-to-model or mark-to-market techniques, as in previous years.

b) CDS contracted with credit enhancers (monoline insurers and CDPCs)

The valuation model used to measure write-downs on CDS contracted with monoline insurers consists in applying a standard rate of recovery of 10% for unrealized capital losses on the underlying assets concerned (rate justified by the low capitalization of monoline insurers given their risk exposures), except for a counterparty whose rate of recovery was deemed nil at June 30, 2014, and a probability of default calibrated to the credit risk associated with the credit enhancer.

The current method for determining provisions for contracts with CDPCs (Credit Derivatives Product Companies) was refined by applying a transparency-based approach to the underlying assets, based on an estimate of exposure at the time of default, with the PD and LGD based on the tranche's maturity. A stress factor of 1.2 was applied to the probabilities of default thus determined for the underlyings, based on a recovery rate of 27%. Counterparties are associated with a probability of default whenever the losses resulting from the calculation exceed the CDPC's net available assets.
In addition to these provisions, a general reserve also takes into account the volatility of the fair value of the contracts.

c) Other instruments not exposed to US housing risk measured by Natixis using a valuation model

The section below describes the underlying principles used to value assets resulting from securitization transactions for which no market prices could be identified and which were therefore measured using valuation models:

CLOs:
A scoring model was used defining the level of risk associated with certain structures based on a series of criteria.

Trust Preferred Securities (Trups) CDOs
The valuation model is based on projected future cash flows and default rates determined according to a statistical approach that deduces the default probability of banks according to their financial ratios. For other sectors, default rates are estimated considering the current ratings of assets.

Private Finance Initiative CDS (PFI CDS):
The valuation model used, for Private Finance Initiative (PFI) CDS, is based on an approach calibrated to the market prices of underlying PFI bonds and the use of a uniform collection rate.

1.4.2.5 Instruments reclassified as "Loans and receivables"

The fair value measurement of instruments reclassified as "Loans and receivables" in accordance with the "Reclassification of financial assets" amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published on October 13, 2008, as referred to in the Notes (see Note 4.7.2), concerns US RMBS and European RMBS and is based on the market price used for identical products classified as "Instruments at fair value through profit and loss" and "Available-for-sale assets".

At June 30, 2014, Natixis no longer held any positions in CMBS (Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities) or CLOs (Collateralized Loan Obligations) reclassified in accordance with this amendment.

1.4.2.6 Loans classified as "Loans and receivables" and amounts payable under finance leases

The majority of Natixis' loans are variable-rate loans, and their fair value is determined on the basis of discounted future cash flows. The discount rate applied for a given loan is the rate at which Natixis would grant a loan with similar characteristics to a similar counterparty at the reporting date. As these are primarily variable-rate loans, the contractual rate is adjusted according to the trend in market lending rates and in counterparty risk.
If there is a quoted price that meets the criteria of IFRS 13, the quoted price is used.

The fair value of loans with an initial term of less than one year is considered to be their carrying amount.

1.5 Guarantee mechanism for former GAPC assets

On November 12, 2009, an arrangement was introduced by BPCE to protect assets of a portion of the former GAPC portfolios with retroactive effect at July 1, 2009. With this guarantee mechanism, Natixis was able to free up a significant portion of its equity allocated to ring-fenced assets and to protect itself against the risk of loss from these portfolios subsequent to June 30, 2009. This protective arrangement is based on two mechanisms:

- a sub-participation with the characteristics of a financial guarantee, covering 85% of the face value of assets recognized in "Loans and receivables" and "Available-for-sale financial assets". Under this guarantee, Natixis is protected from the very first euro in default up to 85% of the default amount;

- two Total Return Swaps (TRS), one in euros and one in US$, transferring to BPCE 85% of unrealized and realized gains and losses on the portfolio of instruments at fair value through profit and loss (cash and derivatives) since July 1, 2009. TRS are derivatives and are therefore carried at fair value on the balance sheet, with a matching entry to income. At the same time, Natixis purchases an option from BPCE which, if exercised, allows it to recover the net gains on this portfolio after a ten-year period in return for the payment of a premium estimated at €367 million. The premium is also recognized at fair value.

The amount of the premium paid by Natixis in return for the financial guarantee amounted to €1,183 million.
Since the unrealized capital losses or write-downs on the assets covered by the guarantee have already been recorded in income, the premium was not immediately taken to income or recognized on a straight-line basis.
Instead, the premium is initially recognized on the accruals line and taken to income over the same period, in the same amount and on the same line as:

- reversals of provisions for impairment (in Provision for credit losses);
- the deferred recognition of the discount (under net revenues) arising on October 1, 2008 on assets reclassified within “Loans and receivables” at that date pursuant to the amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published on October 13, 2008.

NOTE 2 CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

2.1 Key events

Key events are described in Note 1.2.

2.2 Changes in consolidation scope since January 1, 2014

The main changes in scope since January 1, 2014 were as follows:

2.2.1 Wholesale Banking/GAPC

- Newly consolidated entities
  - Consolidation of CONTANGO TRADING SA (commodities brokerage);
  - In accordance with IFRS 10 at January 1, 2014, consolidation of the Versailles and Beachers securitization conduits.

- Deconsolidated entities
  - Liquidation of the following entities:
    - SAHARA FINANCE EUR LTD;
    - NATIXIS FUNDING USA;
    - Natixis Derivatives Inc.

- Restructuring
  - Merger of ICMNA Australia Holding under Natixis Financial Products, with no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.2.2 Investment Solutions

- Newly consolidated entities
  - Under the "New Frontier" plan, Natixis Assurance bought out the 60% stake held by Groupe BPCE in BPCE Assurance and in its 50%-owned service subsidiary: BPCE Assurance Production Services (BPCE APS). Both entities were fully consolidated.
  - Consolidation of the following asset management companies:
    - ALLIANCE ENTREPRENDRE;
    - DAHLIA PARTNERS;
    - SEVENTURE PARTNERS;
    - EURO PRIVATE EQUITY SA.

- Consolidation of the following companies created during the first half:
  - NGAM URUGUAY;
  - NAM US;
  - AEW Value Investors Asia II GP Limited.

- In accordance with IFRS 10 at January 1, 2014, consolidation of five funds predominantly invested by Natixis Assurance representing unit-linked policies:

  - FRUCTIFONDS PROFIL 3;
  - FRUCTIFONDS PROFIL 6;
  - FRUCTIFONDS PROFIL 9;
  - ZELIS ACTIONS MONDE;
  - ODEIS 2006 PR.

- Deconsolidated entities

  - Liquidation of the ODEIS 2006 PR fund in the second quarter of 2014.

2.2.3 Specialized Financial Services

- Newly consolidated entities

  - Creation of the Natixis Loan Funding (NLF) securitization fund. This fund carries out issues backed by loans from Natixis business lines.

2.2.4 Financial Investments

Private Equity

- Deconsolidated entities

  - Deconsolidation at January 1, 2014 of the following entities after they fell below the consolidation threshold:
    - NATIXIS PRIVATE EQUITY INTERNATIONAL SINGAPOUR;
    - NATIXIS VENTURE SELECTION;
    - NEM INVEST SAS.

2.3 Entities held for sale

The assets and liabilities of controlled entities which Natixis intends to sell within a maximum period of 12 months, and for which it is actively seeking a buyer, are identified separately on two specific lines of the consolidated balance sheet as non-current assets and liabilities.

Hansberger, a fully consolidated subsidiary of the Investment Solutions division, was recognized under IFRS 5 as at December 31, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of this standard, Natixis had recorded the entity's assets and liabilities together on two separate lines of the balance sheet: “Non-current assets held for sale” and “Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale”. Based on the final terms of sale of the structure's activity, its recognition under IFRS 5 became non-material in the financial statements at June 30, 2014.

Furthermore, on December 20, 2011, Natixis entered into an agreement to transfer its Natixis HO CHI MINH branch to BPCE. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5, Natixis had maintained the full consolidation of its subsidiary and had combined Natixis HO-CHI MINH's assets and liabilities together on two separate balance sheet lines. As the transfer had not been carried out at June 30, 2014, the recognition of these assets and liabilities on specific lines was abandoned.

NOTE 3 FIRST APPLICATION OF IFRS 10 AND IFRS 11

This note summarizes the main impacts of the first application of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11 on the financial statement for fiscal year 2013.

Assets

(In millions of euros)	12/31/2013 published	Impacts IFRS 10	Impacts IFRS 11	12/31/2013 restated
Cash, central banks	40,891	0	0	40,891
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	218,324	417	0	218,741
Hedging derivatives	1,733	(2)	(2)	1,730
Available-for-sale financial assets	40,678	0	(117)	40,561
Loans and receivables due from banks	77,600	3	(1)	77,602
Customer loans and receivables	87,975	2,223	(434)	89,764
Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	0	0	0	0
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,025	0	0	3,025
Current tax assets	459	0	0	459
Deferred tax assets	3,139	0	0	3,139
Accrual accounts and other assets	30,768	(19)	0	30,749
Non-current assets held for sale	180	0	0	180
Investments in associates	140	0	526	666
Investment property	1,273	0	0	1,273
Property, plant and equipment	618	0	0	618
Intangible assets	675	0	0	675
Goodwill	2,652	0	0	2,652
TOTAL ASSETS	510,131	2,622	-29	512,725

Liabilities

(In millions of euros)	12/31/2013 published	Impacts IFRS 10	Impacts IFRS 11	12/31/2013 restated
Due to central banks	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	186,049	314	0	186,362
Hedging derivatives	532	(0)	(1)	531
Due to banks	127,657	(73)	(27)	127,557
Customer deposits	60,240	447	0	60,687
Debt securities	38,779	1,929	0	40,708
Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	163	0	0	163
Current tax liabilities	357	0	0	357
Deferred tax liabilities	146	0	(0)	146
Accrual accounts and other liabilities	28,970	1	(1)	28,970
Liabilities on assets held for sale	27	0	0	27
Insurance companies' technical reserves	44,743	0	0	44,743
Provisions	1,447	0	0	1,447
Subordinated debt	3,076	3	0	3,079
Shareholders' equity (group share)	17,900	(0)	0	17,900
Share capital and reserves	9,334	0	0	9,334
Consolidated reserves	7,847	0	0	7,847
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity	(95)	(0)	0	(95)
Non-recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	(70)	(0)	0	(70)
Net income/(loss) for the period	884	0	0	884
Non-controlling interests	45	1	(0)	46
TOTAL LIABILITIES	510,131	2,622	(29)	512,725

Income statement

(In millions of euros)	12/31/2013 published	Impacts IFRS 10	Impacts IFRS 11	12/31/2013 restated
Net revenues	6,848	0	(16)	6,832
General operating expenses	(4,985)	0	0	(4,985)
Net charge to depreciation, amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(250)	0	0	(250)
Gross operating income	1,614	0	(16)	1,597
Provision for credit losses	(328)	0	0	(328)
Operating income	1,285	0	(16)	1,269
Share in income of associates	21	0	13	34
Gain or loss on other assets	160	0	0	160
Change in value of goodwill	(14)	0	0	(14)
Pre-tax profit	1,451	0	(3)	1,448
Income tax	(568)	0	3	(565)
Net income/(loss)	883	0	0	883
Non-controlling interests	1	0	0	1
Net income (group share)	884	0	0	884

NOTE 4 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

4.1 Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss

These assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the reporting date, with changes in value, including interest, recognized in income under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss".

4.1.1 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss

The table below shows the breakdown of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss by instrument type.

In millions of euros	*Notes*	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Securities held for trading		**57,848**	**60,903**
Fixed-income securities		30,685	36,026
Variable-income securities (1)		27,163	24,877
Loans and receivables held for trading		**2,277**	**2,129**
Banks		1,983	1,920
Customers		294	209
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting		**68,133**	**63,720**
Securities at fair value through profit and loss	*4.1.3.1*	**74,792**	**87,293**
Securities		12,550	12,060
Fixed-income		*3,713*	*3,482*
Variable-income (1)		*8,836*	*8,578*
Reverse repos		62,242	75,233
Loans and receivables at fair value through profit and loss	*4.1.3.1*	**3,974**	**4,279**
Banks		665	488
Customers		3,309	3,791
Total		**207,023**	**218,324**

(1) Including shares in mutual funds.

4.1.2 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss primarily comprise derivatives not used as hedging instruments.
Securities classified as instruments held for trading essentially comprise short sales of financial assets.

In millions of euros	Notes	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Instruments held for trading		**98,701**	**105,698**
Securities		31,450	41,294
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting		66,207	63,337
Other liabilities		1,044	1,067
Instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss	*4.1.3.2*	**69,526**	**80,351**
Securities		12,092	11,364
Repurchased securities		56,412	68,527
Other liabilities		1,022	460
Total		**168,227**	**186,049**

4.1.3 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Conditions for classification of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets and liabilities are designated at fair value through profit and loss when this choice provides more pertinent information or when the instruments carry one or more significant and separable embedded derivatives.
The use of the fair value option is assumed to provide more pertinent information in two situations:

- where there is an accounting mismatch between economically linked assets and liabilities. This is particularly the case between an asset or liability and a hedging derivative when hedge accounting conditions are not met: in such cases, changes in the fair value of the hedged item automatically offset changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative;
- where a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities is managed and recognized at fair value as part of a documented policy of asset and liability management.

4.1.3.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (other than trading)

In millions of euros	6/30/2014				12/31/2013			
	Carrying amount	Accounting mismatch	Managed on a fair value basis	Embedded derivatives	Carrying amount	Accounting mismatch	Managed on a fair value basis	Embedded derivatives
Loans and receivables due from banks	**665**	665			**488**	488		
Loans and receivables due from customers	**3,309**	198	211	2,900	**3,791**	103	499	3,190
Fixed-income securities	**3,713**	1,740	420	1,553	**3,482**	1,572	934	976
Variable-income securities	**8,836**	6,737	2,099		**8,578**	6,896	1,682	
Reverse repurchased securities	**62,242**		62,242		**75,233**		75,233	
Total	**78,765**	**9,340**	**64,972**	**4,453**	**91,572**	**9,059**	**78,348**	**4,165**

4.1.3.2 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss

In millions of euros	6/30/2014				12/31/2013			
	Carrying amount	Accounting mismatch	Managed on a fair value basis	Embedded derivatives	Carrying amount	Accounting mismatch	Managed on a fair value basis	Embedded derivatives
Due to banks	**90**	90			**140**	140		
Customer deposits	**486**	363		123	**106**	106		
Debt securities	**12,004**	11,065		940	**11,274**	10,314	15	946
Subordinated debt	**88**			88	**90**			90
Repurchased securities	**56,412**		56,412		**68,741**		68,741	
Other liabilities (1)	**446**		446					
Total	**69,526**	**11,518**	**56,858**	**1,151**	**80,351**	**10,560**	**68,756**	**1,036**

Some liabilities issued and recognized at fair value through profit and loss are covered by a guarantee. The effect of this guarantee is incorporated into the fair value of the liabilities.
(1) Other liabilities include the share held by third parties in consolidated mutual funds.

4.2 Available-for-sale financial assets

The table below shows available-for-sale financial assets by type of instrument. It discloses the gross value before impairment, the amount of impairment and the carrying amount net of impairment.
Available-for-sale financial assets are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period (i.e. every quarter). When there is objective evidence of impairment and a reduction in fair value has previously been recognized in equity, the aggregate impairment loss is removed from equity and taken to income.

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Loans outstanding	**39**	**39**
- Loans and receivables	38	38
- Accrued interest	1	1
Securities	**44,004**	**41,576**
- Fixed-income	35,750	33,757
- Variable-income (1) (2)	7,700	7,305
- Accrued interest	554	514
Total available-for-sale financial assets before impairment	**44,043**	**41,615**
Impairment of available-for-sale assets	**(833)**	**(937)**
- Loans and receivables	(17)	(11)
- Fixed-income securities	(36)	(48)
- Variable-income securities	(781)	(878)
Total	**43,210**	**40,678**

(1) Including shares in UCITS;
(2) Permanent impairment of variable-income securities amounted to €25 million in H1 2014 versus €53 million in H1 2013. This expense related to insurance portfolios for €6 million (€37 million at June 30, 2013), the impact of which was neutralized given the profit-sharing mechanism.
The H1 2014 expense is divided between additional impairment on previously impaired securities for €8 million, including €6 million on the insurance portfolios (€31 million at June 30, 2013, including €23 million on insurance portfolios), provisions on newly impaired securities linked to the application of automatic criteria as defined in accounting principles and methods for €13 million, entirely related to insurance portfolios (€13 million at June 30, 2013 exclusively on insurance portfolios) and provisions on newly impaired securities linked to the application of analysis criteria for €4 million, exclusively on insurance portfolios (€9 million at June 30, 2013, including €0.3 million on insurance portfolios).

4.3 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The table below presents the amounts offset on the Natixis balance sheet meeting the criteria set out in IAS 32 as amended, as well as the impacts linked to the existence of an enforceable right of set-off under a master netting arrangement or similar agreements that do not meet the criteria set out in IAS 32 dealing with offsetting.
The gross offset amounts reflect derivatives and repurchase agreements with clearing houses for which the criteria set out in IAS 32 are met:

- for derivatives, the information is presented in consideration of the effects of the currency offset between asset valuations and liability valuations of the derivatives handled through the “LCH Clearnet Ltd” clearing house via the “Swapclear” clearing system;
- as regards repurchase agreements, the information presented includes repurchase agreements handled through clearing houses LCH Clearnet Ltd (Repoclear), LCH Clearnet S.A., Eurex AG and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC).

Natixis records on its balance sheet the net value of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that:

- ✓ are entered into with the same clearing house,
- ✓ have the same maturity date,
- ✓ involve the same custodian;
- ✓ are denominated in the same currency.

The impacts linked to the existence of an enforceable right of set-off under master netting arrangements or similar agreements correspond to derivative amounts or outstanding repos covered by master arrangements under which the net settlement criterion or the simultaneous settlement of assets and liabilities cannot be demonstrated or for which the right to set-off cannot be exercised except in the event of the default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one or more counterparties. These amounts are not offset on the balance sheet.

Guarantees received and given in the form of the securities shown in the “Financial instruments” column are recognized at fair value.

As stated in Note 1.1, Natixis amended the offsetting rules for repurchase agreements handled with clearing houses LCH Clearnet Ltd, LCH Clearnet SA and Eurex AG and no longer takes the ISIN code into account. This change, applied at December 31, 2013, would have led Natixis to offset €12.8 billion.

4.3.1 Financial assets

In millions of euros	6/30/2014			12/31/2013		
	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet (1)	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet (1)	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	**128,863**	**32,322**	**96,540**	**131,455**	**28,707**	**102,748**
Derivatives	81,358	26,084	55,274	75,631	28,288	47,343
Repurchase transactions	47,505	6,239	41,266	55,824	419	55,405
Other financial instruments	0	0	0			
Hedging derivatives	**7**	**0**	**7**	**1,334**	**1,330**	**4**
Loans and receivables due from banks	**5,301**	**0**	**5,301**	**5,091**		**5,091**
Repurchase transactions	5,301	0	5,301	5,091		5,091
Other financial instruments	0	0	0			
Customer loans and receivables	**37,096**	**1,911**	**35,184**	**16,031**	**1,666**	**14,365**
Repurchase transactions	37,096	1,911	35,184	16,031	1,666	14,365
Other financial instruments						
TOTAL	**171,266**	**34,233**	**137,032**	**153,911**	**31,703**	**122,208**

(1) Gross amount of financial assets offset or covered by a master netting or similar arrangement.

In millions of euros	6/30/2014				12/31/2013			
		Amounts not offset related to (a) (d)				Amounts not offset related to (a) (d)		
	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet (c)	Financial instruments (1)	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure (e) = (c) - (d)	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet (c)	Financial instruments (1)	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure (e) = (c) - (d)
Derivatives	55,281	39,352	12,120	3,809	47,347	36,029	5,962	5,356
Repurchase transactions	81,751	81,361	17	373	74,861	73,836	148	877
Other financial instruments								
TOTAL	**137,032**	**120,714**	**12,137**	**4,182**	**122,208**	**109,865**	**6,110**	**6,233**

(1) Including collateral received in the form of securities.

4.3.2 Financial liabilities

In millions of euros	6/30/2014			12/31/2013		
	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet (1) (a)	Gross amount of offset financial assets (b)	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet (c) = (a) - (b)	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet (1) (a)	Gross amount of offset financial assets (b)	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet (c) = (a) - (b)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	**117,797**	**32,298**	**85,500**	**126,815**	**30,031**	**96,784**
Derivatives	80,017	26,059	53,958	79,880	29,612	50,268
Repurchase transactions	37,780	6,239	31,541	46,935	419	46,516
Other financial instruments						
Hedging derivatives	**168**	**24**	**143**	**209**	**6**	**203**
Due to banks	**17,356**	**0**	**17,356**	**16,656**	**-**	**16,656**
Repurchase transactions	17,356	0	17,356	16,656	-	16,656
Other financial instruments						
Customer payables	**22,858**	**1,911**	**20,946**	**9,510**	**1,666**	**7,844**
Repurchase transactions	22,858	1,911	20,946	9,510	1,666	7,844
Other financial instruments						
TOTAL	**158,179**	**34,233**	**123,945**	**153,190**	**31,703**	**121,487**

(1) Gross amount of financial liabilities offset or covered by a master netting or similar arrangement.

In millions of euros	6/30/2014				12/31/2013			
		Amounts not offset related to (a) (d)				Amounts not offset related to (a) (d)		
	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet (c)	Financial instruments (1)	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure (e) = (c) - (d)	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet (c)	Financial instruments (1)	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure (e) = (c) - (d)
Derivatives	54,102	39,273	10,956	3,872	50,471	36,631	7,971	5,869
Repurchase transactions	69,844	67,746	1	2,098	71,016	69,202	12	1,802
Other financial instruments								
TOTAL	**123,945**	**107,019**	**10,957**	**5,970**	**121,487**	**105,832**	**7,983**	**7,671**

(1) Including collateral received in the form of securities.

4.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value in the balance sheet

The table below presents the fair value of all financial liabilities recognized at fair value in the balance sheet.
The fair value of financial assets carried at fair value in the balance sheet is broken down according to the hierarchy of inputs used to value the assets, as described in Note 1.4.1.

4.4.1 Fair value of financial assets carried at fair value in the balance sheet

Assets In millions of euros	At June 30, 2014				At December 31, 2013			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*
Financial assets held for trading	**128,258**	**51,121**	**75,204**	**1,932**	**126,752**	**55,748**	**67,738**	**3,266**
Securities held for trading	**57,848**	**50,351**	**7,263**	**234**	**60,903**	**53,568**	**6,406**	**928**
o/w fixed-income securities	30,685	24,358	6,092	234	*36,026*	*30,356*	*4,742*	*928*
o/w variable-income securities	27,163	25,992	1,171		*24,877*	*23,212*	*1,665*	
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)	**68,133**	**770**	**65,664**	**1,698**	**63,720**	**2,180**	**59,202**	**2,338**
o/w interest rate derivatives	50,800	2	50,282	516	*43,564*	*2*	*42,748*	*814*
o/w currency derivatives	10,798		10,785	13	*12,649*	*21*	*12,613*	*16*
o/w credit derivatives	2,726		2,408	318	*2,765*		*2,417*	*348*
o/w equity derivatives	2,745	503	1,971	271	*3,364*	*1,948*	*814*	*602*
Other	1,064	266	218	580	*1,378*	*210*	*610*	*558*
Other financial assets held for trading	**2,277**		**2,277**		**2,129**		**2,129**	
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**78,765**	**7,664**	**68,019**	**3,083**	**91,572**	**8,810**	**80,293**	**2,469**
Securities at fair value through profit and loss	**12,549**	**7,664**	**2,276**	**2,610**	**12,060**	**8,810**	**1,278**	**1,972**
o/w fixed-income securities	3,713	788	1,749	1,176	3,482	2,103	863	516
o/w variable-income securities	8,836	6,875	527	1,434	8,578	6,708	415	1,456
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**66,216**		**65,743**	**473**	**79,512**		**79,015**	**497**
Hedging derivatives (assets)	**146**		**146**		**1,733**		**1,733**	
o/w interest rate derivatives	146		146		1,732		1,732	
o/w currency derivatives					2		2	
Available-for-sale financial assets	**43,210**	**32,312**	**8,286**	**2,613**	**40,678**	**31,897**	**7,619**	**1,163**
Available-for-sale securities – Equity investments	**1,149**	**3**	**0**	**1,146**	**1,341**	**237**	**7**	**1,098**
Other available-for-sale securities	**42,039**	**32,308**	**8,276**	**1,445**	**39,309**	**31,660**	**7,585**	**65**
o/w fixed-income securities	36,264	27,432	7,507	1,326	34,217	27,264	6,953	1
o/w variable-income securities	5,774	4,876	779	119	5,092	4,396	632	64
Other available-for-sale financial assets	**22**			**22**	**28**		**28**	
Total	**250,379**	**91,096**	**151,655**	**7,627**	**260,736**	**96,455**	**157,383**	**6,897**

(*) Amount adjusted relative to the financial statements at December 31, 2013, mainly arising from the reclassification of Private Equity securities from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for €1,121 million (see Note 1.4.2.3).

4.4.1.1 Financial assets at fair value measured using level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

	Level 3 closing balance 12/31/2013*	Gains and losses recognized in the period			Transactions carried out during the period		Reclassifications for the period			Change in consolidation scope	Translation adjustments	Level 3 closing balance 6/30/2014
		Income statement (1)		Gains and losses recognized directly in equity								
In millions of euros		On outstanding transactions at the reporting date	On transactions expired or redeemed at the reporting date		Purchases/ Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	From Level 3	To Level 3	Other reclassifications			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss - Trading	**3,266**	**(269)**	**10**		**5**	**(765)**	**(142)**	**77**	**(260)**		**8**	**1,932**
Fixed-income securities held for trading	**928**	**(20)**	**38**		**5**	**(660)**	**(139)**	**77**	**3**		**1**	**234**
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)	**2,338**	**(249)**	**(28)**			**(105)**	**(3)**		**(263)**		**7**	**1,698**
o/w interest rate derivatives	814	(198)	(1)			(97)	(3)					516
o/w currency derivatives	16	(6)				2			1			13
o/w credit derivatives	348	(6)	(27)			2						318
o/w equity derivatives	602	(62)				(12)			(264)		7	271
Other	558	22										580
Other financial assets held for trading												
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**2,469**	**58**	**24**		**228**	**(612)**		**642**	**270**		**4**	**3,083**
Fixed-income securities at fair value through profit and loss	516	17	4		21	(41)		642	16			1,175
Variable-income securities at fair value through profit and loss	1,455	37	(7)		38	(95)			4		1	1,434
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	497	3	28		169	(477)			251		3	474
Hedging derivatives												
Available-for-sale financial assets	**1,163**	**(28)**	**2**	**71**	**910**	**(628)**		**1,124**	**15**	**(17)**	**1**	**2,612**
Available-for-sale securities – Equity investments	**1,098**	**5**	**2**	**70**	**24**	**(46)**			**9**	**(17)**	**1**	**1,146**
Other available-for-sale securities	**65**	**(27)**		**1**	**886**	**(582)**		**1,096**	**6**			**1,445**
o/w fixed-income securities	1	(27)			884	(581)		1,047	1			1,326
o/w variable-income securities	64			1	2	(1)		49	5			119
Other available-for-sale financial assets		(6)						28				**22**
Total financial assets recorded at fair value	**6,897**	**(239)**	**37**	**71**	**1,143**	**(2,005)**	**(142)**	**1,843**	**26**	**(17)**	**13**	**7,627**

The main impacts recognized in the income statement are mentioned in Note 5.3.
(*) Amount adjusted relative to the financial statements at December 31, 2013, mainly arising from the reclassification of Private Equity securities from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for €1,121 million (see Note 1.4.2.3).

4.4.1.2 Financial assets at fair value: transfer between fair value levels

In millions of euros		At June 30, 2014			
	From	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3
	To	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 2
Financial assets held for trading		**587**	**618**	**77**	**-142**
Securities held for trading		587	618	77	-139
o/w fixed-income securities		587	32	77	-139
o/w variable-income securities			585		
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)					-3
o/w interest rate derivatives					-3
o/w currency derivatives					
o/w credit derivatives					
o/w equity derivatives					
Other					
Other financial assets held for trading					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		**1,591**		**642**	
Securities at fair value through profit and loss		1,217		642	
o/w fixed-income securities		1,217		642	
o/w variable-income securities		374			
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss					
Hedging derivatives (assets)					
Available-for-sale financial assets		**1,432**	**339**	**1,124**	
Available-for-sale securities – Equity investments					
Other available-for-sale securities		1,432	339	1,096	
o/w fixed-income securities		1,270	322	1,047	
o/w variable-income securities		162	17	49	
Other available-for-sale financial assets				28	

The transfer amounts are as determined in the last valuation prior to the change in level of the fair value hierarchy.

Sensitivity analysis of the fair value of financial instruments measured according to level 3 – Assets and Liabilities

Sensitivity of the fair value of financial instruments measured using unobservable inputs was estimated at June 30, 2014. With the aid of probable assumptions, this sensitivity was used to estimate the impacts of market fluctuations in uncertain economic environments. This estimate was performed using:

- a "standardized [(1)]" variation in unobservable inputs related to assumptions of additional valuation adjustments for fixed income, currency and equity instruments. The resulting sensitivity was -€11.7 million.
- a flat-rate variation of +/-10% in the default probabilities of bank and insurance TruPS CDOs.

i.e. a sensitivity impact representing a valuation increase of €30.4 million (reflecting an improvement in the above-mentioned inputs) or a valuation decrease of €26.4 million (reflecting a deterioration in said inputs) [(2)].

(1) i.e. the standard deviation of consensus prices used to measure the inputs (TOTEM, etc.).
(2) Impact determined before taking the BPCE guarantee into account.

4.4.2 Fair value of financial liabilities carried at fair value in the balance sheet

Liabilities In millions of euros	At June 30, 2014				At December 31, 2013			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*
Financial liabilities held for trading	**98,701**	**30,568**	**66,906**	**1,227**	**105,698**	**42,742**	**61,307**	**1,650**
Securities issued for trading purposes	**31,450**	**29,850**	**1,600**		**41,294**	**40,615**	**679**	
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)	**66,207**	**718**	**64,262**	**1,227**	**63,337**	**2,127**	**59,561**	**1,650**
o/w interest rate derivatives	49,722	26	48,926	770	44,165	15	43,029	1,120
o/w currency derivatives	10,696		10,672	24	12,401		12,350	51
o/w credit derivatives	2,782		2,411	372	2,682		2,241	441
o/w equity derivatives	2,581	381	2,140	60	3,074	1,885	1,150	38
Other	426	312	114		1,016	226	789	
Other financial liabilities held for trading	**1,044**		**1,044**		**1,067**		**1,067**	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	**69,526**		**69,526**		**80,351**		**80,351**	
Securities at fair value through profit and loss	12,092		12,092		11,364		11,364	
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	57,434		57,434		68,987		68,987	
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)	**670**		**670**		**532**		**532**	
o/w interest rate derivatives	670		670		528		528	
o/w currency derivatives					3		3	
o/w credit derivatives	0		0		1		1	
Total	**168,897**	**30,568**	**137,102**	**1,227**	**186,580**	**42,742**	**142,189**	**1,650**

(*) Amount adjusted relative to the financial statements at December 31, 2013.

4.4.2.1 Financial liabilities at fair value measured using level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

		Gains and losses recognized in the period			Transactions carried out during the period		Reclassifications for the period					
		Income statement										
In millions of euros	Level 3 closing balance 12/31/2013*	On outstanding transactions at the reporting date	On transactions expired or redeemed at the reporting date	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity	Purchases/ Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	From Level 3	To Level 3	Other reclassifications	Change in consolidation scope	Translation adjustments	Level 3 closing balance 6/30/2014
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss - Trading	**1,650**	**(119)**	**(26)**			**(204)**	**(90)**		**16**			**1,227**
Securities issued for trading purposes												
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)	**1,650**	**(119)**	**(26)**			**(204)**	**(90)**		**16**			**1,227**
o/w interest rate derivatives	1,120	(203)	(2)			(159)	2		14			771
o/w currency derivatives	51	2	(21)			(6)			(2)			24
o/w credit derivatives	441	30	(3)			(39)	(58)					372
o/w equity derivatives	38	53				(1)	(34)		4			60
Other financial liabilities held for trading												
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss												
Securities at fair value through profit and loss												
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss												
Hedging derivatives												
Total financial liabilities recognized at fair value	**1,650**	**(119)**	**(26)**			**(204)**	**(90)**		**16**			**1,227**

(*) Amount adjusted relative to the financial statements at December 31, 2013.

4.4.2.2 Financial liabilities at fair value: transfer between fair value levels

		At June 30, 2014		
In millions of euros	**From**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	To	**Level 2**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**
Financial liabilities held for trading		**14**	**2**	**-90**
Securities issued for trading purposes		14	2	
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)				-90
o/w interest rate derivatives				2
o/w currency derivatives				
o/w credit derivatives				-58
o/w equity derivatives				-34
Other				
Other financial liabilities held for trading				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Securities at fair value through profit and loss				
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)				

The transfer amounts are as determined in the last valuation prior to the change in level of the fair value hierarchy.

4.5 Loans and receivables due from banks and customers and Due to banks and customer deposits

4.5.1 Loans and receivables due from banks

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Outstanding	**94,002**	**77,785**
Performing loans	93,792	77,510
Non-performing loans	210	275
Provisions	**(168)**	**(185)**
Total	**93,833**	**77,600**

The fair value of loans and receivables due from banks totaled €94,248 million at June 30, 2014, compared with €77,785 million at December 31, 2013.

4.5.2 Customer loans and receivables

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Outstanding	**112,467**	**90,578**
Performing loans	107,213	84,871
Non-performing loans	5,255	5,707
Provisions	**(2,489)**	**(2,603)**
Total	**109,979**	**87,975**

The fair value of loans and receivables due from customers totaled €110,558 million at June 30, 2014, compared with €89,515 million at December 31, 2013.

4.5.3 Due to banks

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Current accounts and accrued interest	5,466	3,618
Accounts and deposits	125,598	106,185
Repurchased securities	18,588	17,511
Other liabilities	22	20
Accrued interest	263	322
Total	**149,938**	**127,657**

The fair value of amounts due to banks totaled €150,509 million at June 30, 2014, compared with €127,959 million at December 31, 2013.

4.5.4 Customer payables

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Current accounts	18,851	17,355
Accounts and deposits	21,598	29,576
Repurchased securities	22,471	10,395
Special savings accounts	271	239
Factoring accounts	1,100	1,482
Accrued interest	24	31
Others	926	1,162
Total	**65,241**	**60,240**

The fair value of customer payables amounted to €65,246 million at June 30, 2014, compared with €60,390 million at December 31, 2013.

4.6 Held-to-maturity financial assets

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Government securities		
Gross value	1,256	1,240
Provisions		
Net government securities	**1,256**	**1,240**
Bonds		
Gross value	1,646	1,789
Provisions	(3)	(4)
Net bonds	**1,643**	**1,785**
Total	**2,899**	**3,025**

The fair value of held-to-maturity financial assets totaled €3,458 million at June 30, 2014, compared with €3,480 million at December 31, 2013.

4.7 Reclassification of financial assets pursuant to the amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published on October 13, 2008

4.7.1 Reclassifications over the period

No financial assets were reclassified in H1 2014 by Natixis pursuant to the IASB's "Reclassification of financial assets" amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published on October 13, 2008.

4.7.2 Information on instruments reclassified at October 1, 2008

Pursuant to the options provided for by the IASB's amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published on October 13, 2008, Natixis reclassified the following items within "Loans and receivables" as at October 1, 2008:

- €8.8 billion relating to the fair value of assets previously classified as "Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss – Trading";
- €2.8 billion relating to the fair value of assets previously classified as "Available-for-sale financial assets".

At June 30, 2014, the carrying amount of assets reclassified as "Loans and receivables" stood at €57 million compared to €174 million at December 31, 2013. The fair value of these assets, whose valuation principles are described in Note 1.4.2.5, was €53 million at June 30, 2014.

4.8 Goodwill

In millions of euros	12/31/2013	6/30/2014					
	Opening balance	Acquisitions during the period	Disposals	Impairments	Translation adjustments	Reclassification and other activity	Closing balance
Investment Solutions	**2,141**	**13**			**8**	**24**	**2,185**
Natixis Asset Management	1,962	13			8	24	2,007
Natixis Assurance	93						93
Private Banking	72						72
Private Equity for Third Party Clients	13						13
Specialized Financial Services	**59**						**59**
Natixis Interépargne	31						31
Guarantees and Sureties	12						12
Natixis Consumer Finance	10						10
Natixis Intertitres	6						6
Financial investments	**355**						**355**
Coface	355						355
Other activities	**98**			**(38)**			**60**
Total	**2,652**	**13**		**(38)**	**8**	**24**	**2,659**

4.9 Debt securities

Debt securities (interest-bearing notes, interbank market securities, etc.) are broken down by type of security, excluding subordinated securities which are included within "Subordinated debt".
These debts are initially recorded at their fair value and then valued at amortized cost.

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Money market instruments	**49,438**	**34,910**
BMTN	18,928	17,217
CDN	30,510	17,693
Bonds	**1,779**	**1,647**
Other debt securities	**2,032**	**2,190**
Accrued interest	**51**	**32**
Total	**53,301**	**38,779**

The fair value of debt securities amounted to €53,315 million at June 30, 2014, compared with €38,768 million at December 31, 2013.

4.10 Provisions and impairment

4.10.1 Summary of provisions

In millions of euros	12/31/2013	Increase	Reversal (surplus provisions)	Reversal (utilized provisions)	Translation adjustments	Changes in scope	Others	6/30/2014
Provisions for impairment deducted from assets	**4,102**	**399**	**(356)**	**(333)**	**12**	**16**	**12**	**3,851**
Provisions for loans and receivables	2,783	310	(201)	(275)	10		13	2,640
Impairment losses taken on available-for-sale financial assets	937	31	(119)	(13)	1		(3)	834
Other impairment	382	58	(36)	(45)	1	16	2	377
Provisions recognized in liabilities	**1,637**	**178**	**(38)**	**(95)**	**5**	**3**	**63**	**1,753**
Contingency reserves	1,447	129	(36)	(93)	5	3	62	1,516
Provisions for counterparty risks	606	31	(25)	(0)	4		(1)	615
Provisions for impairment risks	29	20	(2)	(1)	(1)		4	50
Provisions for employee benefits	538	43	(4)	(61)	1	3	58	578
Provisions for operational risks	273	35	(5)	(30)	1		1	274
Provisions for current tax	191	50	(2)	(2)				237
Total	**5,739**	**577**	**(394)**	**(428)**	**17**	**19**	**75**	**5,604**

The amounts shown in the above table include write-downs of assets held by the life insurance companies. They are shown without the impact of changes in insurance company technical reserves.

4.10.2 Contingency reserves

In millions of euros	12/31/2013	Increase	Reversal (surplus provisions)	Reversal (utilized provisions)	Translation adjustments	Changes in scope	Others	6/30/2014
Counterparty risks	**606**	**31**	**(25)**	**(0)**	**4**		**(1)**	**615**
Commitments	63	6	(4)		0		(1)	64
Customer disputes (1)	536	16	(19)		4		(1)	535
Other provisions	8	9	(2)	(0)			0	15
Impairment risks	**29**	**20**	**(2)**	**(1)**	**(1)**		**4**	**50**
Long-term investments	18	18	(2)	(1)	(1)		5	38
Real estate developments								
Other provisions	11	2	0				(1)	12
Employee benefit obligations	**538**	**43**	**(4)**	**(61)**	**1**	**3**	**58**	**578**
Operational risks (2)	**273**	**35**	**(5)**	**(30)**	**1**		**1**	**274**
Total	**1,447**	**129**	**(36)**	**(93)**	**5**	**3**	**62**	**1,516**

(1) Of which €354 million in provisions at June 30, 2014 in respect of Madoff net outstandings, compared with €351 million at December 31, 2013.

(2) of which €87.3 million at June 30, 2014 in respect of the workforce adjustment plan versus €90.6 million at December 31, 2013.

4.11 Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt differs from advances and bonds issued in that it is repaid after all senior and unsecured creditors, but before the repayment of participating loans and securities and deeply subordinated securities. Subordinated debt is valued at amortized cost.

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Dated subordinated debt (1)	3,735	3,011
Undated subordinated debt	50	10
Accrued interest	58	55
Total	**3,843**	**3,076**

(1) Subordinated debt issue agreements do not incorporate a clause providing for early redemption in the event that the covenants are not observed.

Changes in subordinated debt over the period

In millions of euros	12/31/2013	Issues (1)	Redemptions (2)	Translation adjustments	Changes in scope (3)	Others (4)	6/30/2014
Other dated subordinated debt	**3,011**	**1,380**	**(717)**		**3**	**58**	**3,735**
Subordinated notes	1,893		(717)		3	63	1,242
Subordinated loans	1,118	1,380				(5)	2,493
Other undated subordinated debt	**10**				**40**		**50**
Deeply subordinated notes							
Subordinated notes	10						10
Subordinated loans					40		40
Total	**3,021**	**1,380**	**(717)**		**43**	**58**	**3,785**

This table does not include:
- preference shares,
- accrued interest.

(1) The following issues were carried out in H1 2014:
- The March 2014 issue of +€380 million in dated subordinated notes with a maturity of 10 years (March 2024 maturity) by Coface;
- The June 2014 set-up of two subordinated loans, fully subscribed for by BPCE, for respective amounts of €900 million (June 2026 maturity) and €100 million (June 2024 maturity);

(2) Loan repayments and securities redemptions comprised:
- The early redemption of a dated subordinated note with a nominal amount of $300 million, issued in December 2006 and having an initial maturity of January 2019,
- The redemption of a dated subordinated note with a nominal of €500 million and having an initial maturity of May 2019;

(3) Changes in scope concerning the consolidation of BPCE Assurances and the Versailles conduit, with respective impacts of +€40 million and +€3 million;

(4) Other changes mainly pertained to the revaluation of debts subject to hedging and variations in intra-group securities held by Natixis Funding for the purposes of market making with respect to Natixis' debt on the secondary market. This involved the line of participating loans from November 1985 and the DSN issues from July 2003, December 2006, and May 2007.

NOTE 5 NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

5.1 Interest margin

"Interest and similar income" and "Interest and similar expenses" comprise interest on fixed-income securities recognized as available-for-sale financial assets, and interest on loans and receivables to and from banks and customers.
These line items also include interest on held-to-maturity financial assets.
Financial assets and liabilities valued at amortized cost give rise to the recognition of interest calculated using the effective interest rate method.

In millions of euros	H1 2014			H1 2013		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Central banks	74		74	37	0	37
Securities	564	(166)	398	564	(378)	187
Loans and receivables	1,696	(831)	865	1,853	(776)	1,077
Banks	*447*	*(602)*	*(155)*	*414*	*(523)*	***(109)***
Customers	*1,058*	*(212)*	*846*	*1,213*	*(244)*	***969***
Finance leases	*191*	*(17)*	*174*	*226*	*(9)*	***218***
Subordinated debt		(58)	(58)		(74)	(74)
Others				1	0	1
Hedging instruments	176	(313)	(137)	216	(370)	(154)
Interest accrued or due on derivatives	*176*	*(313)*	*(137)*	*216*	*(370)*	***(154)***
Interest accrued on impaired loans and receivables (including restructured items)	9		9	6	0	6
Total	2,519	(1,368)	1,151	2,678	(1,597)	1,080

Note 9 of the update to the 2012 Registration Document contained a pro forma calculation of income at June 30, 2013, leading to the identification of the impact of reinvesting net liquidity, resulting from the unwinding at January 1, 2012 of the sale of CCIs and the associated transactions carried out in August 2013. The method for determining this pro forma calculation are described in Note 9 of the update to the 2012 Registration Document and in Note 9 of the 2013 Registration Document. In respect of the pro forma calculation at June 30, 2013, interest income and expenses were restated for respective amounts of -€77 million and +€223 million (net impact of +€146 million on the interest margin). As the transaction was finalized in August 2013, income at June 30, 2014 was not impacted by these effects.

5.2 Net fee and commission income

The method for recognizing fees and commissions received in respect of services or financial instruments depends on the ultimate purpose of the services rendered and the method for recognizing the financial instruments to which the service relates. Fees and commissions for one-off services, such as business provider commissions, are recognized in income as soon as the service is provided. Fees and commissions for ongoing services such as guarantee commissions or management fees are recognized over the service period.
Fiduciary or similar fees and commissions are those that result in assets being held or invested on behalf of individual customers, pension schemes or other institutions. In particular, trust transactions cover Asset Management and custody activities performed on behalf of third parties.

Fees and commissions that form an integral part of the effective yield on an instrument, such as fees on financing commitments given or loan set-up fees, are recognized and amortized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate over the estimated term of the applicable loan. These fees and commissions are recognized as interest income rather than fee and commission income.

In millions of euros	H1 2014			H1 2013		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Interbank transactions	1	(13)	**(12)**	6	(14)	**(8)**
Customer transactions	291	(11)	**280**	210	(13)	**197**
Securities transactions	73	(64)	**9**	64	(55)	**9**
Payment services	181	(28)	**152**	180	(31)	**149**
Financial services	181	(291)	**(110)**	162	(264)	**(101)**
Fiduciary transactions	1,158		**1,158**	1,007		**1,007**
Financing, guarantee, securities and derivative commitments	115	(69)	**46**	98	(132)	**(34)**
Others	192	(386)	**(195)**	190	(303)	**(112)**
Total	**2,192**	**(863)**	**1,329**	**1,918**	**(811)**	**1,107**

The premium paid to BPCE in respect of the guarantee given against former GAPC assets classified as "Loans and receivables" and "Available-for-sale financial assets" is recognized in expenses pro rata to the write-back of the provisions and the discounts recognized in respect of reclassifications during the period.

At June 30, 2014, the expense in respect of the premium as recognized under guarantee commissions was -€21 million versus -€84 million at June 30, 2013.

5.3 Gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

This item includes gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, whether held for trading or designated at fair value through profit and loss, including interest. It also records the impact of the implementation of IFRS 13 (see Note 1.4.1).
Hedging derivatives and revaluation of hedged items include changes in the fair value of derivatives classified as fair value hedges, including interest, plus the symmetrical revaluation of the items hedged. They also include the "ineffective" portion of cash flow hedges.

In millions of euros	H1 2014	H1 2013
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities excluding hedging derivatives	**923**	**968**
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading (1)	1,212	1,012
Net gains/(losses) on other financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (2)	(30)	290
Others	(259)	(334)
Hedging instruments and revaluation of hedged items	**18**	**23**
Ineffective portion of cash flow hedges (CFH)	20	26
Ineffective portion of fair value hedges (FVH)	(2)	(3)
Changes in fair value of fair value hedges	*52*	*(8)*
Changes in fair value of hedged items	*(54)*	*5*
Total	**941**	**991**

(1) Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading include:

- The valuation of unhedged ABS CDOs with subprime exposure (see Note 1.4.2.4), resulting in the recognition of a non-material impact in H1 2014 (excluding the impact of the BPCE guarantee) versus income of €2 million at June 30, 2013, related to a net exposure of €15 million at June 30, 2014 versus €114 million at June 30, 2013. It should be noted that, in relation to the closing of GAPC, two ABS CDOs with a subprime component were sold in H1 2014, without a material impact on the income statement (see Note 4.7 in the Risk Management chapter);

- Impairments taken against the fair value of CDS entered into with monoline insurers (see Note 1.4.2.4) decreased over the period, i.e. income of €98.9 million at June 30, 2014 (excluding the impact of exchange rate fluctuations and the guarantee) versus income of €92.8 million at June 30, 2013. At the same time, value adjustments recognized on the balance sheet fell by €96 million from €197 million at December 31, 2013 to €101 million at June 30, 2014;

- As regards CDPCs (Credit Derivatives Product Companies), the portfolio-based provision was reversed for €1 million (€0.8 million at June 30, 2013), bringing total outstanding exposure to CDPCs at June 30, 2014 to €20.9 million versus exposure of €41.3 million at December 31, 2013;
  It should be noted that impairments of credit derivatives entered into with CDPCs (see Note 1.4.2.4) were fully reversed at December 31, 2013.

- At June 30, 2014, the discount against fund units recognized in 2009 based on the selling prices observed on the secondary market totaled €14 million versus €19.6 million at June 30, 2013, i.e. a positive change of €5 million in H1 2014 versus income of €1 million in H1 2013;

- At June 30, 2014, recognized own credit risk adjustments to derivatives (DVA) stood at +€2.2 million versus +€116 million at June 30, 2013. Furthermore, recognized counterparty risk adjustments to financial assets came to -€58.3 million at June 30, 2014 versus -€22.5 million at June 30, 2013.

(2) Net gains and losses include the valuation of the issuer spread on issues carried out by Natixis and designated at fair value through profit and loss with a negative impact on H1 2014 income of €36.6 million at June 30, 2014 versus an expense of €37.1 million at June 30, 2013.

5.4 Net gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets

Net gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets principally comprise gains or losses on sales of securities, and permanent losses in value on variable-income securities.
Variable-income securities classified as available-for-sale are tested for impairment whenever their carrying value exceeds their recoverable value.
Impairment of fixed-income securities is charged to the “Provision for credit losses”.
Loans outstanding with a theoretical syndication date expired as at June 30, 2014 were analyzed on a case-by-case basis in order to take into account any market discounts observed at the end of the reporting period.
This line item also includes dividends payable on variable-income securities.

In millions of euros	**H1 2014**	**H1 2013**
Dividends	110	121
Gains or losses on disposals (1)	300	175
Impairment of variable-income securities	(25)	(53)
Discounts on syndicated loans	3	5
Total	**388**	**249**

(1) In June, Natixis sold its entire stake in Lazard (5.4% in Lazard's total share capital), with payment made on July 1, 2014. As a result, a capital gain of €99.3 million was recorded in the income statement at June 30, 2014.

5.5 Other income and expenses

Income and expenses from other operations mainly comprise income and expenses relating to finance leases and investment property.
This item also includes income and expenses relating to insurance activities, in particular life insurance premium income, paid benefits and claims, and changes in insurance liabilities.

In millions of euros	H1 2014			H1 2013		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Finance leases	72	(59)	**14**	53	(73)	**(20)**
Investment property	50	(18)	**32**	56	(11)	**45**
Sub-total Real Estate activities	**122**	**(76)**	**46**	**109**	**(84)**	**25**
Insurance income and expenses	**2,812**	**(2,847)**	**(35)**	**2,295**	**(2,468)**	**(173)**
Simple leases	39	(30)	**9**	45	(34)	**11**
Other related income and expenses	281	(198)	**83**	286	(147)	**139**
Total	**3,254**	**(3,150)**	**104**	**2,735**	**(2,733)**	**2**

5.6 Operating expenses

Operating expenses mainly comprise payroll costs, including wages and salaries net of rebilled expenses, social security expenses and employee benefits such as pensions (defined benefit plans), and expenses relating to share-based payment recognized in accordance with IFRS 2 (see Note 9).
This item also includes all administrative expenses and external services.

In millions of euros		H1 2014	H1 2013
Payroll costs	Wages and salaries	(1,116)	(1,017)
	o/w share-based payments (1)	*(26)*	*(24)*
	Pensions and other long-term employee benefits	(108)	(105)
	Social security expenses	(281)	(251)
	Incentive and profit-sharing plans	(80)	(68)
	Payroll-based taxes	(74)	(72)
	Others	16	(5)
Total payroll costs		**(1,643)**	**(1,519)**
Other operating expenses	Taxes other than on income	(83)	(86)
	External services	(817)	(778)
	Others	(45)	(49)
Total other operating expenses		**(946)**	**(914)**
Total		**(2,589)**	**(2,433)**

(1) The amount recognized in H1 2014 in respect of the retention and performance plans described in Note 9.1.1, includes an expense of €25.7 million for the portion of compensation paid in cash and indexed to the Natixis share price and an additional expense of €0.7 million for the portion of compensation settled in Natixis shares.

5.7 Provision for credit losses

This line item mainly reflects net risk recorded on lending transactions: net charges to specific and collective provisions, loans and receivables written off during the period and recoveries on bad debts written off.
It also includes any impairments recorded in respect of proven default risks associated with counterparties of OTC instruments.
"Impairment of individual loans" includes impairment recognized against securities classified as "Loans and receivables" (including items reclassified following the October 13, 2008 amendment) and fixed-income securities classified within available-for-sale financial assets.

In millions of euros	H1 2014					H1 2013				
	Charges	Net reversals	Write-offs not covered by provisions	Recoveries of bad debts written off	Net	Charges	Net reversals	Write-offs not covered by provisions	Recoveries of bad debts written off	Net
Contingency reserves	**(31)**	**25**			**(6)**	**(30)**	**35**			**5**
Financing commitments	(6)	4			**(2)**	(5)	9			
Others	(25)	21			**(4)**	(25)	27			
Provisions on financial assets	**(320)**	**180**	**(41)**	**24**	**(157)**	**(379)**	**244**	**(31)**	**22**	**(144)**
Provision for credit losses	**(351)**	**205**	**(41)**	**24**	**(163)**	**(409)**	**279**	**(31)**	**22**	**(139)**
o/w Reversals of surplus impairment provisions		*205*					*279*			
Reversals of utilized impairment provisions		*330*					*155*			
Sub-total Reversals		***535***					***434***			
Write-offs covered by provisions		*(330)*					*(155)*			
Total net reversals		***205***					***279***			

5.8 Reconciliation of the tax expense in the financial statements and the theoretical tax expense

In millions of euros	**H1 2014**	**H1 2013**
+ Net income (group share)	642	487
+ Net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	21	(5)
+ Income tax charge	348	264
+ Impairment of goodwill	39	0
- Share in income of associates	(20)	(10)
= Consolidated net income/(loss) before tax, goodwill, amortization and share in income of associates	**1,030**	**736**
+/- Permanent differences	(81)	(92)
= Consolidated taxable income/(loss)	**949**	**644**
x Theoretical tax rate	33.33%	33.33%
= Theoretical tax charge	**(316)**	**(215)**
+ Contributions and minimum annual tax charges	(13)	(9)
+ Income taxed at reduced rates	(1)	0
+ Losses for the period not recognized for deferred tax purposes	(6)	(61)
+ Impact of tax consolidation	11	22
+ Differences in foreign subsidiary tax rates	24	1
+ Tax credits	17	19
+ Prior year tax (2)	(44)	(69)
+ Other items (3) (4)	(20)	48
= Tax charge for the period	**(348)**	**(264)**
o/w: current tax	(246)	(165)
deferred tax	(102)	(99)

(1) The main permanent differences consist of capital gains taxed under the long-term scheme, tax-exempt earnings of foreign subsidiaries in Luxembourg, Belgium and the United States and the capital cost allowance for goodwill in the United States.
(2) o/w: €50 million in write-downs on the past deficit on the tax consolidated group in France (-€110 million at June 30, 2013).
(3) o/w: an €8 million dividend tax.
(4) o/w: tax savings of €68 million resulting from the offset of previously unrecognized tax losses against 2014 profits (€80 million at June 30, 2013).

NOTE 6 STATEMENT OF NET INCOME/(LOSS), GAINS AND LOSSES RECORDED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

6.1 Change in gains and losses recorded directly in equity

In millions of euros	H1 2014	H1 2013
Revaluation adjustments on defined-benefit plans	**(59)**	
Other activity	*(59)*	
Items not recyclable to income	**(59)**	-
Translation adjustments	**55**	**(2)**
Reclassification to income	*0*	*0*
Other activity	*54*	*(2)*
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	***264***	***102***
Reclassification to income	*(96)*	*8*
Other activity	*359*	*94*
	-	-
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	***(135)***	***134***
Reclassification to income	*67*	*90*
Other activity	*(202)*	*44*
Items recyclable to income	**183**	**234**
Shares in unrealized or deferred gains/(losses) of associates, net of tax	***6***	**(2)**
Reclassification to income	*-*	*(0)*
Other activity	*6*	*(2)*
Tax	**(10)**	**(59)**
TOTAL	**120**	**173**

NOTE 7 SEGMENT REPORTING

In 2012, in light of regulatory constraints and the persistently uncertain economic environment, Natixis forged ahead with its transformation policy. In particular, in terms of Corporate and Investment Banking, its organization was adapted to place customer relations at the core of development and, as a result, the division was renamed Wholesale Banking.

The entity is organized around three core business lines:

- **Wholesale Banking,** which advises businesses, institutional investors, insurance companies, banks and public sector entities and offers them a diversified line of financing solutions as well as access to the capital markets. Its duties are threefold: to strengthen the bank's customer orientation, to serve as a meeting place between issuers and investors and to roll out the "Originate to Distribute" model to optimize the rotation of the bank's balance sheet via active management of the credit portfolio;
- **Investment Solutions,** which includes Asset Management, life insurance, Private Banking and the third-party investment capital business line that resulted from the spin-off of Natixis Private Equity in 2010;
- **Specialized Financial Services,** which includes Factoring, Lease Financing, Consumer Credit, Guarantees, Film Industry Finance, Employee Benefits Planning, and Payment and Securities Services. These services are the key growth drivers for the retail banking business of Groupe BPCE.

This organization was confirmed as part of Natixis' 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, "**New Frontier**".

The Coface, Corporate Data Solutions and Private Equity businesses (proprietary funds and share of sponsored funds), Natixis Algérie and the Ho Chi Minh branch are managed as financial holdings due to their lower synergies with Natixis' other businesses.

In 2011, Coface refocused on its core business lines (credit insurance and factoring in Germany and Poland), grouped under **Coface**.
Non-strategic activities (primarily service activities) stemming from Coface have been grouped under **Corporate Data Solutions** and are now managed directly by Natixis' Finance Department.

Based on this new organization, Management monitors divisional performance, draws up business plans and manages the business from an operational perspective. In accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", this is the segmentation used by Natixis to define its operating segments.

7.1 Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking advises businesses, institutional investors, insurance companies, banks and public sector entities and offers them a diversified line of customized financing solutions as well as access to the capital markets.

Building on the technical expertise of its teams, combined with its widely recognized, award-winning research capabilities, Natixis designs tailored solutions for its customers incorporating the most recent market developments.

It is structured into two sub-divisions with complementary objectives:

- **Coverage and Advisory,** whose role is to develop customer relationships and contribute to strengthening synergies between Natixis business lines. It includes M&A Advisory Services, Primary Equity, Vanilla Finance and Coverage. Coverage, in partnership with all of Natixis' business lines, designs innovative, tailored solutions designed to meet the specific requirements of each of its customers - from vanilla finance to the most sophisticated arrangements;

- **The Financing & Global Markets Department**, which combines:

  - Global Markets, which includes the Equity, Credit Rate, Currency, Commodities and Global Structured Credit and Solutions business lines;
  - Structured Financing, which originates and develops financing for aircraft, exports and infrastructure, energy and commodities, Strategic and Acquisition Finance, Real Estate Finance and Equity Linked Finance;
  - Global Transaction Banking is tasked with developing the available flow and Trade Finance;
  - Portfolio Management is tasked with optimizing the financing portfolio. This department is an essential part of the Originate to Distribute model;
  - Oversight of international platforms, in line with the bank's overall objectives: North and South America, Asia-Pacific and EMEA (Europe (except France), Middle East and Africa).

7.2 Specialized Financial Services

This business line combines a number of service-oriented businesses primarily serving the Caisse d'Epargne and Banque Populaire networks, as well as Natixis customers:

- **Factoring:** provides companies with credit management solutions such as financing, insurance, and collection. Natixis Factor uses the Banque Populaire and Caisse d'Epargne networks, which account for a significant portion of its business;

- **Sureties & Financial Guarantees:** this business line is operated by Compagnie Européenne de Garanties et Cautions (CEGC). It notably includes: guarantees for mortgage loans granted to retail and business customers by the Caisse d'Epargne, and more recently the Banque Populaire networks, along with legal guarantees and bail bonds;

- **Consumer Finance:** this Natixis business line includes a broad range of activities throughout the value chain for revolving loans (marketing, origination, administrative management, out-of-court collection) and administrative management services for personal loans. These activities are operated by Natixis Financement, which manages revolving loans granted by the Groupe BPCE networks, and manages personal loans granted by the Caisse d'Epargne and more recently by the Banque Populaire banks;

- **Leasing:** this business line provides financing solutions for real estate and non-real estate assets under finance leases or other long-term leasing arrangements;

- **Employee Savings Schemes**: this business line offers a comprehensive range of B2B employee benefits planning products based on employee savings (administration of employee accounts, fund administration and accounting) and securities services;

- **Securities Services**: this business line offers back and middle office services for retail securities custody (account administration, back office outsourcing, office services, depositary control) for the BPCE networks and external clients;

- **Payments**: this business line provides payments tools, infrastructure and services, including electronic banking, issuance and collection of high-volume electronic transfers and check processing;

- **Film Industry Financing**: this business line is operated via Coficiné, a subsidiary specializing in structured loans for film and audiovisual activities in France and Europe.

7.3 Investment Solutions

- **Asset Management** activities are combined within Natixis Global Asset Management. They cover all asset categories and are carried out mainly in the US and France. These activities are performed by autonomous entities (specialized management companies and specialized distribution units) coordinated by a holding company that ensures the organization's consistency by overseeing its strategic direction. These companies are thus able to focus on their core business and on achieving robust performance, while retaining the option of developing their own institutional clientele and drawing on the business line's other support functions, based on appropriate economic models. A number of them have forged a strong reputation, such as Loomis Sayles, Harris Associates, AEW and Natixis Asset Management.
  Together, these specialized asset management companies enable the Group to provide a full range of expertise meeting demand from all customer segments. Coverage of the various customer segments is optimized by the organization of distribution around the NGAM Distribution platform and the business franchises developed over the long term by the Asset Management companies, mainly with various client groups. The management companies continue to handle distribution via the shareholder retail banking networks in France;

- **Insurance:** Natixis Assurances is a holding company for various operating insurance subsidiaries. In March 2014, in accordance with the plan to develop the bancassurance model, Natixis Assurance acquired PPI and casualty insurance subsidiary BPCE Assurances. It offers a comprehensive range of individual and collective life insurance, personal protection insurance and property and casualty insurance solutions. These diversified, customized solutions are designed for retail and small business customers, farmers, companies and associations;

- **Private Banking:** this business line encompasses wealth management activities in France and Luxembourg, financial planning solutions, and services for independent wealth management advisors (IWMAs). Banque Privée 1818, created from the merger between Banque Privée Saint Dominique (BPSD) and La Compagnie 1818, has taken its place as a major player on the French market. The bank mainly develops its customer base from the clientele of the Caisse d'Epargne and Banque Populaire banks, and to a lesser extent from that of Natixis. Private Banking offers advisory services, financial planning and expertise, and fund management solutions;

- **Private Equity for third party clients:** At the start of 2014, NCI's asset management companies were transferred to Natixis Global Asset Management and a sponsoring vehicle was set up to monitor Natixis' commitments in the funds. The teams have extensive expertise in equity financing for generally unlisted, small and medium-sized enterprises in France and Europe via sponsored equity holdings. This business line covers the Private Equity segments for third party investors, such as Private Equity deals (top-line funding for mature companies), venture capital (new, innovative companies) and funds of funds.

7.4 Private Equity (non-core activities)

This business covers proprietary Private Equity transactions, some sponsored funds, and Natixis' participation in certain sponsored funds not held by Natixis. After the October 2010 sale to AXA Private Equity of the majority of the proprietary operations in France, the international segment remains, and is divided into several small teams of investors. The teams have extensive expertise in equity financing for generally unlisted, small and medium-sized enterprises outside France via equity holdings.

7.5 Coface

Its main activities are credit insurance, international factoring solutions, business information and ratings (credit and marketing), receivables management (from issuance through to collection), and management of public procedures on behalf of the French state. Most of Coface's revenue is derived from its international operations.

Since 2011, Coface has refocused on its core business lines (credit insurance and factoring in Germany and Poland).

Natixis carried out an initial public offering on 58.65% of Coface's share capital in June 2014 (see Note 1.2).

7.6 Corporate Data Solutions

Coface's non-core activities (service activities mainly) were grouped under Corporate Data Solutions at the beginning of 2013. The two main entities are Kompass and Ellisphere.

7.7 Former GAPC (Workout Portfolio Management)

At the end of 2008, Natixis ring-fenced its most illiquid and/or high-risk financial markets exposures, in particular: convertible arbitrage, complex equity and interest rate derivatives, trading correlation derivatives, structured fund-based derivatives, proprietary credit activities and residential ABS.

In a persistently uncertain market environment, Natixis set up a guarantee mechanism in the third quarter of 2009 with BPCE. This mechanism is designed to offer protection against future losses and earnings volatility resulting from GAPC portfolios. This mechanism took effect on July 1, 2009.

Given the progress of the GAPC run-off program, Natixis closed this ring-fencing vehicle at June 30, 2014. The residual positions were transferred to Wholesale Banking.

7.8 Corporate Center

The Corporate Center operates alongside the operating divisions. As such, it recognizes the central funding mechanisms and income from Natixis' asset and liability management. It also records income on the bank's portfolio of equity investments not belonging to a division, and the revaluation of the Group's own debt.
In terms of costs, the Corporate Center recognizes the bank's structural costs and certain restructuring costs not allocated to the businesses.

7.9 Income statement segment analysis

	6/30/2014							
In millions of euros	Wholesale Banking	Investment Solutions	Specialized Financial Services	Coface	Natixis Private Equity	GAPC	Other activities	Total
Net revenues	1,483	1,358	632	348	-1	7	86	3,913
2013/2012 change (1)	0%	16%	2%	-4%	-79%	N/A	N/A	11%
Expenses	-854	-968	-415	-277	-4	-48	-131	-2,697
2013/2012 change (1)	1%	12%	1%	-2%	-45%	2%	-19%	3%
Gross operating income	629	390	217	72	-5	-41	-45	1,217
2013/2012 change (1)	0%	28%	3%	-10%	-60%	-24%	-82%	34%
Pre-tax profit	526	390	182	70	-5	-43	-109	1,011
2013/2012 change (1)	10%	28%	5%	-14%	-48%	N/A	-55%	29%
Net income (group share)	345	258	117	45	-5	-28	-89	642
2013/2012 change (1)	13%	23%	5%	-14%	-46%	N/A	-47%	28%

(1) Variation between June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 (pro forma figures) presented below.

6/30/2013 - PRO FORMA of 2014 changes in scope (1)								
In millions of euros	Wholesale Banking	Investment Solutions	Specialized Financial Services	Coface	Natixis Private Equity	GAPC	Other activities	Total
Net revenues	**1,477**	**1,172**	**622**	**361**	**(6)**	**(8)**	**(87)**	**3,531**
Expenses	(846)	(866)	(411)	(282)	(7)	(47)	(162)	(2,621)
Gross operating income	**631**	**305**	**211**	**79**	**(13)**	**(55)**	**(249)**	**911**
Pre-tax profit	**477**	**304**	**173**	**81**	**(10)**	**(1)**	**(242)**	**784**
Net income (group share)	**306**	**210**	**111**	**52**	**(9)**	**(1)**	**(167)**	**501**

(1) Pro forma 2013 figures include the BPCE Assurances and APS contributions, as well as the transfer of SFS' stake in Caceis to other activities.

6/30/2013 - Statement by the person responsible for the 2013 Registration Document Update								
In millions of euros	Wholesale Banking	Investment Solutions	Specialized Financial Services	Coface	Natixis Private Equity	GAPC	Other activities	Total
Net revenues	**1,477**	**1,070**	**639**	**361**	**(6)**	**(8)**	**(104)**	**3,430**
Expenses	(846)	(803)	(411)	(282)	(7)	(47)	(162)	(2,558)
Gross operating income	**631**	**267**	**228**	**79**	**(13)**	**(55)**	**(266)**	**873**
Pre-tax profit	**477**	**266**	**190**	**81**	**(10)**	**(1)**	**(259)**	**746**
Net income (group share)	**306**	**195**	**128**	**52**	**(9)**	**0**	**(184)**	**487**

NOTE 8 RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1 Credit risk and counterparty risk

The information on risk management required under IFRS 7, with the exception of the disclosures given below, is presented in Pillar 3 in section 4.2 of Chapter 4, “Risk Management”.

8.1.1 Gross exposure to credit risk

The following table sets out the exposure of all of Natixis’ financial assets to credit risk. This exposure does not take into account guarantees, sureties, credit default swaps, collateral on OTC financial instruments, the impact of netting agreements and other credit enhancements. It corresponds to the net value of the financial assets on the balance sheet, after taking all impairments into account (individually or collectively assessed).

In millions of euros	Performing loans	Non-performing loans	Impairments	Net outstandings 6/30/2014	Net outstandings 12/31/2013
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (excluding variable-income securities)	171,024	0	0	171,024	184,850
Hedging derivatives	146	0	0	146	1,733
Available-for-sale financial assets (excluding variable-income securities)	36,263	78	(53)	36,288	34,245
Loans and receivables due from banks	93,791	210	(168) *	93,833	77,600
Customer loans and receivables	107,213	5,255	(2,489) *	109,979	87,975
Held-to-maturity financial assets	2,896	6	(3)	2,899	3,025
Financing commitments given	76,902	149	(7)	77,044	82,483
Financial guarantee commitments given	24,915	78	(57)	24,936	24,885
TOTAL GROSS EXPOSURE	**513,149**	**5,775**	**(2,777)**	**516,149**	**496,796**

* Including collective provisions.

The reclassification of consolidated accounting volumes as gross exposure and exposure at default with respect to prudential credit risk (explained in the Chapter 4 “Risk Management” Section 4.2.5.3, “Credit Risk”), involves the following key operations:

- exclusion of insurance exposures (equity-accounted insurance companies in the prudential scope) included in prudential risk exposures for their equity-method value;
- exclusion of exposure classified in the trading scope;
- inclusion of netting agreements on market transactions;
- restatement of factoring positions to take into account exposure to the risk of default and a position in risk dilution;
- application of a credit-equivalent conversion factor on financing and guarantee commitments.

8.1.2 Breakdown by geographic area of individual and collective provisions relating to loans and advances to banks and customers

Geographic areas In millions of euros	6/30/2014						12/31/2013					
	Individual risks	Collective risks	**Total risks**	Individual impairment losses	Collective impairment losses	**Total impairments**	Individual risks	Collective risks	**Total risks**	Individual impairment losses	Collective impairment losses	**Total impairments**
France	1,851	10,290	12,141	1,010	150	1,160	1,872	10,204	**12,075**	945	166	**1,111**
Other Western European countries	2,403	8,021	10,424	819	124	943	3,138	7,281	**10,419**	1,006	113	**1,119**
Eastern Europe	107	633	740	45	4	49	76	581	**657**	27	10	**37**
North America	205	4,054	4,259	80	68	148	233	4,248	**4,480**	100	85	**185**
Central and Latin America	250	758	1,008	140	9	149	329	791	**1,120**	158	6	**163**
Africa and the Middle East	327	2,382	2,709	128	25	153	325	2,156	**2,481**	127	31	**158**
Asia-Pacific	548	3,509	4,057	52	51	104	217	3,442	**3,659**	32	40	**72**
TOTAL	**5,691**	**29,648**	**35,339**	**2,274**	**431**	**2,705**	**6,191**	**28,702**	**34,893**	**2,395**	**451**	**2,846**

8.1.3 Breakdown of collective provisions by business sector

% breakdown Business sector	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Transportation	**16.4%**	23.1%
Real estate	**12.8%**	20.5%
Holding companies and conglomerates	**12.2%**	3.4%
Finance	**10.0%**	9.8%
Retail/trade	**8.3%**	5.6%
Oil/gas	**6.2%**	6.3%
Automotive	**5.2%**	4.4%
Electricity	**4.9%**	1.8%
International trade, commodities	**3.9%**	2.5%
Media	**3.6%**	2.0%
Tourism/Hotels/Leisure	**2.6%**	2.1%
Base industries	**2.4%**	3.9%
Utilities	**2.3%**	2.4%
Pharmaceuticals/healthcare	**2.0%**	1.4%
Consumer goods	**1.6%**	2.0%
Construction	**1.4%**	3.3%
Administrations	**0.9%**	0.9%
Services	**0.9%**	1.3%
Food	**0.8%**	1.1%
Mechanical and electrical engineering	**0.6%**	0.8%
Others	**0.4%**	0.2%
Technology	**0.4%**	0.4%
Telecommunications	**0.2%**	0.9%
Aerospace/Defense	**0.0%**	0.0%
Securitization	**0.0%**	0.0%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

78.4% of collective provisions on the Finance sector comprise provisions covering CDPCs (credit derivative product companies).

8.1.4 Change in collective provisions

In millions of euros	Provisions as at 12/31/2013	Additions (+) Reversals (-)	Translation adjustment	Provisions as at 6/30/2014
By sector	404	-12	1	**392**
By region	47	-9		**38**
TOTAL	**451**	**-21**	**1**	**431**

The sector reversal includes a €1 million reversal in respect of CDPCs.

8.2 Market risk, overall interest rate risk, liquidity risk and structural foreign exchange risk

The disclosures on the management of market risk, overall interest rate risk, liquidity risk and structural foreign exchange risk required under IFRS 7 are presented in sections 4.2 and 4.3 of Chapter 4, “Risk Management”.

NOTE 9 OTHER INFORMATION

9.1 Share-based payment plans

9.1.1 Loyalty and performance plans

Loyalty and performance plans with share-based payment

The variable compensation plan set up by Natixis in early 2010 for some of its employees complies with the professional standards issued by the Fédération Bancaire Française and the provisions of the decrees of November 3, 2009 and December 31, 2010 amending CRBF Regulation No. 97-02. Some plans are settled in Natixis shares, while others are settled in cash indexed to the Natixis share price. The accounting treatment of these plans is as follows:

Cash-settled loyalty and performance plans indexed to the value of the Natixis share:

The accounting treatment applicable to cash-settled share-based payments is governed by IFRS 2 “Share-based payment”.
Under IFRS 2, the services acquired and the liability incurred are measured at fair value. Until the liability is settled, debt is remeasured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in income for the period. The remeasurement of the liability at the reporting date takes into account any changes in the value of the underlying shares, as well as whether or not the presence conditions and performance criteria have been met.

Where the payment of compensation is subject to presence conditions, the corresponding expense is recorded over the vesting period on a straight-line basis as long as the settlement does not occur during the year of attribution, in which case the cost is immediately taken into account on the income statement.

Long-term plans

Year of plan	Grant date	Initial number of units granted (*)	Vesting dates	Number of units vested by beneficiaries	Fair value of the indexed cash unit at the valuation date (in euros)
2010 Plan	22/02/2011	5,360,547	September 2012 September 2013 September 2014	1,322,038 1,087,387 -	4.63
2011 Plan	22/02/2012	4,821,879	September 2013 September 2014 October 2015	1,376,149	4.43
2012 Plan	17/02/2013	5,275,539	September 2014 October 2015 October 2016		4.24
2013 Plan	19/02/2014	5,095,419	October 2015 October 2016 October 2017		4.04

(*) The expected number of units at the vesting date is funded by equity swaps.
Payments under these plans are subject to presence and performance criteria.

Short-term plans

Year of plan	Grant date	Rights vesting dates	Valuation of the indexed cash unit (in euros)	Initial number of indexed cash units granted	Expected number of indexed cash units at the vesting date	Fair value of the indexed cash unit at the valuation date (in euros)
2013 Plan	2/19/2014	9/1/2014	4.84	4,841,979	4,781,598	4.79

Payments under these plans are subject to presence and performance criteria.

Loyalty and performance plans settled in shares:

Under IFRS 2 "Share-based payment", employee bonus share awards give rise to an expense representing the fair value of the goods or services received at the grant date. This payroll expense is recognized against equity. The fair value of the services received is calculated by reference to the fair value of the shares at the grant date, less the present value of dividends forfeited by employees during the vesting period, taking into account the presence conditions.

The expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The expense is adjusted over the vesting period to reflect any losses of rights.

Year of plan Expenses in millions of euros	Grant date	Initial number of shares granted	Vesting dates	Number of units vested by beneficiaries	Free share price at grant date (in euros)	Fair value of the free share at the valuation date (in euros)
2010 Plan	2/22/2011	6,459,081	February 2012 February 2013 February 2014	1,887,473 1,804,135 1,737,744	4.13	
2011 Plan	2/22/2012	6,095,058	March 2013 March 2014 March 2015	1,912,194 1,889,845 -	2.34	1.84
2012 Plan	2/17/2013	1,656,630	March 2014 March 2015 March 2016	531,233 - -	2.84	2.15

Payments under these plans are subject to presence and performance criteria.

Expense for the period for long-term loyalty and performance plans

Expenses (in millions of euros)	**Expense for H1 2014**			**Expense for H1 2013 (in millions of euros)**
	Plans settled in shares	**Plans settled in cash indexed to the Natixis share**	**Total**	
Previous retention plans	0.8	19.1	19.9	15.4

Valuation inputs used to calculate the expense of these plans:

	6/30/2014	**6/30/2013**
Share price	4.68	3.22
Risk-free interest rate	0.18%	0.03%
Dividend payment rate	4.27%	4.98%
Rights loss rate	4.48%	3.75%

Stock option plans and other share-based payment plans

Natixis stock option plans

Natixis grants stock options to some of its employees. The options are exercisable over a period of three years after a lock-up period of four years. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2, the options attributed after November 7, 2002 and not yet vested at the reporting date are measured at their fair value at the date they were granted to the employees.
This fair value is determined using the Black & Scholes valuation method and recognized in payroll costs over the vesting period, with a corresponding entry in equity. The expense is revised at each reporting date and adjusted whenever subsequent information regarding the number of beneficiaries alters the initial estimates of rights vested. Any adjustment required also affects both current and subsequent accounting periods.

Year of plan	Grant date	Number of options granted	Number of options granted - Natixis consolidation scope	Exercisable as at	End of exercise option	Exercise price	Options outstanding at 6/30/2014	Share price at grant date
2008 Plan	1/21/2008	7,576,800	0	1/21/2012	1/20/2015	6.88	4,790,737	10.63

The number of options awarded is consistent with the number of options awarded upon plan inception, without taking into account the readjustment linked to the special dividend distributed subsequent to the disposal of the CCIs.

The number of options outstanding was 4,790,737 at June 30, 2014 versus 4,846,798 at December 31, 2013. This increase resulted from the readjustment of the number of options due to options lost during the first half.

No options were exercised in H1 2014 or in fiscal year 2013.
No expense was recorded in the income statement for the first half of 2014 or fiscal year 2013.

9.2 Equity instruments issued

9.2.1 Share capital

Ordinary shares	Number of shares	Par value	Capital in euros
At January 1st	3,100,295,190	1.60	4,960,472,304
Capital increase	6,261,106	1.60	10,017,770
At June 30	**3,106,556,296**	**1.60**	**4,970,490,074**

9.2.2 Calculation of earnings per share

	6/30/2014	6/30/2013
Earnings/(loss) per share		
Net earnings/(loss) attributable to the Group (in millions of euros)	642	487
Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders (in millions of euros) (1)	616	461
Average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding over the period	3,104,492,363	3,088,757,902
Average number of treasury shares issued and outstanding over the period	2,857,312	6,292,808
Average number of shares used to calculate earnings/(loss) per share	3,101,635,050	3,082,465,094
Earnings/(loss) per share in euros	**0.20**	**0.15**
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share		
Net earnings/(loss) attributable to the Group (in millions of euros)	642	487
Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders (in millions of euros) (1)	616	461
Average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding over the period	3,104,492,363	3,088,757,902
Average number of treasury shares issued and outstanding over the period	2,857,312	6,292,808
Number of potential dilutive shares resulting from stock option and bonus share plans (2)	12,629,177	19,435,837
Average number of shares used to calculate earnings/(loss) per share	3,114,264,227	3,101,900,931
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share in euros	**0.20**	**0.15**

(1) The difference is attributable to interest paid on deeply subordinated notes minus interest paid on preference shares after tax savings (-€26.4 million).
(2) This amount refers to the shares granted under the deferred share-based bonus plans (2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 plans) and the capital increase for employees established in 2013.

9.2.3 Other equity instruments issued

9.2.3.1 Undated deeply subordinated notes and preference shares

In accordance with IAS 32, issued financial instruments are classified as debt or equity depending on whether or not they incorporate a contractual obligation to deliver cash to the holder.
Since December 31, 2009, issues of undated deeply subordinated securities and preference shares have been recognized as equity instruments issued in accordance with a clause concerning dividend payments which has become discretionary, and have been booked to “Share capital and reserves” in the consolidated balance sheet.

Changes in these items over the period are presented below:

In millions of euros	12/31/2013	Issues	Redemptions	Translation adjustments	6/30/2014
Deeply subordinated notes	989				989
Preference shares					
Total	**989**				**989**

9.3 Related parties

9.3.1 Relationships among the Group's consolidated companies

The main transactions between Natixis and related parties (BPCE and its subsidiaries, the Banque Populaire banks, the Caisses d'Epargne and all financial investments accounted for by the equity method) are detailed below:

In millions of euros	30/06/2014			30/06/2013			31/12/2013		
	BPCE	Banque Populaire Group	Caisse d'Epargne Group	BPCE	Banque Populaire Group	Caisse d'Epargne Group	BPCE	Banque Populaire Group	Caisse d'Epargne Group
ASSETS									
Assets at fair value through profit and loss	16,327	4,170	11,224	11,332	3,868	18,073	8,803	3,614	14,243
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,939	735	15	2,208	1,045	373	2,330	824	332
Loans and receivables due from banks	68,765	697	72	47,606	1,658	1,223	60,299	700	1,227
Customer loans and receivables	198	100	1	150	25		177		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	11			3		21	3		21
LIABILITIES									
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	14,309	1,957	2,078	6,172	1,256	3,342	8,188	1,451	2,951
Due to banks	108,359	1,911	1,185	90,499	1,055	1,992	88,551	1,442	1,886
Customer deposits	112		1	48		17	145		15
Debt securities				7,084	253			466	165
Subordinated debt	2,172	2	2	1,130	2		1,107	2	
Equity (DSNs and shareholder advances)	387			355			331		
INCOME									
Interest and similar income	296	27	64	312	66	32	566	99	67
Interest and similar expenses	(457)	(17)	(77)	(570)	(20)	(46)	(996)	(30)	(100)
Net fee and commission income	(17)	(106)	(15)	(83)	(83)	47	(108)	(225)	95
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(1,067)	229	1,102	601	(77)	(652)	461	(62)	(614)
Net gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets	31			195			246		
Income and expenses from other activities	(11)	1	(7)	12	(2)	(9)	8	(1)	(15)
General operating expenses	(31)	(0)	(0)	(19)	(0)	(1)	(55)	(0)	(1)
COMMITMENTS									
Commitments given	1,645	238	116	7,893	311	52	42	170	47
Commitments received	3,581	2,651	1,566	4,894	2,700	1,554	4,140	2,164	1,506

Relations with entities accounted for by the equity method, excluding CCIs, are not material.

(1) Net outstandings at June 30, 2013 were restated in the amount of €81,127 million based on the guarantees given by CEGC. The guarantees given by CEGC as part of its activity are now treated for accounting purposes as insurance policies in accordance with IFRS 4, "Insurance Contracts", and are recognized on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

9.4 Insurance company results

The insurance industry companies within Natixis' scope of consolidation are: Coface core (strategic activities) and its subsidiaries (credit insurance, receivables management and data), Natixis Assurances and its subsidiaries (life insurance, personal risk insurance, property and casualty insurance) and CEGC (Compagnie Européenne de Garanties et Cautions).

The following table shows a reconciliation between insurance companies' financial statements as presented and how they would translate into the banking format.
It also shows the consolidated contribution by insurance companies in banking format.

The main reclassifications concern general operating expenses, which are reported by function in the insurance format and by type in the banking format.

- As regards net revenues, in the interest of consistency, insurance income and expenses that are similar to banking income and expenses (principally interest and fees and commissions) are reclassified under the corresponding line items in the banking format. Technical reserves and claims expenses are charged to net revenues rather than recognized as provisions for credit losses;
- Balance sheet reclassifications are not material. Most of the balance sheet line items specific to insurance companies are shown under "insurance company investments" on the asset side and under "insurance companies' technical reserves" on the liabilities side. Receivables and related payables, shown under accrued income, prepaid expenses and other assets or deferred income, accrued charges and other liabilities in the insurance format are reclassified in the same lines as the principal in the banking format.

June 30, 2014

Description	6/30/2014	6/30/2014						
		Banking format						
	Insurance format Total	Net revenues	Expenses	Gross operating income	Provision for credit losses	Tax	Other items	Net income
Premiums written	*3,748*	3,748		3,748				3,748
Change in unearned premium income	*(168)*	(168)		(168)				(168)
Earned premiums	3,579	3,579		3,579				3,579
Banking operating income	32	32		32				32
Revenues and income from other activities	94	94		94				94
Other operating income	*14*	7	8	14				14
Investment income	*722*	722		722				722
Investment expenses	*(151)*	(147)	(4)	(151)				(151)
Capital gains and losses on disposal of investments (net of reversals, write-downs and amortization)	*184*	184		184				184
Change in fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	*217*	217		217				217
Change in write-downs on investments	*(8)*	(8)		(8)	(0)			(8)
Investment income (net of expenses)	964	968	(4)	964	(0)			964
Policy benefit expenses	(3,719)	(3,673)	(46)	(3,719)				(3,719)
Reinsurance transfer income	979	979		979				979
Reinsurance transfer expenses	(875)	(875)		(875)				(875)
Income and expenses net of reinsurance transfers	103	103		103				103
Provision for credit losses	(2)				(2)			(2)
Banking operating expenses								
Policy acquisition costs	(375)	(266)	(109)	(375)				(375)
Amortization of portfolio values and related items								
Administrative costs	(289)	(121)	(168)	(289)				(289)
Other recurring operating income and expenses	(106)	(3)	(103)	(106)	(0)	0	0	(106)
Other operating income and expenses	2	2	(0)	2				2
OPERATING INCOME	**297**	722	(422)	300	(3)	0	0	298
Finance expenses	(17)	(17)		(17)				(17)
Share in income of associates	5						5	5
Income taxes	(45)					(45)		(45)
After-tax income from discontinued activities								
Non-controlling interests	(13)						(13)	(13)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	**228**	**706**	**(422)**	**283**	**(3)**	**(45)**	**(8)**	**228**

June 30, 2013

Description	6/30/2013	6/30/2013						
		Banking format						
	Insurance format Total	Net revenues	Expenses	Gross operating income	Provision for credit losses	Tax	Other items	Net income
Premiums written	*3,013*	3,013		3,013				3,013
Change in unearned premium income	*(96)*	(96)		(96)				(96)
Earned premiums	2,917	2,917		2,917				2,917
Banking operating income	32	32		32				32
Revenues and income from other activities	94	94		94				94
Other operating income	9	8	1	9				9
Investment income	*686*	686		686				686
Investment expenses	*(143)*	(130)	(6)	(136)	(7)			(143)
Capital gains and losses on disposal of investments (net of reversals, write-downs and amortization)	*142*	133		133	9			142
Change in fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	*233*	233		233				233
Change in write-downs on investments	*(40)*	(40)		(40)	(0)			(40)
Investment income (net of expenses)	879	883	(6)	877	2			879
Policy benefit expenses	(3,097)	(3,073)	(24)	(3,097)				(3,097)
Reinsurance transfer income	761	761		761				761
Reinsurance transfer expenses	(725)	(725)		(725)				(725)
Income and expenses net of reinsurance transfers	35	35		35				35
Provision for credit losses	(2)	(1)		(1)	(1)			(2)
Banking operating expenses								
Policy acquisition costs	(285)	(186)	(99)	(285)				(285)
Amortization of portfolio values and related items								
Administrative costs	(241)	(99)	(142)	(241)				(241)
Other recurring operating income and expenses	(117)	(35)	(82)	(117)	0	(0)	(0)	(117)
Other operating income and expenses	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)			1	(0)
OPERATING INCOME	**223**	573	(352)	222	1	(0)	1	**223**
Finance expenses	(13)	(13)		(13)				(13)
Share in income of associates	5						5	5
Income taxes	(61)					(61)		(61)
After-tax income from discontinued activities								
Non-controlling interests	(0)						(0)	(0)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	**154**	**560**	**(352)**	**209**	**1**	**(61)**	**5**	**154**

9.5 Financing and guarantee commitments

9.5.1 Guarantee commitments

A financial guarantee is a contract that requires the issuer to compensate the holder of the contract for any loss that the holder incurs because a debtor fails to make payment when due. The exercise of these rights is subject to the occurrence of an uncertain future event.

The amounts shown represent the nominal value of the commitment undertaken:

In millions of euros	6/30/2014	12/31/2013
Guarantee commitments given		
To banks	**2,712**	**1,757**
- Confirmation of documentary credits	1,769	1,392
- Other guarantees	943	365
To customers	**22,281**	**23,180**
- Real estate guarantees	376	405
- Administrative and tax bonds	335	386
- Other bonds and endorsements given	9,110	8,478
- Other guarantees	12,460	13,910
Total commitments for guarantees given	**24,993**	**24,937**
Guarantee commitments received from banks	**9,354**	**9,331**

On November 12, 2009, BPCE provided Natixis with a guarantee covering 85% of the nominal value of the debt portfolio carried by GAPC and classified in “Loans and receivables” and “Available-for-sale financial assets” as at July 1, 2009. Under the guarantee, an indemnity is due in the event of any default (on principal, interest, fees, costs and any other amount due in accordance with the contractual documentation for the asset in question) relating to one of the assets in the guaranteed portfolio. Natixis is covered as from the first euro in default and up to 85% of the default amount. This guarantee is shown on the line “Guarantee commitments received from banks” for 85% of the nominal amount of the assets guaranteed.

In addition to the commitments set out above, Coface’s contracts with clients in relation to its credit insurance activities represent a total credit risk exposure of €483.8 billion at June 30, 2014 before the impact of reinsurance versus €452.5 billion at December 31, 2013 (see Section 4.6 - Risk Management).

The guarantees given by CEGC as part of its activity are now treated for accounting purposes as insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 4, “Insurance Contracts”, and are recognized on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. The nominal value of these guarantees as at June 30, 2014, which stood at €96.8 billion (€92.3 billion at December 31, 2013) is not included in the line item, “Other bonds and endorsements given”, in the table above.

9.5.2 Financing commitments

In accordance with IAS 39 (paragraph 2), financing commitments outside the scope of IAS 39 are recognized in accordance with IAS 37, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”.

The following financing commitments fall within the scope of IAS 39:

- commitments classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. If an entity has a practice of reselling or securitizing loans immediately after they are issued, these loans are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 as from the date the loan commitment is undertaken;
- those which are settled net (i.e. sold);
- commitments which result in a loan granted at below-market interest rates.

Other financing commitments falling within the scope of IAS 37

A financing commitment given is a contingent liability, defined by IAS 37 as:

- a potential obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity;
  or

- a present obligation arising as a result of past events but not recognized because:
  - it is not likely that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or
  - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

In millions of euros	**6/30/2014**	**12/31/2013**
Financing commitments given		
To banks	*15,167*	*15,770*
To customers	*61,884*	*66,723*
- Documentary credits	3,995	4,022
- Other confirmed lines of credit	43,083	43,224
- Other commitments	14,806	19,477
Total financing commitments given	**77,051**	**82,493**
Financing commitments received		
- banks	24,288	34,235
- customers	14,528	11,842
Financing commitments received	**38,816**	**46,077**

NOTE 10 POST-CLOSING EVENTS

No post-closing events have taken place since June 30, 2014.

5.3 Statutory Auditors' report on the condensed consolidated financial information

DELOITTE & ASSOCIES	MAZARS	KPMG Audit Département de KPMG SA
185 avenue Charles de Gaulle	61, rue Henri Regnault	1 cours Valmy
92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine	92075 Paris-La-Défense Cedex	92923 Paris-La-Défense Cedex

Natixis

Société Anonyme

30, avenue Pierre Mendès-France

75013 Paris

Statutory Auditors' report
on the 2014 interim financial information

Period from January 1 to June 30, 2014

To the Shareholders,

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your annual general meeting and in accordance with the requirements of article L. 451-1-2 III of the French monetary and financial Code (Code monétaire et financier), we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Natixis, for the period January 1 to June 30, 2014; and
- the verification of the information contained in the interim management report.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

I - Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with IAS 34 – standard of the IFRS as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw your attention to Note 1.1 "Applicable standards" and Note 3 "First application of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11", which describe the changes in accounting methods and the impacts of the first application of IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements".

II – Specific verification

We have also verified the information presented in the interim management report in respect of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La-Défense, August 7, 2014

The Statutory Auditors

DELOITTE & ASSOCIES		MAZARS		KPMG Audit *Département de KPMG SA*
José-Luis Garcia	Jean-Marc Mickeler	Michel Barbet-Massin	Emmanuel Dooseman	Jean-François Dandé

V SECTION 6: LEGAL INFORMATION

6.1 Natixis Bylaws

NATIXIS
A joint stock company (société anonyme) with a Board of Directors with share capital of €4,986,412,193.60
Registered office: 30, avenue Pierre Mendès-France – 75013 PARIS
542 044 524 RCS PARIS

Bylaws

Article 3 of the by-laws was amended following the decision taken by the Chief Executive Officer on July 24, 2014 recognizing Natixis' capital increase for a total of €40,213,304.33 through the issuance of 9,951,325 new shares with a par value of €1.60 (which breaks down into a nominal amount of €15,922,120 and an issue premium of €24,291,184.33) following the Mauve 2014 capital increase reserved for employees, decided by the Board of Directors on February 19, 2014 as delegated by the Combined General Shareholders' Meeting of May 21, 2013 (16th resolution).

As at July 24, 2014, Natixis' new share capital amounted to €4,986,412,193.60 divided into 3,116,507,621 shares each with a nominal value of €1.60.

Article 3 – Share capital
The share capital has been set at €4,986,412,193.60, divided into 3,116,507,621 fully paid-up shares of €1.60 each.

6.2 General information on Natixis' capital

6.2.2 Share capital

The share capital amounted to €4,986,412,193.60 at July 24, 2014, divided into 3,116,507,621 fully paid-up shares of €1.60 each.

6.3 Distribution of share capital and voting rights

6.3.1 Distribution of share capital at August 1, 2014

At August 1, 2014, Natixis' main shareholders were as follows:

	% capital	% voting rights
BPCE	71.46%	71.53%
Employee shareholding (ESOPs and Bonus share grant plan)	2.10%	2.10%
Treasury shares	0.09%	0.00%
Free float	26.34%	26.37%

As far as Natixis is aware, there are no shareholders, other than those listed in the above table, who own more than 5% of the capital or voting rights.

6.3.4 Employee share ownership

By decision taken on July 24, 2014, the Chief Executive Officer of Natixis reconized Natixis' capital increase for a total of €40,213,304.33 through the issuance of 9,951,325 new shares with a par value of €1.60, which breaks down into a nominal amount of €15,922,120 and an issue premium of €24,291,184.33, and the by-laws were accordingly amended.

VI SECTION 7: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 Statement by the person responsible for this update of the 2013 Registration Document

“I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge after having taken all reasonable measure to this end, the information contained in this registration document update is true and accurate, and contains no omissions liable to impair its significance.

To the best of my knowledge, the condensed financial statements for the past half-year were prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and proude a true and fair image of the assets and liabilities, financial position and earnings of the company and the consolidated group, and the attached half-year management report accurately reflects the key events in the first half and their impact on the financial statements, the major related party transactions and a description of the major risks and uncertainties in the second half.

I have obtained a letter from the Statutory Auditors certifying the completion of their work, in which they indicate that they have examined the information on the financial position and the financial statements given in this update and have read the whole of the update. "

The historic financial information published in this update has been reviewed by the Statutory Auditors, who made an observation in their report in section 5.3.

Paris, France, August 7, 2014

Laurent Mignon

Chief Executive Officer of Natixis

7.2 Documents available to the public

Copies of this document are available free of charge at the registered office of Natixis, 30 avenue Pierre Mendès France, 75013 Paris. This document may also be consulted on the websites of the French Financial Supervisory Authority (www.amf-france.org) and of Natixis (www.natixis.com).

7.3 Cross-reference table of registration document

In order to make this document more easily readable, the following cross-reference table outlines the main headings required by Annex 1 of EC regulation no. 809/2004 of April 29, 2004, implementing the so-called "Prospectus" directive.

	Heading	2013 Registration document page number	Update of August 7, 2014
1.	**Persons responsible**	438	189
2.	**Statutory Auditors**	335-336	194
3.	**Selected financial information**		
3.1.	Selected historical financial information regarding the issuer for each financial year	10 to 11	
3.2.	Selected historical financial information for interim periods	N/A	
4.	**Risk factors**	133 to 138	73
5.	**Information about the issuer**		
5.1.	History and development of the Company	4 to 9	
5.2.	Investments	190 to 193	
6.	**Business overview**		
6.1.	Main activities	12 to 29	
6.2.	Main markets	148 to 150 ; 301 to 308	
6.3.	Exceptional events	N/A	
6.4.	Extent to which the issuer is dependent on patents or licenses, industrial, commercial or financial contracts or new manufacturing processes	179	
6.5.	The basis for any statements made by the issuer regarding its competitive position	12 to 26	
7.	**Organizational structure**		
7.1.	Brief description of the Group	4-5 ; 9	
7.2.	List of significant subsidiaries	216 to 230 ; 342 to 350	
8.	**Property, plant and equipment**		
8.1.	Existing or planned material tangible fixed assets	243-244 ; 279	
8.2.	Environmental issues that may affect the issuer's utilization of the tangible fixed assets	58 to 62 ; 36 to 48	
9.	**Income and Financial position**		
9.1.	Financial position	133-134 ; 139 to 170 ; 190 to 205	73 to 77 ; 117
9.2.	Operating results	10 ; 193 to 195 ; 208	94 to 113 ; 118

	Heading	2013 Registration document page number	Update of August 7, 2014
10.	**Treasury and Capital resources**		
10.1.	Information concerning the issuer's capital resources	141 to 144 ; 210-211	74 ; 187
10.2.	Sources and amounts of the issuer's cash flows	212-213	121
10.3.	Information on the issuer's borrowing conditions and funding structure	203-204	113-114
10.4.	Information regarding any restrictions on the use of capital resources that have materially affected, or could materially affect, the issuer's operations	N/A	
10.5.	Information regarding the anticipated sources of funds needed to fulfill commitments referred to in items 5.2. and 8.1	203-204 ; 207	113-114 ; 117
11.	**Research and development, patents and licenses**	179	
12.	**Trend information**	12 to 26 ; 135 to 138 ; 328	
13.	**Profit forecasts or estimates**	N/A	
14.	**Administrative, management, and supervisory bodies and executive management**		
14.1.	Administrative bodies	68 to 98	51 to 63
14.2.	Administrative, management, and supervisory bodies and executive management conflicts of interest	113	
15.	**Remuneration and benefits**		
15.1.	Amount of remuneration and benefits in kind	105 to 109	
15.2.	Total amounts paid accrued by the issuer to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits	331	
16.	**Administrative and management bodies practices**		
16.1.	Date of expiration of current terms of office	69 to 91	
16.2.	Service contracts with members of the administrative bodies	113	
16.3.	Information about the issuer's Audit Committee and Compensation Committee	98 to 101	56
16.4.	Statement as whether or not the issuer complies with the corporate governance regime	68	
17.	**Employees**		
17.1.	Number of employees	50-51	

	Heading	2013 Registration document page number	Update of August 7, 2014
17.2.	Directors' shareholdings and stock options	111 ; 421-422	
17.3.	Arrangements for involving employees in the issuer's capital	248	
18.	**Major shareholders**		
18.1.	Shareholders owning more than 5% of the share capital or voting rights	423	187-188
18.2.	Different voting rights of the aforementioned shareholders	423	
18.3.	Control of the issuer	424	
18.4.	Arrangements, known to the issuer, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in its control	425	
19.	**Related-party transactions**	N/A	
20.	**Financial information concerning the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses**		
20.1.	Historical financial information	206 to 350 ; 353 to 400	116 to 184
20.2.	Pro forma financial information	10-11 ; 301 ; 304 to 307	170
20.3.	Financial statements	206 to 350 ; 359 to 400	116 to 184
20.4.	Auditing of historical annual financial information	351-352 ; 401-402	185-186
20.5.	Age of latest financial information	351-352 ; 401-402	185-186
20.6.	Interim financial and other information	N/A	
20.7.	Dividend policy	30 ; 417	
20.8.	Legal and arbitration procedures	175 to 179	87
20.9.	Significant changes in the issuer's financial or commercial situation	328	
21.	**Additional information**		
21.1.	Share capital	386 ; 418 to 424	73 ; 187
21.2.	Memorandum and by-laws	412 to 417 ; 425	187
22.	**Material contracts**	25	
23.	**Third party information and statement by experts and declarations of any interest**	N/A	
24.	**Documents available to the public**	439	189
25.	**Information on holdings**	218 to 224	

7.4 Cross-reference table for the half-year financial report

In application of Article 212-13 of the AMF's (French Financial Markets Authority) General Regulations, the present update contains the information of the Interim Financial Report referred to in Article L. 451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and Article 222-4 of the AMF's General Regulations.

	Half-year financial report	Update Page number
1.	**Consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2014**	116 to 184
2.	**Interim management report**	
2.1.	Major events that have occurred during the first 6 months of the financial year and their impact on the first-half financial statements	94 to 97
2.2.	Description of the main risks and uncertainties over the next six months	
2.3	Transactions between related parties	115
3.	**Statement of the person responsible**	189
4.	**Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the first-half yearly financial information for 2014**	185-186

7.5 Persons responsible for auditing the financial statements

Persons responsible for auditing the financial statements

Principal Statutory Auditors

- Deloitte & Associés (represented by José-Luis Garcia and Jean-Marc Mickeler) - 185 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle - 92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
- KPMG Audit (represented by Jean-François Dandé), division of KPMG SA - 1 Cours Valmy – 92923 Paris la Défense Cedex
- Mazars (represented by Michel Barbet-Massin and Emmanuel Dooseman), 61 rue Henri Regnault - 92075 La Défense Cedex

Deloitte & Associés, KPMG Audit and Mazars are registered as Statutory Auditors with the « Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes of Versailles » and under the supervision of the « Haut Conseil du Commissariat aux Comptes ».

Alternate Auditors:

- BEAS, 7-9, Villa Houssay - 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
- Mr. Malcolm Mc Larty, 1 cours Valmy - 92923 Paris La Défense Cedex
- Mr. Franck Boyer, Immeuble Exaltis, 61 rue Henri Regnault - 92075 La Défense Cedex

NATIXIS

30, avenue Pierre Mendès France
75013 Paris
Tél. : +33 1 58 32 30 00
www.natixis.com
GROUPE BPCE