

Joint stock company with capital of €5,894,485,553.60
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**FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
2021 UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT
AND HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

FILED WITH THE AMF ON AUGUST 5, 2022

2021 universal registration document and annual financial report filed with the AMF on March 11, 2022, under number D. 22-0088.



This amendment to the universal registration document was filed on August 5, 2022 with the AMF, in its capacity as the competent authority under EU Regulation No. 2017/1129, without prior approval in accordance with Article 9 of said regulation.

The Natixis universal registration document may be used for the purposes of an offer to the public of securities or for the admission of securities to trading on a regulated market if it is supplemented by a securities note and, where applicable, a summary and all amendments made to the universal registration document. These documents as a whole are approved by the AMF in accordance with EU Regulation No. 2017/1129.

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I. CHAPTER 1: NATIXIS OVERVIEW

The following press releases and all press releases are available at the following web address:
<https://pressroom.natixis.com/>

1.1 Press releases

1.1.1 Press releases issued since March 11, 2022

❖ **Paris, March 25, 2022: Natixis Investment Managers and H2O Asset Management finalize their agreement on the unwinding of their partnership**

1. **Following the strategic decisions made in November 2020, Natixis Investment Managers and H2O Asset Management announce the completion of their agreement concerning the disposal of the stake* held by Natixis Investment Managers in H2O Asset Management Group.**

The unwinding will be carried out in a two-phased process: first, the disposal on this day of 26.61% of the capital; second, in four years' time and no later than six years, pending the necessary regulatory approvals, the disposal of the 23.4% residual stake.

2. **On this occasion, H2O AM strengthens its governance with the introduction of Supervisory Boards comprising majority independent members.**

Upon completion of this transaction, Natixis IM will no longer be represented on the board of directors of any H2O AM Group company. H2O AM is reinforcing its structure to succeed in this new stage of its development, with:

- **a renewed governance:** H2O AM announces the introduction of Supervisory Boards with a majority of independent members for all of its Europe-based investment management firms. The Chairpersons of these Boards will be selected from these independent members. The Global Executive Committee will be tasked with coordinating business at the H2O AM Group level. Working alongside a leading global consultancy firm, H2O AM has also developed its organization by strengthening its governance in all positions, namely Asset Management, Operations and Control (Risk & Compliance);
- **a new generation of shareholders:** some employees will acquire a stake in the capital of H2O AM while others will increase their stake, with no increase of the share capital held by the two founders. The number of employee-shareholders will now increase to 40, representing almost half of the company's employees, confirming the commitment of the teams;
- **strengthened financial reserves:** H2O AM Group increases its financial reserves.

3. **Lastly, H2O AM fully reintegrates distribution activities into H2O Asset Management.**

The agreement reached between Natixis IM and H2O AM confirms the completion of the transfer, effective March 31, 2022, of all the distribution activities to the investment management firm, largely carried out during 2021. H2O AM's Investor Relations team, which has been strengthened these past few months, will fully assume the distribution, communications, customer service and marketing activities of the investment management firm.

This marks a new chapter in the development of H2O AM, with a focus on its fund range and particularly Global Macro, factoring in the asset management team's recognized expertise of nearly 30 years with its ability to deliver performance and diversification over investment horizons.

** Natixis Investment Managers' stake in H2O Asset Management – and whose disposal is underway – is indirect.*

❖ **Paris, April 13, 2022: Groupe BPCE statement regarding its activities in Russia**

Groupe BPCE, which has only a minor exposure to the Russian market as communicated in Natixis' Universal Registration Document published on March 11th, 2022, has ceased all new financing activity in Russia.

Its local team, which has been reduced to 34 people, is now engaged in managing residual credit portfolios and undertaking a limited number of technical transactions.

❖ **Paris, April 25, 2022: Appointments at Groupe BPCE's Global Financial Services unit**

Global Financial Services, which houses Groupe BPCE's Asset & Wealth Management (Natixis Investment Managers and Natixis Wealth Management) and Corporate & Investment Banking activities (Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking) announces two appointments, effective May 16th, 2022.

Alain Bruneau is appointed Corporate Secretary for the Asset & Wealth Management business. He will be based in Boston and be responsible for risk and compliance. He will report to Tim Ryan, CEO of Natixis Investment Managers and member of the Global Financial Services Senior Management Committee in charge of Asset & Wealth Management.

Guillaume Loeuille replaces Alain Bruneau as Chief Compliance Officer for Global Financial Services. He will report to André-Jean Olivier, Corporate Secretary and member of the Global Financial Services Senior Management Committee.

Alain Bruneau began his career at Société Générale in 1998 as a Legal Adviser and Compliance Officer – Fixed income at CIB in France, and subsequently became Chief Compliance Officer for SGAM. In 2002, he was appointed Director – Head of Compliance Western Europe and North Africa at Citi. In 2009, he became Chief Compliance Officer at NYSE Euronext, before being appointed Managing Director Head of Central Compliance EMEA-Germany at Deutsche Bank in 2013. In 2014, he joined Exane BNP Paribas as Group Head of Compliance. In February 2016, Alain Bruneau became Global Head of Compliance at Corporate & Investment Banking at Natixis. Since March 2019, he has been Chief Compliance Officer for Natixis.

Guillaume Loeuille began his career in 2000 as an auditor at RSM Salustro Reydel before joining PwC in the Banking and Capital Markets practice in 2002. In 2005, he joined the HSBC Group General Inspection department based in Paris covering the Global Banking & Markets division of HSBC Group and subsequently held several positions as Head of Compliance for Global Markets activities of HSBC in Paris and Hong Kong, notably Head of Global Markets Compliance France in 2009, Regional Head of Equities Compliance Asia-Pacific in 2012 and Regional Head of Global Markets Compliance Asia-Pacific in 2015. Guillaume joined Natixis in September 2019 as Global Head of Compliance, Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking.

❖ **Paris, May 13, 2022: Closing of Natixis Investment Managers' acquisition of La Banque Postale's interests in Ostrum AM and AEW Europe and extension of the industrial partnerships in asset management**

As announced on October 28 and December 16, 2021, Natixis Investment Managers (Natixis IM) and La Banque Postale group have finalized Natixis IM's acquisition of La Banque Postale's 45% interest in Ostrum Asset Management (Ostrum AM) and 40% interest in AEW Europe and extended their industrial partnerships in asset management until the end of 2030.

With these transactions complete, Natixis IM now owns 100% of Ostrum AM and AEW Europe.

These transactions follow consultation with the relevant employee representative bodies and approval from the competent regulatory authorities.

"Insurance and fixed-income management and real-estate asset management are core client expectations and central to our strategic ambitions. As the sole shareholder of Ostrum AM and AEW Europe, Natixis IM will continue to actively develop these two asset managers, both leaders in their respective fields with €442bn and €38bn in assets under management at December 31, 2021," said Nicolas Namias, Chief Executive Officer Global Financial Services – Groupe BPCE.

"This transaction strengthens the positioning of La Banque Postale Asset Management (LBP AM) as a multi-specialist conviction-based asset manager at the forefront of socially responsible investing. The strong growth path of LBP AM accelerates the group's diversification, in line with La Banque Postale's strategic plan. LBP AM is providing high-performing solutions to its retail and institutional clients, as well as answers to the key

challenges of a sustainable and just transition.” commented Philippe Heim, Chairman of the Executive Board of La Banque Postale.

❖ **Paris, June 21, 2022: Jennifer Baert is appointed General Secretary of Groupe BPCE's Global Financial Services unit**

Jennifer Baert is appointed General Secretary and member of the Senior Management Committee at Groupe BPCE's Global Financial Services unit which houses Asset & Wealth Management (Natixis Investment Managers and Natixis Wealth Management) and Corporate & Investment Banking activities (Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking), effective August 29th, 2022. She succeeds André-Jean Olivier, who is taking his retirement, and will notably oversee the Compliance, Legal, Governance and CSR functions. She will report to Nicolas Namias, CEO Global Financial Services and member of the BPCE Management Board.

Nicolas Namias stated: *“I would like to warmly thank André-Jean Olivier for the remarkable work he has done for nearly 20 years in the Group, especially at Natixis since its creation where his integrity and exemplary commitment are widely recognized. I am delighted to welcome Jennifer Baert to the Global Financial Services Senior Management Committee. Her legal and operational skills, developed during a diversified career in France and abroad, along with her personal qualities, will be valuable assets in her new role.”*

Jennifer Baert joins Groupe BPCE's Global Financial Services unit after more than 16 years in the financial services sector in legal, compliance, finance, operations, risk and ESG roles. She began her career as a lawyer at Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton in London in 2007 and is a member of both the Paris bar and the bar of England and Wales. She joined Euler Hermès (Allianz Trade) in 2013, where she was firstly Head of Legal in Brussels and then Paris. In 2015 she was appointed Global Head of Claims and Debt Collection, then in 2018 Global Head of Credit Risk Assessment, and since January 2022 Group General Counsel.

1.2 Overview of Natixis and the Global Financial Services business unit

In accordance with the *BPCE 2024* strategic plan (unveiled on July 8, 2021) and after obtaining the required regulatory approvals, Groupe BPCE simplified its organization, by both transferring the Insurance and Payments business lines from Natixis to BPCE and by bringing together Natixis' global businesses - Asset & Wealth Management and Corporate & Investment Banking - into a new Groupe BPCE business unit called Global Financial Services.

Approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 22, 2022, this new organization aims to provide Groupe BPCE with new room for maneuver to develop and transform, for the benefit of its customers, by strengthening the links of the Banque Populaire and Caisse d'Epargne networks with the Insurance and Payments business lines, and by bringing increased strategic maneuverability to the global businesses of the Global Financial Services business unit.

Natixis remains a legal entity, Natixis S.A., which owns the asset management and wealth management activities carried out respectively through Natixis Investment Managers and its affiliates and Natixis Wealth Management and in which the Corporate & Investment Banking activities are carried out (under the Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking brand) as well as the management functions of the Global Financial Services business unit. The Natixis root brand continues to be used, together with a business descriptor, by several Global Financial Services brands: Natixis Investment Managers (which includes Natixis Interépargne), Natixis Wealth Management and Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking.

The Natixis brand may occasionally be used to promote certain topics of common interest to the businesses of the Global Financial Services business unit, such as patronage and sponsorship, when the display of several commercial brands is not possible or would impair legibility.

▪ The Global Financial Services business unit

As Natixis S.A. is almost wholly owned by BPCE S.A., Global Financial Services reports to BPCE S.A., the holding company of Groupe BPCE responsible for Groupe BPCE's strategy, coordination and management.



The Global Financial Services business unit covers Groupe BPCE's global businesses:

- **Asset and wealth management activities**, particularly through the Natixis Investment Managers and Natixis Wealth Management brands

Natixis Investment Managers, a leading global player in asset management, offers its investor clients a range of diversified solutions covering different types of asset classes, management styles and vehicles, including strategies and innovative products dedicated to the development of sustainable finance. Its multi-boutique approach allows them to benefit from the reflection and targeted expertise of more than 20 affiliated asset managers.

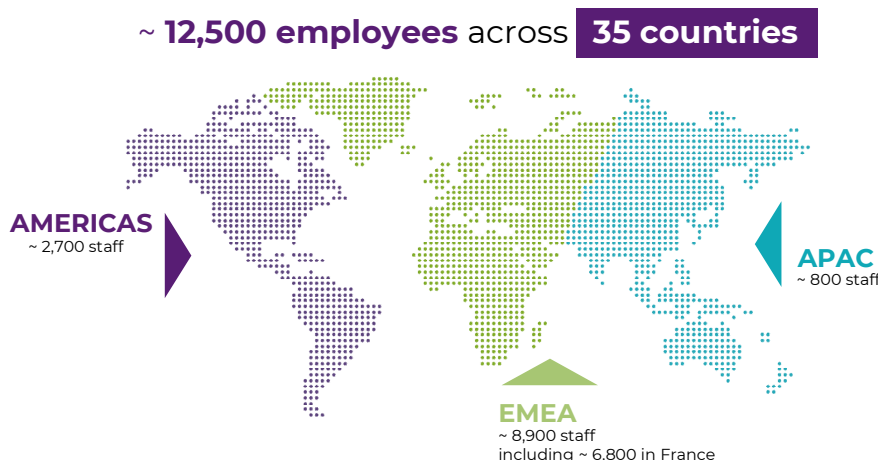
Natixis Wealth Management, a wealth management bank, offers its customers who are business owners, senior executives or holders of family capital tailor-made wealth management and financial solutions to support them over the long term.

- **Corporate & Investment Banking activities**, particularly through Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking

Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking provides corporates, banks, financial sponsors, sovereigns and supranationals with advisory and investment banking services, as well as a range of financing and investment solutions that contribute to the implementation of their environmental, technological and societal transitions.

The Global Financial Services business unit also includes the teams in charge of coordinating and supporting these businesses. Its governance is represented by a Chief Executive Officer, a member of the Management Board of Groupe BPCE, as well as a Senior Management Committee composed of representatives of its various businesses and support functions.

Global Financial Services worldwide



** (~12,500 employees: data at December 31, 2021 on the permanent headcount)*

Challenges and strategy of Global Financial Services

Through its businesses, Global Financial Services aims to be a leading player on a global scale, by creating sustainable value for all its clients.

An objective for 2024 built around three axes:

- Diversify, for the benefit of customers and the development of its businesses
- Commit to the energy transition and SRI finance
- Transform and invest to create sustainable value

The Global Financial Services businesses support their clients in three major transitions:

- **Environmental transition** by offering them sustainable financing and investment solutions and helping them reduce their environmental footprint;
- **Technological transformation** by engaging with them in a dialogue with high added value and enabling them to seize tech-related opportunities via tailor-made solutions;
- **Societal transformations** by taking into account the social dimension in the design of our offers to contribute to a just transition.

For more details on Natixis and the Global Financial Services business unit, see the following websites: <https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en> and <https://groupebpce.com/en>.

1.3 Other disclosures

- ❖ **Chapter 1 - 2021 URD: Update of Section 1.1.2 Financial solidarity mechanism with BPCE (page 19 of the 2021 universal registration document)**

Financial solidarity mechanism with BPCE

Including Natixis, all the institutions affiliated with the central institution of Groupe BPCE benefit from a guarantee and solidarity mechanism, the purpose of which, according to Articles L.511-31, L.512-107-5 and L.512-107-6 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, is to guarantee the liquidity and capital adequacy of all affiliated institutions, and to organize financial support within the Group. This financial solidarity is based on legislative provisions establishing a legal principle of solidarity requiring the central institution to restore the liquidity or solvency of affiliates in difficulty, and/or all of the Group's affiliates. By virtue of the unlimited nature of the solidarity principle, BPCE is entitled at any time to ask any one, or more, or all of the affiliates to contribute to the financial efforts that may be necessary to restore the position, and may, if necessary, mobilize all the cash and capital of the affiliates in the event of difficulty of one or more of them.

Thus, in the event of difficulties for Natixis, BPCE must do whatever is necessary to restore Natixis' position and may in particular implement the internal solidarity mechanism that it has put in place by (i) first mobilizing its own funds as a shareholder; (ii) if they are not sufficient, BPCE may call on the mutual guarantee fund created by BPCE, with a total of €344.8 million in assets contributed equally by the Banque Populaire and Caisse d'Epargne networks at December 31, 2021, which is set to grow by annual contributions (subject to the amounts that would be used in the event of a call to the fund); (iii) if BPCE's own funds and this mutual guarantee fund were not sufficient, BPCE could call (in equal amounts) on the guarantee funds specific to each of the Banque Populaire and Caisse d'Epargne networks for a total amount of €900 million and on the Mutual Guarantee Fund of the Banques Populaires and Caisse d'Epargne, made up of deposits made by the Banques Populaires and the Caisses d'Epargne in BPCE's books in the form of 10-year, indefinitely renewable term deposit accounts; (iv) if the call on BPCE's own funds and these three guarantee funds is not sufficient, additional amounts would be requested from all the Banques Populaires and Caisses d'Epargne. It should be noted that the guarantee funds referred to above comprise a Groupe BPCE internal guarantee mechanism activated at the initiative of the BPCE Management Board, or a competent authority dealing with banking crises which may request their use if deemed necessary; (v) in addition, BPCE may also make unlimited use of the resources of any one, several, or all of the other affiliates.

As a result of this full and complete legal solidarity, one or more affiliates cannot find themselves in compulsory liquidation, or be affected by resolution measures within the meaning of the EU Directive No. 2014/59 for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions, as amended by EU Directive No. 2019/879 (the "BRRD"), without all affiliates being in the same position.

In accordance with Article L.613-29 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the judicial liquidation procedure would therefore be implemented in a coordinated manner with regard to the central institution and all of its affiliates.

In the event of court-ordered liquidation concerning all the affiliates, the external creditors with equal ranking or identical rights of all the affiliates would be managed in hierarchical order of creditors in equal fashion and irrespective of their association with any given affiliated entity. Consequently, holders of AT1 capital and other pari passu securities would be more affected than holders of T2 capital and other pari passu securities, who would be more affected than holders of senior non-preferred external debt, who, in turn, would be more affected than holders of senior preferred external debt. In the event of termination, and in accordance with Article L.613-55-5 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, identical depreciation and/or conversion rates would be applied to debts and receivables of the same rank, regardless of their attachment to a particular affiliated entity in the order of the hierarchy mentioned above.

Due to Natixis' affiliation with the BPCE central institution and the systemic nature of Groupe BPCE, and the assessment currently made by the resolution authorities, resolution measures would be more likely to be taken, if necessary, than the opening of court-ordered liquidation proceedings. Resolution proceedings may be initiated against BPCE and all affiliated entities if (i) the default of BPCE and all affiliated entities is proven or foreseeable, (ii) there is no reasonable prospect that another measure could prevent this default within a reasonable timeframe, and (iii) a resolution measure is required to achieve the resolution objectives: (a)

guarantee the continuity of critical functions, (b) avoid significant adverse effects on financial stability, (c) protect Government resources by minimizing the use of exceptional public financial support and (d) protect the funds and assets of clients, in particular those of depositors. An institution is considered in default when it does not comply with the conditions of its authorization, if it is unable to pay its debts or other commitments when they fall due, or if it requests exceptional public financial support (subject to limited exceptions) or the value of its liabilities exceeds that of its assets.

In addition to the bail-in power, resolution authorities are given expanded powers to implement other resolution measures in relation to failing institutions or, in certain circumstances, their groups, which may include, among others: the sale of all or part of the activity of the institution to a third party or a bridge institution, the separation of assets, the replacement or substitution of the institution as debtor of the debt instruments, changes in the terms and conditions of the debt instruments (including modification of the maturity and/or amount of interest payable and/or the temporary suspension of payments), suspension of admission to trading or official listing of the financial instruments, and the removal of executive officers or the appointment of a temporary administrator (special administrator) and the issue of capital or equity.

❖ Ratings

Long-term ratings (situation as of August 5, 2022)

Standard & Poor's: A (stable outlook)

Moody's: A1 (stable outlook)

Fitch Ratings: A+ (negative outlook)

II. CHAPTER 2: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

2.2 Management and oversight of corporate governance

2.2.1 The Board of Directors

2.2.1.1 Composition and organization of the Board of Directors

A – Main changes in the composition of the Board of Directors

The main changes in the composition of the Board of Directors since the publication of the universal registration document on March 11, 2022 that are likely to have a significant impact on the Company's governance are as follows:

On March 22, 2022, the Combined General Shareholders' Meeting of Natixis:

- ratified the co-opting of **Dominique Garnier** as Director at the Board of Directors' meeting of May 28, 2021, to replace Alain Condaminas, who resigned, for the remainder of his term of office, i.e. until the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2024 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023;
- ratified the co-opting of **Laurent Roubin** as Director at the Board of Directors' meeting of September 22, 2021, to replace Nicole Etchegoïnberry, who resigned, for the remainder of her term of office, i.e. until the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2024 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023;
- ratified the co-opting of **Laurent Seyer** as Director at the Board of Directors' meeting of December 13, 2021, to replace Bernard Oppetit, who resigned, for the remainder of his term of office, i.e. until the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2022 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021;
- ratified the co-opting of **Didier Dousset** as Director at the Board of Directors' meeting of February 10, 2022, to replace Daniel de Beaurepaire, who resigned, for the remainder of his term of office, i.e. until the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2023 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

On May 24, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Natixis:

- reappointed **Dominique Duband** as Director for a term of four (4) years, terminating at the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2026 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- reappointed **Philippe Hourdain** as Director for a term of four (4) years, terminating at the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2026 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- reappointed **Anne Lalou** as Director for a term of four (4) years, terminating at the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2026 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- reappointed **Laurent Seyer** as Director for a term of four (4) years, terminating at the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2026 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- renewed the mandate as Principal Statutory Auditors of **PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit** for a term of six (6) years, terminating at the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2028 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2027;
- appointed **Mazars** as Principal Statutory Auditor to replace Deloitte & Associés for a term of six (6) years, terminating at the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting called in 2028 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2027;
- decided not to renew the mandates as Deputy Statutory Auditors of BEAS and Mr. Jean-Baptiste Deschryver.

B – Procedure for staggering terms of office

In accordance with the procedure for staggering terms of office, the terms of office are currently as follows:

2023 AGM	Laurent Mignon, BPCE (represented by Catherine Halberstadt), Didier Dousset, Catherine Pariset, (and Henri Proglia - non-voting member)
2024 AGM	Sylvie Garcelon, Dominique Garnier, Laurent Roubin
2025 AGM	Nicolas de Tavernost, Christophe Pinault, Diane de Saint Victor, Catherine Leblanc
2026 AGM	Dominique Duband, Philippe Hourdain, Anne Lalou, Laurent Seyer

D – “Regulated” agreements

Related-party agreements approved in FY 2022

On March 22, 2022, the Combined General Shareholders' Meeting of Natixis:

- approved the conclusion of the **negotiation protocol relating to the transfer of the Insurance and Payments activities by Natixis to BPCE** authorized by the Board of Directors at its meeting of September 22, 2021;
- approved the conclusion of a **rebilling agreement relating to the Real Estate Master Plan between Natixis, BPCE and Natixis Immo Exploitation** (with the other Group companies adhering to this agreement by means of amendment) authorized by the Board of Directors at its meeting of December 13, 2021;
- approved the conclusion of a **contribution agreement between Kimo (Holding Assurances) and Natixis** and all the terms and conditions, in particular the financial terms, provided for in said treaties authorized by Natixis' Board of Directors at its meeting of February 10, 2022;
- approved the conclusion of a **contribution agreement between Shiva (Holding Paiement) and Natixis** and all the terms and conditions, in particular the financial terms, provided for in said treaties authorized by Natixis' Board of Directors at its meeting of February 10, 2022;
- approved the conclusion of a **memorandum of understanding relating to the transfer of operating resources and employees between BPCE, BPCE Achats, BPCE Services, Albiant-IT, Natixis, Natixis Immo Exploitation and Natixis Payment Solutions** and all the terms and conditions, in particular the financial terms, of said agreement authorized by Natixis' Board of Directors at its meeting of February 10, 2022.

On May 24, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Natixis:

- approved **the temporary implementation of cross open money market transactions** (no maturity date) **with an early redemption option with prior notice between BPCE and Natixis** authorized by Natixis' Board of Directors at its meeting of June 23, 2021.

2.2.2 Special Committees: offshoots of the Board of Directors

On May 12, 2022, the Board of Directors decided, subject to approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting of May 24, 2022 (pursuant to resolutions no. 6 to no. 9), to reappoint, with effect from the end of said General Shareholders' Meeting, Dominique Duband, Philippe Hourdain, Anne Lalou and Laurent Seyer to their positions on the Special Committees of the Board of Directors of Natixis, namely:

- **Dominique Duband** as member of the ESR Committee and the Strategic Committee;
- **Philippe Hourdain** as member of the Appointments Committee and the Strategic Committee;
- **Anne Lalou** as Chairwoman and member of the Strategic Committee, Chairwoman and member of the ESR Committee, member of the Appointments Committee and member of the Compensation Committee;
- **Laurent Seyer** as Chairman and member of the Risk Committee, Chairman and member of the US Risk Committee, member of the Audit Committee and member of the ESR Committee.

2.2.2.2 The US Risk Committee

In order to take into account the particularities of the US regulatory environment, the US Risk Committee is now composed of seven members (namely the five members of the Risk Committee and two members based in the United States).

As of May 6, 2022, its members are:

Laurent Seyer	Chairman
BPCE, represented by Catherine Halberstadt	Member
Catherine Pariset	Member
Christophe Pinault	Member
Laurent Roubin	Member
Catharine Lemieux	Member ¹
Ronald Cathcart	Member ¹

2.2.3 Senior Management

Senior Management is structured around the Chief Executive Officer, Nicolas Namias, and the Senior Management Committee.

As of August 5, 2022, the members of this committee were as follows:

- **Nicolas Namias** (Chief Executive Officer, executive officer);
- **Nathalie Bricker** (Chief Financial Officer, executive officer);
- **Jennifer Baert*** (General Secretary);
- **Anne-Christine Champion** (Co-Head of Corporate & Investment Banking);
- **Mohamed Kallala** (Co-Head of Corporate & Investment Banking);
- **Franck Leroy** (Chief Risk Officer);
- **Tim Ryan** (Head of the Asset & Wealth Management division);
- **Véronique Sani** (Technology & Transformation Director);
- **Cécile Tricon-Bossard** (Group Human Resources Director).

* from August 29, 2022

2.2.3.1 Gender balance within the Senior Management Committee and the top 10% of positions with the highest responsibility

A – Gender diversity policy within the Senior Management Committee

The balanced representation of women and men on the governing bodies, which include the Board of Directors and the Senior Management Committee, is a key issue at Natixis. The gender diversity policy applied to the Board of Directors is described in Section 2.2.1.1. C of Chapter 3 of the 2021 universal registration document.

In 2019, the Company signed the United Nations Principles for Gender Equality. By signing the seven principles for the empowerment of women, Natixis is committed to implementing gender equality governance at the highest level of the Company.

¹ Ronald Cathcart and Catharine Lemieux joined the US Risk Committee as associate members based in the United States at the end of its meeting of May 6, 2022. The Committee wished to add their specific expertise in risk management and their in-depth knowledge of the US regulatory environment. This reinforces the committee's collective expertise to serve its mission of supervising the CUSO (Combined US Operations) environment.

As part of the 2024 strategic plan, Natixis has set itself targets for increasing diversity in all its leadership circles, with a target of 35% by the end of the plan. At the date of publication of this amendment to the universal registration document, the representation rate of women on Natixis' Senior Management Committee was 56%.

Natixis has thus gone from a Senior Management Committee composed exclusively of men six years ago, to a Committee composed today of four men and five women, each holding strategic positions: the Chief Financial Officer, the Technology & Transformation Director, the Human Resources Director, the General Secretary and the Co-Head of Corporate & Investment Banking. Natixis is determined to be exemplary both in terms of significantly increasing the representation of women and as regards the profiles of women who hold the highest positions in support activities and business lines.

This rise of women in governing bodies is the result of a specific action plan initiated several years ago structured around:

- the setting of quantified targets and monitoring in each business line;
- strong competency-based human resources and recruitment processes;
- succession plans that systematically include female profiles;
- blended career development programs.

Regarding the latter, coaching programs dedicated to women such as “*career success for women*” have been offered for more than 10 years. They enable female employees to develop their leadership skills and assert their ambitions every year.

Thanks to the actions it has undertaken, Natixis is now the **leading bank in terms of high-ranking women in SBF 120 governing bodies** produced by the State Secretariat for Gender Equality and published in October 2021. It has progressed to 10th place.

This ranking recognizes the progress and efforts made to increase female presence in the leadership circles to which the members of the Senior Management Committee belong.

B – Gender balance in the top 10% of positions with the highest responsibility

In accordance with Article L.22-10-10 2° of the French Commercial Code, 31% of women hold positions among the top 10% of positions of highest responsibility, which correspond to the Leadership circle of “Ambassador Leaders” (equivalent to the top 200) including the members of the Senior Management Committee and the Senior Leaders of Global Financial Services (GFS).

2.2.3.3 Executive officers

In accordance with Articles L.511-13 and L.532-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, Natixis now has two executive officers: Nicolas Namias, Chief Executive Officer and Nathalie Bricker, Chief Financial Officer².

As executive officers, Nicolas Namias and Nathalie Bricker stand surety and assume full liability toward the supervisory authorities, and specifically the French Prudential Supervisory Authority (ACPR) and the European Central Bank (ECB), for the following activities:

- the bank's effective management, within the meaning of Article L.511-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- disclosure to the ACPR of any accounting or financial documents that the ACPR may request, and responses to any questions or requests for information, per Articles L.571-4 to L.571-9 of the same Code;
- the periodic evaluation and control of the effectiveness of the mechanisms and procedures set up to comply with the French Ministerial Order of November 3, 2014 on internal control of banking sector businesses³;
- the determination of capital requirements.

² Having exercised his retirement rights, André-Jean Olivier stood down as an executive officer of Natixis on May 30, 2022, a position he had held since his appointment by the Board of Directors on July 7, 2021.

³ As amended by the decree of February 25, 2021.



In this context, the executive officers are authorized to request and receive all useful information from any division, department, controlled entity or subsidiary of Natixis.

In the event of the absence of the executive corporate officer, the other executive officers will ensure business continuity until the Board of Directors appoints a new Chief Executive Officer based on a recommendation by the Appointments Committee.

III. CHAPTER 3: RISK FACTORS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND PILLAR III

REGULATORY RATIOS

CET1 ratio
11.0%

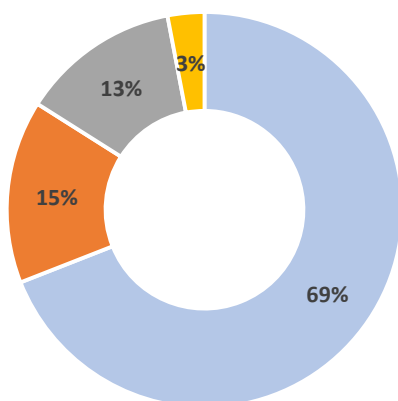
Total capital adequacy ratio
16.3%

Leverage ratio
3.7%

LCR
111.5%

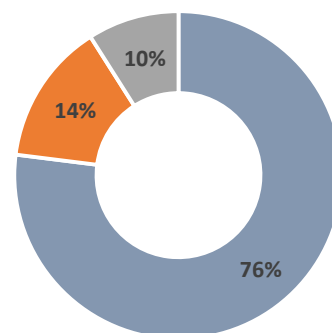
RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

Capital requirements by risk type



■ Credit and counterparty risk ■ Market risk ■ Operational risk ■ CVA risk

Capital requirement by business line



■ Corporate & Investment Banking (*)
■ Asset & Wealth Management
■ Corporate Center business lines

(*): including Treasury and Collateral Management

3.1 Risk factors

The main types of risk to which Natixis is exposed are presented below. They are the material risks identified to date which, by Natixis' estimations, could adversely affect the viability of its activities, and are generally measured in terms of the impact these risks could have on Natixis' capital adequacy ratios or net income. The risks to which Natixis is exposed may arise from several risk factors related to, among other things, macroeconomic and regulatory changes to its operating environment, or relating to implementing its strategy and conducting its business. Pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, known as "Prospectus 3", of June 14, 2017, whose provisions with respect to risk factors came into effect on July 21, 2019, the intrinsic risks of Natixis' business are presented as five main categories:

- credit and counterparty risk;
- financial risks;
- non-financial risk;
- strategic and business risk;
- risks related to the holding of securities issued by Natixis.

The presentation of the risk factors below is to be assessed based on the structure of Natixis on the filing date of this first amendment to the universal registration document. Risk factors are presented on the basis of an assessment of their importance, taking into account their negative impact and the probability of their occurrence, with the major risk being listed first within each category. The exposure or risk measurement figures presented in relation to the risk factors indicate Natixis' degree of exposure but are not necessarily representative of future risk trends. Similarly, a risk currently considered to be less significant could have a significant impact on Natixis if it were to materialize in the future.

CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

Natixis is exposed to credit and counterparty risks which may be compound as a result of concentration

Natixis is exposed to credit and counterparty risk through its financing, structuring, trading and settlement activities for financial instruments that are performed in large part by its Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) division.

Credit and counterparty risk is one of the major risks identified by Natixis and represented 69% of total RWA as of June 30, 2022.

As of June 30, 2022, Natixis' exposure to credit and counterparty risk (Exposure at Default excl. CVA) totaled €343.5 billion, split primarily between banks and similar bodies (39%), corporates (34%) and sovereigns (19%). Exposure to credit and counterparty risk are concentrated in France which accounts for 51% of exposures, followed by the rest of Europe (EU and non-EU) accounting for 18%, North America for 18%, and Asia for 7%.

Should one or more of its counterparties fail to honor their contractual obligations, Natixis could suffer varying degrees of financial loss depending on the concentration of its exposure to said counterparties. Moreover, if the ratings or default of counterparties belonging to a single group or single business sector were to deteriorate significantly, or if a country's economic situation or financing with leverage were to weaken, Natixis' credit risk exposure could increase.

Natixis' ability to carry out its financing, structuring, trading and settlement transactions also depends, among other factors, on the stability and financial soundness of other banks and market participants. This is because the banks are closely interconnected, due in large part to their trading, clearing and financing operations. A default by one participant in the financial industry market could have repercussions on other banks, causing a chain of defaults by other participants in this market, and therefore lead to financial losses for Natixis.

A material increase in Natixis' impairments or provisions for expected credit losses could adversely affect its net income and financial position.

As part of its activities, and wherever necessary, Natixis recognizes provisions for non-performing loans, reflecting actual or potential losses in respect of its loan and receivables portfolio, under "Cost of risk" on its income statement. As of June 30, 2022, Natixis' cost of risk amounted to -€170.8 million (of which -€53.9 million in net provisions for stages 1 and 2 exposures).

Since January 1, 2018, Natixis has applied IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," which requires provisions to be booked from the initial recognition of a financial instrument. This new provisioning model applies to outstandings recognized at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income recyclable to income and to loan and guarantee commitments given (excluding those recognized at fair value through profit or loss), as well as to lease receivables (see Note 5 "Accounting principles and valuation methods" to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 in Chapter [5.1] "Consolidated financial statements and notes" of the 2021 universal registration document).

Since the beginning of 2022, the economic context has been marked by great uncertainty generated by the war in Ukraine. The strong inflationary pressure resulting from the many measures applied by various countries at the international level, increases the risk of recession. Thus, the central scenario as well as its optimistic and pessimistic limits have been updated with, overall, new central and optimistic limits that are more pessimistic than the previous ones and a less severe pessimistic limit, but whose weight has been increased to 70% (compared to 35% with the previous scenario and at December 31, 2021), the central and optimistic scenarios being weighted at 25% and 5%, respectively (compared with the respective weightings of 60% and 5% of the previous central and optimistic scenarios and at December 31, 2021). The updates of the macroeconomic variables underlying these new limits are used to estimate the projected risk parameters. The more recent Consensus Forecast updates in May point to an economic slowdown that could be accentuated in the coming months.

Probabilities of default (PD) are adjusted by sector based on an assessment of each sector's rating over a 6- to 12-month period. The sector's forward looking weighted average PD, determined by the transition matrix, is compared and adjusted to align with the PD equivalent to the sector's expected rating.

Under this framework, performing loans (Stage 1), for which there has been no material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, are provisioned for 12 months of expected losses. Underperforming loans (Stage 2), i.e. for which there has been a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, without this being sufficient for them to be classified as non-performing loans, are provisioned based on lifetime expected losses. Non-performing loans (Stage 3) are loans for which there is objective evidence of impairment loss. Natixis determines the provisions for non-performing loans based on an individual expected cash flow recovery analysis, whether these cash flows come from the counterparty's activity or from the potential execution of guarantees. Non-performing loans that are not impaired following the individual analysis are provisioned at a standard rate based on historical unexpected losses on unprovisioned loans.

As of June 30, 2022, non-performing customer loans amounted to €3,182 million and were predominantly distributed across France (25%), rest of Europe (32%), North America (6%), Asia (12%), and Central and Latin America (13%). The ratio of non-performing loans held by Natixis to gross customer loan outstandings (excluding repurchase agreements) is 4.1% (as a reminder: 4.5% as of December 31, 2021) and the overall coverage rate of these non-performing loans stood at 37.6% (35.5% as of December 31, 2021).

The increase in credit risk concerning S1 and S2 loans is measured against the following criteria: changes to counterparty ratings (for large corporates, banks and sovereigns loan books) since initial recognition, changes to probability of default within one year (for individual customer, professional customer, SME, public sector and social housing loan books) since initial recognition; watchlist status; forbore status; the ratings of the country of the counterparty; and the existence of one or more contracts more than 30 days past due.

Uncertainties related to the geopolitical context make it difficult to forecast their impact on Natixis' counterparties. This could result in a substantial increase in losses and provisions, adversely affecting Natixis' cost of risk, its net income and financial position.

Reduced or absence of liquidity for assets such as loans could make it more difficult for Natixis to distribute or structure such assets and thus have a negative impact on Natixis' results and financial situation

In accordance with the "originate to distribute" model, Natixis originates or acquires certain assets with a view to distribute them at a later stage by way of syndication or securitization.

Natixis' origination activity is mainly focused on financing granted to large corporates as well as on specialized and acquisition financing. Distribution mainly concerns banks and non-banking financial institutions.

Natixis thus also grants various forms of bridge financing to securitization vehicles (SPVs). This financing enables each SPV to build up a temporary portfolio of financial assets (generally loans) during the warehousing phase. At the close of the transaction, the SPV raises capital by issuing securities subscribed by investors and allocates the proceeds to the repayment of the warehousing credit facility. The outcome of this financing is subject to both the good credit performance of the provisional portfolio and the appetite of investors for this type of product (CLO – Collateralized Loan Obligations, RMBS – Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities, in particular).

If there is less liquidity on the syndication or securitization markets in particular for these aforementioned assets, or if Natixis is unable to sell or reduce its positions, Natixis may have to bear more credit risk and market risk associated with these assets for longer than anticipated. The lack of liquidity in the secondary markets for such assets may require Natixis to reduce its origination activities, which could impact revenues and could affect its relations with customers, which in turn could adversely affect its results and financial position. Furthermore, depending on market conditions, Natixis may have to recognize a value adjustment on these assets that are likely to adversely affect its results.

FINANCIAL RISKS

A deterioration in the financial markets could generate significant losses in Natixis' capital market activities

As part of its Capital Markets activities and to meet the needs of its clients, Natixis operates on the financial markets – namely the debt, forex, commodity and equity markets.

In recent years, the financial markets have fluctuated significantly in a sometimes exceptionally volatile environment which could recur and potentially result in significant losses for capital market activities.

The first half of 2022 was marked by the conflict in Ukraine and by the central banks' policy of raising key rates in order to fight inflation. Added to this was the uncertainty regarding a resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic in China.

Since the beginning of 2022, the impact on the markets has resulted in:

- a decline in equity markets along with an increase in volatility (-20% on Eurostoxx);
- a rise in rates along with an increase in volatility (+190 bp on the EUR 10Y swap curve);
- an increase in credit spreads (+75 bp on Itraxx Main);
- an increase in the price of commodities and energy (+50% on Brent).

In order to limit these potential impacts, particularly those relating to the fall in equities, Natixis has implemented extreme risk hedging strategies since January 2021. These strategies were renewed for 2022.

They made it possible to control the result and proved their effectiveness in times of stress such as the market peak in early December 2021 or the conflict in Ukraine.

Since March 2022, macro hedge positions have been set up both on the equity markets to partially hedge dividend positions, and on the credit market to partially hedge the increase in credit spreads.

The implementation of these defensive positions (risk off) made it possible to protect activities in the event of an increase in market volatility.

It should be noted that the risk associated with the market activities of the Corporate & Investment Banking business line (including CVA) made up 20% of the business line's total RWA at June 30, 2022.

Unfavorable market developments, including the mismatch of these defensive positions with market conditions, could result in significant losses on Natixis' market activities.

Natixis' access to certain financing could be adversely affected in the event of a financial crisis or a downgrade of its credit rating and that of Groupe BPCE

Since 2011, Natixis' financing structure has relied on a joint financing platform between Natixis and BPCE. Natixis secures of its medium- and long-term financing for its vanilla, public and private, senior and subordinate subfund emissions from Groupe BPCE via the intermediary of BPCE S.A. Natixis remains Groupe BPCE's medium and long-term issuer for structured private financing operations.

If certain sources of refinancing were to close as a result of a systemic event (as in the 2008 and 2011 crises) or an idiosyncratic event (if the rating agencies downgrade Groupe BPCE's credit rating), the ability of Groupe BPCE, Natixis and the banking industry to refinance the real economy could be impaired.

If Groupe BPCE's credit ratings were to be downgraded by the main rating agencies, Groupe BPCE's liquidity and, consequently, that of Natixis, as well as the corresponding cost of financing could be adversely affected or trigger additional obligations under its financial market contracts.

Fluctuations in the fair value of securities held by Natixis, due to changes in issuer credit quality, may adversely affect Natixis' shareholders' equity and its capital adequacy

This risk concerns securities held by Natixis recognized in the prudential banking book at fair value with an offsetting entry in other comprehensive income (OCI). Natixis is mainly exposed to this risk through the debt instruments it holds as part of the management of its liquid asset buffer. This risk manifests itself as a decrease in the value of financial assets resulting from changes to credit issuer quality for debt securities (CSRBB — Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book).

For information, as of December 31, 2021, the risk of change in value calculated for the CSRBB on the GFS liquid asset buffer was less than €300 million and less than €200 million as of March 2022, reflecting the defensive position of liquidity buffer management in the face of high yield volatility.

The emergence or resurgence of crises could lead to a further deterioration in credit spreads and, consequently, adversely impact Natixis' shareholders' equity and on its solvency.

The fair value of the derivatives portfolio includes valuation adjustments that may have an impact on Natixis' net income and shareholders' equity

The fair value of Natixis' derivatives is determined by factoring in certain additional adjustments including:

- the quality of the counterparty (Credit Value Adjustment or CVA) by including in the valuation of derivatives, the credit risk corresponding to the risk of non-payment of the sums due by the associated counterparty;
- Natixis' own credit spread risk ("Debt Value Adjustment" or DVA) by including in the liabilities' valuation of non-collateralized or imperfectly collateralized derivatives, the credit risk borne by Natixis' counterparties (i.e. potential losses incurred by Natixis' counterparties in the event of a downgrading of Natixis' rating or default);
- the cost of liquidity (Funding Value Adjustment or FVA) by including in the valuation of non-collateralized or imperfectly collateralized derivatives, the costs related to the financing or refinancing of margin calls and future initial margins associated with hedging derivatives which are collateralized.

These additional adjustments recognized in the income statement have a direct impact on Natixis' net banking income and shareholders' equity. Furthermore, these additional adjustments may change significantly and could affect the business and financial position and, consequently, have a significant negative impact on Natixis or on the fair value of its derivatives. For information, as of June 30, 2022, changes in CVA, DVA and FVA amounted to -€63.8 million, €35.7 million and -€39.8 million, respectively.

NON-FINANCIAL RISKS

Should Natixis fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, it could be exposed to heavy fines and other administrative and criminal sanctions likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, business and reputation

Non-compliance risk is defined as the risk of legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions, but also of financial loss or reputational damage, resulting from a failure to comply with the legislative and regulatory provisions, Codes of Conduct and standards of good practice specific to banking activities, whether national or international.

The banking sector is subject to sectoral regulation, both in France and internationally, aimed in particular at regulating the financial markets and relations between investment service providers and clients or investors. These regulations have a major impact on Natixis' operational processes. In addition, the banking sector is also subject to dedicated supervision by the competent French and supranational authorities.

Non-compliance risk includes, for example, the use of inappropriate means to promote and market the bank's products and services, inadequate management of potential conflicts of interest, disclosure of confidential or privileged information, or failure to comply with new client or supplier due diligence procedures, particularly with respect to financial security (including anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing, compliance with embargoes, anti-fraud and corruption).

Natixis' Compliance Department oversees non-compliance risk prevention and mitigation (*see Section 3.2.9 of the 2021 universal registration document*). Natixis nevertheless remains exposed to the risk of fines or other major sanctions imposed by regulatory and supervisory authorities, as well as civil or criminal legal proceedings that could have a material adverse effect on its financial position, business and reputation.

In the course of its activities, Natixis is exposed to unethical acts or behaviors contrary to ethics and to laws and regulations by its employees and third parties that could damage its reputation and expose it to sanctions and could negatively impact its financial position and its business outlook

Natixis' reputation is crucial to building relationships and building customer loyalty. The use of inappropriate means to promote and market its products and services, inadequate management of potential conflicts of interest, legal and regulatory requirements, rules of ethics, laws on money laundering, the requirements of economic sanctions, information security policies and sales and transaction practices could damage the reputation of Natixis and Groupe BPCE.

Any inappropriate behavior by a Natixis employee or service provider, any cybercrime or cyberterrorism to which Natixis' communication and information systems could be subject, or any fraud, embezzlement or other wrongdoing to which Natixis could be exposed or any court decision or regulatory action with a potentially unfavorable outcome.

Applicable to all Natixis employees, Natixis' Code of Conduct formalizes the general principles of conduct in force at Natixis, and establishes guidelines for all employees regarding expected behavior when carrying out their duties and responsibilities.

Natixis also requires its suppliers and contractors to comply with the key principles of the Code of Conduct.

To implement the Code of Conduct on a day-to-day basis, Natixis has established a conduct framework with its own Committee (the Global Culture and Conduct Committee) and training program.

However, even with the adoption of a Code of Conduct, Natixis is exposed to potential actions or behaviors by employees, suppliers and contractors that are unethical or not in the client's interests, that do not comply with the laws and regulations on corruption or fraud, or that do not meet financial security or market integrity requirements.

Such actions or behavior could have negative consequences for Natixis, damage its reputation and expose Natixis, its employees or its stakeholders to criminal, administrative or civil sanctions that could adversely affect its financial position and business outlook.

An operational failure, or an interruption or failure of Natixis' third-party partners' information systems, or a breach of Natixis' information systems could result in losses or reputational damage

Natixis is exposed to several types of operational risks, including process and procedural weaknesses, acts of fraud (both internal and external), system failures or unavailability, as well as cybercrime, and an operational failure related to a health risk.

Due to the nature of its activities, Natixis is highly dependent on its communication and information systems, as its activities require it to process a large number of increasingly complex transactions. Although Natixis has made data transmission quality a priority, any breakdown, interruption or failure of these communication and information systems could result in errors or interruptions to the systems it uses for customer relationship management, the general ledger, deposit and loan processing transactions, and/or risk management. To the extent that interconnectivity increases, Natixis is exposed to the risk of a breakdown or operational failure of its clearing agents, foreign exchange markets, clearing houses, custodians or other financial intermediaries or external service providers. Like the other control functions, the Operational Risk function contributes to the assessment of risks borne by suppliers as part of the Group's compliance program with EBA regulations on outsourcing.

Natixis is also exposed to the risk of cybercrime. Cybercrime covers a range of malicious and/or fraudulent acts, perpetrated digitally in an effort to manipulate data (personal, banking, insurance, technical or strategic data), processes and users, with the aim of causing material losses to companies, their employees, partners, clients and counterparties. A company's data assets are exposed to complex and evolving threats likely to have material financial and reputational impacts on all companies, and in particular those in the banking sector. Given the increasing sophistication of the criminal enterprises behind cyberattacks, regulatory and supervisory authorities have begun to highlight the importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) risk management. Preventing cybercrime risk is a priority for Natixis, which makes every effort to implement the guidelines established by these authorities through cooperation between its Information Systems (IS) and Technology Risk Management (TRM) Departments. This has resulted in a mapping of risks relating to information systems security, as well as a far-reaching campaign to raise all employees' awareness on IS security matters.

During 2021, no incident related to cybercrime had a material adverse impact on Natixis' financial position or reputation. However, as cyberattacks are constantly evolving to become increasingly advanced and taking into account the evolution of the geopolitical context, the measures described above may not be sufficient in the future to fully protect Natixis, its employees, partners and clients. The occurrence of such attacks could potentially disrupt Natixis' client services, result in the alteration or disclosure of confidential data or lead to business interruptions and, more broadly, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position and reputation.

Operational difficulties could also arise as a result of unforeseen or catastrophic events, such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters or a major health crisis. In 2021, as in 2020, Natixis demonstrated its resilience in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and has been able to adapt rapidly to the successive phases of the crisis as well as to changes in government directives, in France and abroad. All of the players in charge of operational continuity management have collectively contributed, thanks to their expertise and responsiveness, to keeping all business lines and support functions operational. The resilience of Natixis in the technological and logistics areas has made it possible to strengthen the remote working set-up.

Natixis strives to prevent the occurrence of interruptions, failures in communication and information systems, or breaches of its information systems, and implements a control framework, particularly for third-party systems. The exceptional occurrence of the events described above could, however, result in lost business, other losses and additional costs, or even damage Natixis' reputation.

Any damage to Natixis' reputation could affect its competitive position and have a negative impact on its financial position

Natixis' reputation is pivotal to its ability to conduct its business. Thanks to Natixis' current reputation, it is able to maintain relationships with its clients, employees, suppliers, partners and investors that are built on trust.

The occurrence, whether once or repeatedly, of one or more of the risks identified in this section, a lack of transparency or communication errors could harm Natixis' reputation. There is greater reputation risk today due to the growing use of social media across the economic sphere. In addition to its own negative impact, any damage to Natixis' reputation could be accompanied by a loss of business or affect its competitive position and negatively impact its financial position.

In the specific case of asset management activities, the reputational risk and the associated potential losses are closely linked to the various aspects of the investment process, whether at the level of the management of the various investment funds by the affiliates or through direct investments by Natixis Investment Managers and/or Natixis (i.e. external acquisitions, seed money and sponsorship activities). A confidence shock impacting the reputation of the Group or its affiliates could result in an outflow of funds, a decrease in assets under management and, ultimately, in revenues generated by the business.

STRATEGIC AND BUSINESS RISKS

The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic remains a major source of uncertainty that could have a negative impact on economic activity and, consequently, on Natixis' financial performance.

The arrival of the Omicron variant in Europe at the end of 2021 and its subsequent spread to Asia has served as a reminder that the pandemic's capacity to cause economic damage remains strong, depending in particular on the measures adopted by the various countries to deal with it. China's "Zero-Covid" strategy, leading to very severe movement restrictions as soon as a few cases are identified in a city or region, led in particular to the closure of the port of Shanghai and the lockdown of several tens of millions of residents in major economic regions for several weeks. This severely hampered Chinese growth, but also disrupted global production and supply chains and consequently activity in the rest of the world. Omicron variants (BA4 and BA5) continue to be a challenge due to their very high contagiousness. Despite the wide distribution of effective vaccines in the most developed countries, half of the world's population (mainly in Africa and Asia, excluding China and Japan) remains very poorly vaccinated (less than 40% of the population), which leaves large population groups within which the COVID-19 virus can circulate and mutate.

New variants could thus emerge and be potentially more contagious, more dangerous or resistant to existing vaccines and treatments. Even though economies are better prepared than in 2020, a violent wave of contamination could lead to administrative health restrictions or production stoppages due to an insufficient labor force able to work. This assumption would then lead to consequences very similar to those already observed previously in a similar situation with no health response other than lockdown to stop the spread of a dangerous variant. The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic will therefore continue to pose a serious threat.

As such, the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic may have a material adverse direct and indirect impact on Natixis' business, its financial environment, operating results, outlook, capital and financial ratings (including possible changes to its outlook or ratings).

Some targets of the new strategic plan for 2024 may not be achieved, which could potentially significantly affect Natixis' business, financial position and results

Regarding Natixis' business, 2021 was the year in which its new 2024 strategic plan was launched. It was revealed in July 2021 as part of the new Groupe BPCE 2024 plan. This strategic plan sets out the sources of growth for the different divisions of Natixis, and the 2024 financial targets. For Natixis, the "BPCE 2024" plan is a growth and investment plan based on three areas:

- diversification, for the benefit of our customers and our development;
- commitment, to the energy transition and SRI finance;
- transformation, and investment to create sustainable value.

For the Asset & Wealth Management division, the average annual growth in net banking income is expected to be more than 3% over the 2020-2024 period with a very limited market effect, without external growth and cumulative net inflows over 2021-2024 of €100 billion. In addition, Natixis Investment Managers intends to position itself as an ESG leader (Environmental, Social, Governance) in Europe with 50% of its assets under sustainable or impact management.

For the Corporate & Investment Banking division, the average annual growth in net banking income is expected to be around 7% over the period from 2020 to 2024, including an additional €500 million in revenue from its eight core industries. Natixis CIB also aims to align its balance sheet with a +2.5°C trajectory by 2024, then a +1.5°C trajectory by 2050.

Achievement of the various objectives set by this plan is based on the implementation by Natixis and, more broadly, by Groupe BPCE of a certain number of initiatives and investments. Some of these objectives may not be achieved, depending, in particular, on the macroeconomic and financial context, which could potentially significantly affect the business, financial position and results of Natixis and, more generally, of Groupe BPCE.

Natixis' risk measurement system, based in particular on the use of models, could fail and expose Natixis to unidentified or unanticipated risks that could have a negative impact on its results and financial position

Natixis' risk management system, which is based on the use of models, may fail and expose Natixis to unidentified or unforeseen risks, and could result in major losses.

Risk management techniques which often rely on models may prove inadequate for certain types of risks. For instance, some rating or VaR measurement models (as defined in Section [3.2.6.3] of the 2021 universal registration document) that Natixis uses to manage its risks are based on historical market behavior observations. To quantify its risk exposure, Natixis then conducts a primarily statistical analysis of these observations (*see Section [3.2.6.4] of the 2021 universal registration document for a detailed description of the risk management system*). The measurement metrics and tools used may provide inaccurate conclusions on future risk exposures, mainly because of factors that Natixis may not have anticipated or correctly assessed or taken into account in its statistical models, or because of unexpected and unprecedented market trends that could reduce its ability to manage its risks. Consequently, the losses borne by Natixis could prove far greater than these forecasts relying on historical averages.

Moreover, Natixis' quantitative models do not incorporate all risks. For instance, part of the VaR measurement model is designed on the basis of positive interest-rate environment assumptions. In early 2016, because the interest rate environment for interest rate derivatives was negative, stressed VaR was overestimated by €5 million.

Natixis could encounter difficulties in identifying, implementing its policy and integrating any new entity in the context of acquisitions or joint ventures, which could adversely affect its profitability, cause losses or affect its reputation

Natixis may consider opportunities for external growth or partnership. Although it is Natixis' intention to conduct an in-depth analysis of the companies it will acquire or the joint ventures in which it will participate, it is generally not possible to conduct an exhaustive review. As a result, Natixis may have to bear commitments or experience risks that were not initially foreseen. Likewise, the expected results of an acquired company or joint venture may prove to be disappointing and the expected synergies may not be achieved in full or in part, or the transaction may result in higher costs than expected. Natixis may also encounter difficulties when integrating a new entity. The failure of an announced external growth operation or the failure to integrate a new entity or joint venture may significantly affect Natixis' profitability.

In particular, the recognition of goodwill during these external growth transactions could lead, in the event of a lasting deterioration in profitability, to a write-down in the financial statements (during periodic testing) or to recognition of a loss in the event of disposal. At the end of June 2022, Natixis' goodwill amounted to €3.6 billion, concerning Corporate & Investment Banking and Asset & Wealth Management, but mainly concentrated within the latter. Significant recent impairments of goodwill or losses on disposal concerned Coface (in 2016 and 2020) and H2O (in 2020 and 2021). In the case of joint ventures, Natixis is exposed to additional risks and uncertainties insofar as it may depend on systems, controls and persons beyond its control and, as such, may be held liable, suffer losses or damage to its reputation. Furthermore, conflicts or disagreements between Natixis and its partners within the joint venture may have a negative impact on the benefits sought by the joint venture.

In addition, litigation could arise in connection with external growth transactions and have an unfavorable impact on the integration process, on the financial benefits or on the expected synergies.

Prevention of risks related to climate change could have a negative impact on the performance of Natixis' businesses operating in sectors with a negative environmental and climate impact

Within the risks related to climate change, we mainly distinguish transition risk, which results from the process of transition to a low-carbon economy, namely, for example, through changes in regulations, technology disruptions or changes in consumer preferences, and physical risk, which reflects the risks related to the direct impact of climate change through rising sea levels and average temperatures and the increase in extreme weather events such as floods and storms. Climate change risks are factors that aggravate traditional categories of risk (credit and counterparty risk, market and structural risk, operational risks, reputation risk, compliance risks, liquidity and financing risks) and could impact Natixis' activities, results and financial position in the short, medium and long term.

Natixis monitors these risks in the course of conducting its business, that of its counterparties and in its investments on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties.

Accordingly, Natixis has committed to stop financing companies whose main activities include the exploration, production, transportation and storage of oil sands. Natixis has also committed to no longer finance oil exploration and production projects in the Arctic region nor the trade in oil from the Ecuadorian market (linked to the Amazon region) nor, since May 2020, the exploration and production of shale oil and gas. Lastly, in 2015 Natixis committed to stop financing the exploration, production, transportation and storage of coal, and includes companies for which these activities represent more than 50% of their business. In 2019, this percentage was lowered to 25%. This policy was topped up with a timetable to withdraw fully from thermal coal production by 2030 for facilities in Europe and OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world.

In 2019 Natixis adopted the Green Weighting Factor – GWF, a tool that uses a color scale to rate a loan book's exposure to climate risk. The aim is to encourage the financing business lines to favor clients and projects whose operations have a less harmful climate impact at an identical credit risk and thus accompany the transition.

In 2021, Natixis developed a tool for assessing the temperature of Natixis CIB's financing portfolio based on the GWF (Green Weighting Factor) methodology and a process for monitoring this temperature by setting targets included in the 2024 strategic plan published in July 2021. This management of the portfolio temperature contributes to Groupe BPCE's objective of a 2050 Net Zero trajectory (equivalent to a limited warming of portfolios of +1.5°C by 2050).

For a more detailed description of Natixis' ESR (environmental and social responsibility) policy and commitments, please refer to Chapter [7] "ESR Report" - and to Section [7.3.3] of the 2021 universal registration document for a description of climate risk management.

A change in the business mix of Natixis' lending activities in favor of transactions with a positive climate and environmental impact could have a negative impact on Natixis' performance due to lost opportunities in sectors presenting a material environmental impact. Postponing this adjustment in its portfolios could negatively affect credit quality. But keeping borrowers with a material climate impact in its loan book could have a negative impact on its credit quality should stricter regulations be imposed.

Lastly, the ECB published its best practice guide for addressing climate risks in autumn 2020. We anticipate that this will be accompanied by a strengthening by the EBA of the regulations regarding the fight against global warming. This increase could penalize activities with a strong impact on the climate (directly through operational constraints for Natixis' clients or through the increase in the price of carbon allowances). Insofar as the energy transition will probably take place over a long period, the strengthening of these regulations could have an adverse effect on some of Natixis' activities such as financing and investment activities in the hydrocarbons, commodities and transport sectors, for example.

Natixis' ability to attract and retain qualified employees is critical to the success of its business and failure to do so may significantly affect its performance

Natixis employs over 13,000 people (permanent and fixed-term employment contracts) around the world (excluding financial investments) located as follows: 52% in France, 18.4% in the EMEA region, 22.1% in the Americas and 7.4% in Asia-Pacific. The performance of Natixis' activities is closely linked to its people. Indeed, Natixis' business model is based on business line expertise, which requires the recruitment of qualified employees. Moreover, stepped-up regulations on the back of the 2008 financial crisis have required Natixis to strengthen and align its business lines to regulations an area of expertise that requires drawing from a tight job market (scarce and mobile profiles). Natixis' success relies in part on its ability to retain key people, be they at management level, leaders or employees, and to continue to attract highly qualified professionals and talents. A high turnover or the departure of talent could affect Natixis' skills and know-how in key areas, which could reduce its business outlook and consequently affect its financial results.

In addition, the financial sector is subject to specific regulations concerning employee compensation policies, in particular fixed and variable compensation, performance conditions and deferred payments. These regulations may constrain Natixis in its ability to attract and retain talent. Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms ("CRD IV"), which applies since 2014 to institutions in the European Economic Area ("EEA"), and Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2019 amending the CRD IV Directive, applicable since January 2021, provide for a cap on the variable portion of compensation compared to its fixed portion, which may reduce Natixis' ability to offer attractive compensation models and thus attract and retain employees, particularly in the face of competitors outside the EEA who are not subject to these regulations.

In addition, the context linked to the COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced the aspirations of some workers to access new work organization methods. If Natixis were unable to adapt its organization to employee expectations, this could affect its ability to attract and retain its employees, or attract new ones, particularly those with high qualifications, and thus reduce their satisfaction and, consequently, affect the quality of its services and its performance.

Adverse market or economic conditions could adversely impact Natixis' profitability and financial position

Natixis is the Groupe BPCE subsidiary that carries out Asset & Wealth Management and Corporate & Investment Banking activities. These businesses are sensitive to changes in the financial markets, and more generally to economic conditions in France, Europe and the rest of the world.

Adverse economic conditions in Natixis' main markets could have the following negative impacts in particular:

- unfavorable economic conditions could affect the business and operations of Natixis' customers, leading to a higher rate of default on loans and receivables and increased provisions for non-performing loans. A significant increase in these provisions or the realization of losses in excess of the provisions recorded could have an adverse effect on Natixis' results and financial position;
- the end of the extremely loose monetary policies of the central banks will require a rapid increase in the key interest rates of the main central banks. In addition to the recessionary effect that a poorly calibrated monetary tightening can potentially produce, the European Central Bank must also face a specific risk of fragmentation. As the euro zone is not an optimal monetary zone, there is a risk of arbitrage between the sovereign bonds of the various Member States, which could lead to an unwanted widening of sovereign spreads. The ECB has decided to create a new anti-fragmentation instrument. However, if this instrument were not credible in the eyes of investors to prevent too large a widening of spreads, then there could be a repeat of the sovereign debt crisis of 2012;
- a decline in prices on the bond, equity or commodity markets could reduce business volumes on these markets;
- macro-economic policies adopted in response to actual or anticipated adverse economic conditions could have unintended negative effects, and may negatively impact market parameters such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which could affect the results of Natixis' businesses that are most exposed to market risk;
- perceived favorable economic conditions generally or in specific business sectors could result in asset price bubbles decoupled from the actual value of the underlying assets; this could in turn exacerbate the negative impact of corrections when conditions become less favorable and cause losses in Natixis' businesses;
- a significant economic disruption (such as the 2008 financial crisis, the European sovereign debt crisis of 2011 or the COVID-19 crisis since 2020) could have a severe negative impact on all Natixis' activities, particularly if the disruption is characterized by an absence of market liquidity that makes it difficult to finance Natixis and to sell certain classes of assets at their estimated market value or, in extreme cases, to sell them at all;
- an adverse change in the market prices of various asset classes could affect the performance of the Natixis Investment Managers management companies, due in particular to a decrease in the assets on which the management fees are charged;
- increases or decreases in interest rates could have a marginal impact on Natixis' activities, as they are not very sensitive to interest rate risk. For information, at June 30, 2022, the sensitivities of the economic value of the main entities within the Natixis consolidated scope to a shift of -200 bp (with the regulatory floor), on the one hand, and +200 bps on the other hand, calculated according to EBA standards, represent, respectively, an amount of -€53.5 million and €30.4 million, i.e. an impact of less than 1% of Natixis' capital. However, the impact of changes in interest rates on Groupe BPCE's other activities (retail banking and personal insurance in particular) could have unfavorable consequences on the management of certain ratios at Natixis' limits.

In addition, the main markets in which Natixis operates could be affected by uncertainties such as those relating to changes in global trade (particularly related to geopolitical tensions, changes in the price of commodities and energy, tensions on global supply chains), the geopolitical context or of any other nature. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected and continues to affect the global economy and whose main impacts for Natixis are presented under the risk factor *“The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic remains an important source of uncertainties that could still adversely affect economic activity and consequently Natixis’ financial performance”* is a perfect illustration of this.

The invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 and the continuation of this armed conflict are events likely to affect Natixis’ business

The invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 and the continuation of this armed conflict led to the adoption by the European Union, the United States and many other states of a series of unprecedented sanctions against the Russian Federation, including targeted restrictive measures, economic sanctions such as the freezing of foreign assets of the Russian Central Bank and the exclusion of certain Russian banks from SWIFT, and diplomatic measures. Economic measures and sanctions have been implemented against the Russian Federation.

In addition, new economic measures and sanctions could be adopted, in particular by the European Union and the United States, and new retaliatory economic measures and sanctions could be adopted by the Russian Federation.

A major risk of this conflict lies in the total disruption of the supply of hydrocarbons from the Russian Federation to all or part of the European Union. This could either be decided unilaterally by the Russian authorities, or by an embargo by the European Union and Ukraine’s allies. In both cases, the effects could be potentially very negative for the countries most dependent on Russian gas, in particular Germany and Italy. A recession in these two countries would very likely lead to a decline in the GDP of the rest of the euro zone as well. Another risk would be that of uncontrolled military escalation leading to the effective entry of NATO into the war. The consequences of such an escalation are incalculable. Moreover, the occurrence of a serious military “accident” requiring a strong response from Ukraine’s allies cannot be totally ruled out.

The losses that Natixis’ clients could suffer in the event of a recession or the destruction of real assets in the event of a war extending beyond Ukraine’s borders would be a major vector of transmission to Natixis’ results, in addition to the very sharp deterioration in the outlook, which would also require provisioning for potential future losses.

As a result, this conflict has, and could have with its continuation, repercussions on the Russian economy, Western economies and, more generally, on the global economy, with, in particular, significant impacts on the price of energy and commodities and a humanitarian impact. The risk of default on Russian debt, rising inflation and the loss of purchasing power for the population in Russia are significant. In addition, growth prospects in Europe and the United States are uncertain and inflationary pressure has increased in these regions.

As of June 30, 2022, direct exposures to Russian and Ukrainian clients (direct on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures net of guarantees to Russian and Ukrainian clients) amounted to €691¹ million in Russia (of which €641 million - *in management data* - to Corporate and Structured Financing counterparties) and €37² million in Ukraine.

In addition, in the Asset Management business on behalf of the Group’s clients, the exposure to Russia of the various funds managed by Natixis Investment Managers’ management companies, corresponding mainly to investments in Russian government-issued bonds, amounted to €19.4 million (*in management data*) at June 30, 2022, and €8.3 million (*in management data*) to Ukraine. These exposures should be compared to assets under management of €1,106.7 billion at June 30, 2022.

In addition, the risk of expropriation measures that the Russian authorities could take against foreign companies in retaliation for the sanctions imposed was mentioned.

¹ *In management data* - Gross exposures: eq. €1,209 million for Russia (excluding the account opened with the Russian central bank).

² *In management data* - Gross exposures: eq. €91 million for Ukraine.

Natixis has a subsidiary in Russia (Natixis Moscow) whose capital at June 30, 2022 was eq. €87 million, of which eq. €50 million in subordinated debt with Natixis. At June 30, 2022, the bulk of the latter's assets consisted of residual amounts due by counterparties, demand accounts with foreign banks and the subsidiary's surplus liquidity with the Central Bank of Russia (eq. €14.6 million at June 30, 2022).

In addition to the above, the direct market risk on Russian or ruble assets is not material.

Due to uncertainties related to its duration and economic impact, the armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine may affect Natixis' business and results.

Legislative and regulatory measures taken in response to changes in the economic world (technological developments, sustainable development, inflation and rising interest rates, etc.) that could significantly impact Natixis and the environment in which it operates

Legislative and regulatory texts are constantly evolving to take into account the lessons of crises or simply to adapt to the transformation of the economic and financial environment. Financial crises, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation and rising interest rates, technological innovation, open finance and the digitization of the economy, or the challenges posed by sustainable development are all examples of this and are driving many changes.

All of these changes have significantly changed, and are likely to change in the future, the environment in which Natixis and other banks operate. Natixis is exposed to risk related to these legislative and regulatory changes.

Among the measures that have been or may be adopted, without being exhaustive, some could potentially:

- prohibit or limit some kinds of financial products or activities, thereby partially restricting the diversity of Natixis' sources of income. For example, the introduction of a withholding tax on dividends from borrowed securities under certain circumstances could weaken the appeal of some of Natixis' current products;
- strengthen internal control requirements, which would require investing heavily in human and technical resources for risk monitoring and compliance purposes;
- amend the capital requirement framework and necessitate investment in internal calculation models. For example, changes related to the Basel regulations (in particular, the revised Basel 3) being transposed in Europe could lead to a review of the Risk-Weighted Asset calculation models or liquidity ratios for certain activities;
- strengthen regulatory requirements in terms of customer protection and information or on the conditions for granting and monitoring loans, but also influence the management of transactions for customers in difficulty;
- introduce new prescriptive provisions to identify, measure and manage environmental, societal and governance risks, particularly in relation to sustainable development and the transition to a low-carbon economy (e.g. amendments to the regulations on financial products, enhanced information disclosure requirements);
- strengthen requirements in terms of personal data protection and cybercrime, in connection with the publication on September 24, 2020 of the proposal for a European regulation on the digital operational resilience of the financial sector, which could, among other things, lead to additional costs related to additional investments in the bank's information system;
- modify, create or strengthen regulations related to digitization and technological innovations in connection with the emergence of crypto assets, discussions on the digital currencies of central banks, the use of artificial intelligence and robotization or because of the technological developments in payment services and fintechs;
- transform the banking model with disintermediation trends, particularly in the context of the retail investment strategy and increased competition related to European "open banking" or "open finance" initiatives such as the "PSD2" Payment Services Directive 2;
- require the bank to make a substantial financial contribution to guarantee the stability of the European banking system and limit the impact of a bank failure on public finances and the real economy;
- introduce a tax on financial transactions at the European level;
- impose new obligations following the proposals for measures published by the European Commission in July 2021 aimed at strengthening the European framework for the fight against money laundering and the

financing of terrorism as well as the establishment of a new European agency dedicated to the fight against money laundering.

Natixis is also subject to complex and changing tax rules in its various jurisdictions. Changes in the applicable tax rules, uncertainty about the interpretation of such changes or their impacts may have a negative effect on Natixis' business, financial position, costs and results.

In this changing legislative and regulatory environment, it is impossible to predict the impact these new measures will have on Natixis. Moreover, Natixis is incurring, and could incur in the future, significant costs to update or develop programs to comply with these new legislative and regulatory measures, and to update or enhance its information systems in response to or in preparation for these measures. Despite its efforts, Natixis may also be unable to fully comply with all applicable legislation and regulations and could therefore be subject to financial or administrative penalties. In addition, new legislative and regulatory measures could force Natixis to adapt its activities, which could affect its results and financial position. Lastly, under new regulations Natixis may be obligated to increase its capital requirements or its overall financing costs.

RISK RELATED TO HOLDING NATIXIS SECURITIES

Holders of Natixis securities and certain other Natixis creditors may suffer losses if Groupe BPCE should undergo resolution proceedings

Directive (EU) 2014/59 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms ("**BRRD 1**"), transposed into French law by order No. 2015-1024 of August 20, 2015 which also adapted French law to the provisions of European Regulation 806/2014 of July 15, 2014 which established the rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions under a single resolution mechanism and a single Bank Resolution Fund, aims, in particular, to set up a single resolution mechanism giving resolution authorities a "bail-in" power aimed at combating systemic risks in the financial system and, in particular, at avoiding financial intervention by governments in the event of a crisis. Directive (EU) 2019/879 of May 20, 2019 ("**BRRD 2**", and together with BRRD 1, the "**BRRD**" regulation) amended BRRD 1 and was transposed into French law by order No. 2020-1636 of December 21, 2020. In particular, the powers provided for by the BRRD regulation allow the resolution authorities, in the event that a financial institution or the group to which it belongs subject to BRRD becomes or is close to defaulting, to write down, cancel or convert into shares, the securities and eligible liabilities of this financial institution. In addition to the possibility of using this "bail-in" mechanism, the BRRD grants the resolution authorities more extensive powers, allowing them in particular to (1) force the entity to recapitalize itself in order to comply with the conditions of its authorization and continue the activities for which it is approved with a sufficient level of confidence on the part of the markets; if necessary, by modifying the legal structure of the entity, and (2) reduce the value of the receivables or debt instruments, or convert them into equity securities for transfer to a bridging institution for capitalization, or as part of the sale of a business, or recourse to an asset management vehicle.

At June 30, 2022, Natixis' CET1 capital stood at €10.8 billion, including the results of the first half-year 2022 net of the projected distribution, total Tier 1 capital at €13.1 billion and Tier 2 regulatory capital at €2.9 billion.

As an institution affiliated with BPCE, the central institution of Groupe BPCE within the meaning of Article L.511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, and because of the full legal solidarity binding all Groupe BPCE affiliates and the central institution, Natixis could only be subject to resolution measures in the event of default by BPCE and all affiliates of Groupe BPCE, including Natixis. If the financial position of Groupe BPCE as a whole, including Natixis, were to deteriorate or appear to be deteriorating, the implementation of the resolution measures provided for by BRRD could lead to a more rapid decline in the market value of the financial securities issued by Natixis.

If BPCE and all of its affiliates, including Natixis, were to be subject to resolution measures, the holders of Natixis securities could suffer losses as a result of the exercise of the powers granted by BRRD to the resolution authorities, who can then:

- implement a full or partial write-down of Natixis equity instruments and of eligible financial instruments, leading to the full or partial loss of the value of these instruments;
- the full or partial conversion of eligible financial instruments into Natixis shares, resulting in the unwanted holding of Natixis shares and a possible financial loss when reselling these shares;

- a change to the contractual conditions of the eligible financial instruments that could alter the instruments' financial and maturity terms. Such a change could result in lower coupons or longer maturities and have a negative impact on the value of said financial instruments.

In addition, the implementation of resolution measures at the Groupe BPCE level would significantly affect Natixis' ability to make the payment required by such instruments or, more generally, to meet its payment obligations to third parties. Indeed, the debt securities issued by Natixis under its issue programs constitute general and unsecured and senior contractual commitments (within the meaning of Article L.613-30-3-I 3° of the French Monetary and Financial Code) by Natixis. These securities could be impacted as a last resort once the subordinated receivables and debt instruments (Common Equity Tier 1 instruments, Additional Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments) have been affected by "bail-in" measures. In any event, holders of equity securities would have been the first to be affected by the impairment of Natixis.

3.2 Risk management

Update to Section 3.2 of Chapter 3 of the 2021 universal registration document.

3.2.3 Credit and counterparty risks

3.2.3.10 Quantitative information

EAD, RWA and CR by Basel approach and exposure class (NX01)

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	EAD	RWA	PFE	EAD	RWA	PFE
Credit risk						
Internal approach	158,182	47,635	3,811	167,129	57,934	4,635
Equities	2,790	7,464	597	5,890	18,360	1,469
Governments and central banks	48,803	855	68	59,524	707	57
Other assets	0	0	0			
Retail						
Corporates	97,031	36,822	2,946	91,738	36,458	2,917
Institutions	7,524	1,808	145	7,566	1,585	127
Securitization	2,034	686	55	2,412	824	66
Standardized approach	123,068	12,673	1,014	116,614	11,592	927
Governments and central banks	5,321	1,211	97	7,184	1,306	104
Other assets	6,121	5,410	433	6,235	5,562	445
Retail	372	264	21	450	316	25
Corporates	4,162	3,119	250	3,263	2,135	171
Institutions	93,166	330	26	87,656	415	33
Defaulted exposures	56	71	6	45	64	5
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	324	136	11	294	124	10
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	73	54	4	55	47	4
Securitization	13,472	2,077	166	11,432	1,624	130
Sub-total credit risk	281,250	60,308	4,825	283,743	69,526	5,562
Counterparty risk						
Internal approach	38,063	7,048	564	41,067	8,449	676
Governments and central banks	11,472	154	12	9,335	247	20
Corporates	15,637	4,253	340	16,498	4,593	367
Institutions	10,801	2,598	208	15,115	3,533	283
Securitization	153	43	3	120	76	6
Standardized approach	23,762	425	34	19,428	608	49
Governments and central banks	507	71	6	1,096	170	14
Retail	0	0	0			
Corporates	567	48	4	391	105	8
Institutions	22,506	229	18	17,756	270	22
Defaulted exposures	0	0	0	2	3	
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	116	67	5	149	55	4
Securitization	66	10	1	34	5	
CCP default fund contribution	468	138	11	364	145	12
Sub-total counterparty risk	62,293	7,612	609	60,859	9,202	736
Market risk						
Internal approach		8,361	669		5,571	446
Standardized approach		6,801	544		7,772	622
Equity risk		554	44		527	42
Foreign exchange risk		3,025	242		3,003	240
Commodities risk		1,364	109		1,725	138
Interest rate risk		1,858	149		2,518	201
Sub-total market risk		15,161	1,213		13,343	1,067

CVA	10,994	2,731	218	9,730	2,296	184
Settlement-delivery risk		23	2		9	1
Operational risk (standardized approach)		12,670	1,014		13,882	1,111
Additional exposures under Article 3 of the CRR		51	4			
TOTAL		98,556	7,885		108,257	8,661

Exposure and EAD by Basel exposure class (NX03)

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

(in millions of euros)

Exposure class	Exposure			EAD	
	30/06/2022	o/w off-balance sheet	30/06/2022	o/w off-balance sheet	2022 average
Corporates	148,398	85,994	117,397	55,361	115,257
Other than SMEs and SF	121,135	74,145	95,289	48,388	93,461
Specialized Financing (SF)	24,527	10,986	19,817	6,275	19,745
SME	2,736	864	2,291	698	2,051
Institutions	150,258	57,437	134,466	41,645	133,394
Governments and central banks	66,828	14,644	66,102	13,920	73,543
Governments and central banks	65,265	13,828	64,698	13,261	71,821
Regional governments or local authorities	371	142	369	142	418
Public sector entities	1,192	674	1,035	517	1,304
Retail	731	146	372	28	419
Other than SMEs	543	110	239	22	273
SMEs	188	36	133	6	147
Securitization	15,971	11,810	15,725	11,810	14,244
Other assets	6,121		6,121		6,139
Equities	2,790	141	2,790	141	4,307
Collective investments undertakings					
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	325	1	324	1	313
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	189	117	189	116	199
Defaulted exposures	232	2	57		58
Total as at 30/06/2022	391,843	170,291	343,543	123,022	347,873
Total as at 31/12/2021	385,853	157,646	344,602	117,716	330,879

EAD by geographic area and by Basel exposure class (NX05)

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

(in millions of euros)

Exposure class	France	Europe	North America	Other	Total
Corporates	32,814	33,386	25,524	25,674	117,397
Other than SMEs and SF	27,837	26,786	20,419	20,247	95,289
Specialized Financing (SF)	3,561	6,117	5,045	5,094	19,817
SMEs	1,415	483	60	334	2,291
Institutions	99,739	18,017	9,513	7,197	134,466
Governments and central banks	30,803	9,218	15,090	10,991	66,102
Governments and central banks	30,123	8,358	14,981	10,980	64,443
International organizations		254			254
Multilateral development banks					
Regional governments or local authorities	273	97			369
Public sector entities	407	509	109	11	1,035

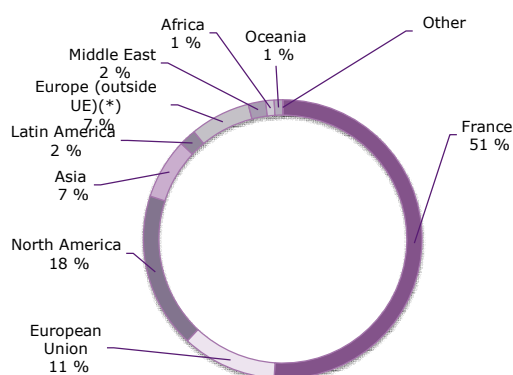
Securitization	4,044	2,063	8,818	800	15,725
Other assets	5,459	286	325	51	6,121
Equity	1,471	414	804	101	2,790
Retail	262	44		66	372
Other than SMEs	201	29		10	239
SMEs	61	15		56	133
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	308	12		4	324
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	2	23	2	162	189
Defaulted exposures	45	6		6	57
Collective investments undertakings					
Total as at 30/06/2022	174,946	63,469	60,076	45,052	343,543
Total as at 31/12/2021	186,845	63,043	51,407	43,308	344,602

* Europe = European Union + Europe (outside EU).

EAD by geographic area (NX06)

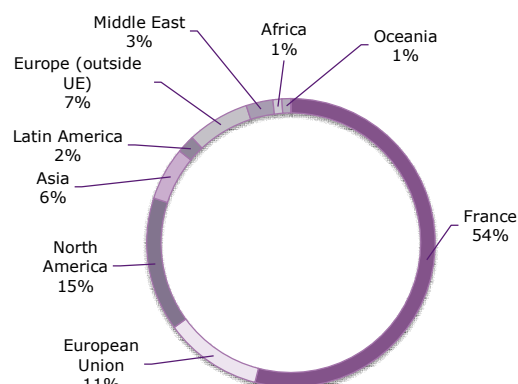
(Data certified by the Statutory Auditors in accordance with IFRS 7)

At 30/06/2022 (*)



*: The United Kingdom is no longer considered to be in the EU as of 30/06/2022.

At 31/12/2021 (*)



*: The United Kingdom was still considered to be in the EU as of 31/12/2021.

EAD by internal rating (S&P equivalent) (NX12)

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

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

- exposures to equities (calculated using a simple weighting);
- pool-based exposures (acquired portfolios) and third parties grouped into homogeneous risk classes;
- securitization positions.

(% breakdown)

Grade	Internal rating	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Investment Grade	AAA	0.2%	
	AA+	5.5%	5.0%
	AA	14.0%	18.7%
	AA-	15.2%	13.4%
	A+	9.4%	7.1%
	A	9.2%	9.8%
	A-	9.7%	10.1%
	BBB+	6.7%	5.8%
	BBB	6.0%	6.4%
	BBB-	6.6%	7.1%
Investment Grade		82.5%	83.4%
Non-Investment Grade	BB+	4.5%	4.5%
	BB	3.8%	3.6%
	BB-	2.7%	3.2%
	B+	2.4%	1.7%
	B	0.9%	0.8%
	B-	0.6%	0.6%
	CCC+		
	CCC		
	CCC-		
	CC		
	C	0.1%	
Non-Investment Grade		15.0%	14.3%
Unrated	Unrated	0.7%	0.5%
Default	D	1.8%	1.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%

3.2.5 Market risks

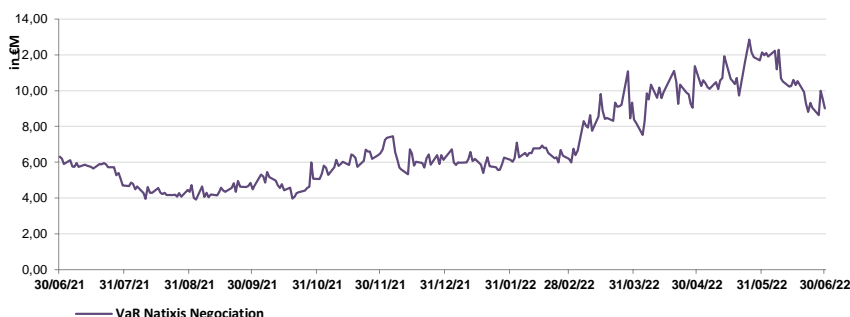
3.2.5.4 Quantitative market risk measurement data

▪ Change in Natixis VaR

The VaR level for Natixis' trading books averaged €6.9 million, with a peak of €12.8 million on May 25, 2022, bottoming out at €3.9 million on September 3, 2021 and standing at €9.0 million as of June 30, 2022.

The following chart shows the VaR trading history between June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022 for the entire scope.

▪ Overall Natixis VaR – Trading portfolio (1 day 99% VaR)



▪ Breakdown of overall trading VaR by scope

The following table presents the key VaR figures – (99% VaR, 1 day):

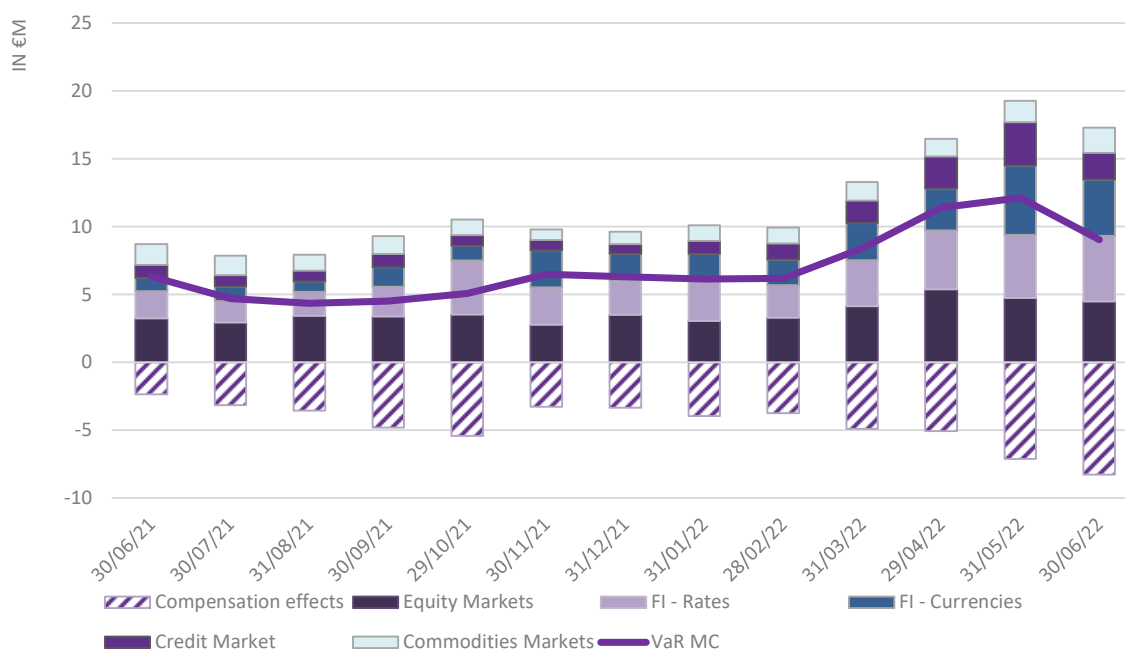
(in millions of euros)

	VaR as at 30/06/2022
Natixis trading book	
Natixis	9.0
o/w:	
Global Markets	8.8
Equity Markets	4.5
Macro Hedge	1.8
Commodities	1.9
Fixed Income	7.1
Global Securities Financing	6.8

As of June 30, 2022, the VaR by business line was close to the level reached during the health crisis (€10.6 million as of June 30, 2020), whereas as of June 30, 2021, it had returned to its pre-crisis level (€6.3 million) due to the reduction in the amplitude of the shocks used.

▪ Breakdown by business line and netting effect

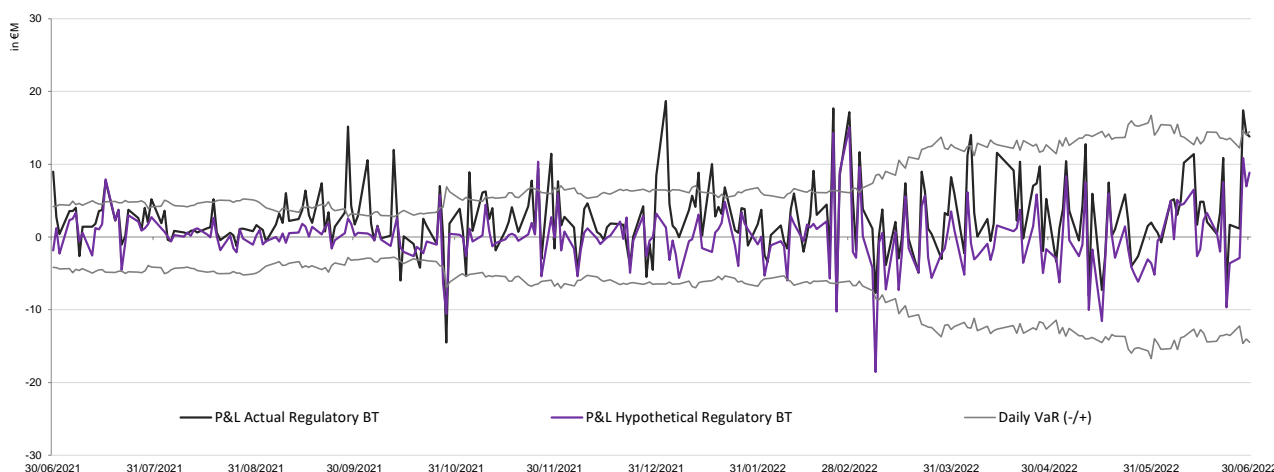
The breakdown of the VaR by business line provides a picture of the monthly contribution of the main risks and the netting effects in terms of VaR.



The increase in consolidated VaR of €2.7 million as of June 30, 2022 compared to June 30, 2021 is mostly due to the increase in the amplitudes of shocks mainly observed in a balanced manner across all business lines, with the exception of Commodities Markets, where the increase was less pronounced.

▪ Natixis backtesting on regulatory scope

The following chart shows results of backtesting (ex-post comparison of potential losses, as calculated ex-ante by VaR (99%, 1 day), with hypothetical and actual P&L impacts) on the regulatory scope, and can be used to verify the robustness of the VaR indicator.



Between June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022, four exceptions for APL (Actual PnL) backtesting and five for HPL (Hypothetical PnL) backtesting occurred on the Natixis regulatory scope.

In October 2021, three exceptions on the actual backtesting, on the 14th, 20th and 28th, and two exceptions on the hypothetical backtesting, on the 27th and 28th, were recorded.

An exception on the hypothetical backtesting was recorded in February 2022, on the 9th and two on the 24th.

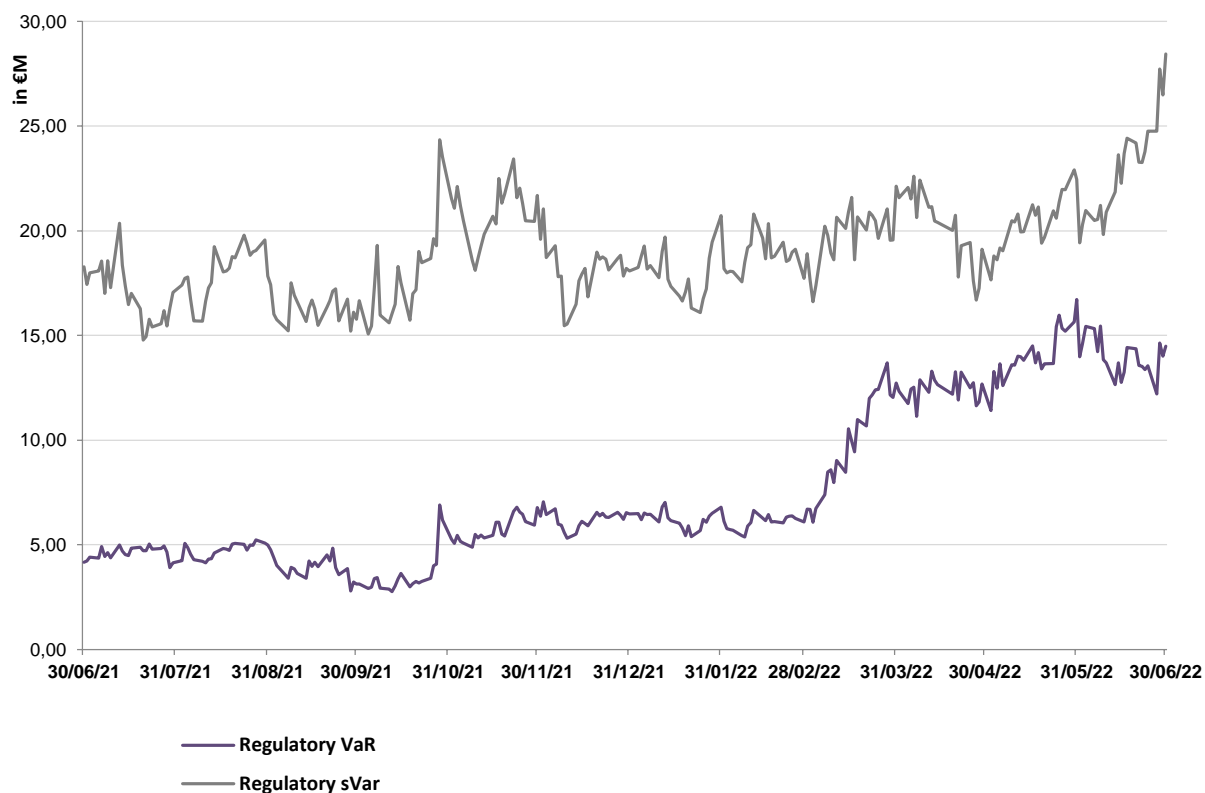
These exceptions are due, on the one hand, to Fair Value adjustments which are calculated on an ad hoc basis and which can thus generate significant impacts in PnL, as they are not integrated in VaR, and on the other hand, to losses related to the significant market movements observed on interest rates in October and February.

These exceptions were taken into account in the calculation of the multiplication factors in accordance with the established regulations.

▪ Natixis regulatory stressed VaR

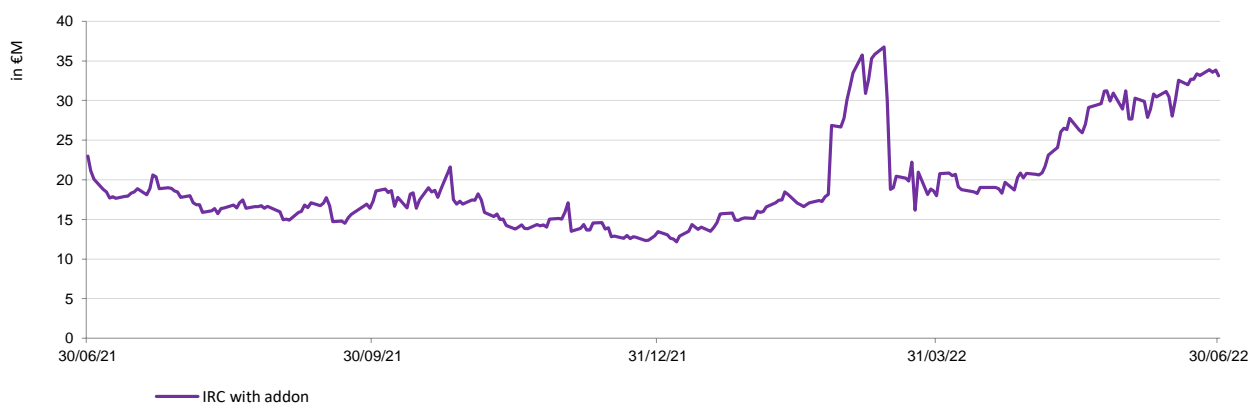
Natixis' regulatory stressed VaR averaged €19 million, with a peak of €28.4 million, which was also the level reached on June 30, 2022, and it bottomed out at €14.8 million on July 20, 2021.

▪ **Change in regulatory VaR (99%, 1 day) and stressed VaR (SVaR 99%, 1 day)**



▪ **IRC indicator**

This indicator covers the regulatory scope. Natixis' IRC averaged €19.5 million, with a peak of €36.7 million on March 14, 2022, bottoming out at €12.2 million on January 6, 2022, and stood at €33.1 million at June 30, 2022.



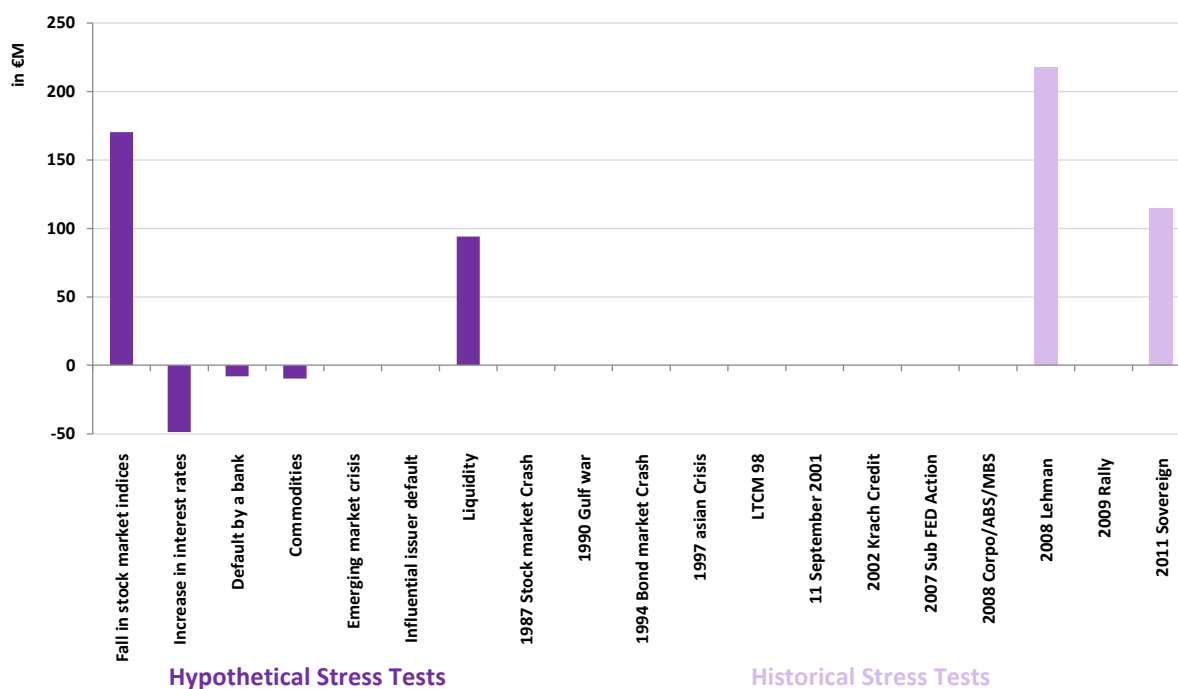
▪ Stress test results for the Natixis scope

Overall stress test levels reached an average of €76 million at June 30, 2022, versus -€1.9 million as of June 30, 2021.

The historical stress scenario of a rise in interest rates led to the maximum loss of -€48.6 million as of June 30, 2022.

In the first half of 2022, eight stress tests, mostly historical, were decommissioned because they were deemed too redundant with other stress tests or became irrelevant.

Overall stress tests at June 30, 2022



3.2.8 Balance sheet management

3.2.8.2 Management of liquidity and refinancing risk

Refinancing

Short-term refinancing

The first quarter of 2022 was marked by a turning point in the conduct of the monetary policies of most of the world's central banks. In 2021, the majority of economists considered that the increase in prices observed at the end of the lockdowns in 2021 would be temporary because they were the consequence of bottlenecks affecting production chains. However, the inflation did not calm down in 2022 and, on the contrary, shows signs of spreading to all sectors of the economy, including those that are not very sensitive to changes in energy or commodity prices. Central banks had to react to this new situation and begin a movement to normalize their monetary policies. The Fed increased rates three times (25 bp in March, 50 bp in May and 75 bp in June) and the ECB increased its rates by 50 bp in July 2022. In addition to these actions, the markets believe that most central banks will have to raise their interest rates to fight inflation.

This change in the direction of monetary policy has obviously had consequences on interest rate levels. The first is a sudden increase in interest rates: for example, the 12-month dollar Libor rate rose from 0.583% at the end of 2021 to 3.619% at the end of June 2022. The increase was more moderate for euro rates, with the 12-month Euribor rising from -0.501% to 1.037% over the same time-frame. The second was the financial fragmentation of the euro zone with the widening of so-called "peripheral" debt spreads compared to German yields, in particular due to the end of sovereign bond purchase programs. This situation has prompted the European Central Bank to announce the implementation of a tool designed to avoid this type of situation, which could prevent the proper implementation of monetary policy.

This rise in rates has prompted money market managers to shorten the purchases of their funds by favoring short-term securities (with an initial maturity of three months or less) for fear that the volatility of rates will affect the valuation of their portfolios. This movement was accentuated by the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, which, of course, has contributed to increasing investor uncertainty and risk aversion.

Natixis' outstanding short-term debt fell from €32.98 billion at the end of December 2021 to €30.86 billion at the end of June 2022. This decrease in outstanding short-term debt is the result of better optimization of our liabilities, which enabled us to limit balance sheet consumption while managing regulatory ratios.

Natixis' short-term issue program outstandings

<i>(in millions of euros or euro equivalents)</i>	Deposit certificates	Commercial papers
Program cap *	45,000	26,441
Outstanding at 30/06/2022	19,278	11,583

* For certificates of deposit, NEU CP program cap only.

Long-term financing

Inflation has increased across the world in the last year. Many economies have lifted their pandemic restrictions, resulting in robust demand, but supply chain issues are disrupting global supply. Faced with this increase in inflationary pressures, the major central banks have begun a phase of monetary policy tightening. At the same time, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has increased commodity market volatility and general uncertainty. Finally, new outbreaks of COVID-19 in China and the ensuing lockdowns are another source of uncertainty for the global economy and the inflation situation. The increase in prices should be sustainable and stronger than initially expected.

In June 2022, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced a tightening of its monetary policy with upcoming increases in key interest rates and the end of net purchases of securities under the securities purchase program (APP). This decision was supplemented by a 50 bp rate hike in July. This context exerted strong pressure on spreads. Following these announcements, the Italian spread has, thus, widened strongly and approached the level reached in March 2020 at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (200 bp).

The rate increases decided by the Federal Reserve (Fed) as well as the various economic forecasts have contributed to pushing 10-year US Treasury yields above 3%, i.e. approximately a doubling since the beginning of the year.

The conflict in Ukraine, as well as the hawkish discourse of central banks, resulted in a widening of credit spreads in a very volatile market. Funds in euros and dollars suffered outflows. On the euro secondary market, the credit spread of French banks on senior preferred debt widened by an average of +50 bp in the first half of 2022.

At the beginning of July, following the low volume of issues in the first half of the year, and especially in June, we observed a tightening of credit spreads by around 20 basis points: some market players hedged their short positions before the summer, which is usually illiquid.

Against this market backdrop, Natixis raised €8.9 billion in the first half of 2022 (of which €881 million in self-held securities) under its medium- and long-term refinancing program. As the only long-term issuer in the public issues segment, BPCE provided Natixis with financing for a total euro-equivalent amount of €1.25 billion.

Issues and outstandings of Natixis' medium- and long-term debt issue programs

<i>(in millions of euros or euro equivalents)</i>	EMTN	NEU MTN	US MTN	Issues of bonds
Issues at 30/06/2022	3,199	0	0	4,164
Outstandings at 30/06/2022	15,542	137	100	13,065

3.2.8.4 Overall interest rate risk

Quantitative information

Interest rate gap by maturity at June 30, 2022

Maturity <i>(in millions of euros)</i>	1 year	3 years	5 years	7 years
Interest rate gap (fixed-rate)	(376)	(289)	39	(36)

The table below shows the sensitivity of the economic value (Δ EVE) and the net interest income (Δ NII) of Natixis' consolidated banking book according to the various regulatory scenarios of interest rate changes at the reporting dates:

Sensitivity of economic value and net interest income (IRRBB – Table B)

Period <i>(in millions of euros)</i>	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
	30/06/2022	31/12/2021	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Parallel upward shift	30	(17)	111	98
Parallel downward shift	(53)	0.4	(99)	(34)
Steepening	(95)	(101)		
Flattening	54	65		
Rise in short rates	60	55		
Fall in short rates	(105)	(46)		
Maximum				
Period	30/06/2022		31/12/2021	
Tier-1 capital	13,141		14,635	

Stress tests are calculated using the progressive regulatory floor approach as well as the multi-currency aggregation method as per the EBA Guidelines of July 2018. The sensitivity presented below relating to the net interest income is that of the first year.

Given its nature, overall interest rate risk is a marginal risk for Natixis and calls for no special comments.

At the end of June, the “forward guidance” of central bankers on their monetary policy and their interest rate hike led Treasury to adopt a fixed-rate borrowing strategy on the short end of the yield curve. This strategy, which can be reversed quickly depending on changes in expectations, explains the increase in absolute value terms of the sensitivity of net interest income in the first year.

However, fixed rate gaps and sensitivities remain low and reflect the nature of Natixis’ floating/variable rate banking portfolio; the sensitivity of the EVE to a shock of +200 bp thus represents less than 1% of the CET1.

3.2.10.1 Legal and arbitration proceedings

*Update to Section 3.2.10.1 of Chapter 3 of the 2021 universal registration document, pages 158 to 161.
Only updated procedures are presented here.*

Madoff fraud

The outstanding Madoff amount is estimated at €346.8 million in exchange value at June 30, 2022, fully provisioned at that date, compared to €319.3 million at December 31, 2021. The effective impact of this exposure will depend on both the extent of recovery of down invested for Natixis and the outcome of the measures taken by the bank, notably in terms of legal proceedings. Furthermore, in 2011 a dispute emerged over the application of the insurance policy for professional liability in this case, which had been taken out with successive insurers for a total amount of €123 million. In November 2016, the Paris Court of Appeal vindicated the Commercial Court’s prior ruling that primary insurers were liable to cover the losses incurred by Natixis due to the Madoff fraud, up to the amount for which the bank was insured. On September 19, 2018, the Court of Cassation subsequently annulled the judgment under appeal and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeal with a differently constituted bench. On September 24, 2019, the Court ruled against Natixis, overturning the ruling by the Commercial Court of Paris. Natixis filed an appeal with the Court of Cassation in December 2019. The Court of Cassation dismissed the appeal on November 4, 2021, so that the judgment of the Paris Court of Appeals of September 24, 2019, unfavorable to Natixis, became final and irrevocable.

Irving H. Picard, the court-appointed trustee for Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS), submitted a restitution claim concerning the liquidation of amounts received prior to the discovery of the fraud through a complaint filed with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against several banking institutions, including a US\$400 million claim against Natixis. Natixis denies the allegations made against it and has taken the necessary steps to defend its position and protect its rights. Natixis has launched appeals, including a motion to dismiss the case on a preliminary basis, or prior to any ruling on the merits, and a motion to withdraw the reference to transfer certain matters to the United States District Court. These proceedings have been subject to numerous rulings and appeals and are still ongoing. A November 2016 ruling by the bankruptcy court dismissed a number of restitution claims initiated by the trustee on the grounds of extraterritoriality. In September 2017, the Second Circuit Court granted the BMIS liquidator and the defendants the right to appeal the bankruptcy court’s ruling on the grounds of extraterritoriality directly through the Second Circuit, thereby avoiding the need to file an intermediary appeal with the district court. In February 2019, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overturned the bankruptcy court’s extraterritoriality ruling. In August 2019, Natixis joined the group of defendants that filed a request for permission to appeal the Second Circuit Court’s ruling before the Supreme Court. In June 2020, the Supreme Court refused to hear the case. On August 30, 2021, the court of the Second Circuit clarified the concept of “good faith” by deciding (i) that it is determined according to the standard of “inquiry notice” which is less favorable to the defendants, and (ii) that the burden of proof lies not with the liquidator of BMIS but with the defendants. These preliminary points having now been decided, the proceedings are continuing on the merits.

Furthermore, the liquidators of Fairfield Sentry Limited and Fairfield Sigma Limited have initiated a large number of proceedings against investors having previously received payments from these funds for redemptions of shares (over 200 proceedings have been filed in New York). Some Natixis entities have been named as defendants in some of these proceedings. Natixis deems these proceedings to be entirely unfounded and is vigorously defending its position. These proceedings have been suspended for several years, and in October 2016 the bankruptcy court authorized the liquidators to modify their initial claim. The defendants filed joint responses in May and June 2017. In August 2018, the bankruptcy court ruled on a motion to dismiss filed by the defendants (requesting that the case be dismissed on a preliminary basis and prior to any ruling on the merits). The judge only gave a ruling on one of the merits (that of personal jurisdiction), having found that the latter was missing from the claim made against the defendants. In December 2018, the

judge ruled on the motion to dismiss, rejecting the liquidators' common law claims (unjust enrichment, money had and received, mistaken payment and constructive trust) as well as contractual claims. However, it overturned the motion to dismiss in respect of claims founded on British Virgin Islands' law, while reserving the right to file a plea for the application of Section 546 (e) safe harbor provision. In May 2019, the liquidators appealed the bankruptcy court's ruling before the District Court. The defendants, including Natixis, submitted on March 9, 2020 a motion to dismiss this appeal and renewed this initial motion on March 16, 2020. The bankruptcy court asked the defendants to limit the motion to dismiss to arguments that can lead to the dismissal of all the actions of the liquidators (as per Section 546 (e) of the safe harbor provision or impropriety of the initial petition). In December 2020, the bankruptcy court dismissed the action brought under the law of the British Virgin Islands, considering that the defendants, including Natixis, are covered by Section 546 (e) safe harbor. This decision, which may result in the rejection of claw back requests, is subject to appeal. The case is ongoing.

MMR claim

In 2007, Ixis Corporate & Investment Bank (the predecessor of Natixis) issued EMTNs (Euro Medium Term Notes) indexed to a fund that invested in the Bernard Madoff Investment Securities fund. Renstone Investments Ltd (the apparent predecessor of MMR Investment Ltd) is alleged to have subscribed, via a financial intermediary acting as the placement agent, for these bonds in the amount of US\$50 million.

In April 2012, MMR Investment Ltd filed a joint claim against Natixis and the financial intermediary before the Commercial Court of Paris, claiming not to have received the bonds, despite having paid the subscription price to the financial intermediary. The claim mainly concerns the reimbursement of the subscription price of the bonds and, as an alternative, the annulment of the subscription on the grounds of defect in consent.

On February 6, 2017, the Commercial Court of Paris dismissed all of MMR Investment Ltd's claims. This ruling was upheld by the Paris Court of Appeal on October 22, 2018. An appeal was brought by MMR Investment Ltd. On September 8, 2021, the Court of Cassation dismissed MMRI's appeal. The file is closed.

SFF/Contango Trading S.A.

In December 2015, the South African Strategic Fuel Fund (SFF) entered into agreements to sell certain oil reserves to several international oil traders. Contango Trading S.A. (a Natixis subsidiary) provided financing for the deal.

In March 2018, SFF filed a lawsuit before the South African Supreme Court (Western Cape division, Cape Town), primarily against Natixis and Contango Trading S.A., with a view to having the agreements invalidated, declared null and void, and to obtain fair and equitable compensation.

A judgment was delivered on November 20, 2020 declaring the nullity of the transactions and granting Contango Trading S.A. restitution and reparations in the amount of US\$208,702,648. On December 22, 2020, the judge authorized SFF and Vitol to appeal this judgment and at the same time SFF paid Contango Trading S.A. the sum of US\$123,865,600 in execution of the uncontested part of the judgment.

This judgment was partially appealed. On April 13, 2022, the Court of Appeal rejected SFF's claims and upheld the judgment rendered at first instance. On May 9, 2022, SFF requested leave to appeal to the Constitutional Court. This case is ongoing.

On March 11, 2021, Contango Trading S.A. decided to file a tort action in order to preserve its rights and avoid the statute of limitations on the tort claim.

Bucephalus Capital Limited/Darius Capital Conseil

On June 7, 2019, Bucephalus Capital Limited (a UK law firm), together with other firms, brought claims against Darius Capital Partners (a French law firm, now operating under the name Darius Capital Conseil, a 70%-held subsidiary of Natixis Investment Managers) before the Paris Commercial Court, to contest the breach of various contractual obligations, particularly with respect to a framework agreement dated September 5, 2013 setting out their contractual relations and various subsequent agreements. Bucephalus Capital Limited claims a total of €178,487,500. In May 2022, Bucephalus Capital Limited increased the amount of its claims and now seeks payment of €371,023,121 or, in the alternative, €286,737,798, in addition to €50,000 under Article 700 of the French Code of Civil Procedure

Darius Capital Conseil consider these claims to be unfounded. The case is ongoing before the Paris Commercial Court.

Disputed offsetting receivables

In March 2020, litigation arose in New York State courts over a set-off by Natixis in the payment of a stand-by letter of credit, the set-off relating to a debt owed by the beneficiary in the form of a stand-by letter of credit. Natixis asked the Court to uphold the merits of the offset and to dismiss the demand for payment made against the bank in the amount of US\$46,076,165.15. The court issued a judgment against Natixis, which appealed. Natixis also filed a motion to reduce the pre-judgment interest rate to the contractual rate rather than the statutory rate of New York State and, at the same time, made a payment of US\$50,171,777.64 in accordance with the court's decision. This amount corresponds to the payment claim plus the contractual interest rate. The court ruled in favor of Natixis and the other party appealed. Finally, both parties agreed to waive both appeals and to waive any claims related to or arising from the facts and transactions set out in the pleadings.

H2O carriers collective "Collectif porteurs H2O"

At the end of October 2021, a non-profit organization called "Collectif porteurs H2O" and 85 natural persons and legal entities claiming to have invested in seven UCITS managed by the UK H2O AM LLP entity and the French H2O AM Europe entity, between 2015 and 2021 (hereinafter the "Funds"), brought proceedings against the Luxembourg entity Natixis Investment Managers S.A. before the President of the Paris Commercial Court, alongside the main players in the funds (managers, statutory auditor, custodian), as part of a summary action. This was not an action for damages, but a procedure aimed at obtaining the appointment of an expert and the production of evidence relating to the management of the Funds.

By decision of June 8, 2022, the President of the Paris Commercial Court exonerated Natixis Investment Managers S.A. (Luxembourg) and thus rejected all of the claims filed against it. However, this decision could be appealed.

ACPR/Natixis Interépargne

Natixis Interépargne was subject to a reprimand and a financial penalty of €3 million in a decision of the Sanctions Commission of the French Prudential Supervisory Authority (ACPR) on May 30, 2022, on the application of the law of June 13, 2014 on dormant bank accounts and dormant life insurance policies, which came into force on January 1, 2016 (known as the "Eckert Law").

3.2.10.2 Situation of dependency

Natixis is not dependent on any patent or license, or on any industrial, commercial or financial supply contract.

3.3 Basel 3 Pillar III disclosures

Update to Section 3.3 of Chapter 3 of the 2021 universal registration document.

Regulatory framework for the Pillar III report

The Pillar III report is prepared in accordance with European Regulation (CRR II) 2019/876, in particular according to Articles 431 to 455 of the regulation, which detail the information to be published by institutions. The CRR II-CRD V legislative package was adopted on May 20, 2019 by the European Parliament and entered into force on June 28, 2021. The information to be provided under Pillar III has been prepared in accordance with the templates prescribed in European Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 of March 15, 2021.

Policy, validation and approval

Throughout the first half of 2022, and to date, Natixis has implemented a framework of disclosure controls and procedures to ensure the accuracy of the disclosures provided in Natixis' Pillar III.

3.3.1 Capital management and capital adequacy

3.3.1.1 Composition of capital

EU CC1 – Composition of regulatory capital

		Amount	Source based on balance sheet reference numbers/letters within the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	9,227	
	o/w ordinary shares	9,227	
	o/w instrument type 2		
	o/w instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	3,371	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3,177	
EU-3a	Fund for general banking risks	0	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3), and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	0	
5	Non-controlling interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	0	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	941	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	16,716	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(616)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(3,550)	
9	Empty set in the EU		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	(670)	1
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments not measured at fair value	(82)	2
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(28)	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitized assets (negative amount)	0	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	(393)	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	0	
16	Direct, indirect or synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	(8)	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to artificially inflate the equity of the institution (negative amount)	0	

18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
20	Empty set in the EU		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a risk weighting of 1,250%, where the institution opts for deduction	0	
EU-20b	o/w qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	0	
EU-20c	o/w securitization positions (negative amount)	0	
EU-20d	o/w free deliveries (negative amount)	0	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions of Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	0	
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (negative amount)	0	
23	o/w direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities;	0	
24	Empty set in the EU		
25	o/w deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	0	
EU-25a	Losses for the current fiscal year (negative amount)		
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax expenses relating to CET1 items, unless the institution correctly adjusts the amount of CET1 items when these tax expenses proportionally reduce the amount against which such items can be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	0	
26	Empty set in the EU		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 phase-in arrangements if applicable)	(537)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(5,883)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	10,833	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,308	
31	o/w classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	2,308	
32	o/w classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts which will be progressively excluded from AT1, in accordance with Article 486 (3) of CRR.	0	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494 a (1) subject to the exclusion of AT1 equity	0	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494 b (1) subject to the exclusion of AT1 capital.	0	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including non-controlling interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	0	
35	o/w instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	2,308	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct, indirect or synthetic holdings by an institution of its own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	0	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to artificially inflate the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
41	Empty set in the EU		
42	Qualifying AT2 deductions that exceed the AT2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	0	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0	
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	2,308	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	13,141	
Tier 2 capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,790	3
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5), and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	0	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494 a (2) subject to exclusion of T2 capital	0	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494 b (2) subject to the exclusion of T2 capital	107	3
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including non-controlling interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	0	
49	o/w instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0	
50	Credit risk adjustments	46	
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	2,942	

Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct, indirect or synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	0	
53	Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to artificially inflate the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
54a	Empty set in the EU		
55	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	
56	Empty set in the EU		
EU-56a	Deductions of qualifying liabilities exceeding the bank's qualifying liabilities (negative amount)	0	
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	0	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	0	
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	2,942	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	16,083	
60	Total risk exposure amount	98,556	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	10.99%	
62	Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	13.33%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	16.32%	
64	Overall CET1 capital requirement of the institution (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1), plus additional CET1 requirement that the institution is required to hold in accordance with Article 104 (1) (a) of Directive 36/2013/EU, plus the overall buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128 (6) of Directive 36/2013/EU) expressed as a percentage of the risk exposure amount.	8.45%	
65	o/w capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	o/w countercyclical buffer requirement	0.05%	
67	o/w systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	
EU-67a	o/w global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	0.00%	
EU-67b	o/w: additional capital requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.41%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffer requirements (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	5.09%	
National minima (if different from Basel 3)			
69	(not relevant in EU regulations)		
70	(not relevant in EU regulations)		
71	(not relevant in EU regulations)		
Amount below deduction thresholds (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital and qualifying liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	209	4
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	605	5
74	Empty set in the EU		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	432	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardized approach	164	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	46	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	279	
Capital instruments subject to progressive exclusion			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	0	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	0	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	0	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	(45)	

EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		Balance sheet as in the published financial statements	Other restatements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		at June 30, 2022		at June 30, 2022	
Assets - Breakdown by assets according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements					
1	Cash, central banks	36,759		36,759	
2	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	208,320	(47)	208,273	
	o/w holdings of CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution does not have a significant investment			80	4
	o/w holdings of CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution has a significant investment			27	5
3	Hedging derivatives	447		447	
4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,619		10,619	
	o/w holdings of CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution does not have a significant investment			28	4
	o/w holdings of CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution has a significant investment			578	5
5	Debt instruments at amortized cost	1,650	(397)	1,253	
6	Loans and receivables due from banks and similar items at amortized cost	86,448	(55)	86,393	
7	Customer loans and receivables at amortized cost	78,434	(2,981)	75,454	
	o/w Subordinated loans to customers – when the institution does not hold a significant investment			102	4
8	Insurance business investments	0		0	
9	Current tax assets	308		308	
10	Deferred tax assets	972	0	972	
	Loss carryforwards			686	1
	Other temporary differences			285	
11	Accruals and miscellaneous assets	5,509	23	5,532	
12	Non-current assets held for sale	0		0	
13	Investments in Associates	518		518	
14	Investment property	0		0	
15	Property, plant and equipment	901		901	
16	Intangible assets	394		394	
17	Goodwill	3,601		3,601	
	Total Assets	434,880	(3,457)	431,423	
Liabilities – Breakdown by liability according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements					
1	Central banks				
2	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	200,897	5	200,902	
	o/w Tier 2 subordinated loans at fair value net of discount				
3	Hedging derivatives	250		250	
4	Deposits and loans due to banks and similar items	134,882	(1)	134,882	
5	Deposits and loans due to customers	30,228		30,228	
6	Debt securities	36,450	(3,447)	33,003	
7	Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	49		49	
8	Current tax liabilities	696		696	
9	Deferred tax liabilities	432	0	432	
	o/w deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that depend on future profits and do not result from temporary differences			17	1
10	Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities	6,114	(13)	6,101	
11	Liabilities on assets held for sale	0		0	
12	Liabilities related to insurance policies	0		0	
13	Provisions	1,342	(1)	1,341	
14	Subordinated debt	4,055		4,055	
	o/w subordinated loans under the regulatory Tier 2 category, net of discount			2,896	3
	Total Liabilities	415,396	(3,457)	411,939	
Shareholders' equity					

1	Shareholders' equity (Group share)	19,458	0	19,458	
	o/w Cash flow hedge reserve			82	2
2	Non-controlling interests	26	0	26	
	Total shareholders' equity	19,484	0	19,484	

3.3.1.4 Changes in regulatory capital, regulatory capital requirements and ratios in 2022

Regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratio

The CET1, Tier 1 and total ratios at the end of June 2022 are presented below by major component. The same ratios at end-2021 are shown by way of comparison.

In accordance with the Basel 3/CRR regulatory framework, under Pillar I, these ratios must exceed the minimum limits of 4.5%, 6% and 8%, respectively, in addition to the cumulative safety buffers of 7.04%, 8.54% and 10.54%, respectively, for 2021, and of 7.04%, 8.54% and 10.54%, respectively, for 2022.

Total capital ratio

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Shareholders' equity (Group share)	19,458	20,868
Deeply subordinated notes (DSN)	2,181	2,248
Perpetual subordinated notes (PSN)	0	0
Consolidated shareholders' equity (Group share) net of DSNs and PSNs	17,277	18,620
Non-controlling interests (Amount before phase-in arrangements)	26	202
Intangible assets	(329)	(378)
Goodwill	(3,220)	(3,323)
Dividends proposed to the General Shareholders' Meeting and expenses	(442)	(789)
Deductions, prudential restatements and phase-in arrangements	(2,478)	(1,832)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	10,833	12,499
Deeply subordinated notes (DSNs) and preferred shares	2,308	2,157
Additional Tier 1 capital	0	0
Tier 1 deductions and phase-in arrangements	0	(22)
Total Tier 1 capital	13,141	14,635
Tier 2 instruments	2,896	3,962
Other Tier 2 capital	46	27
Tier 2 deductions and phase-in arrangements	0	(1,110)
Overall capital	16,083	17,514
Total risk-weighted assets	98,556	108,257
Credit risk-weighted assets	70,650	81,024
Market risk-weighted assets	15,185	13,352
Operational risk-weighted assets	12,670	13,882
Other risk-weighted assets	51	0
Capital adequacy ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	11.0%	11.5%
Tier 1 ratio	13.3%	13.5%
Total capital ratio	16.3%	16.2%

Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical buffer (CCYB1)

	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposure - market risk		Securitization exposure - Non-trading book exposure at default	Total exposure value	Capital requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amount	Capital requirement weightings (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)	
	Exposure at default under the standardized approach	Exposure at default under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short exposures in the trading book for the standardized approach	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures – credit risk	Relevant credit exposure - market risk	Relevant credit exposure – securitization positions in the non-trading book	Total				
(in millions of euros)														
01	Breakdown by country:													
0	Bulgaria		1			1	0			0	0	0.00%	0.50%	
	Czechia			0		0		0		0	0	0.00%	0.50%	
	Hong Kong	3	3,969	31	211	4,214	103	1	4	108	1,351	2.16%	1.00%	
	Luxembourg	176	5,959	41,764	321	48,221	221	2		223	2,789	4.45%	0.50%	
	Norway	0	198	4		202	5	0		6	70	0.11%	1.50%	
	Slovakia	0			35	35	0	0		0	1	0.00%	1.00%	
	Sub-total	180	10,127	41,799	356	52,674	330	3	4	337	4,212	6.72%		
	Other countries with a 0% risk weighting	11,595	105,872	10,494	14,637	15,514	158,112	4,294	159	221	4,675	58,437	93.28%	
02	Total	11,775	115,999	52,293	14,993	15,725	210,785	4,624	163	225	5,012	62,649	100.00%	

Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCYB2)

(in millions of euros)

1	Total risk exposure amount	98,556
2	Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.046%
3	Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	45

The change in regulatory capital under Basel 3/CRR over 2022 is shown below:

Changes in regulatory capital after applying phase-in arrangements for the period

	H1 2022	o/w impact of the disposal of the Insurance and Payments entities to BPCE
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		
Amount at start of period	12,499	
New instruments issued (including issue premiums)	(76)	(81)
Instruments redeemed	0	
Retained earnings from previous periods	(2,317)	(1,902)
Net income/(loss) for the period	1,383	985
Gross dividend proposed	(442)	
Dividend payout in new shares		
Changes in other comprehensive income		
Translation adjustments	400	(2)
Available-for-sale assets	(462)	(462)
Cash flow hedging reserve	35	2
Other	335	34
Other	(231)	
Non-controlling interests		
Filters and deductions not subject to the phase-in arrangements		
Goodwill and intangible assets	151	323
Own credit risk	(430)	
Other comprehensive income CFH	(35)	(2)
Prudent valuation adjustment	(70)	
Other	69	61
Other, including prudential adjustments and phase-in arrangements		
Deferred tax assets that rely on future earnings (excluding temporary differences)	23	1
Deductions in respect of breaches of capital thresholds	0	
Other	0	
Impact of phase-in arrangements	0	
o/w impact of changes in phase-in rate	0	
o/w impact of change in base subject to phase-in arrangements	0	
Amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) at end of period	10,833	(1,042)
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		
Amount at start of period	2,135	
New eligible instruments issued	403	
Redemptions during the period	(400)	
Other, including prudential adjustments and phase-in arrangements	170	
o/w impact of changes in phase-in rate	0	
o/w other impact of changes in base	170	22
Amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital at end of period	2,308	22
Tier 1 capital	13,141	(1,020)
Tier 2 capital		
Amount at start of period	2,879	
New eligible instruments issued	0	
Redemptions during the period	(1,003)	(1,003)
Other, including prudential adjustments and phase-in arrangements	1,066	
o/w impact of changes in phase-in rate	(45)	
o/w other impact of changes in base	1,112	1,110
Amount of Tier 2 capital at end of period	2,942	106
Total regulatory capital	16,083	(914)

Tier 1 capital (CET1) amounted to €10.8 billion at June 30, 2022, down by -€1.7 billion during the first half of 2022. This decrease is mainly due to the following changes:

- ordinary profit (excluding gains and losses on the disposal of the Insurance and Payments activities to BPCE) for the period for +€0.4 billion;
- change in other comprehensive income (gains and losses recyclable and not recyclable directly recognized in equity, including a favorable effect of translation adjustments for +€0.4 billion and an unfavorable impact of the revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income for -€0.2 billion) for +€0.2 billion;
- prudential deductions for goodwill and intangible assets for -€0.1 billion and the increase in the Prudential Valuation adjustment for -€0.1 billion;
- perpetual deeply subordinated notes (interest and conversion effect) for -€0.2 billion;
- proposed payment of the 2022 annual dividend of 12 cents per share, i.e. -€0.4 billion;
- deduction of guarantee deposits in respect of irrevocable payment commitments paid to the Single Resolution Fund and Deposit Guarantee Fund from CET 1 capital since March 31, 2022 for -€0.2 billion;
- additional dividend for 2021 on the new shares issued on March 22, 2022 by decision of the Combined General Shareholders' Meeting for -€0.1 billion;
- other deductions for -€0.2 billion.

These changes were supplemented by a -€1 billion effect related to the disposal of the Insurance and Payments activities to BPCE S.A.: the contribution-distribution of -€3.7 billion in kind through the delivery of shares of BPCE Insurance and Payments holding companies partially offset by a capital gain on disposal of +€1 billion and a capital increase in cash of €1.7 billion completed on March 22, 2022.

Additional Tier 1 capital increased by +€0.2 billion to €2.3 billion mainly due to a foreign exchange effect.

Tier 2 capital amounted to +€2.9 billion. The transitional CRR mechanism allowing the recognition of grandfathered instruments for -€0.1 billion ended at January 1, 2022. Following the sale on March 24, 2022 to BPCE of the Tier 2 subordinated loans granted to Natixis Assurance and initially deducted from Tier 2 (for €1.1 billion), Natixis exercised in advance the July 29, 2022 call of a -€1 billion resource subscribed by BPCE. Risk-weighted assets, at €98.6 billion, were down by -€9.7 billion in the first half of 2022 mainly due to the transfer of the Insurance and Payments business lines to BPCE (-€10.7 billion impact in RWA).

Risk-weighted assets flow statements (NX07)

<i>(in billions of euros)</i>	Credit risk	CVA	Market risk	Operational risk	Total RWA
31/12/2021	78.7	2.3	13.4	13.9	108.3
Foreign exchange movements	1.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.7
Change in business activity	4.4	0.4	0.00	0, 00	4.8
Change in risk parameters	(1.5)	0.00	1.9	0.00	0.4
Acquisitions and disposals of investments	(10.9)	0.00	0.00	(1.2)	(12.1)
Impact of guarantees	(46)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(4.6)
30/06/2022	67.9	2.7	15.2	12.7	98.6

The -€10.8 billion change in credit risk in 2022 was primarily due to the following factors:

- an increase in outstandings (+€4.4 billion) concentrated in the Corporate & Investment Banking business lines;
- the effect of risk factors (-€1.5 billion);
- the impact of the appreciation of the dollar against the euro (+€1.7 billion);
- the disposal of the insurance entities and the payments division to BPCE S.A. as well as the sale of H2O for -€10.85 billion;
- a guarantee effect of -€4.6 billion, of which -€5.1 billion related to the implementation of guarantees with BPCE S.A.

The +€0.4 billion increase in CVA can primarily be attributed to changes in exposures.

The increase in market risks of +€1.9 billion was mainly driven by the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis on market parameters.

Operational risk was down by -€1.2 billion following the disposals of entities in the first half of the year (payments and insurance divisions as well as H2O).

Basel 3 RWA by main Natixis business line (NX02)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Basel 3 RWA as of 30/06/2022			
Division	Total	Credit^(a)	Market^(b)	Operational
Corporate & Investment Banking ^(c)	74,664	52,803	14,819	7,042
Asset & Wealth Management	14,239	9,396	266	4,577
Corporate Center business lines ^(d)	9,653	5,720	2,882	1,051
TOTAL AS AT 30/06/2022	98,556	67,919	17,967	12,670
TOTAL AS AT 31/12/2021	108,257	78,727	15,648	13,882

(a): Including counterparty risk.

(b): Including €23 million in settlement/delivery risk and €2,730 million in respect of the CVA RWA.

(c): including Treasury and Collateral Management and -€7.9 billion in RWA reductions in respect of guarantees against BPCE S.A.

(d): including NCIB support

3.3.1.4 Capital planning

Capital planning consists of determining Natixis' target capital adequacy level, continually ensuring compliance with regulatory capital requirements in all compartments and capital adequacy in line with the risk appetite defined by the institution, and adapting capital allocation and measurement of business line profitability accordingly.

At June 30, 2022, Natixis' ratio reached 11%

The capital planning system adapts all processes with the aim of ultimately meeting the requirements of the supervisory authorities, shareholders and investors:

- continuously maintaining the targets set in terms of capital adequacy;
- the development of the Natixis internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), carried out using two approaches:
 - a so-called "normative" approach aimed at measuring the impact on Natixis of internal stress tests over a three-year period based on the Pillar I regulatory baseline;
 - a so-called "economic" approach which consists of identifying, quantifying and hedging risks with internal capital over a short-term horizon (one year) and using internal methodologies. At the Natixis level, the methodologies developed allow a better assessment of the risks already covered under Pillar I, and also an additional assessment of risks not covered by Pillar I.
- projecting/forecasting capital requirements specific to business lines, within the framework of Natixis' overall capital adequacy policy;
- anticipating regulatory changes and their impact on Natixis' various business lines;
- implementing a system for analyzing the capital consumption of the business lines and their profitability on the basis of Basel 3/CRR-CRR3 risk-weighted assets;
- allocating capital to the business lines, within the framework of strategic plan and annual budget procedures, taking into account business requirements, profitability and balance between the core business divisions.

Outlook

Capital management now anticipates future changes in the short/medium term: implementation of the revised Basel III system, implementation of the provisions around the Resolution, BRRD2/SRMR2, in line with the implementation of the SRB policies, structural transactions, etc.

3.3.2 Other regulatory ratios

3.3.2.1 Leverage ratio

The CRR2 Regulation modifies the rules for calculating the leverage ratio by excluding certain exposures (notably “incentive” loans and assets linked to central banks, subject to conditions. As the adjustment for the exemption of exposures to central banks was not extended beyond March 31, 2022, it is no longer applicable as from June 30, 2022). New rules for offsetting and calculating exposure to derivatives have also been introduced.

Comparison of accounting exposures and leverage exposures (LR1)

	(in millions of euros)	Applicable amount
1	Total assets according to reported financial statements	434,880
2	Adjustment for entities consolidated from an accounting point of view but which do not fall within the scope of prudential consolidation	(3,457)
3	(Adjustment for securitized exposures that meet the operational requirements for transfer of risk)	
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (where applicable))	
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet in accordance with the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measurement under Article 429 a (1) (i) of the CRR).	
6	Adjustment for normalized purchases and sales of financial assets recognized at the transaction date	
7	Adjustment for qualifying centralized cash management system transactions	
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(15,724)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	7,359
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (resulting from the translation of off-balance sheet exposures into credit equivalent amounts)	51,249
11	(Adjustment for valuation adjustments for prudent valuation purposes and specific and general provisions that reduced Tier 1 capital)	
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measurement under Article 429 a (1) (c) of the CRR)	(108,413)
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measurement under Article 429 a (1) (j) of the CRR)	
12	Other adjustments	(14,752)
13	Measurement of total exposure	351,141

3.3.2.2 Oversight of the leverage ratio

Under the French Ministerial Order of November 3, 2014 on internal control by companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to the supervision of the ACPR, the companies in question are required to set overall limits and establish policies and processes to detect, manage and monitor excessive leverage risk.

For several years now, Natixis has put in place a governance and an organization to oversee its leverage ratio, calculated according to the CRR2 standard since June 30, 2021. Senior management has defined a steering threshold, set at 3.30% and a limit of 3.10% (for a minimum regulatory threshold of 3%), the monitoring and management of which are supervised by the Natixis ALM Committee. The BOAT department (“Buffer, financial operations, ALM and treasury”) coordinates compliance with this constraint with the business lines under the control of the risk function.

The leverage ratio was included in the bank’s risk appetite framework with a threshold and limit approved by the Board of Directors’ Risk Committee.

Leverage ratio (LR2)

(in millions of euros)		Leverage ratio exposures under the CRR	
		30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	Items recorded on the balance sheet (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	293,675	279,662
2	Addition of the amount of collateral provided for derivatives, when they are deducted from balance sheet assets in accordance with the applicable accounting framework		
3	(Deduction of receivables recognized as assets for cash variation margin provided in derivative transactions)	(8,877)	(10,196)
4	(Adjustment for securities received in connection with securities financing transactions that are recognized as assets)		
5	(Adjustments for general credit risk of balance sheet items)		
6	(Amounts of assets deducted when determining Tier 1 capital)	(5,875)	(5,301)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	278,922	264,165
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost of all SA-CCR derivative transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margins)	18,758	12,552
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: contribution of replacement costs under the simplified standardized approach		
9	Mark-up amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivative transactions	25,956	26,098
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Contribution of potential future exposure under the simplified standardized approach		
EU-9b	Exposure determined by applying the original exposure method		
10	(CCP leg exempted from exposures to customer cleared transactions) (SA-CCR)		
EU-10a	(CCP leg exempted from exposures to customer cleared transactions) (simplified standardized approach)		
EU-10b	(CCP leg exempted from exposures to customer cleared transactions) (original exposure method)		
11	Adjusted effective notional value of written credit derivatives	25,350	16,683
12	(Adjusted actual notional differences and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(20,083)	(10,655)
13	Total derivative exposures	49,980	44,678
Exposure on securities financing transactions (SFTs)			
14	Gross SFT assets (excluding netting) after adjustment for transactions recognized as written	86,814	108,809
15	(Net value of cash payables and receivables of gross SFT assets)	(13,889)	(31,186)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	7,359	7,939
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Exposure to counterparty credit risk in accordance with Article 429 e (5) and Article 222 of the CRR		
17	Exposures when the institution acts as agent		
EU-17a	(CCP leg exempted from customer cleared SFT exposures)		
18	Total exposure to securities financing transactions	80,284	85,562
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional value	109,419	98,125
20	(Adjustments for conversion into equivalent credit amounts)	(59,050)	(51,777)
21	(General provisions deducted when determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	50,368	46,347
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from total exposure measurement under Article 429 a (1) (c) of the CRR)	(108,413)	(110,155)
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted under Article 429 a (1) (j) of the CRR (on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet))		
EU-22c	(Exclusions of exposure of public development banks (or units of banks) – Public investments)		
EU-22d	(Exclusions of exposure of public development banks (or units of banks) – Incentive loans)		
EU-22e	(Exclusions of exposures arising from the transfer of incentive loans by banks (or units of banks) that are not public development banks)		
EU-22f	(Exclusions of secured portions of exposures resulting from export credits)		
EU-22g	(Exclusions of excess collateral deposited with tripartite agents)		
EU-22h	(Exclusion of CSD services provided by institutions/CSDs, pursuant to Article 429 a (1) (o) of the CRR)		
EU-22i	(Exclusion of CSD services provided by designated institutions, pursuant to Article 429 a (1) (p) of the CRR).		
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediary loans)		
EU-22k	(Total exempt exposures)	(108,413)	(110,155)
Capital and total exposure measurement			
23	Tier 1 capital	13,141	14,635
24	Measurement of total exposure	351,141	330,598
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	3.7%	4.4%

EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public investments and incentive loans) (%)	3.7%	4.4%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	3.7%	4.0%
26	Minimum leverage ratio regulatory requirement (%)	3.0%	3.1%
EU-26a	Additional capital requirements to address excessive leverage risk (%)		
EU-26b	o/w: to be created with CET1 capital		
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)		
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.1%
Choice of phase-in arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice of phase-in arrangements for the definition of capital measurement		
Publication of average values			
28	Average daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for transactions recognized as written and net of corresponding cash payables and receivables	104,178	93,016
29	End-of-quarter value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for transactions recognized as written and net of corresponding cash payables and receivables	72,925	77,624
30	Total exposure measurement (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption from central bank reserves) including the average values of gross SFT assets in line 28 (after adjustment for transactions recognized as written and net of corresponding cash payables and receivables)	382,395	345,990
30a	Total exposure measurement (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption from central bank reserves) including the average values of gross SFT assets in line 28 (after adjustment for transactions recognized as written and net of corresponding cash payables and receivables)	382,395	380,650
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption from central bank reserves) including the average values of gross SFT assets in line 28 (after adjustment for transactions recognized as written and net of corresponding cash payables and receivables)	3.4%	4.2%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption from central bank reserves) including the average values of gross SFT assets in line 28 (after adjustment for transactions recognized as written and net of corresponding cash payables and receivables).	3.4%	3.8%

Breakdown of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempt exposures) (LR3)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		Leverage ratio exposures under the CRR
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempt exposures), o/w:	185,199
EU-2	Trading book exposures	43,009
EU-3	Banking book exposures, o/w:	142,190
EU-4	Covered bonds	467
EU-5	Exposures considered as sovereign	51,338
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, multilateral development banks, international organizations and public sector entities not considered as sovereign borrowers	523
EU-7	Institutions	13,900
EU-8	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	866
EU-9	Retail exposures	586
EU-10	Corporates	58,402
EU-11	Defaulted exposures	3,542
EU-12	Other exposures (including equities, securitizations and other assets not corresponding to credit obligations)	12,567

3.3.2 Breakdown and changes in risk-weighted assets

3.3.2.1 Exposure to credit and counterparty risks

RWA overview (EU OV1)

(in millions of euros)		Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA)		Total capital requirements
		30/06/2022	31/12/2021	30/06/2022
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	57,596	67,078	4,608
2	o/w standardized approach	10,595	9,968	848
3	o/w NI simple approach (F-IRB)	1,120	1,161	90
4	o/w referencing approach			
EU 4a	o/w equity under the simple risk-weighted approach	5,952	15,875	476
5	o/w NI Advanced Approach (A-IRB)	38,365	37,589	3,069
6	Counterparty credit risk – CCR	10,289	11,416	823
7	o/w standardized approach	2,155	2,019	172
8	o/w internal model method (IMM)	3,199	4,334	256
EU 8a	o/w exposures on a CCP	371	407	30
EU 8b	o/w credit valuation adjustment – CVA	2,731	2,296	218
9	o/w other CCRs	1,833	2,361	147
15	Settlement risk	23	9	2
16	Securitization exposures in non-trading book (after cap)	2,816	2,529	225
17	o/w SEC A-IRB approach	310	387	25
18	o/w SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	199	213	16
19	o/w SEC-SA approach	2,050	1,593	164
EU 19a	o/w 1,250%	257	336	21
20	Position, currency and commodity risks (Market risk)	15,161	13,343	1,213
21	o/w standardized approach	6,801	7,772	544
22	o/w internal models approach	8,361	5,571	669
EU 22a	Major risks			
23	Operational risk	12,670	13,882	1,014
EU 23a	o/w elementary approach			
EU 23b	o/w standardized approach	12,670	13,882	1,014
EU 23c	o/w advanced measurement approach			
24	Amount below the deduction thresholds (subject to a weighting of 250%)	2,592	3,609	207
29	Total	98,556	108,257	7,885

The data provided in line 24 are for information purposes only since the amounts indicated here are also included in line 1. However, €2,485 million of equities excluding the simple weighting method subject to a weighting of 250% could not be placed among the sub-totals defined for credit risk excluding CCR although included in the total in line 1.

Model for key indicators (EU KM1)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		30/06/2022	31/03/2022	31/12/2021	30/09/2021	30/06/2021
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	10,833	10,098	12,499	11,998	12,113
2	Tier 1 capital	13,141	12,298	14,635	13,921	14,016
3	Total own funds	16,083	15,200	17,514	16,116	16,233
Risk-weighted exposure amount						
4	Total risk exposure amount	98,556	99,488	108,257	108,977	107,926
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	10.99%	10.15%	11.55%	11.01%	11.22%
6	Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	13.33%	12.36%	13.52%	12.77%	12.99%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	16.32%	15.28%	16.18%	14.79%	15.04%
Additional capital requirements to address risks other than excessive leverage risk (as a percentage of the risk-weighted exposure amount)						
EU 7a	Additional capital requirements to address risks other than excessive leverage risk (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
EU 7b	o/w: to be satisfied with CET 1 capital (percentage points)	1.41%	1.41%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%
EU 7c	o/w: to be satisfied with Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.88%	1.88%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%
EU 7d	Total SREP capital requirements (%)	10.50%	10.50%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
Total buffer requirement and total capital requirement (as a percentage of the risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer arising from the macroprudential or systemic risk observed at the level of a Member State (%)					
9	Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global systemically important institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other systemically important institution buffer (%)					
11	Overall buffer requirement (%)	2.55%	2.54%	2.54%	2.54%	2.54%
EU 11a	Total capital requirements (%)	13.05%	13.04%	12.79%	12.79%	12.79%
12	CET1 capital available after compliance with total SREP capital requirements (%)	5.09%	4.24%	5.78%	4.54%	4.79%
Leverage ratio						
13	Measurement of total exposure	351,141	343,823	330,598	328,103	329,136
14	Leverage ratio (%)	3.74%	3.58%	4.43%	4.24%	4.26%
Additional capital requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of the total exposure measurement)						
EU 14a	Additional capital requirements to address excessive leverage risk (%)	0%	0%	0%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14b	o/w: to be satisfied with CET 1 capital (percentage points)	0%	0%	0%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.09%	3.09%	3.09%	3.09%
Leverage ratio buffer requirement and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measurement)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.09%	3.09%	3.09%	3.09%
Liquidity coverage ratios						
15	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) (weighted average)	67,996	69,621	63,583	62,338	53,279
EU 16a	Cash outflows – Total weighted value	128,147	126,272	112,478	115,336	105,509
EU 16b	Cash inflows – Total weighted value	67,147	60,466	52,736	56,777	56,621
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	61,000	65,807	59,741	58,560	48,888
17	Liquidity requirement coverage ratio (%)	111.47%	105.80%	106.43%	106.45%	108.98%
Net stable financing requirement						
18	Total available stable financing	159,882	151,613	154,236	150,271	147,709
19	Total required stable financing	149,426	149,920	147,513	148,582	146,997
20	NSFR ratio (%)	107.00%	101.13%	104.56%	101.14%	100.48%

3.3.2.2 Credit risks

A – Credit risk mitigation techniques

Credit risk mitigation techniques (CR3)

(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount not guaranteed	Guaranteed carrying amount			
			o/w secured by collateral	o/w guaranteed by financial guarantees	o/w guaranteed by credit derivatives
Loans and advances	157,382	42,190	16,579	25,612	0
Debt securities	12,716	217	217	0	
Total	170,098	42,407	16,796	25,612	0
<i>o/w non-performing exposures</i>	2,495	861	317	544	0
<i>o/w: defaulted</i>	2,495	861	317	544	0

IRB – internal rating – effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques (CR7)

		Risk weighted exposure amount before credit derivatives	Actual risk-weighted exposure amount
(in millions of euros)			
1	Exposures subject to the standard IRB approach	1,120	1,120
2	Governments and central banks	375	375
3	Institutions	43	43
4	Corporates	702	702
4.1	<i>o/w Corporates – SMEs</i>	254	254
4.2	<i>o/w Corporates – Specialized lending</i>		
5	Exposures subject to the advanced IRB approach	38,164	38,365
6	Governments and central banks	453	480
7	Institutions	1,537	1,765
8	Corporates	36,174	36,120
8.1	<i>o/w Corporates – SMEs</i>	917	896
8.2	<i>o/w Corporates – Specialized lending</i>	5,643	5,361
9	Retail		
9.1	<i>o/w Retail customers – SMEs – Guaranteed by real estate collateral</i>		
9.2	<i>o/w Retail customers – non-SMEs – Guaranteed by real estate collateral</i>		
9.3	<i>o/w Retail customers – qualifying revolving exposures</i>		
9.4	<i>o/w Retail customers – Other SMEs</i>		
9.5	<i>o/w Retail customers – other non-SMEs</i>		
10	TOTAL (including simple and advanced equity exposure)	39,284	39,485

B – Exposure to credit risks

Maturity of exposures (CR1-A)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Sight	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No due date declared ⁽¹⁾	Total
Loans and advances	2,400	95,172	35,939	19,005	90,325	242,840
Debt securities	74	742	257	9,239	22,054	32,366
Total	2,473	95,914	36,196	28,244	112,379	275,206

(1) The balances presented include transactions in the trading book that have not matured for the above presentation and are therefore reported in this column.

Credit quality of forborne exposures (CQ1)

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying value/nominal amount for exposures to which forbearance measures have been extended				Accumulated impairments, accumulated negative fair value variations due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
	Performing forborne	Nonperforming forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		o/w collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures to which forbearance measures have been extended
			o/w defaulted	o/w depreciated				
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	935	1,691	1,691	1,687	(18)	(470)	1,287	567
Central banks	-	4	4	4	-	(4)	-	-
Government institutions	-	2	2	2	-	(2)	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial companies	-	56	56	56	-	(41)	7	7
Non-financial companies	935	1,623	1,623	1,618	(18)	(418)	1,279	559
Households	-	6	6	6	-	(4)	1	1
Debt securities	-	18	18	18	-	(2)	-	-
Loan commitments given	398	16	16	16	22	1	156	14
Total	1,333	1,725	1,725	1,721	(39)	(473)	1,443	581

The principles and methodology for calculating impairment losses are described in Note 5.3 of Chapter 5.1 “Consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2021” of the 2021 universal registration document.

Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by days past due (CQ3)

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Payment unlikely, but not past due or past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	o/w defaulted
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	45,091	45,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	152,749	152,539	211	3,219	2,398	129	172	210	159	59	91	3,219
Central banks	10	10	-	19	1	-	-	-	4	-	14	19
Government institutions	2,277	2,277	-	77	30	-	-	-	19	-	28	77
Banks	78,158	78,141	17	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other financial companies	14,706	14,696	11	77	46	-	-	-	1	-	30	77
Non-financial companies	56,626	56,450	176	3,016	2,300	129	172	203	134	58	19	3,016
o/w SMEs	3,981	3,920	62	85	27	13	1	25	5	6	7	85
Households	972	966	7	17	7	-	-	7	1	-	1	17
Debt securities	12,794	12,794	-	138	80	-	-	-	59	-	-	138
Central banks	251	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government institutions	5,416	5,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	3,805	3,805	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other financial companies	2,429	2,429	-	84	25	-	-	-	59	-	-	84
Non-financial companies	893	893	-	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Loan commitments given	113,919			417								417
Central banks	264			-								-
Government institutions	4,411			-								-
Banks	9,919			0								0
Other financial companies	24,874			32								32
Non-financial companies	74,361			384								384
Households	89			1								1
Total	279,463	165,333	211	3,774	2,478	129	172	210	217	59	92	3,774

The principles concerning past-due exposures are presented in Note 7.7.4 of Chapter 5.1 of the 2021 universal registration document.

Performing and non-performing exposures and corresponding provisions (EU CR1)

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairments, accumulated negative fair value variations due to credit risk and provisions						Partial disposal from consolidated balance sheet	Received collaterals and financial guarantees	
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairments and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairments, accumulated negative fair value variations due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		o/w step 1 ⁽¹⁾	o/w step 2 ⁽¹⁾		o/w step 2	o/w step 3 ⁽²⁾		o/w step 1	o/w step 2		o/w step 2	o/w step 3 ⁽²⁾			
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	45,090.6	45,071.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0
Loans and advances	152,749.3	137,834.7	13,721.9	3,218.5	0.0	2,674.4	(264.5)	(101.7)	(161.7)	(1,220.7)	0.0	(1,040.1)	(228.6)	41,329.1	861.3
Central banks	10.3	0.0	10.2	19.0	0.0	14.9	(0.4)	0.0	(0.4)	(19.0)	0.0	(14.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government institutions	2,276.7	1,879.9	371.9	76.9	0.0	76.9	(2.8)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(34.6)	0.0	(34.6)	0.0	323.1	39.6
Banks	78,157.7	77,691.7	294.6	13.5	0.0	8.6	(3.9)	(0.9)	(3.0)	(5.6)	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	491.7	0.0
Other financial companies	14,706.3	13,474.7	1,231.6	76.8	0.0	59.1	(16.2)	(13.7)	(2.5)	(59.8)	0.0	(42.1)	0.0	3,299.8	7.0
Non-financial companies	56,625.9	43,836.7	11,793.0	3,015.8	0.0	2,498.4	(237.0)	(85.4)	(150.5)	(1,088.8)	0.0	(934.9)	(228.6)	36,270.2	811.4
o/w SMEs	3,981.4	3,107.5	873.9	84.8	0.0	83.7	(17.6)	(5.0)	(12.6)	(52.1)	0.0	(51.7)	0.0	2,772.9	16.0
Households	972.4	951.7	20.7	16.5	0.0	16.5	(4.2)	(1.5)	(2.7)	(13.0)	0.0	(13.0)	0.0	944.3	3.4
Debt securities	12,794.4	10,951.0	80.9	138.3	0.0	81.8	(2.2)	(0.6)	(1.5)	(91.2)	0.0	(81.8)	0.0	217.0	0.0
Central banks	251.1	251.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government institutions	5,416.5	5,368.9	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks	3,804.5	3,771.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial companies	2,429.4	813.6	36.0	84.0	0.0	77.6	(1.7)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(84.0)	0.0	(77.6)	0.0	217.0	0.0
Non-financial companies	892.9	745.6	0.0	54.3	0.0	4.2	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.0	(7.2)	0.0	(4.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Off-balance sheet exposures	113,919.0	103,665.5	9,991.4	416.8	0.0	413.9	166.0	45.5	95.1	40.5	0.0	40.4	0.0	46,866.4	214.4
Central banks	264.2	264.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government institutions	4,411.5	4,196.1	215.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.4	0.0
Banks	9,919.4	9,577.5	341.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.0	0.0
Other financial companies	24,873.8	23,555.5	1,318.3	31.6	0.0	31.6	43.6	3.5	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,750.1	0.0
Non-financial companies	74,361.3	65,984.6	8,114.6	383.7	0.0	380.8	121.1	41.2	54.5	40.2	0.0	40.1	0.0	33,405.2	213.7
Households	88.7	87.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	63.7	0.7
Total	324,553.2	297,522.7	23,813.3	3,773.6	0.0	3,170.1	(433.5)	(148.5)	(258.4)	(1,352.4)	0.0	(1,162.3)	(228.6)	88,412.5	1,075.7

(1) Exposures recognized at amortized cost.

(2) Excluding depreciated assets upon origination or acquisition

Change in the stock of non-performing loans and advances (EU CR2)

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount
Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	3,098
Inflows of non-performing loans and advances	583
Outflows of non-performing loans and advances	(537)
Outflows due to write-offs	(147)
Outflows due to other situations	(391)
Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	3,219

Quality of non-performing exposures by geographical area (EU CQ4)

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount		Accumulated impairment	Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Cumulative negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		o/w default			
On-balance sheet exposures	168,900	3,357	(1,577)		(1)
France	101,605	834	(483)		0
United States	14,698	195	(109)		0
Other countries	52,597	2,327	(986)		(1)
Off-balance sheet exposures	114,336	417		207	
France	44,772	44		128	
United States	31,278	247		27	
Other countries	38,286	126		51	
Total	283,236	3,774	(1,577)	207	(1)

Credit quality of loans and advances granted to non-financial companies by industry (EU CQ5)

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated impairment	Cumulative negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		o/w: non-performing		
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	181	0	0	0
B Extractive industries	4,295	241	(137)	0
C Manufacturing industry	5,927	289	(210)	0
D Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	5,621	78	(15)	0
E Water supply	254	0	(1)	0
F Building and public works services	1,184	60	(34)	0
G Retail	7,999	611	(299)	0
H Transportation and storage	1,644	232	(77)	0
I Accommodation and catering	441	60	(6)	0
J Information and communication	1,771	18	(18)	0
K Financial and insurance activities	14,294	408	(248)	0
L Real estate activities	7,381	108	(51)	0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,323	735	(163)	0
N Administrative and support service activities	2,425	130	(36)	0
O Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0	0	0	0
P Education	52	1	(1)	0
Q Human health and social action	295	11	(12)	0
R Arts, entertainment and recreational activities	886	28	(15)	0
S Other services	667	4	(4)	0
LOANS AND ADVANCES	59,642	3,016	(1,326)	0

Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes (EU CQ7)

(in millions of euros)	Collateral obtained by taking possession	
	Value at initial recognition	Cumulative negative changes
Property, plant and equipment		
Other than property, plant and equipment	147.3	
Residential real estate		
Commercial real estate		
Movable assets		
Shareholders' equity and debt securities	147.3	
Other		
Total	147.3	

At June 30, 2022, Natixis has assets on its balance sheet obtained by taking possession of guarantees. These are variable-income securities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for €158.5 million at June 30, 2022 (€147.3 million initial value) and corresponding to securities received as part of the exercise of a guarantee.

C – Credit risk: standardized approach
Credit risk exposures: standardized approach
STANDARDIZED APPROACH - CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AND CRM EFFECTS (EU CR4)

(in millions of euros)	Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and before ARC		Exposures after CCF and after ARC		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	RWA	RWA density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Governments or central banks	3,977		4,152	17	1,137	27%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	222		227		33	15%
3	Public sector entities	551	313	518	156	41	6%
4	Multilateral development banks						
5	International organizations	251		251			
6	Institutions	80,990	4,351	86,835	6,331	330	0%
7	Corporates	3,824	1,465	3,668	494	3,119	75%
8	Retail	1,016	194	344	28	264	71%
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	323	1	323	1	136	42%
10	Defaulted exposures	91	1	56	0	71	127%
11	Particularly high risk exposures						
12	Covered bonds						
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	77	1	73	0	54	74%
14	Collective investments undertakings						
15	Equities						
16	Other items	6,121		6,121		5,410	88%
17	TOTAL	97,441	6,326	102,569	7,027	10,595	10%

SA – EXPOSURES (EAD) BY ASSET CLASSES AND RISK WEIGHTING (CR5)

		Exposure classes	Risk weighting															Total	o/w unrated
			0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1,250%	Other		
(in millions of euros)			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	1	Governments or central banks	3,680									57		432				4,169	406
	2	Regional governments or local authorities	61				166											227	273
	3	Public sector entities	482				186		5			1						674	151
	4	Multilateral development banks																	
	5	International organizations	251															251	254
	6	Institutions	89,437	3,316			175		20			218						93,166	115,466
	7	Corporates	509				12	419	281	280		2,573	87					4,162	4,281
	8	Retail exposures									372							372	372
	9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property						173	151									324	324
	10	Defaulted exposures										26	30					56	48
	11	Particularly high risk exposures																	
	12	Covered bonds																	
	13	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment					10		35			15	13					73	
	14	Units or shares of undertakings for collective investment																	
	15	Equity exposures																	
	16	Other items	112	6								3,579					2,424	6,121	6,119
	17	TOTAL	94,532	3,322			549	592	492	280	372	6,470	130	432			2,424	109,596	127,694

D – Credit risk: internal ratings-based approach

RWA flow statements of credit risk exposure under the IRB approach (CR8)

(in millions of euros)		Risk-weighted exposure amount
1	Risk-weighted exposure amount at the end of the previous reporting period (31/12/2021)	38,750
2	Asset size (+/-)	2,095
3	Asset quality (+/-)	368
4	Model updates (+/-)	
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	577
8	Others (+/-) (*)	(2,305)

(*) Including -€1,593 million in notes for guarantees included in Other.

IRB – internal rating – credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (CR6)

(in millions of euros)	PD scale	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures before CCF	Weighted average CCF	Exposures after CCF and after ARC	Weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD, weighted (%)	Weighted average maturity (years)	Weighted exposure amount after supplementary factors	Density of weighted exposure amount	Amount of expected losses	Value adjustment and provisions
A-IRB	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Government s or central banks	0.00 to < 0.15	43,048	730	98.63%	44,004		60	9.63%	1	62	0.14%	0	(0)
	0.00 to < 0.10	43,048	730	98.63%	44,004		60	9.63%	1	62	0.14%	0	(0)
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25	30			90	0.01%	3	9.97%	3	1	1.62%	0	(0)
	0.25 to < 0.50	24	197	100.00%	316	0.01%	2	12.40%	4	11	3.37%	0	(0)
	0.50 to < 0.75				313			7.03%	3				(0)
	0.75 to < 2.50				1,585	0.01%		10.04%	3	28	1.79%	0	(1)
	0.75 to < 1.75				495			10.69%	3	8	1.70%	0	(1)
	1.75 to < 2.50				1,090	0.01%		9.75%	3	20	1.83%	0	(1)
	2.50 to < 10.00	260	168	99.96%	1,461	0.10%	9	11.24%	3	93	6.38%	1	(1)
	2.50 to < 5.00	260	168	99.96%	754	0.19%	9	10.56%	3	71	9.43%	1	(1)
	5.00 to < 10.00				707	0.01%		11.96%	4	22	3.13%	0	(0)
	10.00 to < 100.00	98	0	100.00%	137	19.08%	7	41.91%	1	285	207.01%	16	(1)
	10.00 to < 20.00				40			7.10%	2				
	20.00 to < 30.00	98	0	100.00%	98	26.86%	7	56.11%		285	291.47%	16	(1)
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)	95			315	17.33%	8	23.81%	2			54	(54)
	Sub-total	43,555	1,095	99.08%	48,221	0.17%	89	9.88%	1	480	1.00%	71	(58)
Institutions	0.00 to < 0.15	5,166	1,843	51.03%	5,253	0.04%	213	38.12%	1	501	9.53%	1	(0)
	0.00 to < 0.10	5,166	1,843	51.03%	5,253	0.04%	213	38.12%	1	501	9.53%	1	(0)
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25	247	36	20.00%	301	0.17%	34	39.88%	1	83	27.53%	0	(0)
	0.25 to < 0.50	120	105	83.14%	320	0.19%	40	48.13%	1	114	35.64%	0	(0)
	0.50 to < 0.75	6	210	20.00%	304	0.13%	25	39.80%	2	98	32.09%	0	(0)
	0.75 to < 2.50	49	216	21.72%	682	0.22%	39	39.07%	2	250	36.67%	1	(0)
	0.75 to < 1.75	39	127	20.00%	511	0.21%	25	38.75%	2	195	38.22%	1	(0)
	1.75 to < 2.50	10	89	24.17%	171	0.26%	14	40.02%	2	55	32.01%	0	(0)
	2.50 to < 10.00	73	845	20.39%	451	1.92%	83	56.86%	2	699	154.85%	7	(3)
	2.50 to < 5.00	51	784	20.38%	396	1.70%	69	55.23%	2	565	142.72%	5	(2)
	5.00 to < 10.00	22	61	20.52%	56	3.46%	14	68.44%	2	134	241.16%	2	(1)
	10.00 to < 100.00	0			14	0.17%	1	32.40%	2	4	28.38%	0	(0)
	10.00 to < 20.00	0			14	0.17%	1	32.40%	2	4	28.38%	0	(0)
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)	19	0	20.00%	68	28.72%	5	48.75%	2	17	24.46%	19	(19)

	Sub-total	5,680	3,255	39.82%	7,394	0.45%	440	40.01%	1	1,765	23.87%	29	(23)
Corporates – SMEs	0.00 to < 0.15	128	32	56.45%	15	0.06%	15	9.73%	4	1	5.26%	0	(0)
	0.00 to < 0.10	128	32	56.45%	15	0.06%	14	9.73%	4	1	5.26%	0	(0)
	0.10 to < 0.15	0			0	0.15%	1	43.76%		0	14.27%	0	
	0.15 to < 0.25	5	2	82.27%	7	0.24%	15	43.76%	2	2	35.13%	0	(0)
	0.25 to < 0.50	54	40	96.95%	87	0.39%	29	44.30%	1	37	42.26%	0	(0)
	0.50 to < 0.75	155	179	97.97%	303	0.59%	55	35.92%	2	146	48.20%	1	(0)
	0.75 to < 2.50	492	187	98.26%	589	1.28%	121	39.00%	2	396	67.28%	3	(3)
	0.75 to < 1.75	456	185	98.24%	556	1.23%	116	40.72%	2	389	69.97%	3	(3)
	1.75 to < 2.50	36	2	100.00%	32	2.19%	5	9.36%	4	7	20.90%	0	(0)
	2.50 to < 10.00	279	117	93.68%	289	3.34%	211	42.94%	2	279	96.73%	4	(4)
	2.50 to < 5.00	260	102	96.70%	274	3.20%	185	42.96%	2	263	96.05%	4	(4)
	5.00 to < 10.00	19	15	73.52%	15	6.05%	26	42.56%	2	16	109.54%	0	(0)
	10.00 to < 100.00	12	19	54.97%	8	11.73%	50	43.76%	2	12	146.39%	0	(0)
	10.00 to < 20.00	12	17	57.24%	8	11.73%	48	43.76%	2	12	146.39%	0	(0)
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00	0	1	20.00%	0	30.95%	2	43.76%		0	199.70%	0	(0)
	100.00 (default)	27	5	73.76%	19	100.00%	49	43.63%	3	23	119.13%	7	(7)
	Sub-total	1,152	580	93.19%	1,316	3.01%	545	39.29%	2	896	68.10%	15	(15)
Corporates – Specialized Lending	0.00 to < 0.15	1,358	671	94.34%	1,877	0.06%	56	12.14%	4	147	7.82%	0	(0)
	0.00 to < 0.10	1,358	671	94.34%	1,877	0.06%	56	12.14%	4	147	7.82%	0	(0)
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25	946	800	83.72%	1,495	0.16%	51	8.18%	3	138	9.26%	0	(0)
	0.25 to < 0.50	1,637	1,452	70.10%	2,059	0.30%	104	11.25%	3	321	15.59%	1	(1)
	0.50 to < 0.75	3,681	3,467	68.36%	4,748	0.52%	242	12.75%	3	969	20.42%	3	(5)
	0.75 to < 2.50	6,447	4,852	61.08%	6,943	1.27%	312	15.87%	3	2,865	41.27%	15	(39)
	0.75 to < 1.75	4,865	3,890	61.37%	5,545	1.09%	246	15.06%	3	2,064	37.22%	9	(19)
	1.75 to < 2.50	1,583	962	59.92%	1,397	2.00%	66	19.07%	3	801	57.36%	5	(20)
	2.50 to < 10.00	1,892	651	52.23%	1,406	4.03%	114	14.73%	2	662	47.11%	8	(32)
	2.50 to < 5.00	1,085	272	57.98%	878	3.02%	72	15.80%	2	404	46.04%	4	(12)
	5.00 to < 10.00	807	379	48.09%	527	5.71%	42	12.95%	3	258	48.90%	4	(20)
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	10.00 to < 20.00												
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)	592	512	23.63%	640	100.00%	32	53.46%	3	257	40.21%	105	(105)
	Sub-total	16,554	12,405	65.42%	19,167	4.27%	911	14.81%	3	5,361	27.97%	131	(183)
Corporates – Other	0.00 to < 0.15	12,548	23,160	71.93%	24,951	0.05%	502	37.11%	2	4,130	16.55%	5	(8)
	0.00 to < 0.10	12,522	22,982	71.81%	24,865	0.05%	494	37.13%	2	4,110	16.53%	5	(8)
	0.10 to < 0.15	26	178	87.63%	86	0.13%	8	32.70%	2	20	23.57%	0	(0)
	0.15 to < 0.25	7,200	11,078	67.10%	9,685	0.14%	253	29.76%	2	2,040	21.06%	4	(5)
	0.25 to < 0.50	6,895	10,426	64.88%	10,110	0.23%	210	30.97%	2	2,995	29.62%	7	(6)
	0.50 to < 0.75	4,696	10,123	65.97%	8,172	0.41%	226	31.03%	2	3,216	39.35%	11	(8)
	0.75 to < 2.50	8,704	10,705	62.42%	11,999	1.05%	408	31.02%	2	7,007	58.40%	41	(51)
	0.75 to < 1.75	6,718	8,494	63.76%	9,784	0.91%	325	30.74%	2	5,427	55.47%	29	(32)
	1.75 to < 2.50	1,986	2,211	57.26%	2,215	1.68%	83	32.25%	2	1,580	71.33%	13	(19)
	2.50 to < 10.00	5,060	5,597	70.36%	7,642	3.68%	638	32.23%	3	7,317	95.75%	92	(137)

	2.50 to < 5.00	3,527	4,318	69.43%	5,597	3.12%	504	32.40%	3	5,213	93.14%	58	(93)
	5.00 to < 10.00	1,533	1,279	73.50%	2,044	5.23%	134	31.77%	2	2,103	102.90%	34	(44)
	10.00 to < 100.00	521	240	59.10%	565	8.13%	180	34.72%	1	536	94.81%	16	(9)
	10.00 to < 20.00	414	230	59.03%	452	7.68%	170	35.16%	1	440	97.33%	12	(7)
	20.00 to < 30.00	13	3	82.80%	16	24.77%	1	30.99%	1	28	171.22%	1	(1)
	30.00 to < 100.00	94	7	49.29%	97	7.44%	9	33.27%	1	68	70.17%	3	(2)
	100.00 (default)	2,919	296	55.17%	2,820	95.18%	141	43.17%	2	2,624	93.03%	1,432	(1,432)
	Sub-total	48,543	71,625	67.66%	75,944	4.24%	2,558	33.46%	2	29,863	39.32%	1,608	(1,656)
Retail – Secured by real estate SME	0.00 to < 0.15												
	0.00 to < 0.10												
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25												
	0.25 to < 0.50												
	0.50 to < 0.75												
	0.75 to < 2.50												
	0.75 to < 1.75												
	1.75 to < 2.50												
	2.50 to < 10.00												
	2.50 to < 5.00												
	5.00 to < 10.00												
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	10.00 to < 20.00												
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												
	Sub-total												
Retail – Secured by real estate non-SME	0.00 to < 0.15												
	0.00 to < 0.10												
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25												
	0.25 to < 0.50												
	0.50 to < 0.75												
	0.75 to < 2.50												
	0.75 to < 1.75												
	1.75 to < 2.50												
	2.50 to < 10.00												
	2.50 to < 5.00												
	5.00 to < 10.00												
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	10.00 to < 20.00												
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												
	Sub-total												
Retail – qualifying revolving	0.00 to < 0.15												
	0.00 to < 0.10												
	0.10 to < 0.15												

	0.15 to <	
	0.25	
	0.25 to <	
	0.50	
	0.50 to <	
	0.75	
	0.75 to <	
	2.50	
	0.75 to <	
	1.75	
	1.75 to <	
	2.50	
	2.50 to <	
	10.00	
	2.50 to <	
	5.00	
	5.00 to <	
	10.00	
	10.00 to <	
	100.00	
	10.00 to <	
	20.00	
	20.00 to <	
	30.00	
	30.00 to <	
	100.00	
	100.00	
	(default)	
	Sub-total	
Retail – other SMEs	0.00 to <	
	0.15	
	0.00 to <	
	0.10	
	0.10 to <	
	0.15	
	0.15 to <	
	0.25	
	0.25 to <	
	0.50	
	0.50 to <	
	0.75	
	0.75 to <	
	2.50	
	0.75 to <	
	1.75	
	1.75 to <	
	2.50	
	2.50 to <	
	10.00	
	2.50 to <	
	5.00	
	5.00 to <	
	10.00	
	10.00 to <	
	100.00	
	10.00 to <	
	20.00	
	20.00 to <	
	30.00	
	30.00 to <	
	100.00	
	100.00	2
	(default)	
	Sub-total	2
Retail – other non-SMEs	0.00 to <	
	0.15	
	0.00 to <	
	0.10	
	0.10 to <	
	0.15	
	0.15 to <	
	0.25	
	0.25 to <	
	0.50	
	0.50 to <	
	0.75	
	0.75 to <	
	2.50	
	0.75 to <	
	1.75	
	1.75 to <	
	2.50	
	2.50 to <	
	10.00	
	2.50 to <	
	5.00	
	5.00 to <	
	10.00	
	10.00 to <	
	100.00	
	10.00 to <	
	20.00	

	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												
	Sub-total												

A-IRB	0.00 to < 0.15	62,248	26,436	71.76%	76,100	0.02%	846	20.67%	1	4,841	6.36%	6	(9)
	0.00 to < 0.10	62,223	26,258	71.65%	76,014	0.02%	837	20.66%	1	4,820	6.34%	6	(9)
	0.10 to < 0.15	26	178	87.63%	86	0.13%	9	32.70%	2	20	23.57%	0	(0)
	0.15 to < 0.25	8,428	11,915	68.08%	11,577	0.14%	356	27.09%	2	2,265	19.56%	4	(5)
	0.25 to < 0.50	8,730	12,220	66.33%	12,892	0.24%	385	27.88%	2	3,477	26.97%	8	(7)
	0.50 to < 0.75	8,538	13,978	66.28%	13,840	0.44%	548	24.52%	2	4,429	32.00%	15	(14)
	0.75 to < 2.50	15,693	15,960	61.88%	21,797	1.02%	880	25.14%	2	10,547	48.39%	60	(94)
	0.75 to < 1.75	12,078	12,696	63.09%	16,892	0.93%	712	25.58%	2	8,084	47.86%	41	(54)
	1.75 to < 2.50	3,614	3,265	57.17%	4,906	1.35%	168	23.62%	3	2,463	50.21%	18	(40)
	2.50 to < 10.00	7,564	7,378	64.08%	11,248	3.18%	1,055	28.58%	3	9,050	80.46%	112	(177)
	2.50 to < 5.00	5,183	5,643	63.47%	7,899	2.76%	839	29.98%	3	6,517	82.50%	72	(112)
	5.00 to < 10.00	2,381	1,735	66.08%	3,349	4.18%	216	25.28%	3	2,533	75.64%	40	(65)
	10.00 to < 100.00	631	259	58.82%	725	10.09%	238	36.14%	1	837	115.34%	32	(11)
	10.00 to < 20.00	426	248	58.90%	515	6.94%	219	33.05%	1	456	88.65%	12	(7)
	20.00 to < 30.00	111	3	83.16%	114	26.56%	8	52.52%		312	274.30%	17	(2)
	30.00 to < 100.00	94	8	44.98%	97	7.44%	11	33.27%	1	68	70.17%	3	(2)
	100.00 (default)	3,651	814	35.41%	3,862	88.48%	237	43.40%	2	2,920	75.61%	1,618	(1,618)
Total as at 31/12/2021		115,483	88,960	66.88%	152,042	2.76%	4,545	24.00%	2	38,365	25.23%	1,855	(1,935)

(in millions of euros)	PD scale	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures before CCF	Weighted average CCF	Exposures after CCF and after ARC	Weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD, weighted (%)	Weighted average maturity (years)	Weighted exposure amount after supplementary factors	Density of weighted exposure amount	Amount of expected losses	Value adjustment and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
IRB-F													
Government or central banks	0.00 to < 0.15	4			4		1	45.00%	2				
	0.00 to < 0.10	4			4		1	45.00%	2				
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25												
	0.25 to < 0.50	578			578	0.38%	3	45.00%	2	375	64.85%	1	(4)
	0.50 to < 0.75												
	0.75 to < 2.50												
	0.75 to < 1.75												
	1.75 to < 2.50												
	2.50 to < 10.00												
	2.50 to < 5.00												
	5.00 to < 10.00												
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	10.00 to < 20.00												
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												

	Sub-total	582			582	0.38%	4	45.00%	2	375	64.41%	1	(4)
Institutions	0.00 to < 0.15	11	50.00%	6	0.07%	15	45.00%	2	2	32.71%	0	(0)	
	0.00 to < 0.10	11	50.00%	6	0.07%	15	45.00%	2	2	32.71%	0	(0)	
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25	2	50.00%	1	0.20%	4	45.00%	2	1	60.83%	0	(0)	
	0.25 to < 0.50	63	74.90%	47	0.36%	2	11.38%	2	8	15.96%	0	(0)	
	0.50 to < 0.75	86	74.93%	64	0.60%	2	11.35%	2	13	20.27%	0	(0)	
	0.75 to < 2.50	0	0	50.00%	0	1.32%	5	45.00%	2	0	132.60%	0	(0)
	0.75 to < 1.75	0	50.00%	0	0.96%	1	45.00%	2	0	123.57%	0	(0)	
	1.75 to < 2.50	0	0	50.00%	0	2.16%	4	45.00%	2	0	154.07%	0	(0)
	2.50 to < 10.00	7	6	74.81%	12	2.91%	2	45.00%	2	19	165.25%	0	(1)
	2.50 to < 5.00	7	6	74.81%	12	2.91%	2	45.00%	2	19	165.25%	0	(1)
	5.00 to < 10.00												
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	10.00 to < 20.00												
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												
		Sub-total	7	170	72.84%	131	0.69%	30	16.20%	2	43	32.76%	0
Corporates – SMEs	0.00 to < 0.15												
	0.00 to < 0.10												
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25												
	0.25 to < 0.50	0		0	0.39%	1	45.00%	2	0	56.10%	0		
	0.50 to < 0.75												
	0.75 to < 2.50	0		0	1.69%	1	45.00%	2	0	98.53%	0		
	0.75 to < 1.75	0		0	1.69%	1	45.00%	2	0	98.53%	0		
	1.75 to < 2.50												
	2.50 to < 10.00	176	85	33.06%	197	4.31%	211	44.16%	2	215	108.93%	4	(1)
	2.50 to < 5.00	124	68	36.04%	142	3.56%	135	44.08%	2	151	106.58%	2	(1)
	5.00 to < 10.00	52	17	20.90%	55	6.23%	76	44.38%	2	64	114.95%	2	(0)
	10.00 to < 100.00	21	5	29.88%	22	18.78%	87	44.61%	2	39	178.78%	2	(1)
	10.00 to < 20.00	14	3	35.74%	15	12.20%	69	44.60%	2	26	177.09%	1	(0)
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00	7	2	20.00%	7	32.04%	18	44.63%	2	13	182.17%	1	(0)
	100.00 (default)	52	3	21.84%	52	100.00%	66	44.81%	2			23	(27)
		Sub-total	249	94	32.48%	272	23.94%	366	44.32%	2	254	93.58%	29
Corporates – Specialized Lending	0.00 to < 0.15												
	0.00 to < 0.10												
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25												
	0.25 to < 0.50												
	0.50 to < 0.75												
	0.75 to < 2.50												
	0.75 to < 1.75												
	1.75 to < 2.50												
	2.50 to < 10.00												
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												

	2.50 to < 5.00												
	5.00 to < 10.00												
	10.00 to < 100.00												
	10.00 to < 20.00												
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00												
	100.00 (default)												
	Sub-total												
Corporates – Other	0.00 to < 0.15												
	0.00 to < 0.10												
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25												
	0.25 to < 0.50												
	0.50 to < 0.75												
	0.75 to < 2.50	76	12	20.43%	78	2.19%	17	44.94%	2	98	124.65%	1	(1)
	0.75 to < 1.75												
	1.75 to < 2.50	76	12	20.43%	78	2.19%	17	44.94%	2	98	124.65%	1	(1)
	2.50 to < 10.00	201	73	48.88%	226	4.22%	119	44.52%	2	319	141.34%	4	(1)
	2.50 to < 5.00	152	57	52.74%	173	3.38%	80	44.47%	2	232	134.36%	3	(1)
	5.00 to < 10.00	49	16	35.03%	53	6.98%	39	44.67%	2	87	164.12%	2	(0)
	10.00 to < 100.00	13	5	20.13%	15	20.33%	30	44.68%	2	31	213.81%	1	(1)
	10.00 to < 20.00	7	5	20.13%	8	12.01%	28	44.69%	2	16	191.67%	0	(0)
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00	6			6	30.95%	2	44.67%	2	15	242.06%	1	(0)
	100.00 (default)	11	9	20.04%	13	100.00%	12	44.58%	2			6	(4)
	Sub-total	302	99	41.13%	332	8.27%	178	44.63%	2	448	134.95%	12	(7)
IRB-F	0.00 to < 0.15	4	11	50.00%	10	0.04%	16	45.00%	2	2	19.31%	0	(0)
	0.00 to < 0.10	4	11	50.00%	10	0.04%	16	45.00%	2	2	19.31%	0	(0)
	0.10 to < 0.15												
	0.15 to < 0.25		2	50.00%	1	0.20%	4	45.00%	2	1	60.83%	0	(0)
	0.25 to < 0.50	578	63	74.90%	625	0.38%	6	42.46%	2	382	61.15%	1	(4)
	0.50 to < 0.75		86	74.93%	64	0.60%	2	11.35%	2	13	20.27%	0	(0)
	0.75 to < 2.50	76	13	21.35%	78	2.19%	23	44.94%	2	98	124.67%	1	(1)
	0.75 to < 1.75	0	0	50.00%	0	0.97%	2	45.00%	2	0	123.19%	0	(0)
	1.75 to < 2.50	76	12	20.68%	78	2.19%	21	44.94%	2	98	124.68%	1	(1)
	2.50 to < 10.00	384	164	41.67%	435	4.23%	332	44.37%	2	553	127.28%	8	(3)
	2.50 to < 5.00	283	132	45.12%	326	3.44%	217	44.32%	2	403	123.40%	5	(3)
	5.00 to < 10.00	101	33	27.75%	108	6.60%	115	44.52%	2	151	138.97%	3	(1)
	10.00 to < 100.00	34	10	24.71%	37	19.40%	117	44.64%	2	70	192.71%	3	(1)
	10.00 to < 20.00	21	9	25.71%	23	12.13%	97	44.63%	2	42	182.29%	1	(0)
	20.00 to < 30.00												
	30.00 to < 100.00	13	2	20.00%	14	31.53%	20	44.65%	2	29	210.11%	2	(1)
	100.00 (default)	63	13	20.53%	66	100.00%	78	44.76%	2			29	(31)
	Total as at 31/12/2021	1,139	363	53.74%	1,316	7.27%	578	41.91%	2	1,120	85.08%	43	(40)

Internal rating – specialized lending and equities under the simple risk weighting method (excluding impact of thresholds) (CR10.1 to CR10.5)

CR10.5

(in millions of euros)

Equity financing exposures subject to the simple weighting method						
Classes	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	Risk weighting	Exposure at default	Risk-weighted exposure amount	Amount of expected losses
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Private equity exposures	757	141	190%	898	1,707	7
Listed share exposures	644		290%	644	1,869	5
Other equity exposures	642		370%	642	2,377	15
Total as at 30/06/2022	2,044	141		2,185	5,952	28

Table CR10 - Equities: See Note CR10.5

EAD by type and nature of exposure (excluding impact of thresholds) (NX24)

(in millions of euros)

Type and nature of exposure	Equity	mutual funds	Investments	Total as at 30/06/2022	Total as at 31/12/2021
Private Equity held in sufficiently diversified portfolios	898			898	882
Other equity exposures	359	21	263	643	3,198
Listed equities	151	339	154	644	816
Equity – standardized approach					
Total	1,408	360	417	2,185	4,896

RWA by weighting (excluding impact of thresholds) (NX25)

(in millions of euros)

Type and nature of exposure	IRB approach	Standardized approach	Total as at 30/06/2022	Total as at 31/12/2021
Private Equity held in sufficiently diversified portfolios	1,707		1,707	1,676
Other equity exposures	2,376		2,376	11,834
Listed equities	1,869		1,869	2,365
Equity – standardized approach				
Total	5,952		5,952	15,875

Information on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria

Natixis has not granted moratoria as defined by the EBA (EBA/GL/2020/07 Guidelines).

Information on new loans and advances provided under government guaranteed schemes in response to the COVID-19 crisis

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of guarantee that may be considered	Gross carrying amount
		o/w: subject to restructuring measures	Public guarantees received	Capital inflows on non-performing exposures
New loans and advances provided under public guarantee schemes	1,777	219	1,563	0
o/w: Households	0	0	0	0
o/w: Secured by a residential property	0	0	0	0
o/w: Non-financial companies	1,777	219	1,904	0
o/w: Small and medium-sized companies	42	0	0	0
o/w: Secured by commercial property	0	0	0	0

3.3.2.3 Counterparty risks

Counterparty risk management methodologies are described in Note 3.2.4 “Credit and counterparty risk management” of the 2021 universal registration document.

A – Counterparty risk exposure

Analysis of exposure using counterparty credit risk approach (CCR1)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure at default pre-CRM	Exposure at default post-CRM	Exposure at default	Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)
(in millions of euros)								
EU-1 EU - original exposure method (for derivatives)				1.4				
EU-2 EU - simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1.4				
1 SA-CCR (for derivatives)	1,906	3,535		1.4	26,811	7,617	7,617	2,155
2 IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			14,411		389	20,175	20,175	3,199
2a o/w securities financing transaction netting sets								
2b o/w derivative & long settlement transaction netting sets			14,411		389	20,175	20,175	3,199
2c o/w from contractual cross-product netting sets								
3 Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					26,577	22,472	22,472	1,766
4 Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5 VaR for SFTs								
6 Total					53,777	50,264	50,264	7,120

SA (Standard Approach) – CCR EAD by regulatory portfolio and risk weight (CCR3)

(in millions of euros)	Exposure classes	Risk weighting											Total exposure value
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Other	
1	Governments or central banks	0											0
2	Regional governments or local authorities	36				107							142
3	Public sector entities	251				42	55			14			361
4	Multilateral development banks												
5	International organizations	4											4
6	Institutions	12,212	10,181			102	10						22,506
7	Corporates	76	435			0	1			38			550
8	Retail								0				0
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment					28	52			35			116
10	Other items										0		0
11	Total exposure value at 30/06/2022	12,578	10,616			280	118		0	87	0		23,679

NI – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (CCR4)

IRB-F								
(in millions of euros)	PD scale	Exposure at default	Weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD, weighted (%)	Weighted average maturity (years)	Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)	Density of weighted exposure amounts
Governments or central banks	0.00 to < 0.15	9		1	45%	2		
	0.15 to < 0.25							
	0.25 to < 0.50							
	0.50 to < 0.75							
	0.75 to < 2.50							
	2.50 to < 10.00							
	10.00 to < 100.0							
	100.00 (default)							
	Sub-total	9		1	45%	2		
Institutions	0.00 to < 0.15	60	0.04%	21	45%	1	7	12%
	0.15 to < 0.25	4	0.16%	5	45%	1	1	30%
	0.25 to < 0.50							
	0.50 to < 0.75							
	0.75 to < 2.50							
	2.50 to < 10.00							
	10.00 to < 100.0							
	100.00 (default)							
	Sub-total	63	0.05%	26	45%	1	8	13%
Corporates	0.00 to < 0.15	373	0.03%	57	43%	1	27	7%
	0.15 to < 0.25	4	0.16%	3	45%	2	2	42%
	0.25 to < 0.50	2	0.30%	3	45%	1	1	51%
	0.50 to < 0.75	1	0.60%	1	45%	2	1	80%

	0.75 to < 2.50			1				
	2.50 to < 10.00	6	2.87%	9	45%	2	8	128%
	10.00 to < 100.0							
	100.00 (default)							
	Sub-total	386	0.08%	74	43%	1	38	10%

IRB-F	0.00 to < 0.15	442	0.03%	79	43%	1	34	8%
	0.15 to < 0.25	8	0.16%	8	45%	2	3	36%
	0.25 to < 0.50	2	0.30%	3	45%	1	1	51%
	0.50 to < 0.75	1	0.60%	1	45%	2	1	80%
	0.75 to < 2.50			1				
	2.50 to < 10.00	6	2.87%	9	45%	2	8	128%
	10.00 to < 100.0							
	100.00 (default)							
Total as at 30/06/2022		458	0.07%	101	43%	1	47	10%

A-IRB		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	PD scale	Exposure at default	Weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD, weighted (%)	Weighted average maturity (years)	Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)	Density of weighted exposure amounts
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Governments or central banks	0.00 to < 0.15	11,163		97	21%	2	30	0%
	0.15 to < 0.25	236	0.21%	5	37%		45	19%
	0.25 to < 0.50	11	0.36%	4	45%	5	10	92%
	0.50 to < 0.75							
	0.75 to < 2.50							
	2.50 to < 10.00	52	3.19%	2	47%	2	68	132%
	10.00 to < 100.0							
	100.00 (default)							
	Sub-total	11,463	0.02%	108	22%	2	154	1%
Institutions	0.00 to < 0.15	8,856	0.05%	321	39%	1	1,446	16%
	0.15 to < 0.25	1,068	0.19%	87	47%	2	487	46%
	0.25 to < 0.50	459	0.35%	72	47%	1	309	67%
	0.50 to < 0.75	233	0.59%	33	47%	1	173	74%
	0.75 to < 2.50	104	1.26%	31	60%	1	138	133%
	2.50 to < 10.00	18	3.25%	23	72%	1	37	206%
	10.00 to < 100.0							
	100.00 (default)							
	Sub-total	10,738	0.11%	567	41%	1	2,590	24%
Corporates	0.00 to < 0.15	9,314	0.05%	593	37%	1	894	10%
	0.15 to < 0.25	1,447	0.16%	185	35%	3	545	38%
	0.25 to < 0.50	894	0.31%	206	34%	1	332	37%
	0.50 to < 0.75	852	0.55%	385	32%	1	411	48%
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,560	1.25%	787	35%	1	1,017	65%
	2.50 to < 10.00	1,174	3.98%	772	30%	1	999	85%
	10.00 to < 100.0	9	11.73%	260	39%	2	15	173%
	100.00 (default)	2	100.00%	34	60%	3	3	121%
	Sub-total	15,251	0.55%	3,222	35%	1	4,215	28%
Retail	0.00 to < 0.15							

	0.15 to < 0.25
	0.25 to < 0.50
	0.50 to < 0.75
	0.75 to < 2.50
	2.50 to < 10.00
	10.00 to < 100.0
	100.00 (default)
	Sub-total

A-IRB	0.00 to < 0.15	29,333	0.03%	1,011	31%	1	2,370	8%
	0.15 to < 0.25	2,751	0.18%	277	40%	2	1,077	39%
	0.25 to < 0.50	1,364	0.32%	282	39%	1	652	48%
	0.50 to < 0.75	1,085	0.56%	418	35%	1	583	54%
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,664	1.25%	818	36%	1	1,155	69%
	2.50 to < 10.00	1,244	3.94%	797	31%	1	1,105	89%
	10.00 to < 100.0	9	11.73%	260	39%	2	15	173%
	100.00 (default)	2	100.00%	34	60%	3	3	121%
Total as at 30/06/2022		37,451	0.26%	3,897	33%	1	6,958	19%

Equity approach		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	PD scale	Exposure at default	Weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD, weighted (%)	Weighted average maturity (years)	Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)	Density of weighted exposure amounts
(in millions of euros)								
Equity approach	0.00 to < 0.15	29,775	0.03%	1,090	32%	1	2,404	8%
	0.15 to < 0.25	2,759	0.18%	285	40%	2	1,080	39%
	0.25 to < 0.50	1,365	0.32%	285	39%	1	653	48%
	0.50 to < 0.75	1,086	0.56%	419	35%	1	584	54%
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,664	1.25%	819	36%	1	1,155	69%
	2.50 to < 10.00	1,250	3.93%	806	31%	1	1,113	89%
	10.00 to < 100.0	9	11.73%	260	39%	2	15	173%
	100.00 (default)	2	100.00%	34	60%	3	3	121%
Total		37,910	0.26%	3,998	33%	1	7,005	18%

Composition of collateral for exposures (CCR5)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in OFTs			
Type of collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of collateral provided		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of collateral provided	
		Segregated initial margin	Non-segregated initial margin	Segregated initial margin	Non-segregated initial margin	Segregated initial margin	Non-segregated initial margin	Segregated initial margin	Non-segregated initial margin
1	Cash – national currency		13,256		10,200		2,479		1,149
2	Cash – other currencies		2,919		5,200		6,340		2,396
3	National sovereign debt								
4	Other sovereign debt	1,498	299		4		108,420		105,748
5	General government debt	786	461		493		17,666		17,971
6	Corporate bonds	1,544	209		120		18,208		21,556
7	Equities	199					8,612		44,315
8	Other collateral								
9	Total as at 30/06/2022	4,027	17,143		16,018		161,725		193,135
	Total as at 31/12/2021	4,210	14,078		15,005		151,415		206,907

Credit derivatives exposures (CCR6)

(in millions of euros)		Protection bought	Protection sold
Notional			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	10,722	13,003
2	Index credit default swaps	14,514	11,742
3	Total swaps	3,472	
4	Credit options		
5	Other credit derivatives		
6	Total notional amounts	28,707	24,745
Fair values			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	713	195
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(334)	(348)

RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under Internal Model Method (IMM) (EU CCR7)

(in millions of euros)		Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)
1	RWEA at end of previous reporting period (31/12/2021)	4,357
2	Asset size	114
3	Counterparties credit quality	(55)
4	Model updates (MMI only)	(286)
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	(90)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	
7	Foreign exchange movements	
8	Other	(826)
9	RWEA at the end of the current reporting period (30/06/2022)	3,213

NI approach – Information on the degree of use of ARC technique (EU CR7-A)

(in millions of euros)

A-IRB		Mitigating credit risk technique											Mitigating credit risk technique in RWEA calculations		
		Total exposures	Financed credit protection									Unfunded credit protection		RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (reduction and substitution effects)
			Portion of exposures covered by financial collateral (%)	Portion of exposures covered by other eligible collateral (%)	Portion of exposures covered by real estate securities (%)	Portion of exposures covered by receivables to be collected (%)	Portion of exposures covered by other real collateral (%)	Portion of exposures covered by other forms of financed credit protection (%)	Portion of exposures covered by cash deposits (%)	Portion of exposures covered by life insurance policies (%)	Portion of exposures covered by instruments held by a third party (%)	Portion of exposures covered by guarantees (%)	Portion of exposures hedged by credit derivatives (%)		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		
1	Governments and central banks	48,221		0.09%		0.04%	0.05%	0.11%	0.11%				No mapping to reporting	480	
2	Institutions	7,394		0.49%			0.49%	0.15%	0.15%				No mapping to reporting	1,765	
3	Corporates	96,427	2.87%	28.96%	9.47%	12.47%	7.01%	2.40%	2.40%				No mapping to reporting	36,120	
3.1	o/w Corporates – SMEs	1,316		8.84%	6.54%	0.00%	2.30%	0.01%	0.01%				No mapping to reporting	896	
3.2	o/w Corporates – Specialized lending	19,167	0.00%	114.46%	41.11%	56.90%	16.45%	0.75%	0.75%				No mapping to reporting	5,361	
3.3	o/w Corporates – Other	75,944	3.65%	7.73%	1.54%	1.48%	4.71%	2.86%	2.86%				No mapping to reporting	29,863	
4	Retail												No mapping to reporting		

4.1	<i>o/w Retail customers – SMEs Real Estate</i>													No mapping to reporting	
4.2	<i>o/w Retail customers – Non-SMEs Real Estate</i>													No mapping to reporting	
4.3	<i>o/w Retail customers – Qualifying revolving exposures</i>													No mapping to reporting	
4.4	<i>o/w Retail customers – Other SMEs</i>													No mapping to reporting	
4.5	<i>o/w Retail customers – Other non-SMEs</i>													No mapping to reporting	
5	Total	152,042	1.82%	18.42%	6.01%	7.92%	4.49%	1.56%	1.56%					No mapping to reporting	38,365

(in millions of euros)

IRB-F	Total exposures	Mitigating credit risk technique										Mitigating credit risk technique in RWEA calculations		
		Financed credit protection										Unfunded credit protection		RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)
		Portion of exposures covered by financial collateral (%)	Portion of exposures covered by other eligible collateral (%)	Portion of exposures covered by real estate securities (%)	Portion of exposures covered by receivables to be collected (%)	Portion of exposures covered by other real collateral (%)	Portion of exposures covered by other forms of financed credit protection (%)	Portion of exposures covered by cash deposits (%)	Portion of exposures covered by life insurance policies (%)	Portion of exposures covered by instruments held by a third party (%)	Portion of exposures covered by guarantees (%)	Portion of exposures hedged by credit derivatives (%)		RWEA with substitution effects (reduction and substitution effects)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Governments and central banks	582											No mapping to reporting	375
2	Institutions	131											No mapping to reporting	43
3	Corporates	604	3.20%	2.18%		2.18%							No mapping to reporting	702
3.1	<i>o/w Corporates – SMEs</i>	272	4.68%	2.48%		2.48%							No mapping to reporting	254
3.2	<i>o/w Corporates – Specialized lending</i>												No mapping to reporting	
3.3	<i>o/w Corporates – Other</i>	332	1.99%	1.93%		1.93%							No mapping to reporting	448
4	Total	1,316	1.47%	1.00%		1.00%							No mapping to reporting	1,120

Exposures to CCPs (CCR8)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		Exposure at default	Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)
1	Exposure to qualifying central counterparties (total)		371
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); o/w	6,272	125
3	(i) OTC derivatives	920	18
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	2,348	47
5	(iii) Securities Financing Transactions	3,005	60
6	(iv) Netting sets for which cross-product netting has been approved		
7	Segregated initial margin	3	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	4,442	107
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	485	139
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	Exposures to non-qualifying central counterparties (total)		
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); o/w		
13	(i) OTC derivatives		
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	(iii) Securities Financing Transactions		
16	(iv) Netting sets for which cross-product netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

B – Capital requirements and risk-weighted assets

Capital requirements for credit valuation adjustments (EU CCR2)

		30/06/2022	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		Exposure at default	Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)
1	Total transactions subject to the advanced method	6,112	1,374
2	i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		103
3	ii) Stressed VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		1,272
4	Transactions subject to the standardized method	4,881	1,356
EU-4	Transactions subject to the fall-back approach (based on the original exposure method)		
5	Total transactions subject to capital requirement for CVA risk	10,994	2,731

3.3.2.4 Securitization

A - Natixis' securitization exposures

Securitization exposures in the banking book (SEC1)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Bank acting as originator					Bank acting as sponsor					Bank acting as investor				
	Traditional		Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic		Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS	STS	Non-STS		STS	Non-STS	STS	Non-STS		STS	Non-STS	STS	Non-STS	
(in millions of euros)	o/w TRS	o/w TRS	o/w TRS	o/w TRS		STS	Non-STS				STS	Non-STS			
Total exposures		347	347	1,764	1,764	2,111	968	9,983		10,951	0	2,567		96	2,663
Retail (total)		12	12			12	2,204			2,204	0	1,039		96	1,135
Residential mortgages		12	12			12		1,992		1,992		725			725
Credit cards															
Other retail exposures								211		211	0	313		96	409
Re-securitization															
Wholesale (total)		335	335	1,764	1,764	2,099	968	7,779		8,748		1,528			1,528
Loans to corporates		16	16	1,764	1,764	1,781		6,482		6,482		1,135			1,135
Commercial mortgages		319	319			319						1			1
Leases and receivables							968	848		1,816		23			23
Other wholesale exposures								449		449		369			369
Re-securitization												0			0

Securitization exposures in the trading book (SEC2)

	a	b		c	e	f	g	i	j	k		
(in millions of euros)	Bank acting as originator				Sub-total	Bank acting as sponsor			Bank acting as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	
	STS	Non-STS	o/w TRS	ST S				Non-STS	STS			Non-STS
	o/w TRS	o/w TRS										
Total exposures	1			1				53	366		419	
Retail (total)								25	141		166	
Residential mortgages								10	101		111	
Credit cards									3		3	
Other retail exposures								15	37		51	
Re-securitization												
Wholesale (total)	1			1				28	225		254	
Loans to corporates								28	213		241	
Commercial mortgages	1			1					10		10	
Leases and receivables									1		1	
Other wholesale exposures									1		1	
Re-securitization												

Exposures securitized by the institution – Default exposures and adjustments for specific credit risks (EU SEC5)

(in millions of euros)	Securitized exposures by the institution – The institution acts as originator or sponsor		
	Total nominal amount outstanding		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
		o/w exposures in default	
Total exposures	16,833	119	6
Retail (total)	2,339	15	
Residential mortgages	2,132	1	
Credit cards			
Other retail exposures	208	14	
Re-securitization			
Wholesale (total)	14,494	103	6
Loans to corporates	5,884	90	6
Commercial mortgages	6,777		
Leases and receivables	1,605	13	
Other wholesale exposures	229		
Re-securitization			

D – Capital requirements

Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or sponsor (EU SEC3)

(in millions of euros)	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				PFE			
	<= 20%	>20% to 50%	>50% à 100%	> 100% to 1,250%	= 1,250%	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA approach	SEC-SA approach	Default approach	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA approach	SEC-SA approach	Default approach	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA approach	SEC-SA approach	Default approach
Total exposures	12,356	652	13	23	19	1,963	300	10,783	17	310	114	1,651	207	25	9	132	17
Traditional transactions	10,592	652	13	23	19	199	300	10,783	17	46	114	1,651	207	4	9	132	17
Securitization	10,592	652	13	23	19	199	300	10,783	17	46	114	1,651	207	4	9	132	17
Retail underlying	1,623	581	12			12	0	2,204		8	0	399		1	0	32	
o/w STS																	
Wholesale	8,969	71	1	23	19	187	300	8,579	17	37	114	1,251	207	3	9	100	17
o/w STS	968							968				95				8	
Re-securitization																	
Synthetic transactions	1,764				0	1,764			0	265			0	21			0
Securitization	1,764				0	1,764			0	265			0	21			0
Retail underlying																	
Wholesale	1,764				0	1,764			0	265			0	21			0
Re-securitization																	

Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as investor (SEC4)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				PFE			
	<= 20%	>20% to 50%	>50% à 100%	> 100% to 1,250%	= 1,250%	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA approach	SEC-SA approach	Default approach	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA approach	SEC-SA approach	Default approach	SEC-IRBA approach	SEC-ERBA approach	SEC-SA approach	Default approach
Total exposures	2,579		49	31	4	176	2,483	4		85	399	50		7	32	4	
Traditional transactions	2,483		49	31	4	176	2,387	4		85	385	50		7	31	4	
Securitization	2,483		49	31	4	176	2,387	4		85	385	46		7	31	4	
Retail underlying	985		49	5		156	883			47	153	1		4	12		
o/w STS																	
Wholesale	1,498			26	4	20	1,504	4		38	233	45		3	19	4	
o/w STS																	
Re-securitization												3					
Synthetic transactions	96						96				14				1		
Securitization	96						96				14				1		
Retail underlying	96						96				14				1		
Wholesale																	
Re-securitization																	

3.3.3.5 Market risk

B – Detailed quantitative disclosures

Market risk under the standardized approach (EU MR1)

		a
(in millions of euros)		RWEA
Outright products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	1,371
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	459
3	Foreign exchange risk	2,957
4	Commodity risk	1,347
Options		
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus method	136
7	Scenario approach	246
8	Securitization (specific risk)	284
9	Total	6,801

VaR, stressed VaR, IRC on the regulatory scope (EU MR3)

<i>(in millions of euros) - Period from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022</i>	
VaR (10 day 99%)	
Maximum value	52.9
Average value	24.0
Minimum value	8.7
Value at end of period	45.8
Stressed VaR (10 day 99%)	
Maximum value	90.0
Average value	60.1
Minimum value	46.7
Value at end of period	90.0
Incremental Risk Charge (99.9%)	
Maximum value	36.7
Average value	19.5
Minimum value	12.2
Value at end of period	33.1

Backtesting WITHIN THE REGULATORY SCOPE (MR4)

Backtesting is presented in Section 3.2.5.4, "Quantitative market risk measurement data".

Market risk under the IMA (EU MR2-A)

		a	b
		RWEAs	Own funds requirements
<i>(in millions euros)</i>			
1	VaR (higher of values a and b)	3 020	242
(a)	Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1)		48
(b)	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		242
2	SVaR (higher of values a and b)	4 761	381
(a)	Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1)		93
(b)	Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		381
3	IRC (higher of values a and b)	580	46
(a)	Most recent IRC measure		46
(b)	12 weeks average IRC measure		37
4	Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c)		
(a)	Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure		
(b)	12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure		
(c)	Comprehensive risk measure - Floor		
5	Other		
6	Total 30/06/2022	8 361	669

Statement of RWA flows relating to market risk exposures under the internal models approach (EU MR2-B)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
(in millions of euros)		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Overall risk measurement	Other	Total RWEA	Total capital requirements
1	RWEA at the end of the previous period (31/12/2021)	1,223	4,082	267			5,571	446
1a	Regulatory adjustment	937	3,310	32			4,278	342
1b	RWEA at end of previous quarter (end of day)	286	772	235			1,293	103
2	Changes in risk levels	308	396	345			1,048	84
3	Model updates/changes							
4	Methodology and policy							
5	Acquisitions and disposals							
6	Foreign exchange movements							
7	Other							
8a	RWEA at end of reporting period (end of day)	594	1,168	580			2,342	187
8b	Regulatory adjustment	2,426	3,593				6,019	482
8	RWEA at the end of the reporting period (30/06/2022)	3,020	4,761	580			8,361	669

3.3.5 Liquidity coverage ratios

A – Regulatory liquidity ratios

Since 2010, the Basel Committee introduced new liquidity risk measures:

- the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR, January 2013) is a short-term liquidity ratio whose aim is to ensure that, in stress scenarios, banks hold enough liquid assets to cover their net cash outflows for a 30-day period;
- the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR, October 2014) is a long-term structural liquidity ratio developed to strengthen the resilience of the banking sector by requiring banks to maintain a stable financing profile and by limiting maturity transformation to less than one year.

These rules are transposed in the European Union. For the LCR, Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2015/61, published on October 10, 2014, entered into force on October 1, 2015. This regulation was amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1620, published on July 13, 2018 and applicable from April 30, 2020.

The NSFR, which the Basel Committee wants to have applied as a minimum requirement from January 1, 2018, was implemented in Europe via Regulation (EU) No. 2019/876 (CRR2), which entered into force on June 28, 2021 for the NSFR portion.

To date, European Regulations require:

- compliance with the LCR since October 1, 2015 with a regular increase in the requirement level until the target of 100% was reached on January 1, 2018;
- compliance with the NSFR with a minimum requirement of a ratio of 100% since June 28, 2021.

Natixis determines its LCR and its NSFR on a consolidated basis and operationally manages its liquidity position and liquidity coverage requirements relative to these metrics to meet minimum ratios of 100%.

Presentation of the LCR at June 30, 2022

The data in the following table were calculated in accordance with European Banking Authority rules (EBA/GL/2017/11 guidelines), which the European Central Bank decided to enforce on October 5, 2017 by way of notification.

For the purposes of these rules, the data published for each quarter show the average monthly figures for the 12 preceding statements.

LCR (EU LIQ1)

In accordance with the provisions of implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637, the amounts mentioned below are understood to be the average of the previous 12 months for each date observed.

The liquidity requirement coverage ratio was 108.8% at June 30, 2022.

The liquidity buffer stood at €68.6 billion, up by +€5.7 billion between September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022. Liquid assets amounted to €69.3 billion at June 30, 2022, up by +€5.2 billion compared to September 30, 2021.

The change in net cash outflows of +€6.8 billion between September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022 was mainly due to the following factors:

- the increase in net cash outflows of +€12.5 billion, particularly on credit and liquidity facilities (+€1.4 billion) and other contractual financing obligations (+€10.3 billion);
- cash inflows increased by +€6.3 billion between September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022 mainly driven by inflows from fully performing exposures (+€1.9 billion) and other cash inflows (+€4.7 billion).

Currency and unit: millions of euros		Total non-weighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ended (DD/MM/YYYY)	30/09/2021	31/12/2021	31/03/2022	30/06/2022	30/09/2021	31/12/2021	31/03/2022	30/06/2022
EU 1b	Number of data points used to calculate averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)					64,128	66,962	69,130	69,309
CASH OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail customer deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	2,358	2,367	2,405	2,463	236	237	240	246
3	Stable deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Less stable deposits	2,358	2,367	2,405	2,463	236	237	240	246
5	Unsecured wholesale financing	58,624	60,311	59,927	59,290	44,321	45,940	45,220	43,921
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in cooperative banking networks	4,691	4,906	5,033	5,110	1,173	1,227	1,258	1,278
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	47,732	49,353	49,149	48,219	36,947	38,662	38,218	36,683
8	Unsecured receivables	6,201	6,052	5,744	5,961	6,201	6,052	5,744	5,961
9	Guaranteed wholesale financing					25,995	26,350	26,292	26,857
10	Additional requirements	56,435	57,586	58,665	60,086	20,416	20,845	21,132	21,683
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	11,394	11,466	11,354	11,423	7,585	7,444	7,223	7,515
12	Outflows related to financing losses on debt products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	45,041	46,120	47,311	48,663	12,830	13,401	13,909	14,168
14	Other contractual financing obligations	22,280	23,589	27,764	31,936	20,994	22,514	26,854	31,290
15	Other contingent financing obligations	34,400	37,603	40,413	44,845	2,366	2,573	2,715	2,826
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					114,328	118,459	122,453	126,823
CASH INFLOWS									
17	Guaranteed loan transactions (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements)	74,831	76,329	77,347	82,823	6,812	6,262	6,158	6,606
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	16,247	17,314	17,744	18,201	14,937	15,913	16,346	16,795
19	Other cash inflows	34,455	35,230	36,996	39,416	30,674	31,306	32,886	35,339
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted cash inflows and total weighted cash outflows resulting from transactions conducted in other countries applying restrictions on transfers or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					0	0	0	0
EU-19b	(Excess of cash inflows from a related lending institution)					0	0	0	0
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	125,533	128,873	132,086	140,440	52,424	53,480	55,390	58,740
EU-20a	Fully exempt cash inflows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20b	Cash inflows (subject to 90% cap)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20c	Cash inflows (subject to 75% cap)	120,823	125,010	129,359	138,746	58,031	58,724	60,481	63,751
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
EU-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					62,901	65,731	68,089	68,622
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					56,297	59,735	61,972	63,073
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					111.7%	110.0%	109.9%	108.8%

Net stable financing ratio (EU LIQ2)

(in currency)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No deadline	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
Available stable financing items						
1	Capital items and instruments	19,024	0	0	2,642	21,666
2	Capital	19,024	0	0	2,642	21,666
3	Other capital instruments	0	0	0	0	0
4	Retail customer deposits	0	2,742	6	6	2,479
5	Stable deposits	0	0	0	0	0
6	Less stable deposits	0	2,742	6	6	2,479
7	Wholesale financing:	0	205,864	28,037	100,958	132,194
8	Operational deposits	0	4,989	0	0	557
9	Other wholesale financing	0	200,875	28,037	100,958	131,637
10	Interdependent liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
11	Other commitments:	0	13,861	227	3,430	3,543
12	Derivative commitments affecting the NSFR	0	0	0	0	0
13	All other capital commitments and capital instruments not included in the above categories.	0	13,861	227	3,430	3,543
14	Total available stable financing	0	0	0	0	159,882
Required stable financing items						
15	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	0	0	0	0	12,480
EU-15a	Encumbered assets with a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool	0	0	0	0	0
16	Deposits held with other financial institutions for operational purposes	0	354	0	0	177
17	Performing loans and securities:	0	152,815	15,913	97,771	115,465
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial clients secured by high quality Level 1 liquid assets subject to a 0% discount.	0	22,681	3,272	1,643	3,550
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial clients secured by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions	0	103,060	7,220	28,730	41,297
20	Performing loans to non-financial companies, performing loans to retail customers and small Corporates, and performing loans to sovereigns and public sector entities, including:	0	17,821	4,812	42,060	47,323
21	With a risk weighting less than or equal to 35% according to the standard Basel 2 approach for credit risk	0	66	53	1,703	1,762
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	0	0	0	0	0
23	With a risk weighting less than or equal to 35% according to the standard Basel 2 approach for credit risk	0	0	0	0	0
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and are not considered high quality liquid assets, including	0	9,253	609	25,338	23,294

	equities traded on the stock market and commercial loan income recorded on the balance sheet					
25	Interdependent assets	0	0	0	0	0
26	Other assets:	0	45,837	333	6,360	15,253
27	Commodities physically traded	0	0	0	0	0
28	Assets provided as initial margin in derivative contracts and as contributions to CCP default funds	0	5,685	0	0	4,832
29	Derivative assets affecting the NSFR	0	2,841	0	0	2,841
30	Derivative commitments affecting the NSFR before deduction of the variation margin provided	0	20,875	0	0	1,044
31	All other assets not falling within the above classes	0	16,436	333	6,360	6,536
32	Off-balance sheet items	0	103,513	0	0	6,033
33	Total required stable financing	0	0	0	0	149,426
34	Net stable funding ratio (%)	0	0	0	0	107%

B – Reserves and operational management of ratios

Operational liquidity reserves

Natixis hosts part of Groupe BPCE's liquidity buffers consisting of the following:

- reserves of liquid assets eligible for central bank collateralized refinancing operations to secure intra-day settlements; denominated in EUR, US Dollar and JPY, these are located at Natixis Paris, Natixis New York and Natixis Japan Securities respectively, which are the access points to the drawing and deposit facilities of the Banque de France, the US Fed and Bank of Japan;
- a liquidity reserve established in advance to meet a liquidity crisis similar to the one simulated by the LCR; it is mainly composed of cash deposited at the Central Bank deposit facilities. A portion of this reserve is allocated to a portfolio of HQLA level 1 and level 2 securities, the management of which is supervised by the "Buffer" Committee chaired by two members of the Senior Management Committee, respectively in charge of Finance division and Risks division and included in the Group's "Liquidity Management Plan" (LMP). This reserve includes a reserve carried by the American platform composed of cash, HQLA securities and receivables and held within the framework of the "Dodd-Frank Enhanced Prudential Standards" regulation and the "Borrower-in-Custody" program.

HQLA assets reported in the LCR numerator also include unencumbered HQLA securities temporarily carried by the Capital Markets activities. These securities are not considered as part of the ringfenced liquidity reserve and are not meant to be held over the long term. The outstanding amount and composition of these portfolios may vary considerably from one reporting date to the next, as prices fluctuate. However, they can be monetized on the repo and securities borrowing/lending market, and this monetization may be forced in the event the Group liquidity-stressed BCP is activated and executed.

In addition to these buffers, the aim of the internal policy governing the investment of residual surplus liquidity is either to reserve this liquidity for the deposit facility to ensure its continuous availability, with the result that this surplus liquidity is also included in the amount of assets reported in the LCR numerator, or to give it to the central body BPCE.

Management of regulatory liquidity ratios

LCR is managed by BOAT ("buffer, financial operations, ALM and treasury"), in close collaboration with BPCE's financial management department. The daily management of this ratio is carried out through leveling

up with BPCE while maintaining a management margin. The structural over-hedging of the Group's LCR is managed and supported by BPCE's central institution.

Management of the NSFR follows the same process as the LCR and is also carried out by BOAT ("buffer, financial operations, ALM and treasury"), in close collaboration with BPCE's financial management. Its hedging takes the form of leveling up operations between the Group's different pools, whose price is supervised by BPCE's central institution.

3.3.6 Compensation policy

Information relating to the compensation policy and practices of members of the executive body and of persons whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Company's risk profile were published, prior to the General Shareholders' Meeting, on the Natixis website ([Natixis compensation policy](#)).

3.3.7 Cross-reference table

Cross-reference table between Articles of the CRR, Basel Committee/EBA tables and statements, and the Pillar III report

CRR Article	Basel Committee/EBA tables and statements	Page of the first amendment to the 2021 universal registration document	Page of the 2021 universal registration document
Article 438 (d)	EU OV1 – Overview of total risk-weighted asset exposures	57	184
Article 447 (a) to (g)	EU KM1 – Model for key indicators	58	186
Article 438 (b)			
Article 438 (f)	EU INS1 – Insurance holdings		177
Article 436 (c)	EU LI1 – Differences between the accounting and prudential consolidation scopes and mapping of the financial statements with regulatory risk categories		165-166
Article 436 (b)	EU LI3 – Summary of the differences between consolidation scopes (entity by entity)		167
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3.3.9 Certification concerning the publication of the information required under Pillar III disclosures

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this document under Pillar III complies with Part 8 of CRR Regulation (EU) No. 75/2013 (and subsequent amendments) and that it was established in compliance with the internal control system agreed at the level of the management body.

Paris, August 5, 2022

Nathalie Bricker
Chief Financial Officer

IV. CHAPTER 4: MANAGEMENT REPORT AT JUNE 30, 2022

4.1 Significant events of the first half of 2022

4.1.1. Macro-economic context

4.1.1.1 Growth and monetary policies

In addition to the persistence of the health risk (specifically in Asia), the first half of 2022 was marked by the geopolitical shock of the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. These two factors adversely impacted the main global economies to varying degrees throughout the first half of the year, accentuating the already strong inflationary pressures at the end of 2021. As a result, the GDP results for the first quarter were marked by strong dispersion with a decline in France (-0.2% in the first quarter of 2022 versus the fourth quarter of 2021) and in the United States (-0.4% QoQ), a slowdown in Italy (+0.1%), Spain (+0.2%) and the United Kingdom (+0.8%), and a slight recovery in Germany after the slowdown in the fourth quarter of 2021 (+0.2% after -0.3%). Overall, GDP increased by 0.6% in the euro zone. For its part, China, despite a slowdown in March due to the “Zero-Covid” strategy, recorded GDP growth of 1.3% in the first quarter.

One of the most striking developments in the eurozone was the decline in household consumption in four of the zone's major economies, as service activities continued to be held back by the health situation at the beginning of the year and the sharp rise in prices which adversely impacted their spending. Conversely, in the United Kingdom and the United States, household consumption remained relatively solid in the first quarter, supported by the increase in wages, more dynamic than in the euro zone, and by a more marked decline in the savings rate.

The rise in inflation was particularly strong, in connection with the increase in commodity prices that the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation has accentuated. The shock on gas prices was particularly severe in Europe, with the price of gas on the European market (FTT) averaging nearly €100 per MWh in the first quarter (more than 5.5 times its level from a year earlier) and remained at these levels in the second quarter. The price of oil also slightly exceeded US\$100 per barrel on average in the first quarter (+66% year-on-year) and continued to increase in the second quarter to US\$114 on average. The depreciation of the euro against the dollar also accentuated inflationary pressures in the euro zone. Inflation thus rose from 5.0% in December 2021 to 8.6% in June 2022 in the euro zone. By way of comparison, it stood at 1.9% in June 2021.

Although the figures for the second quarter are not yet known, the change in business activity remained strongly linked to that of the health situation and inflation, with very heterogeneous situations across the main global economies.

In the eurozone, in particular, these two factors had an opposite effect on the change in business activity. On the one hand, the sharp decline in the COVID-19 epidemic and the almost complete lifting of health restrictions have enabled a sharp rebound in service activities. On the other hand, the acceleration of inflation has negatively impacted the spending behavior of households, which are facing a sharp drop in their purchasing power. Consumer confidence indexes fell sharply, both in the euro zone and in the United States, based on this inflation factor. In Europe, the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation has accentuated the shock to confidence from the sharp rise in uncertainty. However, the labor market remained strong. The unemployment rate fell over the first five months of the year, from 7% in December 2021 to 6.6% in May 2022 at the euro zone level (and from 7.4% to 7.2% in France). This drop in the unemployment rate was driven by strong demand from businesses in terms of labor and significant recruitment difficulties. However, wage growth remained relatively contained, at +2.8% year-on-year in the first quarter in the euro zone (+2.3% in France). With regard to businesses, the change in confidence indicators in recent months underlines a certain resilience, with indicators remaining in line with an increase in activity in the second quarter.

In the United States, the second quarter was marked by a deterioration in business indicators, suggesting a weakening of growth against a backdrop of accelerating inflation (8.6% in May) and risks weighing on internal demand.

On the contrary, the lockdowns in China, particularly in Shanghai, strongly affected household consumption and production in many industries for a large part of the second quarter. The PMI indexes signaled a drop in production in manufacturing and services between March and May before a sharp recovery in June following the lifting of certain restrictions.

Monetary policy

In this context of sharp acceleration in inflation, the first half of the year was marked by the tightening of monetary policies in all developed countries, on all continents. The tightening took place first through the reduction of net asset purchases, as part of quantitative easing programs. Central banks have thus decided to no longer increase the size of their balance sheets, but to only reinvest the amounts of previously acquired securities reaching maturity. This is the case of the European Central Bank (ECB), which ended its Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program in March. Net purchases were reduced from around €40 billion on average per month in the first quarter of 2022 to almost zero at the end of the second quarter of 2022. As a reminder, in 2021 the ECB purchased an average of €70 billion per month in assets under the PEPP (Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program). The ECB also announced the end of net asset purchases from the third quarter of 2022 as part of its normal program (Asset Purchase Program), which it had first strengthened in the first quarter of 2022 to support the end of the PEPP. Here again, the ECB will reinvest the amounts from securities reaching maturity to maintain the size allocated in this context. Other central banks went further during the half-year by reducing the size of their balance sheets ("Quantitative Tightening") such as the central banks of Canada, Australia, and also the Fed from the end of the second quarter. In addition to quantitative adjustments, many central banks have also begun a cycle of policy rate increases. Of particular note is the +100 bp increase in the Bank of England's rates during the first half of 2022 (to 1.25% at the end of June) after an earlier hike of +15 bp in December 2021. With regard to the Fed, key rates rose by 150 bp between January and June 2022 to reach 1.75% at the end of the half-year. Finally, the ECB made a first rate hike of 50 bp in July. Lastly, the monetary environment is being tightened significantly due to the anti-inflationary measures. The available indicators clearly indicate that monetary and financial conditions are now in restrictive territory in the United States and the euro zone.

4.1.1.2 Rates

The second quarter was marked by a central theme: the G10 central banks remained in line with the policies announced at the beginning of the year concerning interest rate increases (in particular the Fed and the BoE) and the end of investment asset purchase programs (ECB). Thus, the market has continued to "price" increasing interest rate expectations, but the end of "Quantitative Easing" policies has led to a steepening of sovereign yield curves in the 2yr to 10yr segment. A pause in pricing was observed in May before resuming, leading the 10-year T-Note rate to just below the symbolic barrier of 3.5%. Since the beginning of June, the recognition of a higher probability of recession has led to a depricing of central bank expectations over a one to two year horizon. On the sovereign side, the BTP-Bund spread widened sharply during the quarter, up to 242 bp in June. As a result, the ECB has committed to reinvesting the main sovereign debt securities maturing under the APP for an extended period, favoring Italian, Spanish and Portuguese paper. An anti-fragmentation tool was announced to prevent monetary tightening from leading to strong tension on spreads and ultimately a new crisis in the euro zone.

The second quarter began in line with the first quarter with a strong sell-off of sovereign securities. The market anticipated more "hawkish" policies on the part of central banks, going as far as pricing in a 350 bp increase in Fed Funds for the year, leading the Fed Funds to 3.545% at the end of December 2022. Strong acceleration also in Europe, with up to 175 bp of increases priced in. At June 30, 2022, the December 2022 pricings had fallen back slightly, to 3.3% (Fed Funds) and 0.75% (€STR), respectively.

The Fed increased rates twice during the quarter: a 50 bp hike on May 5 and a 75 bp hike on June 16. This resulted firstly in a steepening by the long end until May and then a flattening by the short end. T-Notes reached their peak for the past ten years, crossing the symbolic barrier of 3% (peaked at 3.47%). The BoE (Bank of England) made two 25 bp rate hikes on May 5 and June 16, taking its key rate to 1.25%. The 10-year Gilt rate thus reached its September 2014 levels at 2.45%.

The ECB decided to increase its rates by 50 bp in July in order to cope with inflation. It will end asset purchases under the APP on July 1, but will reinvest the main maturing securities for an extended period for the APP and until the end of 2024 for the PEPP. As a result, European sovereign securities experienced a strong sell-off in April, and stabilized in May before rising by more than 50 bp following accelerated rate hike expectations by the ECB and a "hawkish" meeting in June. The 10-year OAT rate broke the 2.35% barrier and the 10-year Bund rate broke the 1.75% barrier. The 10-year BTP rate broke the symbolic barrier of 4%, increasing by 200 bp over the period. BTP-Bund and OAT-Bund spreads widened sharply until mid-June, by 93.4 bp and 20 bp.

The increase in recessionary expectations and the ECB's communication enabled sovereign securities to bounce back, with a 50 bp rally for the Bund. Regarding bond issues, France issued half of its target. Italy made up for its delay in the first quarter with €155 billion issued for an annual target of €290 billion. Germany increased its target amount, estimated at €240 billion.

4.1.1.3 Foreign exchange

The first half was marked by the continued appreciation of the dollar against most currencies with the exception of the RUB and some Latam currencies (BRL, PEN, MXN). The sharp rise in US inflation above 8% prompted the Fed to harden its tone, suggesting that the terminal rate would be well above the neutral rate. The uncertain global environment characterized by the war in Ukraine, the slowdown in Chinese growth and the fall in the stock markets also favored the dollar, which acted as a safe haven, all the more so as other central banks have been cautious in the conduct of their monetary policy.

In this environment, the EUR/USD fell sharply to 1.0350 in response to the war in Ukraine and, in particular, the prospect of a halt in Russian gas deliveries to Europe, a scenario likely to plunge the European economy into recession. Similarly, the ECB's procrastination in the face of the strong inflationary pressure has also been a factor penalizing the EUR.

The JPY depreciated sharply to 137 vs. the USD and to 144 vs. the EUR. The JPY was penalized by the divergence in monetary policy between the Fed and the BOJ, which maintains an ultra-accommodative policy based on keeping its 10-year rates below 0.25%. Similarly, the sharp rise in oil prices weighing on Japan's current account surplus also penalized the yen.

The CHF appreciated against the EUR, falling below parity at 0.992. The CHF was supported by the SNB's 50 bp rate hike to -0.25% and by the risk aversion related to global uncertainties.

The CNY ended up depreciating significantly to 6.80 USD in reaction to the slowdown in Chinese growth linked to the country's Zero-Covid strategy. The monetary policy of the People's Bank of China (PBOC) also contributed to the depreciation of the CNY via significant capital outflows. Other emerging currencies also depreciated, but not as much as the G10 currencies. The currencies of the Latam zone caught up at the beginning of the year after their sharp correction in 2021. The RUB recorded a positive performance against the USD (1 USD = 54 RUB) at the end of June, due to capital controls and strong oil and gas inflows.

4.1.1.4 Oil

As the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation severely disrupted the commodities market, oil prices moved within a structurally higher range throughout the first half of 2022. Brent started at around US\$80/bbl in 2022, then reached US\$100 /bbl for the first time on February 28. Since then, it has mostly remained within a range of US\$100/bbl to US\$120/bbl. This is due to questions about OPEC+ excess capacity and a disappointing increase in U.S. oil production growth, especially since oil supply was already constrained since early 2022. The disappearance of Russian barrels from the market, initially as a result of self-imposed sanctions by corporates, automatically led to an increase in oil prices. With the official ban on Russian oil imports into the EU, the contraction in Russian production has become partly structural. However, growing concerns about the economy largely halted the rise in oil prices, as the persistence of inflation led to an erosion of real household income. As the end of the second quarter approached, a number of segments, including, in particular, gasoline consumption in the United States (which accounts for approximately 10% of global oil demand), were moving towards oil demand levels lower than in 2021.

4.1.1.5 Equities

The first half of 2022 was very complicated for the equity markets: after a 5.5% contraction in the first quarter of 2022, the MSCI World \$ fell 16.6% in the second quarter of 2022. The S&P 500 recorded its worst first half since 1970 (-20.6%), and the Nasdaq since 2002 (-29.5%). The Eurostoxx 50 was -19.6% over the half-year and the Stoxx 600 -16.5%. The MSCI EM fell by 18.8%. Despite a rebound in the MSCI China in the second quarter of 2022, the EM Asia underperformed overall. The MSCI Latam posted -4.2% over the half-year, almost entirely erasing its sharp rebound during the first quarter in the second quarter.

Second quarter 2022 performance was worse than the first quarter, which were already bad. Thus, with the exception of the Chinese indexes - which rebounded in the second quarter - the main indexes accelerated the declines from the first quarter of 2022. The Nasdaq, in particular, fell by 9.1% in the first quarter and by 22.5% in the second quarter of 2022.

This performance reflects an accumulation of negative factors: **1/ the "hawkish" pivot** asserted by central banks leading to a marked "correlation shock" on equities/government bonds with an increase in rates (real and nominal) - a nearly 180 bp increase in real US 10-year rates over the half-year. High-duration sectors were logically the most penalized (-29.5% for the Nasdaq 100 over the half-year), and equity valuations fell. The 12m forward P/E (price-to-earnings) of the S&P 500 increased from 27 to 17 during the half-year. **2/ The rise of geopolitical tensions** in Ukraine (with the outbreak of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukrainian territory on February 24) and **the explosion of commodity prices**; sector dispersion was massive, with the energy sector alone resisting the shock (sector up 29.2% in the US and 12.5% in Europe). **3/ The continuation of the zero-Covid policy in China**, which mainly impacted the Chinese indexes in the first quarter 2022 (-11% in the first quarter for the Shanghai Composite followed by a rebound of 5% in the second quarter of 2022), but which, at the same time, continued to fuel concerns about production chains. **4/ While these cumulative shocks did not allow inflation to normalize, and central banks acted massively (Fed: first increase of 75 bp in June since 1994!), recessionary fears** have continued to grow.

With regard to implied volatility, after peaking at nearly 50% in March, at the start of the war, the VStoxx fell back to between 25% and 35% throughout the quarter, i.e. a relatively low level compared to past performance. The VIX has not changed its pattern either and remains relatively contained with a half-year high at 36% and a half-year end level around 27%.

Regarding dividends, the conflict weighed heavily on European dividend futures contracts, with maximum cumulative losses of 24% for the SX5E Dividend Fut Dec23. However, the rebound was rapid, followed by relative stability in April/May. However, with recession fears, downward pressure is returning to dividend contracts. After -6% in June, the 2023 contract is now 10% below its level at the beginning of the year.

4.1.2 Key events for Natixis' business lines

Lastly, as BPCE and Natixis announced as part of the strategic plan approved on July 8, 2021, Groupe BPCE is changing its organization by including the Insurance and Payments business lines of Natixis S.A. within BPCE, via the transfer by Natixis to BPCE of all the shares held by Natixis in Natixis Immo Exploitation (NIE) and by modifying the organization of the support departments by grouping together within BPCE S.A. the activities intended to be pooled.

This change aims to accelerate the development momentum of all Groupe BPCE business lines by providing them with the means to increase their strategic maneuverability, their development in the service of customers and their performance, through a simplification of the organization.

This operation, approved by the Board of Directors on February 10, 2022 and by the regulatory authorities, took place on March 22, 2022.

This date marked the birth of the Global Financial Services (GFS) division, which brings together Groupe BPCE's global business lines: asset and wealth management, notably through the Natixis Investment Managers (IM) brand, and large customer banking (notably via the Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) brand).

In addition, at the beginning of 2022, Natixis successfully completed the sale of 10.04% of Coface's share capital, thus allowing Natixis' stake in Coface to be fully settled.

During the first half of 2022, the **Global Financial Services division** continued to implement its strategic plan, consolidated its positions and continued the commercial development of its main business lines, focused both on customers of Groupe BPCE's networks and on its own customers.

In **Asset & Wealth Management**, **Natixis IM** continued to strengthen its multi-affiliate model and continued to actively manage its affiliate portfolio. It completed the acquisition of the stakes that La Banque Postale held until now in Ostrum AM (45%) and AEW Europe (40%). Natixis IM and La Banque Postale also extended their institutional asset management partnerships until the end of 2030.

Mirova announced the acquisition of SunFunder, accelerating its development to become a global leader in impact investing.

Natixis IM also finalized the agreement signed with H2O AM on the unwinding of their partnership and confirmed the resumption of distribution activities by the asset management company. Also noteworthy is the merger of the Naxicap and Alliance Entreprendre teams in private equity in France.

To meet the objective of becoming even more "client-centric", Natixis IM continued to roll out its customer listening system and launched a series of projects and initiatives focused on the customer experience: deployment of its new Client Portal, launch of Asset Studio (digital platform developed with seven fintechs), and development of Funds DLT solutions based on blockchain technology at Ostrum AM.

ESG and impact investments (Articles 8 and 9) continued to grow, enabling Natixis IM to stay on track to achieve its ambition of reaching 50% for this type of investment by 2024.

The teams of DNCA, Loomis Sayles, WCM Investment Management and Harris Associates have won several Refinitiv Lipper Fund Awards that recognize the exceptional performance of their funds in Europe and the United States. The DNCA Finance teams also won nine awards at the 2022 Grand Prix de la Finance.

Natixis Interépargne signed, among others, with two new clients: the Altice Group, which entrusted it with the management of its PEE, and the Swiss Re group, which entrusted it with the management of the PEE, a PERCOL and the implementation of a PERCO for three of its businesses.

In addition, the momentum of **Natixis Wealth Management (NWM)** was favorable in the first half of 2022, with a 2.5-fold increase in net inflows compared to the same period last year, despite a negative market effect. The business line launched its synergies acceleration program with Natixis CIB. This initiative builds on existing bridges between the two entities. The overall objective is to accelerate the joint actions carried out with the medium-sized business category and thus better meet the objectives of the BPCE 2024 strategic plan for this customer segment.

Natixis Wealth Management has also forged an exclusive partnership with Ardian and launched "FIPS Ardian Selection 2022 by NWM", an exclusive solution that allows informed French customers of the bank easier access to a selection of Ardian funds via a dedicated vehicle.

VEGA IM continued the momentum initiated in terms of ESG, with 10 SRI-certified funds marketed. In addition, 90% of its outstandings under management delegation are classified under Article 8 within the meaning of the SFDR regulation.

One year after its launch, TEORA is growing at a satisfactory pace with all of its partners.

Natixis Wealth Management was voted best private bank by L'Agefi ("Prix de la gestion privée"). It also received the Silver Trophy in the "Meilleure banque privée affiliée" category at the 2022 Sommet du Patrimoine et de la Performance. VEGA IM also appeared in Funds Magazine's "50 management companies that matter" ranking.

In **Corporate and investment banking**, **Natixis Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)** continued its good commercial momentum in the first half of 2022, despite a more uncertain environment marked by an inflationary context and a change in central bank policy. This has led to a drop in business volumes in markets such as M&A and LBOs, and even to the closure of certain segments ("High Yield", bond issues in emerging markets).

In this context, Natixis CIB continued to develop its activities, in line with its **strategic areas - diversification, engagement and transformation**, and strengthen its proximity to its customers, while paying special attention to the management and monitoring of its risks, in particular following the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and its potential impact on customers directly or indirectly linked to Russia.

In line with the objective of **international diversification**, CIB's activities continued to grow steadily in the various geographical areas, with nearly two-thirds of revenue generated from customers outside of France. **The EMEA platform** delivered robust performance this half-year, in the difficult context already mentioned, with strong growth prospects for the Middle East region. **The Americas platform** also enjoyed good momentum in the first half of the year. The more uncertain macroeconomic environment made it possible to deepen the strategic dialogue with the existing customer base and to acquire new customers in core industries. CIB also strengthened its presence in Latin America following the opening of a representative office in Chile at the end of 2021. Finally, despite a complex situation and strict lockdowns in China, **the APAC platform** experienced significant growth, with strong momentum in Australia and South East Asia as well as in capital markets and M&A activities (note the development of the Sydney office of the Azure Capital M&A boutique).

In addition to the geographical dimension, the first half made it possible to continue to **diversify the client base and deepen CIB's expertise**. Good momentum was seen in the **Corporates and Banks** segments in all regions, with the strengthening of flow and recurring revenue activities, leading to a diversification of the product mix. In the **Mid-sized companies** segment, the period was marked by strong new customer acquisition activity, and resilient revenues driven by Commercial Banking activities. Diversified growth around **eight core industries continued**, and was particularly driven by the Energy, Real Estate and Telecom & Tech sectors, with performance in line with the target of €500 million in additional revenue by 2024 set as part of the BPCE 2024 strategic plan.

All business lines contributed to the good first-half momentum, as evidenced by the many initiatives and commercial successes. In **Investment Banking** first of all, Natixis CIB played a co-lead role in all capital increases in France during the half-year (in particular Air France, EDF, and Faurecia) and maintained its leading position in the FIG bond issue segment (more than 16 DCM FIG mandates ("AT1/RT1/T2" obtained in EMEA). With the ongoing objective to innovate, Natixis CIB has multiplied cross-business line transactions combining several areas of expertise in Investment Banking and Real Assets (Bridge to Bond with Greensaif Pipelines, Veolia/Suez multi-mandate with Méridiam, Bridge to Bond with CDC Habitat, etc.). **The Real Asset Financing business lines** capitalized on a very dynamic environment driven by energy and digital transitions. Activity was very strong in all regions, with emblematic operations and an O2D strategy that remains one of the pillars of the model, as evidenced by the pay-out ratio in the first half. Natixis CIB also confirmed the revival of its real estate financing business in the United States, and consolidated its leading position in the European market. The **Global Trade** business line supported its strategic clients in this complex environment, by effectively managing the impacts of sanctions against Russia, and by proposing solutions to the clients directly impacted. Natixis CIB also provided solid support to commodity trading players, whose liquidity requirements increased due to high price volatility. The business line also concluded visible transactions in Supply Chain Finance and Corporate Trade. **Global Markets** activities experienced strong volume growth, in line with the strategy of developing flow products and winning new customers, and supported the growing need for customer hedging, particularly on the foreign exchange and interest rate markets. The repositioning of the equity derivatives activity initiated at the end of 2020 is bearing fruit, with very sustained commercial activity and a controlled risk profile. Still at the heart of the "asset light" model, the **Distribution & Portfolio Management** teams supported the activity and worked on active portfolio management. Lastly, in a context of slowdown in business volumes, the **M&A** business line continued to develop its multi-boutique model, with the launch at Solomon Partners of the Health and Business Services verticals, the strengthening of Natixis Partners' small caps offer through the creation of an office in Lyon and the establishment of a Buy-side team.

Lastly, Natixis CIB's expertise was recognized via **numerous awards** this first half of 2022 including: "Most Impressive Bank for Insurance Debt", "Most impressive FIG Originator Banker" (*Source: Global Capital Bond Award 2022*); "Best Investment Bank, France", "Outstanding Leadership in ESG-Related Loans, Western Europe" (*Source: Global Finance awards 2022*); MLA of the Year in North America, Infrastructure Financing (*Source: IJ Global*).

In line with **the second strategic axis**, the role as **partner of choice for customers in their energy** transition continues to be asserted and green and sustainable transactions were maintained at a very sustained level despite difficult market conditions, with more than 100 financing and advisory transactions completed during the half-year. In **Investment Banking** around 50 "sustainability-linked" transactions were carried out with strategic customers such as Orange, Ivanhoe Cambridge, Cades, Kexim and BPCE. Natixis CIB also completed the first Green ESOP (employee shareholding plan) certified by the AMF structured on behalf of Nexans, and the IPOs of Lhyfe and Haffner, two major green hydrogen players. **Financing activities for real assets** also supported the energy transition. For example, Natixis CIB financed the Advanced Clean Energy

Storage Project in the United States, which is expected to become the largest industrial facility for the production and storage of green hydrogen in the world. Natixis CIB also stood out in the electric car chargers market with the financing of Instavolt in the United Kingdom, supporting the transition to zero-emissions vehicles. Natixis CIB is also committed to the transition of the Aviation sector through its involvement in the "IMPACT for sustainable aviation" project. Another example of this commitment: all of the Banques Populaires and Caisses d'Epargne's distribution campaigns have integrated Natixis CIB green products (in Natixis Green Bond format, or with ESG underlyings - for example: green buildings and water index). Lastly, the alignment of the portfolio on a +2.5°C trajectory by 2024 is now closely managed, thanks to the Green Weighting Factor and via the implementation of targets for all employees.

Natixis CIB is also pursuing its **transformation** objective, the third pillar of the 2021-2024 plan. With regard to investments in technology, the first half was active with a strengthening of the "**chains**", governance methods intended to strengthen robustness and competitiveness and improve time to market and operational efficiency (inclusion in the investment program of approximately €400 million over the duration of the plan).

4.2 Management report at June 30, 2022

For comparison purposes, following the sale of 29.5% of Coface's share capital and the gradual and orderly divestment of its partnership with H2O, the contributions of Coface and H2O AM are isolated at the bottom of the income statement.

Similarly, following the disposal of the insurance, payments and Natixis Immobilier Exploitation activities and the transfer of part of the support functions to BPCE S.A., their contributions are isolated at the bottom of the income statement.

Lastly, pro forma management data refers to 2021 data after taking into account the restatements presented in Section 4.7.

4.2.1 Consolidated results

Natixis				
(in millions of euros)	6M 2022	6M 2021 pro forma	Change 2022 vs. 2021	
			Current	Constant
Net banking income (NBI)	3,594	3,432	4.7%	0.4%
o/w business lines	3,677	3,459	6.3%	1.9%
Banking operating expenses	(2,814)	(2,665)	5.6%	1.9%
Gross operating income	780	767	1.8%	(4.5)%
Cost of risk	(171)	(117)	45.5%	
Net operating income	609	649	(6.1)%	
Associates	6	6	0.1%	
Gains or losses on other assets	14	10	34.9%	
Change in the value of goodwill	0	0		
Pre-tax profit	630	666	(5.4)%	
Income taxes	(218)	(187)	16.3%	
Non-controlling interests	(22)	(28)	(20.2)%	
Net income - Group share excluded Activities disposed of, Coface & H2O AM	389	450	(13.6)%	
Contribution of Coface		7		
Contribution of H2O	17	(5)		
Net contribution from discontinued operations	985			
Net income - Group share excluded Activities disposed of, Coface & H2O AM	1,392	453		
Residual item from discontinued operations	(8)	176		
Net income (Group share)	1,383	629		
Cost/income ratio	78.3%	77.7%		

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

NET BANKING INCOME

The **Net Banking Income (NBI)** of Natixis amounted to €3,594 million in the first half of 2022, an increase of 5% compared to the first half of 2021 at current exchange rates and 0.4% at constant exchange rates.

NBI from the business lines was up by 6% at current exchange rates and 2% at constant exchange rates compared to the first half of 2021 and stood at €3,677 million. The AWM and CIB divisions posted contrasting changes, with AWM revenues up 2% at current exchange rates but down 4% at constant exchange rates,

while those of the CIB increased by 5% at current exchange rates and 2% at constant exchange rates compared to the first half of 2021.

NBI for the Corporate Center, which includes Natixis Algérie and Natixis Private Equity run-off activities, amounted to +€57 million compared to +€19 million in the first half of 2021. It includes +€148 million in respect of the discounting at historical rates of DSN in foreign currencies, compared to +€30 million in the first half of 2021 due to the strong appreciation of the dollar over the period.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND HEADCOUNT

Operating expenses at €2,814 million, were up by 6% compared to the first half of 2021 at current exchange rates and by 2% at constant exchange rates including exceptional expenses of €37 million in the first half of 2022 and €54 million last year for the TEO program and the real estate strategy. Excluding exceptional expenses, expenses increased by 6% at current exchange rates and by 3% at constant exchange rates.

Asset & Wealth Management division expenses were up 9% at current exchange rates and 3% at constant exchange rates. CIB expenses were up 3% at current exchange rates and 0.6% at constant exchange rates. Corporate Center expenses were up to €295 million compared to €288 million in the first half of 2021, including the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund of €213 million compared to €137 million in 2021.

Headcount at the end of the period stood at 13,536 FTEs (Full-Time Equivalents) at the end of June, up 7% year-on-year. Headcount increased by 4% for the Asset & Wealth Management division, by 6% for the CIB division and by 10% for the Corporate Center, with the strengthening of the control functions and the development of the teams in Porto.

GROSS OPERATING INCOME

Gross operating income reached €780 million in the first half of 2022, up 2% at current exchange rates but down 4% at constant exchange rates compared to the first half of 2021.

PRE-TAX PROFIT

The **cost of risk** amounted to €171 million in the first half of 2022, up sharply compared to the first half of 2021 (€117 million) impacted by the conflict in Ukraine and the provisioning of direct and indirect Russian exposures. The cost of risk of the main business lines as a percentage of assets amounted to 50 basis points in the first half of 2022 versus 27 basis points in 2021.

Revenues from **Associates** totaled €6 million in 2022 compared to €6 million in the first half of 2021.

The **Gains and losses on other assets** amounted to €14 million in the first half of 2022, corresponding to the capital gain on the disposal of buildings.

The **change in the value of goodwill** was zero in the first half of 2022.

Recurring pre-tax profit thus amounted to €630 million in the first half of 2022 compared with €666 million in the first half of 2021.

NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)

The **tax** expense amounted to €218 million in the first half of 2022.

Non-controlling interests amounted to -€22 million in the first half of 2022 compared to a -€28 million in the first half of 2021.

The **contribution of H2O**, now isolated in the presentation of the income statement, represented net income of €17 million in the first half of 2022 compared to -€5 million in the first half of 2021.

The **net contribution from discontinued operations** in the first half of 2022 amounted to +€985 million and corresponds to the capital gain on the disposal of the Insurance and Payment activities effective January 1, 2022.

The **residual net contribution from discontinued operations** in the first half of 2022 was -€8 million compared to +€176 million in the first half of 2021 proforma (insurance activities, payments and Natixis Immobilier Operation and impact of the transfer of part of the support functions to BPCE S.A.).

This led to **accounting net income** of €1,383 million in the first half of 2022 compared to €629 million in the first half of 2021.

4.2.2 Analysis of Natixis business lines

4.2.2.1 Asset and Wealth Management

AWM				
(in millions of euros)	6M 2022	6M 2021 pro forma	Change 2022 vs. 2021	
			Current	Constant
Net banking income (NBI)	1,613	1,581	2.0%	(3.6)%
Asset Management	1,525	1,495	2.0%	(3.9)%
Wealth Management	88	86	2.3%	2.3%
Banking operating expenses	(1,286)	(1,183)	8.7%	3.4%
Gross operating income	327	398	(18.0)%	(23.8)%
Cost of risk	(1)	(2)	(64.7)%	
Net operating income	326	396	(17.8)%	
Associates	0	1	(65.4)%	
Gains or losses on other assets	0	1		
Change in the value of goodwill	(4)	(3)	68.6%	
Pre-tax profit	322	395	(18.6)%	
Contribution of H2O	17	(5)		
Net income (Group share)	232	263	(11.9)%	
Cost/income ratio	79.8%	74.8%		

The interim management balances (from NBI to Pre-tax profit) do not include the H2O contribution.

The **revenues of the Asset & Wealth Management division** decreased by 4% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates (+2% at current exchange rates) to €1.6 billion.

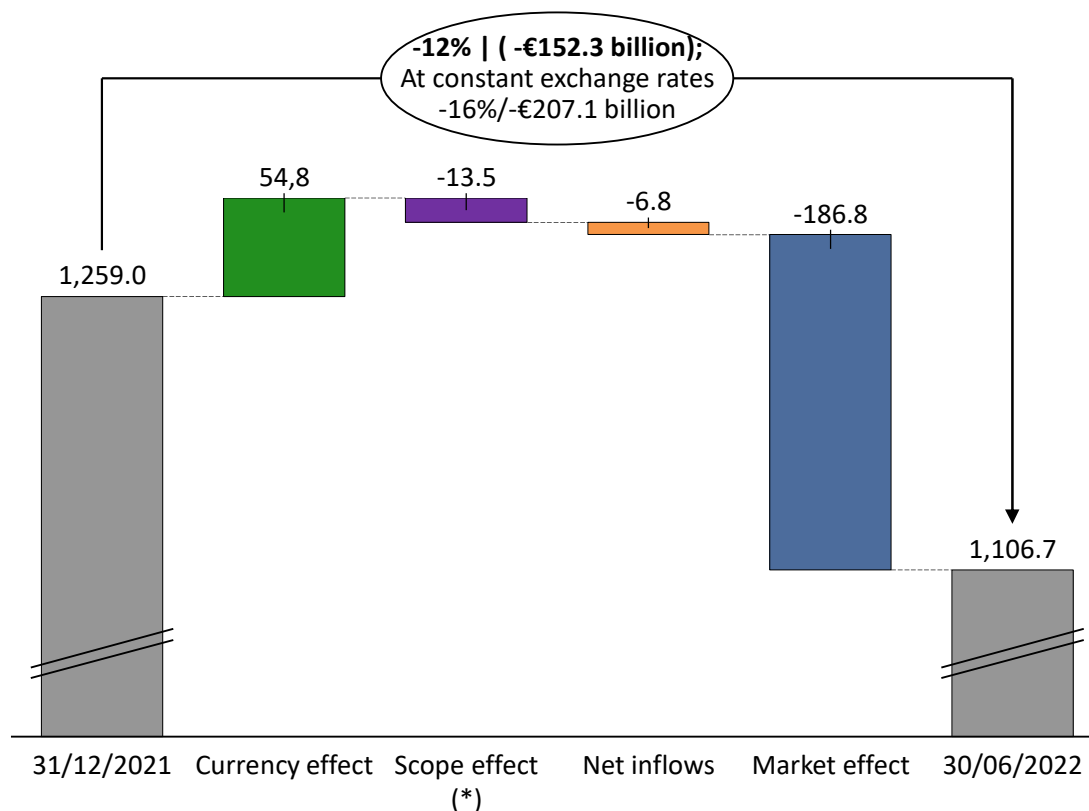
Expenses increased 3% at constant exchange rates (+9% at current exchange rates) to €1.3 billion.

Gross operating income decreased by 24% at constant exchange rates (-18% at current exchange rates) to €0.3 billion.

A – ASSET MANAGEMENT

Assets under management at the end of June 2022 amounted to €1,106.7 billion, down by €152.3 billion or 12% at current exchange rates (-€207.1 billion, -16% at constant exchange rates) compared to December 31, 2021, mainly due to an very unfavorable market effect (-€186.8 billion), the exit from the scope of H2O outstandings (-€13.6 billion) following the sale of 26.61% of the share capital in the first quarter of 2022 and net outflows (-€6.8 billion), partly offset by a positive currency effect (+€54.8 billion).

CHANGE IN ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT OVER THE YEAR (IN BILLIONS OF EUROS)



(*) Disposal of H2O in Q1 22 (-€13.6bn) and acquisition of SunFunder in Q2 22 (+€0.1bn)

The business line recorded net outflows of -€6.8 billion in the first half of 2022, including -€5.5 billion in long-term products.

- In the United States, net outflows amounted to -€8.7 billion mainly at Loomis Sales & Co. (in equity and bond products), to a lesser extent at WCM Investment Management (equity products) and AEW CM (real estate products) and were mitigated by net inflows at Integrated Portfolio Implementation (diversified products), Direct Indexing (equity products), Alpha Simplex and Harris Associates.
- Long-term net inflows in Europe amounted to +€1.3 billion. This results from net inflows at Mirova (mainly equity products), DNCA Finance (fixed-income products), Vega Investment Managers (diversified products) and AEW Europe (real estate products) and outflows mainly at Ostrum Asset Management (life insurance and bonds).
- In Distribution, inflows reached €1.0 billion thanks to Dynamic Solutions (equities and diversified products).
- Private Equity companies had net inflows of €1.0 billion, mainly at Vauban Infrastructure Partners.
- The Asia region saw a net outflow of -€0.2 billion, mainly from Investors Mutual Limited (equity products).

Average outstandings are down (-2%) compared to the first half of 2021 in constant euros. Excluding Ostrum, average outstandings increased by 1%. The rate of return on outstandings reached 24.7 basis points,

up by 0.3 basis points compared to June 30, 2021. It stands at 37.5 basis points excluding Ostrum Asset Management (-0.7 basis points), the average rate of which is much lower given the activity.

At June 30, 2022, Net Banking Income of €1,524.8 million increased by €29.6 million (+2%) compared to June 30, 2021, driven by a very favorable euro/dollar exchange rate effect (-4% at constant exchange rates) and, to a limited extent, a scope effect linked to the AEW UK IM LLP and SunFunder contributions for €4.2 million in the first half of 2022. Excluding the dollar effect, management fees are on the whole virtually stable at constant exchange rates, with an increase in Europe due to the improvement in average European outstandings (excluding Ostrum). The change in net banking income was also supported by the increase in performance fees, mainly in the United States at AEW CM. However, financial products were impacted by the unfavorable valuation of the listed seed money portfolio and lower dividend income compared to the first half of 2021.

Expenses amounted to €1,204.6 million, up by €99.4 million (+9%) compared to June 30, 2021, (+3% at constant exchange rates) with an LBPAM and AEW UK IM LLP scope effect of €3.9 million.

The increase in expenses is mainly due to the increase in fixed internal personnel costs, in line with the growth in headcount and the increase in salaries, in the United States in particular, but also to an increase in operating expenses.

The increase in operating expenses mainly relates to travel and hospitality expenses with the resumption of face-to-face events with customers, consulting fees in connection with the support of growth projects and costs related to the implementation of a management license in the Netherlands for Loomis, but also expenditure on documentation and market data due to higher pricing and higher volumes due in particular to increased SRI and regulatory data requirements.

To a lesser extent, IT investments required by the activity's growth have been implemented (infrastructure strengthening and improvement of existing tools) and contributed to the increase in expenses.

B- WEALTH MANAGEMENT

In the first half of 2022, **Net Banking Income of the business line, at €87.9 million**, was up by 2% (+€2.0 million) compared to the first half of 2021 despite the recognition of significant performance fees last year (€4.6 million in the first half of 2021 vs. €0.7 million in the first half of 2022). The increase is mainly due to the increase in fees on outstandings, the good performance of the financial margin and the increase in other fees (structured products).

Expenses amounted to €81.5 million, up 5% compared to the first half of 2021, mainly due to the integration of non-recurring costs in respect of the restructuring of the Luxembourg subsidiary, the launch of the IT development plan and the Real Estate Master Plan. Adjusted for these non-recurring items, the business line expenses were up by a limited 0.9% (+€0.7 million) compared to the first half of 2021.

4.2.2.2 Corporate & Investment Banking

CIB & TCM				
(in millions of euros)	6M 2022	6M 2021 pro forma	Change 2022 vs. 2021	
			Current	Constant
Net banking income (NBI)	1,924	1,832	5.0%	1.8%
Global Markets	940	865	8.7%	6.9%
Fixed Income	658	593	10.9%	9.0%
Equity	313	271	15.4%	13.5%
XVA desk	(31)	0		
Global Finance	793	730	8.6%	3.4%
Investment Banking	200	231	(13.4)%	(16.3)%
Other items	(9)	7		
Banking operating expenses	(1,233)	(1,194)	3.3%	0.6%
Gross operating income	691	638	8.3%	3.9%
Cost of risk	(168)	(109)	55.2%	51.7%
Net operating income	523	529	(1.3)%	(5.7)%
Associates	6	6	7.0%	7.0%
Gains or losses on other assets	0	0		
Pre-tax profit	529	535	(1.2)%	(5.4)%
Net income (Group share)	390	395	(1.2)%	(5.4)%
Cost/income ratio	64.1%	65.2%		

In the first half of 2022, **Net Banking Income** from Corporate & Investment Banking amounted to €1,924 million, up 1.8% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates.

Capital market revenues amounted to €940 million in the first half of 2022, an increase of 6.9% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates.

At €658 million in the first half of 2022, revenue from **Rates, FX, Credit, Commodities and Treasury activities** grew by 9.0% overall compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates. The following changes were observed in each segment:

- Revenues from **Rates and Foreign Exchange** activities were up by 50.3% to €244 million compared to the first half of 2021, which included an exceptional charge of -€18.5 million related to the provisioning of a dispute with a local authority. Excluding this exceptional item, revenues were up by 34.9%. **Foreign Exchange** activities were up sharply, with revenues up 2.6x to €126 million, benefiting from increased demand for hedging from clients in a volatile forex market context and offering higher margins, while **Rates** activities were down by 10.6% to €118 million, due to unfavorable impacts in the first quarter of 2022 related to the rise in interest rates;
- Revenues from **GSCS credit** activities was down by 8.4% compared to the first half of 2021 to €164 million, impacted by more difficult market conditions in Europe in particular;
- Revenues from **Repo** activities, now split 50/50 between Fixed-Income and Equity, amounted to €170 million, down 13.2% compared to the first half of 2021, impacted by the decline in the index and equity market and by the rise in interest rates;
- With revenues of €313 million, up 13.5% at constant exchange rates compared to the first half of 2021, **Equity** activities continued their recovery started in 2021 with dynamic commercial activity and also benefited from positive market impacts in the first half of 2022 in a context of high volatility.

Revenues from joint ventures (i.e. with income shared equally between Global Markets and Investment Banking to ensure team alignment) performed well in the first half of 2022.

Strategic Financing and Acquisitions revenues were down by 31.0% to €63 million, penalized in the second quarter of 2022 by the recognition of adverse impacts on ongoing syndications and despite sustained primary activity, particularly in the first quarter.

Bond market syndication recorded revenues of €74 million, down slightly by 1.5% compared to the first half of 2021 in a primary bond issuance market still dynamic in the first half of 2022 but nevertheless lower than in 2021.

At €793 million, revenues from **Financing** activities, including **Global Trade** and **film industry financing** (Coficiné) were up by 3.4% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates.

Revenues from **Real Assets origination and syndication** activities amounted to €151 million, up by 28.0% compared to the first half of 2021, benefiting from very dynamic activity in the various sectors, in particular Infrastructure across all geographic areas and Real Estate. At €443 million in the first half of 2022, revenues from the **financing portfolio** were down by 3.7% at constant exchange rates with a decline in net interest income and the recognition of negative impacts on the fair market valuation of positions. Revenues from **Global Trade** increased by 4.8% at constant exchange rates to €186 million, notably benefiting from a higher average oil price than last year.

Revenues from **Investment Banking** including **M&A** was down by 16.3% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates for cumulative revenues of €200 million. After a record year in 2021, M&A activity slowed down in the first half of 2022, with revenues of €89 million, down 18.3% at constant exchange rates.

In the first half of 2022, Corporate & Investment Banking **expenses** amounted to €1,233 million, up 0.6% at constant exchange rates compared to the first half of 2021. Excluding expenses for the TEO program for €0.5 million in the first half of 2022 and €8 million in the first half of 2021, expenses were up by 1.2% at constant exchange rates including a decrease in variable compensation compared to the first half of 2021. Excluding variable compensation, expenses increased by 3.3% at constant exchange rates, reflecting the investments made.

Gross operating income amounted to €691 million, up 3.9% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates. Excluding exceptional items, it stood at €692 million, stable compared to last year at constant exchange rates. The **cost/income ratio** stood at 64.1% in the first half of 2022, improving by 1.1 points compared to the first half of 2021 (65.2%).

At €168 million, the **cost of risk** increased compared to the first half of 2021, impacted by the conflict in Ukraine and the provisioning of direct and indirect Russian exposures.

Pre-tax profit was €529 million, down 5.4% compared to the first half of 2021 at constant exchange rates.

4.2.2.3 Corporate Center

Corporate Center (excluding TCM)			
(in millions of euros)	6M 2022	6M 2021 pro forma	Change 2022 vs. 2021 Current
Net banking income (NBI)	57	19	
Algeria	28	25	12.2%
NPE	0	0	(2.6)%
Cross-business functions	28	(7)	
Banking operating expenses	(295)	(288)	2.2%
Gross operating income	(237)	(269)	(11.9)%
Cost of risk	(2)	(7)	(75.9)%
Net operating income	(239)	(277)	(13.6)%
Associates	0	0	
Gains or losses on other assets	14	9	48.2%
Change in the value of goodwill	4	3	69.1%
Pre-tax profit	(221)	(265)	(16.6)%

Net Banking Income from the Corporate Center amounted to +€57.3 million at the end of June 2022, compared with +€18.8 million at the end of June 2021.

A - NATIXIS ALGERIE

Average short-term outstanding loans increased by 12% at constant exchange rates due to the increase in the financial and cash management needs of the Bank's corporate clients, while average medium- and long-term outstanding loans decreased by 31% at constant exchange rates compared to the first half of 2021. Customer deposits were up by 2% at constant exchange rates, thanks to the increase in deposits on current accounts (non-interest-bearing accounts), particularly of corporate customers.

Off-balance sheet commitments increased by 19% at constant exchange rates, driven by documentary credits.

Natixis Algérie posted **Net Banking Income** up by 12% compared to the first half of 2021, at €28.4 million. Excluding the favorable foreign exchange effect of €0.7 million, net banking income increased by 9% with an increase in (i) income from equity investments (+22%) from investments in treasury bills, and (ii) commissions on foreign exchange transactions (+32%) and documentary credits (+30%).

These changes are partially offset by the reduction in the net margin (-4%) marked by (i) the decline in interest received (-2%) in connection with a decline in demand on equipment loans, and (ii) by the increase in interest paid (+3%).

The cost of risk amounted to -€2.0 million, an improvement compared to the first half of 2021.

B - NATIXIS PRIVATE EQUITY (NPE)

Natixis Private Equity's commitments for the run-off portion amounted to €31.4 million, down 42% compared to the first half of 2021.

Cash at risk commitments were down by 23% to €31.4 million, mainly due to the impairment of a fund and nominal redemptions.

Off-balance sheet commitments remained nil as of June 30, 2022, since the cancellation of uncalled commitments on a fund which was liquidated in December 2021.

Net Banking Income amounted to €0.5 million, stable compared to the first half of 2021.

C - CROSS-BUSINESS FUNCTIONS

Net Banking Income of Cross-Business Functions mainly includes revenue from treasury and balance sheet management transactions. It stood at +€28.5 million at the end of June 2022 compared to -€6.9 million at the end of June 2021.

- Exchange rate fluctuations on deeply subordinated notes issued in dollars amounted to +€148.3 million at the end of June 2022 compared to +€30.2 million the previous year.
- The cost of implementing regulatory ratio management instruments with Groupe BPCE amounted to €45.9 million in the first half of 2022.
- Disposal of the Insurance activities on January 1, 2022 released a surplus of Tier 2 resources with an additional cost of €37.9 million.

Corporate Center **expenses** totaled €294.7 million at the end of June 2022 compared to €288.3 million at the end of June 2021.

- The contribution to the Single Resolution Fund totaled €213.3 million for 2022 versus €136.7 million in 2021.
- Excluding this item, expenses mainly include non-recurring items related to strategic projects and variable compensation that decreased between the two periods. They thus amounted to €81.4 million at the end of June 2022 compared to €151.6 million at the end of June 2021.

Gross operating income stood at -€237.4 million at end-June 2022 versus -€269.5 million at end-June 2021.

The Corporate Center **cost of risk** amounted to -€1.7 million at end-June 2022 compared to -€7.1 million at end-June 2021 and involved Natixis Algérie.

Pre-tax profit was -€220.6 million at the end of June 2022 compared to -€264.5 million at the end of June 2021.

4.2.2.6 Cost of risk

The **cost of risk** was -€171 million at June 30, 2022, of which -€117 million was in respect of non-performing loans and -€54 million in respect of performing loans. The cost of risk was -€117 million at June 30, 2021, of which -€92 million in respect of non-performing loans and -€25 million in respect of performing loans.

Total cost of risk by division

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Corporate & Investment Banking	(168)	(109)
Asset & Wealth Management	(1)	(1)
Other	(2)	(7)
Total cost of risk	(171)	(117)

Total cost of risk by geographic area

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
EMEA	(152)	(88)
Central and Latin America	2	24
North America	(14)	(10)
Asia and Oceania	(7)	(43)
Total cost of risk	(171)	(117)

Appendix to 4.2.2 – Consolidated results

1 - Reconciliation of management results to consolidated results at June 30, 2022

Natixis - 6M 2022											
(in millions of euros)	6M 2022 Management vision excluding exceptional items	Non-recurring items						6M 2022 Restated (H2O, discontinued operations)	H2O reclassification	Reclassification Discontinued operations	6M 2022 Reported
		AWM	CIB	GFS Head Office	NCIB Support functions	Corporate Center	Discontinued operations				
Net banking income	3,484			0	0	110		3,594	13	37	3,644
Banking operating expenses	(2,777)	(12)	(8)	(5)	(10)	(10)		(2,814)	(8)	(48)	(2,871)
Gross operating income	707	(12)	(0)	(5)	(10)	100		780	4	(11)	773
Cost of risk	(171)							(171)			(171)
Net operating income	536	(12)	(0)	(5)	(10)	100		609	4		614
Associates	6							6			6
Gains or losses on other assets	0	0				14		14	16		30
Change in the value of goodwill	0							0			0
Pre-tax profit	542	(12)	(0)	(5)	(10)	114		630	20	(11)	638
Income taxes	(199)	3	0	1	3	(26)		(218)	(1)	3	(216)
Non-controlling interests	(24)	1						(22)	(2)		(24)
Contribution of Coface											0
Contribution of H2O		17						17	(17)		0
Contribution from discontinued operations							977	977		8	985
Net income (Group share)	320	9	(0)	(3)	(7)	89	977	1,383	0	(0)	1,383
Cost/income ratio	79.7%							78.3%			78.8%

2 - Reconciliation of management results to consolidated results at June 30, 2021

Natixis - 6M 2021												
(in millions of euros)	6M 2021 Management vision excluding exceptional items	Non-recurring items						6M 2021 Restated (H2O, Coface, discontinued operations)	Coface reclassification	H2O reclassification	Reclassification Discontinued operations	6M 2021 Reported
		AWM	CIB	GFS Head Office	NCIB Support functions	Corporate Center	Coface					
Net banking income	3,420		(19)		0	30		3,432		39	752	4,223
Banking operating expenses	(2,611)	(12)	(8)	(1)	(8)	(26)		(2,665)		(28)	(506)	(3,200)
Gross operating income	809	(12)	(26)	(1)	(8)	4		767		11	245	1,023
Cost of risk	(117)					0		(117)			(7)	(124)
Net operating income	692	(12)	(26)	(1)	(8)	4		649		11	238	898
Associates	6					0		6	7		3	16
Gains or losses on other assets	10	0				0		10	0	(8)	0	2
Change in the value of goodwill	(0)					0		(0)				(0)
Pre-tax profit	708	(12)	(26)	(1)	(8)	4		666	7	3	241	917
Income taxes	(198)	3	7	0	2	(1)		(187)		(4)	(66)	(257)
Non-controlling interests	(30)	2				0		(28)		(3)		(31)
Contribution of Coface							7	7	(7)			0
Contribution of H2O		(5)						(5)		5		0
Contribution from discontinued operations							176	176			(176)	0
Net income (Group share)	480	(12)	(20)	(1)	(6)	3	7	629	0	0	(0)	629
Cost/income ratio	76.3%							77.7%				75.8%

4.3 Main investments and divestments performed over the period

Business line	Investment description
Full year 2022	
Asset Management	Acquisition of 100% of SunFunder by Mirova, a private debt management company financing renewable energy projects in Africa and Asia in order to accelerate its development to become a global leader in impact investing
Asset Management	Acquisition by Natixis IM of La Banque Postale's stakes in Ostrum AM (45%) and AEW Europe (40%) and extension of institutional partnerships in asset management until the end of 2030.
Full year 2021	
Asset Management	Acquisition of non-controlling interests (remaining 50%) of AEW UK Investment Management LLP.
Payment	Acquisition in June 2021 of Jackpot, a start-up specializing in the digitization of vouchers and the issue of e-gift cards, which will become the sole supplier for the entities of the Benefits business unit while continuing to offer its solution to companies outside Natixis.
Full year 2020	
Asset Management	The merger of the fixed-income and insurance management activities of Ostrum Asset Management and La Banque Postale Asset Management was completed on October 31, 2020. This merger marks the creation of a leader in asset management in Europe, with over €430 billion in assets under management and over €590 billion managed through its services platform at the end of September 2020.

In addition, a number of targeted disposals were carried out.

Business line	Divestment description
Full year 2022	
Natixis	Transfer by Natixis S.A. to BPCE S.A. of the Insurance and Payments business lines completed on March 22, 2022 and Natixis Immobilier d'Exploitation on March 1, 2022.
Natixis	Disposal by Natixis of the remaining stake in Coface (10.04%). Following this transaction, Natixis no longer holds any equity stake in Coface.
Asset Management	Finalization of the agreement to unwind the partnership between Natixis Investment Managers and H2O AM: disposal of 26.61% of the shares in H2O AM then, within four years or no later than six years, of the remaining 23.4% of shares and resumption of the distribution activities by H2O AM.
Asset Management	Disposal of Natixis Investment Managers' minority stake in Fiera Capital and continuation of the distribution partnership enabling the two asset management companies to offer their customers a complementary range of investment strategies.
Full year 2020	
Natixis	Sale of a 29.5% stake in Coface to leading US insurance firm Arch Capital Group.
Asset Management	Announced divestment of Natixis Investment Managers' 50.01% stake in the capital of H2O Asset Management. Such transaction would be subject to consideration and approval by relevant regulatory authorities.

4.4 Post-closing events

Natixis' financial statements for the first half of 2022 were reviewed by the Board of Directors on August 4, 2022.

No post-closing events occurred which could have a material impact on Natixis' financial position.

4.6 Outlook for Natixis

The outlook for the second half of the year remains very uncertain, still dependent on the war in Ukraine and the evolution of the health situation. Faced with the new wave affecting the euro zone, a tightening of health restrictions is currently ruled out by the authorities (France, Germany) and the summer should take place under almost normal conditions on this point. Regarding the consequences of the war in Ukraine, the risks to the gas supply will continue to fuel the climate of uncertainty and weigh on the evolution of growth. In the United States, inflation is the main risk factor and with it the monetary tightening initiated by the Fed (see below). The combination of a drop in purchasing power and tighter financial conditions will weigh on consumption and household investment, which could slow significantly in the second half of the year.

The risk of stagflation or even recession increased throughout the first half of the year. However, while a slowdown in growth appears inevitable, a recession should be avoided. According to our central scenario, the euro zone should see GDP growth of 3% this year followed by a slowdown to 2.2% in 2023, with 2.4% and 1.6% for France and 1.5% and 2.5% in Germany. The United States is expected to experience more moderate growth of 1.6% in 2022 to 0.8% in 2023 under the effect of a sharp slowdown in internal momentum and, in particular, in household consumption.

Regarding inflation, the outlook is bearish mainly due to base effects related to changes in energy prices and commodities more generally as well as the gradual dissipation of difficulties in the supply chain. Despite this downward trend, inflation is expected to reach significantly higher levels than those observed before the health crisis. In the eurozone, it is expected to decrease from 7.3% on average in 2022 to 3.7% in 2023, from 5.7% to 3.5% in France and from 8% to 3.3% in the United States.

In this uncertain environment, which will continue to be disrupted by the effects of the war in Ukraine and the evolution of the health situation, Natixis aims to continue the roll-out of its “BPCE 2024” strategic plan. Announced on July 8, 2021, this strategic plan sets the development priorities of Natixis’ various business lines, and the financial targets for 2024. As a reminder, the main 2024 ambitions of Natixis’ Global Financial Services business lines (Asset & Wealth Management, Corporate & Investment Banking) are based on three principles:

- **Diversification**, for the benefit of customers and development.
- **Commitment**, to the energy transition and SRI finance.
- **Transformation and investment**, to create sustainable value.

With regard to these three principles, each of Natixis’ business lines has a clear ambition for 2024:

- **Asset & Wealth Management**: confirm Natixis Investment Managers as a global leader in asset management; provide a high added-value offer to our direct High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI) customers and customers of the Banque Populaire and Caisse d’Epargne networks;
- **Corporate & Investment Banking**: make Natixis Corporate and Investment Banking the bank of choice for our clients in terms of our selective and diversified expertise.

The outlook for Natixis’ business lines could also be impacted by the aforementioned geopolitical context, and in particular by the conflict in Ukraine, given the uncertainties as to its duration and effects.

This conflict resulted in the adoption by the European Union, the United States and many other states of a series of unprecedented sanctions against the Russian Federation, including targeted restrictive measures, economic sanctions such as the freezing of Russian Central Bank assets in other countries and the exclusion of some Russian banks from SWIFT, or diplomatic measures. Retaliatory economic measures and sanctions have been implemented by the Russian Federation.

In addition, new economic measures and sanctions could be adopted, including by the European Union and the United States, and retaliatory economic measures and sanctions could be adopted by the Russian Federation. This conflict and its consequences could have repercussions on the global economy, with a significant impact on energy and commodity prices.

At June 30, 2022, direct exposures to Russian and Ukrainian clients (direct on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures net of guarantees to Russian and Ukrainian clients) amounted to €691⁴ million in Russia (of which €641 million - *in management data* - to Corporate and Structured Financing counterparties) and €37⁵ million in Ukraine.

In addition, in the Asset Management business on behalf of the Group's clients, the exposure to Russia of the various funds managed by Natixis Investment Managers' management companies, corresponding mainly to investments in Russian government-issued bonds, amounted to €19.4 million (*in management data*) at June 30, 2022, and €8.3 million (*in management data*) to Ukraine. These exposures should be compared to assets under management of €1,106.7 billion at June 30, 2022.

In addition to the above, the direct market risk on Russian or ruble assets is not material.

In addition, the risk of expropriation measures that the Russian authorities could take against foreign companies in retaliation for the sanctions imposed was mentioned.

Natixis has a subsidiary in Russia (Natixis Moscow) whose capital at June 30, 2022 was eq. €87 million, of which eq. €50 million in subordinated debt with Natixis. At June 30, 2022, the bulk of the latter's assets consisted of residual amounts due by counterparties, demand accounts with foreign banks and the subsidiary's surplus liquidity with the Central Bank of Russia (eq. €14.6 million at June 30, 2022).

4.7 Definitions and alternative performance indicators

The presentation of the income statement of Natixis has changed following the disposal of the insurance and payments activities carried out on March 22, 2022 and of Natixis Immobilier Exploitation on March 1, 2022 and the transfer of part of the support functions to BPCE S.A.

The quarterly series for 2021 have been updated. As the loss of control of these entities occurred prior to the date on which the shares were transferred, the net income of the subsidiaries disposed of no longer impacts Natixis' financial statements as of the first quarter of 2022.

For the comparison purposes with the latter, the quarterly series have therefore been restated for the contribution to the net income of these entities. In previous years, this contribution was also accompanied by expenses relating to the Insurance and Payments divisions (e.g. Executive Management/Corporate Secretary, Payments activity housed at Natixis S.A.) which still had a marginal impact on Natixis' financial statements in the first quarter of 2022.

For the comparison purposes, these expenses have been restated from the quarterly series and are therefore isolated outside recurring net income as residual income from discontinued operations (they are the subject of a reconciliation table with the accounting data).

In addition, the financial statements for the first quarter of 2022 were impacted by the transfer of the Insurance, Payments and Natixis Immobilier Exploitation activities to BPCE S.A. due to the realization of a capital gain on disposal, the recognition of a capital loss from the novation of the subordinated loans subscribed by the companies in the Insurance division, the realization of a gain on the disposal of Natixis' interest in Natixis Immobilier d'Exploitation, expenses related to the implementation of the transactions and tax adjustments (income tax) which will be classified as exceptional items in net income from discontinued operations (Corporate Center).

In addition to the elements described above, the implementation of this transaction resulted in:

- The reorganization of support functions with the transfer on March 1, 2022 to BPCE S.A. of part of Natixis S.A.'s support functions. These are re-invoiced by BPCE to the GFS division's business lines for the services provided by these teams for GFS (Global Financial Services comprising, as a reminder, the Asset & Wealth Management business lines, NIM and NWM, as well as Corporate & Investment Banking, NCIB) in the form of:
 - Contribution from the central institution: representative of the expenses relating to sovereign functions, it is recognized as a deduction from NBI and reallocated at the level of 25% to AWM,

⁴ *In management data - Gross exposures: eq. €1,209 million for Russia (excluding the account opened with the Russian central bank).*

⁵ *In management data - Gross exposures: eq. €91 million for Ukraine.*

25% to NCIB and 50% to the Corporate Center of Natixis, with the exception of expenses relating to the risk function (Model Risk Management function) mainly reallocated to NCIB;

- Dedicated services or group functions: these are re-invoiced as operating expenses according to the NCIB support function allocation methods;
- Creation of the "GFS Head Office" re-invoiced/reallocated at 25% to NCIB, 25% to AWM and 50% to the Corporate Center of Natixis (taking into account the significant share of holding and cross-functional functions of the "GFS Head Office": links with the Group, management, risk supervision, management of financial investments, etc.) with the exception of the M&A Department (fully reallocated to NCIB) and the purchase contribution which follows specific allocation rules;
- Abandonment of the concept of overheads and overhaul of the methods for reallocating the expenses of support functions between AWM, NCIB and the Corporate Center;
- The Corporate Center focuses on Natixis' centralized asset-liability management functions, the functions performed by Porto on behalf of activities outside the scope of consolidation of Natixis, activities relating to the Agency-subsidaries, and to the Institutional Activity on behalf of the French State and Financial Investments (including Natixis Algérie and private equity run-off activities) and includes, within its expenses, the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund;
- The modeling of new services for NCIB support functions (TSA/SLA) implemented with the business lines sold following the transaction as well as the elimination of analytical services or reallocations rendered obsolete as a result;
- The classification as Net Banking Income of IT services that Natixis S.A. continues to provide to entities sold and now outside the Natixis consolidation group.

In addition, for comparability purposes, following the disposal of 29.5% of Coface's share capital and the divestment of the partnership with H2O, the contributions of Coface and H2O AM are isolated at the bottom of the income statement.

As a reminder, to comply with the requirements of the French law on the separation of banking activities, the Short-Term Treasury and Collateral Management activities, which used to be part of Global Markets, were transferred to the Finance division on April 1, 2017. However, to ensure comparability, in this management report, CIB or NCIB refers to CIB and the Short-Term Treasury and Collateral Management activities.

In addition, the standards used to **assess the performance of the divisions** are those defined for the "BPCE 2024" strategic plan:

regulatory capital allocated to the business lines on the basis of 10.5% of Basel 3 average RWA;

1.5% rate of return on capital.

As a reminder, the earnings of the Natixis business divisions are presented in accordance with the Basel 3 regulatory framework.

The **conventions applied to determine the earnings generated by the various business divisions** are as follows:

- Business lines receive interest on the normative capital allocated to them. By convention, the rate of return on normative capital is 1.5%;
- The return on the issued share capital of the entities comprising the divisions is eliminated;
- The cost of Tier 2 debt subordination is charged to the divisions in proportion to their regulatory capital;
- The divisions are invoiced for an amount representing the bulk of Natixis' expenses. The uninvoiced portion accounts for less than 3% (excluding the Single Resolution Fund) of Natixis' total expenses. The Single Resolution Fund (SRF) contribution is covered by the Corporate Center and is not charged back to the divisions.
- Deeply subordinated notes (DSNs) are classified as shareholders' equity instruments; interest expense on those instruments is not recognized in the income statement.

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

- The profit measure used to determine **Natixis' ROE** is net income (Group share) minus the post-tax interest expense on DSNs. Shareholders' equity capital is average shareholders' equity Group share as defined by IFRS, after payout of dividends, excluding average hybrid debt, and excluding unrealized or deferred gains and losses recognized in equity (OCI);

The calculation of **business line ROE** is based on:

- as the numerator, the business line's pre-tax profit, as per the aforementioned rules, to which a normative tax is applied. The normative tax rate is determined for each of the divisions by factoring in the tax liability conditions of Natixis' companies in the jurisdictions where they operate. It is determined once a year and does not factor in potential changes over the year linked to deferred taxes,
- as the denominator, normative capital, calculated on the basis of 10.5% of RWA assigned to the division, plus goodwill and intangible assets related to the business line;

Natixis ROTE is calculated by taking as the numerator net income (Group share) excluding DSN interest expenses on preferred shares after tax. The shareholders' equity capital is the average equity attributable to equity (Group share) as defined by IFRS, after payout of dividends, excluding average hybrid debt, average intangible assets and average goodwill, and excluding unrealized or deferred gains and losses recognized in shareholders' equity.

V CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

5.1 Consolidated half-yearly financial statements and notes

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
NET CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

SUMMARY OF THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NOTE 1 GENERAL FRAMEWORK
NOTE 2 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION
NOTE 3 NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT
NOTE 4 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET
NOTE 5 COMMITMENTS
NOTE 6 SEGMENT REPORTING
NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT
NOTE 8 OTHER INFORMATION**

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(in millions of euros)	Notes	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Interest and similar income	3.1	1,615	1,226
Interest and similar expenses	3.1	(885)	(560)
Fee and commission income	3.2	2,421	2,660
Fee and commission expenses	3.2	(512)	(1,092)
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3.3	977	795
Gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.4	32	63
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reclassified to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Net gains or losses resulting from the derecognition of financial instruments at amortized cost	3.5	(49)	(4)
Net income from insurance activities ^(*)		0	1,159
Income from other activities	3.6	61	95
Expenses from other activities	3.6	(16)	(119)
Net banking income		3,644	4,223
Operating expenses	3.7	(2,734)	(2,999)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions for impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(136)	(201)
Gross operating income		773	1,023
Cost of risk	3.8	(171)	(124)
Net operating income		603	898
Share in income of associates		6	16
Gains or losses on other assets	3.9	30	2
Change in value of goodwill			
Pre-tax profit		638	917
Income tax	3.10	(216)	(257)
Profit from discontinued operations	3.11	985	
Net income/(loss) for the period		1,407	660
	<i>o/w Group share</i>	1,383	629
	<i>o/w attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	24	31
Earnings/(loss) per share (in euros)			
<i>Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders (see Note 8.1.2) – Group share – per share, calculated on the basis of the average number of shares over the period, excluding treasury shares</i>		0.39	0.18
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in euros)			
<i>Net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders (see Note 8.1.2) – 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 free share awards</i>		0.39	0.18

(*) Corresponds to the net income of the first half of 2021 of the Insurance business line, which was transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1 and Note 2.3).

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Net income	1,407	660
Items recyclable to income	(63)	125
Translation adjustments	397	154
Revaluation adjustments during the period	413	151
Reclassification to profit or loss	(15)	3
Other reclassifications	-	0
Revaluation of financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income	(41)	(1)
Revaluation adjustments during the period	(42)	12
Reclassification to profit or loss	1	(13)
Other reclassifications	(0)	(0)
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(62)
Revaluation adjustments during the period	-	(53)
Reclassification to profit or loss	-	(9)
Other reclassifications	-	(0)
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	44	26
Revaluation adjustments during the period	44	2
Reclassification to profit or loss	1	24
Other reclassifications	-	-
Share of gains and losses recorded directly in the equity of associates recyclable to income	7	(2)
Non-current assets held for sale^(*)	(461)	10
Tax impact on items recyclable to income	(9)	10
Items not recyclable to income	393	85
Revaluation adjustments on defined-benefit plans	51	17
Revaluation of own credit risk on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	654	(13)
Revaluation of shareholders' equity instruments recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income	(199)	102
Revaluation of derivatives hedging shareholders' equity financial assets recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Share of gains and losses recorded directly in the equity of associates not recyclable to income	-	(0)
Non-current assets held for sale ^(*)	28	-
Tax impact on items not recyclable to income	(141)	(20)
Gains and losses recorded directly in other comprehensive income (after income tax)	330	210
TOTAL INCOME	1,738	870
Group share	1,717	835
Non-controlling interests	21	35

(*) Corresponds to the Insurance and Payments business lines, as well as Natixis Immo Exploitation, which were transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1 and Note 2.3).

Breakdown of tax on unrealized or deferred gains or losses

Breakdown of tax on unrealized or deferred gains or losses

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			30/06/2021		
	Gross	Income tax	Net	Gross	Income tax	Net
Translation adjustments	399	0	399	151	0	151
Revaluation of financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income recyclable to income	(41)	9	(32)	(1)	1	0
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	0	0	0	(62)	16	(46)
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	44	(11)	33	26	(7)	19
Revaluation of own credit risk on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	654	(169)	485	(13)	3	(9)
Revaluation of shareholders' equity instruments recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income	(199)	42	(157)	102	(20)	82
Revaluation of derivatives hedging shareholders' equity financial assets recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation adjustments on defined-benefit plans	51	(14)	37	17	(4)	13
Shares in unrealized or deferred gains/(losses) of associates	0	(0)	0	(4)	2	(2)
Non-current assets held for sale ^(*)	(593)	160	(433)	-	-	-
Total changes in unrealized or deferred gains or losses	315	17	332	216	(9)	207

(*) Corresponds to the Insurance and Payments business lines, as well as Natixis Immo Exploitation, which were transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1 and Note 2.3).

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - ASSETS

(in millions of euros)	Notes	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Cash, central banks		36,759	48,882
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.1.1	208,320	212,025
Hedging derivatives		447	190
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.3	10,619	12,122
Securities at amortized cost	4.5.3	1,650	1,277
Loans and receivables due from banks and similar at amortized cost	4.5.1	86,448	86,732
Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	4.5.2	78,434	70,146
<i>o/w institutional operations</i>		970	904
Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		0	0
Insurance business investments		0	0
Current tax assets		308	202
Deferred tax assets		972	1,226
Accruals and miscellaneous assets	4.9	5,509	4,637
<i>o/w institutional operations</i>		17	7
Non-current assets held for sale		0	125,880
Deferred profit-sharing		0	0
Investments in associates		518	522
Investment property		0	0
Property, plant and equipment		901	964
Intangible assets		394	348
Goodwill	4.10	3,601	3,440
Total assets		434,880	568,594

(*) Corresponds to the Insurance and Payments business lines, as well as to the Natixis Immo Exploitation (see Note 1.2.1) and H2O entities (see Note 1.2.2).

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	<i>Notes</i>	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Central banks		0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4.1.2	200,897	200,628
Hedging derivatives		250	288
Due to banks and similar items	4.6.1	134,882	135,863
<i>o/w institutional operations</i>		46	46
Customer deposits	4.6.2	30,228	34,355
<i>o/w institutional operations</i>		1,035	1,007
Debt securities	4.7	36,450	38,723
Revaluation adjustments on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		49	133
Current tax liabilities		696	626
Deferred tax liabilities		432	454
Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities	4.9	6,114	6,435
<i>o/w institutional operations</i>		0	0
Liabilities on assets held for sale (*)		0	124,366
Liabilities related to insurance policies		0	0
Subordinated debt	4.8	4,055	4,073
Provisions	4.11	1,342	1,580
Shareholders' equity (Group share)		19,458	20,868
- <i>Share capital & related reserves</i>		10,955	11,036
- <i>Consolidated reserves</i>		5,616	7,233
- <i>Gains and losses recorded directly in equity</i>		1,035	1,093
- <i>Non-recyclable gains and losses recorded directly in equity</i>		469	103
- <i>Net income/(loss)</i>		1,383	1,403
Non-controlling interests		26	202
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		434,880	568,594

(*) Corresponds to the Insurance and Payments business lines, as well as to the Natixis Immo Exploitation (see Note 1.2.1) and H2O (see Note 1.2.2) entities.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in millions of euros)	Share capital & related reserves		Consolidated reserves			Gains(losses) recorded directly in equity								Net income (Group share)	Shareholders' equity (Group share)	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
						Recyclable				Non-recyclable							
	Share capital	Capital reserves ⁽¹⁾	Other equity instruments issued ⁽²⁾	Elimination of treasury stock	Other consolidated reserves	Translation adjustments	Available-for-sale assets	Revaluation of debt instruments at FV through OCI recyclable to income	Hedging derivatives	Revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Revaluation of own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss ⁽³⁾	Revaluation adjustments on defined benefit plans					
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2020	5,050	5,986	1,978	(2)	5,417	185	599	1	13	114	(100)	(114)	101	19,229	167	19,396	
Appropriation of 2020 income					101								(101)	0			
Shareholders' equity as at December 31, 2020 after appropriation of income	5,050	5,986	1,978	(2)	5,517	185	599	1	13	114	(100)	(114)	0	19,229	167	19,396	
Capital increase	3	(3)												0			
Elimination of treasury stock				(10)	(8)									(10)		(10)	
Equity component of share-based payment plans					(1)									(1)		(1)	
2020 dividend paid in 2021					(189)									(189)	(46)	(235)	
Total activity related to relations with shareholders	3	(3)	0	(10)	(190)	0	0		0		0		0	(200)	(46)	(246)	
Issues and redemption of perpetual deeply subordinated notes			500											500		500	
Interest paid on perpetual deeply subordinated notes					(54)									(54)		(54)	
Change in gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity						147	(49)	0	19	82	(9)	2		190	3	193	
Appropriation to own credit risk reserve during the period					(2)									0		0	
Appropriation to a reserve of income from the sale of shareholders' equity instruments at FV through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified completed during the period					0					(0)				0		0	
Change in actuarial gains and losses under IAS 19 R											13			13	0	13	
Profit for the first half of 2021													629	629	31	660	
Impact of acquisitions and disposals ⁽⁴⁾					(10)	3	(2)				(0)			(10)	(2)	(12)	
Other					1									1	2	2	
Shareholders equity as at June 30, 2021	5,053	5,983	2,478	(11)	5,261	336	548	1	33	196	(108)	(101)	629	20,297	155	20,453	
Implementation of the IFRS IC decision on IAS 19 ⁽⁵⁾					1									1		1	
Capital increase	0	0												0		0	
Elimination of treasury stock				3	(1)									0		0	
Equity component of share-based payment plans					2									2		2	
2020 dividend paid in 2021					0									0	(4)	(4)	
Total activity related to relations with shareholders	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(4)	1	
Issues and redemption of perpetual deeply subordinated notes			(230)											(230)		(230)	
Interest paid on perpetual deeply subordinated notes					(51)									(51)		(51)	
Change in gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity						197	(82)	46	14	89	15			278	1	279	
Appropriation to own credit risk reserve during the period					(1)						1			0		0	
Appropriation to a reserve of income from the sale of shareholders' equity instruments at FV through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified completed during the period					6					(6)				0		0	
Change in actuarial gains and losses under IAS 19 R											18			18	(6)	12	
Profit for the second half of 2021													775	775	75	849	
Impact of acquisitions and disposals ⁽⁴⁾					(123)	(0)	0				0			(123)	(25)	(148)	
Other ⁽⁶⁾					(102)									(102)	0	(102)	
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2021	5,053	5,983	2,248	(8)	4,993	532	466	48	47	278	(92)	(83)	1,403	20,868	202	21,070	
Appropriation of 2021 net income(loss)					1,403								(1,403)	0			
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2021 after appropriation of net income	5,053	5,983	2,248	(8)	6,396	532	466	48	47	278	(92)	(83)	0	20,868	202	21,070	
Capital increase	842	859												1,701		1,701	
Elimination of treasury stock				0	0									0		0	
Equity component of share-based payment plans					(1)									(1)		(1)	
Distribution in 2022 to BPCE in respect of the contribution of the Insurance and Payments business lines		(1,782)			(1,868)									(3,650)		(3,650)	
2021 dividend paid in 2022					(920)									(920)	(50)	(970)	
Total activity related to relations with shareholders	842	(923)	0	0	(2,789)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,870)	(50)	(2,920)	
Issues and redemption of perpetual deeply subordinated notes			(67)											(67)		(67)	
Interest paid on perpetual deeply subordinated notes					(55)									(55)		(55)	
Change in gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity						417	(0)	(32)	33	(157)	485			746	(3)	743	
Appropriation to own credit risk reserve during the period					(0)						0			0		0	
Appropriation to a reserve of income from the sale of shareholders' equity instruments at FV through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified completed during the period					27					(27)				0		0	
Change in actuarial gains and losses under IAS 19 R											37			37	0	37	
Profit at June 30, 2022													1,383	1,383	24	1,407	
Impact of acquisitions and disposals ⁽⁴⁾					(53)	(17)	(462)		2	24		4		(501)	(147)	(649)	
Other ⁽⁶⁾					(83)		(4)	4						(83)	0	(83)	
Shareholders' equity as at June 30, 2022	5,894	5,060	2,181	(8)	3,443	933	0	20	82	118	393	(42)	1,383	19,458	26	19,484	

(1) Share premiums, legal reserve, statutory reserves, long-term capital gains reserve and other Natixis reserves;

(2) Other equity instruments issued: these are undated deeply subordinated notes (see Note 8.2);

(3) Changes in fair value attributable to the own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss recognized in shareholders' equity (unrealized and realized) are disclosed in Note 4.1.2.2;

(4) The impacts at December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2022 on shareholders' equity (Group share) are presented in Note 2.2 (including Insurance and Payments business lines, as well as the Natixis Immo Exploitation (see Note 1.2.1) and H2O (see Note 1.2.2) entities classified as "Available-for-sale assets" at December 31, 2021);

(5) Corresponds to the impacts of the implementation of the IFRS IC decision on IAS 19 "Employee Benefits";

(6) Other movements mainly include the effects of a repayment line of perpetual subordinated notes at December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2022 (see Note 8.2).

NET CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

Changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operating activities include cash flows generated by Natixis' activities.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to investing activities result from cash flows related to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated and non-consolidated investments, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Pre-tax profit	638	1,582
+/- Net charge to depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	123	220
+/- Writedown of goodwill and other non-current assets		(0)
+/- Net charge to other provisions (including insurance companies' technical reserves)	(245)	(293)
+/- Share in income of associates	(6)	(11)
+/- Net loss/(gain) on investing activities	(77)	(35)
+/- (Income)/expenses from financing operations	29	55
+/- Other activity	(3,930)	1,344
= Total non-cash items included in pre-tax profit and other adjustments	(4,105)	1,279
+/- Decrease/(increase) in interbank and money market items	5,964	18,553
+/- Decrease/(increase) in customer items	(9,097)	4,343
+/- Decrease/(increase) in financial assets or liabilities	(5,942)	(4,738)
+/- Decrease/(increase) in non-financial assets or liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	5,436	1,703
- Income taxes paid	(346)	(294)
= Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets and liabilities	(3,986)	19,568
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	(7,453)	22,429
+/- Decrease/(increase) in financial assets and equity interests ⁽¹⁾	(9)	56
+/- Decrease/(increase) in investment property		(0)
+/- Decrease/(increase) in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(76)	(492)
Net cash provided/(used) by investing operations	(85)	(437)
+/- Cash received from/(paid to) shareholders ⁽²⁾	731	(239)
+/- Other net cash provided/(used) by financing operations ⁽³⁾	(66)	(145)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing operations	664	(384)
Cash flow on assets and liabilities held for sale⁽⁴⁾		(477)
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	638	568
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(6,236)	21,699
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	(7,453)	22,429
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	(85)	(437)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing operations	664	(384)
Cash flow on assets and liabilities held for sale		(477)
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	638	568
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	41,868	20,170
Cash and balances with central banks (assets & liabilities)	48,883	30,637
Interbank balances	(7,014)	(10,467)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	35,632	41,868
Cash and balances with central banks (assets & liabilities)	36,759	48,883
Interbank balances	(1,127)	(7,014)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(6,236)	21,699

(1) Cash flows related to financial assets and equity investments, including:

- cash flows related to consolidated equity investments for -€278.6 million;
- cash flows related to non-consolidated equity investments for +€269.6 million;

(2) Cash flows from or to shareholders include dividends paid to BPCE of -€920.4 million and those paid to non-controlling interests for -€49.6 million as well as +€1,700.9 million in respect of the capital increase following the General Shareholders' Meeting of March 22, 2022;

- (3) Cash flows from financing activities can be broken down as follows:
- interest paid on subordinated notes for -€26.8 million,
 - interest on deeply subordinated securities and loans recorded in shareholders' equity for -€39.6 million;
- (4) Corresponds to the Insurance and Payments business lines, as well as Natixis Immo Exploitation, which were transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1 and Note 2.3);
- (5) Including cash flows in relation to lease liabilities of -€64.2 million at June 30, 2022.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS APPLIED

Natixis' half-yearly consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2022 include a set of condensed financial statements prepared and presented in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". These condensed statements must be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2021 published in the 2021 universal registration document filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) on March 11, 2022. They are composed of:

- the balance sheet;
- the income statement;
- the statement of net income and other comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the net cash flow statement;
- and a selection of notes to the financial statements.

They are presented with a comparison at December 31, 2021 and/or June 30, 2021.

As a reminder, Natixis elected to take the option offered by IFRS 9 not to apply the standard's provisions pertaining to hedge accounting and to continue applying IAS 39 for the purpose of recognizing hedging transactions, as adopted by the European Union, i.e. excluding certain macro-hedging provisions.

The standards and interpretations used and described in the annual financial statements at December 31, 2021, have been completed by the standards, amendments and interpretations, whose application is mandatory for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022:

- **the amendments to IAS 37 entitled “Onerous contracts – contract execution costs”** adopted by the European Union on July 2, 2021 and applicable from January 1, 2022. These amendments amend IAS 37 to specify that the costs of performing a contract include both incremental costs, such as direct labor and material costs, and the allocation of other costs directly related to the contract, such as the allocation of the depreciation expense relating to a tangible fixed asset used, among other things, to perform the contract. The application of these amendments has no impact on Natixis' financial statements.
- **the amendments to IFRS 3 entitled “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”**, adopted by the European Union on July 2, 2021 and applicable to business combinations occurring as from January 1, 2022. These amendments remove from IFRS 3 the reference to the definition of financial assets and liabilities provided for in the previous version of the Conceptual Framework, to refer to the definitions of financial assets and liabilities in the new version of the Conceptual Framework published in March 2018. As the update of this reference may have consequences that could generate gains or losses after accounting for the business combination, IFRS 3 has been amended to specify that, for transactions and other events falling within the scope of application of IAS 37 and IFRIC 21, an acquirer must apply these standards to identify the provisions to be recognized as part of a business combination.
These amendments also specify that an acquirer must not recognize any assets acquired through a business combination; The application of the amendments has no impact on Natixis' financial statements.
- **the amendments to IAS 16 entitled “Property, plant and equipment: proceeds prior to intended use”** adopted by the European Union on July 2, 2021 and applicable from January 1, 2022. These

amendments clarify that it is prohibited to deduct from the cost of a fixed asset the proceeds of the sale of items that are produced while the asset is brought to the place and in the condition necessary to allow its operation as planned by management. As such, the proceeds from the sale and the production costs of these items are recognized in the income statement. The application of these amendments has no impact on Natixis' financial statements.

- the **“Annual Improvements to IFRS Cycle 2018-2020”** adopted by the European Union on July 2, 2021 and applicable from January 1, 2022. These amendments are part of the annual improvement process which aims to simplify and clarify international accounting standards. The following standards are amended: IFRS 1 *“First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”*, IFRS 9 *“Financial Instruments”*, IAS 41 *“Agriculture”*, and IFRS 16 *“Leases”*. The application of these amendments has no impact on Natixis' financial statements.

In addition, Natixis did not apply in advance the following texts, adopted by the European Union but not yet effective at June 30, 2022:

- **The amendments to IAS 1 entitled “Information to be provided on accounting methods”**, adopted by the European Union on March 3, 2022 and applicable from January 1, 2023. The purpose of these amendments is to help entities identify the significant accounting policies to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and the usefulness of this information for users of the financial statements;
- **The amendments to IAS 8 entitled “Definition of accounting estimates and errors”**, adopted by the European Union on March 3, 2022 and applicable from January 1, 2023. The purpose of these amendments is to facilitate the distinction between changes in accounting methods and changes in accounting estimates.

1.2 Significant events

1.2.1 Transfer to BPCE of the Insurance and Payments business lines, the Natixis Immo Exploitation entity, and certain functional and IT employees

As part of the project to develop business lines and simplify its functions:

a) Transfer of the Insurance and Payments business lines and the Natixis Immo Exploitation entity to BPCE

The transfer of the Insurance and Payments business lines was carried out as follows:

- i. contribution in kind, on March 1, 2022, respectively, of 100% of the shares of the Payments subsidiaries (i.e. NPS, Partecis and NPH) and 100% of the shares of Natixis Assurance to two holding companies wholly owned by BPCE, these contributions being remunerated by the issue of new shares in the two holding companies;
- ii. the distribution, on March 23, 2022, by Natixis to its shareholders of shares in Holding Assurance and Holding Paiements received as consideration, respectively, for the Insurance contribution and the Payment contribution; and
- iii. the acquisition by BPCE of all the shares of Holding Assurances and Holding Paiements received by the beneficiaries of free shares as a result of the exercise of the sales agreements provided for in the liquidity contracts.

At the end of the transaction, BPCE directly held all of the share capital and voting rights of Holding Assurance, renamed Assurance du Groupe BPCE, and Holding Paiements, renamed BPCE Payments.

The accounting treatment of a contribution-distribution between entities under common control is not specifically addressed in IFRS. As a result, in the absence of a specifically applicable standard or interpretation, the accounting treatment of the transaction used was based on the IFRIC 17 interpretation,

which relates to the distribution of assets without consideration by an entity for the benefit of its owners and specifies that the assets distributed must be measured at their fair value.

The completion of these transactions was therefore reflected in the IFRS financial statements by the recognition of a gain or loss on disposal equal to the difference between the fair value of the free shares allocated and the consolidated net carrying amount of the entities sold (including the recycling of revaluation reserves - OCI).

The distribution of the shares received by Natixis as consideration for the contributions therefore resulted in a decrease in Natixis' shareholders' equity and consolidated reserves of €3,650 million, corresponding to the actual value of entities contributed from the Insurance (€2,700 million) and Payments (€950 million) divisions.

At the same time as the aforementioned distribution, Natixis also carried out a capital increase which was fully subscribed by BPCE for approximately €1.7 billion.

At December 31, 2021, as the transaction was considered highly probable, the Insurance and Payments business lines were treated in accordance with IFRS 5 in Natixis' consolidated financial statements (see Note 2.3).

Control of the Insurance and Payments business lines was gradually transferred to BPCE in early 2022, which led Natixis to consider that the loss of control had occurred as of January 1, 2022. As a result, Natixis has not included in its first half-yearly consolidated financial statements for 2022 the net income of the Insurance and Payments business lines up to the effective date of sale.

The comprehensive income from the transfer amounted to +€985.3 million at June 30, 2022.

In addition, Natixis sold all of the shares of Natixis Immo Exploitation (NIE) to BPCE. This transfer is part of a project to create a shared services center (Workplace "SSC") within BPCE S.A. bringing together all of the real estate-related expertise. All NIE shares were sold on March 1, 2022, followed by the transfer of the Workplace headcount.

At December 31, 2021, Natixis had classified the assets and liabilities of the NIE entity in "Non-current assets held for sale" and "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale", respectively.

As with the Insurance and Payments business lines, Natixis did not include in its consolidated financial statements for the first half of 2022, the net income of the NIE entity up to the effective date of sale.

Net income from the disposal of NIE amounted to +€0.2 million at June 30, 2022 (excluding tax impacts).

b) Natixis also transferred some IT and functional employees to BPCE and its subsidiaries.

Around 1,100 employees working in Natixis support functions were transferred to BPCE on March 1, 2022.

On February 15, 2022, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Natixis and BPCE and certain of its subsidiaries providing that the entities receiving these employees would assume the social obligations related to the transfer of the employees concerned, in return for payment by Natixis of the actuarial liability relating to these commitments. At the same time, the provisions made in its financial statements for these commitments were reversed, as Natixis no longer has a legal obligation to these employees. Thus, the transfer had no effect on Natixis' consolidated net income at June 30, 2022.

In addition, as part of the reorganization of Groupe BPCE's IT division, Natixis' cross-functional Retail activities, as well as certain Natixis employees, were transferred to the new entity "BPCE IT Solutions", held by BPCE. BPCE IT Solutions assumed the social obligations related to the transfer of the employees concerned (i.e. approximately 100 employees) on April 1, 2022, with Natixis having to pay the actuarial liability related to these commitments in return.

At the same time, the provisions made in Natixis' financial statements for these commitments were reversed, as Natixis no longer has a legal obligation to these employees. Thus, the transfer had no effect on Natixis' consolidated net income at June 30, 2022.

1.2.2 Natixis Investment Managers and H2O Asset Management finalized the agreement to unwind their partnership

On March 25, 2022, Natixis Investment Managers (hereinafter “Natixis IM”) and H2O Asset Management announced the entry into force of the agreement, signed on January 29, 2021, for the sale of Natixis Investment Managers’ stake in the H2O Asset Management group (hereinafter “H2O”). The unwind takes place in two stages:

- the immediate disposal of 26.61% of the share capital;
- then, within four years and no later than six years, subject to the required regulatory approvals, the disposal of the remaining 23.4%.

Natixis IM is no longer represented on the governance bodies of H2O and therefore has no decision-making power regarding the management of the company. As a result, Natixis IM no longer exercises exclusive control within the meaning of IFRS 10. At June 30, 2022, H2O is no longer consolidated.

Income of €15.3 million was recognized on the line “*Gains and losses on fixed assets*” mainly related to the recycling in profit or loss of gains or losses recorded in “*Other comprehensive income*”.

As a reminder, at December 31, 2021, the projected impacts of the disposal of H2O had been included in Natixis’ financial statements and, as such, a provision representing the estimated capital loss on disposal had been recognized and presented on the line “*Gains and losses on fixed assets*”.

In view of the agreements, Natixis IM did not receive any cash payments on the sale of the H2O shares. As a result, a receivable, representing the present value of all the sums that may be received by Natixis at the end of the agreements, was recognized for €16.4 million.

The valuation of this receivable will have to be reviewed at each reporting date until transaction is settled in January 2031. Changes in fair value will be presented on the same line as the net capital gains/(losses) on disposal of H2O, i.e. in “*Gains or losses on other assets*” of Natixis’ consolidated net income (income of +€0.3 million recognized in this respect at June 30, 2022).

The valuation of this receivable takes into account all amounts due to Natixis IM in connection with the sale of H2O. In view of these calculation methods, the residual equity investment of 23.4% is included at zero value in Natixis’ consolidated financial statements.

1.2.3 Simplification of capital partnerships with La Banque Postale

As announced at the end of 2021, the project to simplify the capital-intensive partnerships with La Banque Postale (“LBP”) was finalized on May 13, 2022. On that date, Natixis Investment Managers (Natixis IM) acquired the minority stakes held by LBP in Ostrum Asset Management for €120 million (i.e. 45%) and AEW Europe for €120 million (i.e. 40%).

Following this transaction, Natixis IM holds all of the capital of the management companies Ostrum AM and AEW Europe.

The distribution and management agreements currently in force with CNP Assurance and LBP have been extended until 2030.

1.2.4 Conflict in Ukraine

The impacts of the conflict in Ukraine on Natixis’ financial statements at June 30, 2022 are detailed in Note 1.4.

1.3 Post-closing events

Natixis’ financial statements for the first half of 2022 were reviewed by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2022. No post-closing events occurred which could have a significant impact on Natixis’ financial position.

1.4 Consequences of the conflict in Ukraine

The Western reaction to the situation in Ukraine since February 24, 2022 has been strong. In a concerted manner, the European Union, the United States and many other states have adopted a series of unprecedented sanctions, including the freezing of the Russian Central Bank's foreign assets, the exclusion of certain Russian banks from SWIFT, the freezing of assets of many natural persons and companies, with many Western groups announcing their withdrawal from the Russian Federation. Economic measures and sanctions have been implemented against the Russian Federation.

New economic measures and sanctions could be adopted in the future, in particular by the European Union and the United States, and countermeasures could be adopted by the Russian Federation.

As a result, this conflict has, and could have, with its continuation, repercussions on the Russian economy, Western economies and more generally on the global economy, with in particular significant impacts on energy and commodity prices but also a humanitarian impact due to food security risks for certain countries.

The main impacts of this conflict on the financial statements at June 30, 2022 concern the following areas:

1.4.1 Natixis Moscow

Natixis Moscow has ceased all new financing activities and continues to provide a limited number of technical flow transactions

Loans in foreign currencies (dollars and euros) granted to Russian customers on the assets side of Natixis Moscow's balance sheet were transferred to Natixis between February 28 and March 3, 2022. Following these transfers, Natixis Moscow holds very few direct loans denominated in dollars or euros, with the exception of certain receivables from airlines and certain local receivables from Russian financial institutions. At June 30, 2022, exposure to airlines amounted to eq. €49.7 million and receivables from financial institutions in the amount of eq. €18.2 million.

In addition to the above, the direct market risk on Russian or ruble assets is not material.

Natixis' exercise of control over its subsidiary has not been called into question by events and relations with the latter's teams continue to be carried out as part of their day-to-day management activities. As such, Natixis continues to fully consolidate Natixis Moscow in its consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2022.

1.4.2 Impairment of assets at amortized cost and provisioning of financing and guarantee commitments

In order to determine the amount of expected losses at June 30, 2022 for all of its exposures eligible for provisioning, Natixis applied the methodology relating to impairments or provisions for expected credit losses described in Notes 5.3 and 5.22. of Chapter 5.1 *"Consolidated financial statements and notes"* of the 2021 universal registration document, but with some changes to take into account the conflict in Ukraine.

In view of this context, the Ukrainian counterparties were classified in default and were provisioned in the financial statements at June 30, 2022.

Natixis benefits from guarantees in the form of credit insurance and collateral in the form of cash and agricultural products. For the latter, a discount has been applied before being taken into account in estimating the provisions.

The corresponding gross exposures amount to eq. €110.9 million, provisioned for eq. €26.9 million at June 30, 2022.

Regarding the Russian counterparties, some of them were classified as non-performing for a gross exposure of eq. €258.5 million provisioned for €66.0 million eq. and the others were classified as Watch-List (Bucket 2) (see Note 5.3 to Chapter 5 Consolidated financial statements and notes to the universal registration document).

Given this classification as Bucket 2, the calculation of provisions for performing loans was made on the basis of estimated credit losses at maturity, resulting in provisions of eq. €22.6 million at June 30, 2022.

In addition, the direct and indirect consequences of this conflict impacted the changes made to the economic scenarios and the sector ratings which are presented in Note 1.5.

1.4.3 Goodwill

Natixis does not hold goodwill on its subsidiary in Russia.

1.5 Use of estimates and judgment in the preparation of financial statements

In preparing its financial statements, Natixis is required to make certain estimates and assumptions based on available information which are likely to require expert judgment. This exercise has been made particularly difficult given the current health crisis, which has had unprecedented repercussions on the global economy.

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. Thus, the future results of certain transactions could prove to be significantly different from the estimates used for the closing of the financial statements at June 30, 2022, especially in the current circumstances of uncertainty.

Accounting estimates requiring 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 risks, assumptions regarding the financing cost of future cash flows from uncollateralized or imperfectly collateralized derivatives, as well as 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 illiquid financial instruments are described in Note 4.4.

Some of the unlisted equity instruments categorized under IFRS 9 as “*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*” or “*Financial assets at fair value through non-recyclable other comprehensive income*” 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, including projected future cash flow forecasts and discount rates.

- Impairments for expected credit losses

The impairment model for expected credit losses is based on parameters and assumptions that affect provisions and value adjustments for losses. These parameters and assumptions are based on current and/or historical data, which also include reasonable and justifiable forecasts such as the estimating and weighting of future economic scenarios. Natixis also considers the opinions of its experts when estimating and applying these parameters and assumptions.

With regard to the economic projections used, the central reference scenario of June 30, 2021, was the one validated in December 2020 as part of the preparation of the 2021-2024 strategic plan. This scenario was aligned with the Consensus Forecast of August 2021 and took into account the improvement in various economic indicators (growth in GDP, decline in the unemployment rate) that reflected the economic recovery in France since May. The situation in the United States was also better with a level of GDP growth similar to that of the end of 2019. Although the effects of the health crisis seemed to have faded in the last quarter of 2021, the US economic recovery was however slower than expected and there were still some uncertainties about the evolution of the economic environment.

A new scenario, validated on June 8, 2021, was applied on December 31, 2021. The projections of the Consensus Forecast of November 2021 are in line with the central scenario for all indicators except for the consumer price index. The Consensus forecast an increase in inflation which should continue in 2022 following the post-COVID economic recovery and increasing pressure on prices.

At June 30, 2022, the calculations were based on new scenarios defined by Natixis' Global Market Research (GMR) team and validated by the Group's bodies. These scenarios take into account the expectation of the consequences of the conflict in Ukraine with new scenarios including a central scenario and an optimistic scenario less favorable than the previous scenarios used and a less severe pessimistic scenario than at December 31, 2021.

Nevertheless, given the many uncertainties arising from the conflict in Ukraine since the date of the new scenario and in particular the significant increase in the prices of energy (which is likely to continue given the sanctions regimes), agricultural products, metals and other commodities and, more generally, inflation forecasts, Natixis decided to give more weight to the pessimistic scenario (70%) and less weight to the central scenario (25%) and the optimistic scenario is at 5%.

The three-year projections of the main macroeconomic variables used on the basis of the Natixis economists' scenario for the central limit are presented below:

	2022	2023	2024
S&P 500	4,525	4,835	4,905
SLS	10.7	5	4
VIX	25	17	15
Fed ref rate	2.5	3.0	2.5
Spread Libor 6-12M	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)

Probabilities of default (PD) are adjusted by sector based on an assessment of each sector's rating over a 6- to 12-month period. The sector's forward looking weighted average PD, determined by the transition matrix, is compared and adjusted to align with the PD equivalent to the sector's expected rating.

Finally, it should be noted that the various models for estimating expected credit losses may be supplemented by expert adjustments that increase the amount of expected losses in an economic context of high uncertainties. In this respect, Natixis recognized an additional provision of €38.6 million at June 30, 2022 (compared to €32.0 million as at December 31, 2021).

Finally, the application of a higher weighting on the optimistic or pessimistic scenarios makes it possible to estimate the sensitivity of the amount of expected losses according to the deviation from the central scenario in future years.

Thus, a weighting of the probability of occurrence of the pessimistic scenario at 100% would have resulted in the recognition, at June 30, 2022, of an additional provision of -€24.1 million (compared with -€40.5 million as at December 31, 2021). Conversely, a weighting of the probability of occurrence of the optimistic scenario at 100% would have resulted in a reversal of provisions of +€146.1 million (compared with +€110.0 million as at December 31, 2021).

- **Goodwill impairment test**

Each goodwill is allocated to a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) so that it can be tested. The tests conducted by Natixis consist of comparing the carrying amount of each CGU (including goodwill) with its recoverable value. When the recoverable amount corresponds to the value in use, it is determined by applying the method of discounting annual free cash flows, such as they result from the most recent earnings forecasts of the business lines, to perpetuity. At December 31, 2021, the impairment tests that had been carried out for the Asset & Wealth Management CGU and for the "Merger and Acquisition" business of the Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) CGU did not recognize impairment of the goodwill allocated to these CGUs.

At June 30, 2022, no indication of impairment has been identified requiring new tests. In addition, the sensitivity of the values in use (determined at December 31, 2021) to a +1% increase in the discount rate would not lead to the impairment of goodwill at June 30, 2022.

- **Fair value of loans and receivables at amortized cost**

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. These discount rates and rates of return are based on observed market rates at the end of each calculation period (e.g. the yield curve on AA Corporate bonds for discount rates). When applied to long-term benefit obligations, these rates introduce uncertainty into the valuations.

- **Deferred taxes**

As a precaution, 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 and the UK or over very long periods (20 years in the US for tax losses prior to January 1, 2018).

To that end, Natixis prepares tax business plans based on the medium-term plans for the business lines.

- **Uncertainty over income tax treatments (IFRIC 23)**

Natixis discloses uncertainty over income tax treatments in its financial statements where it concludes that it is not probable that the tax authority will accept them. To determine if a tax position is uncertain and assess its impact on the amount of the Group's income tax, Natixis assumes that the tax authority will verify all reported amounts with comprehensive knowledge of all available information. It bases its judgment in particular on administrative doctrine, legal precedence and the history of rectifications carried out by the tax authority on similar uncertainties. Natixis reviews the estimate of the amount it expects to pay to or receive from the tax authority in respect of tax uncertainties, in the event of changes in associated events and circumstances, which may arise, for example, from changes in tax laws, the end of a limitation period, or the outcome of controls and initiatives conducted by the tax authorities.

- **Other provisions**

Provisions recognized as liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet, other than those relating to financial instruments, employee benefits and insurance policies, mainly concern provisions for litigation, restructuring, fines and penalties.

A provision is raised 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, Natixis is required to assess the probability of the risk occurring. Future cash flows are discounted where the impact of discounting is material.

- **Climate risks**

The environmental and climate emergency is one of the greatest challenges facing the world's economies

and all economic players today. The financial sector can and must spearhead the ecological transition by channeling funds into a sustainable economy. Convinced of the importance of the risks and opportunities arising from climate change, Natixis has placed the energy transition and the climate among the major priorities of its new strategic plan.

Natixis is exposed, directly or indirectly, to several climate-related risk factors. To qualify them, Natixis has adopted the risk terminology proposed by the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures⁶): “Transition risk” and “physical risk”.

As part of the risk appetite and the risk identification process, the assessment of the materiality of these risks will be reviewed annually and may be refined using new measurement methodologies.

The transition risk is currently taken into account in the internal assessment of Natixis’ capital requirements (ICAAP process). Indeed, the internal rating models of counterparties already take into account possible changes in the economic environment within a reasonable timeframe (one to three years) and therefore cover the possible impacts of the climate transition even if these cannot currently be separated. Discussions are underway to better take into account the potential long-term impact of the transition risk by deploying stress tests.

Within Corporate & Investment Banking, Natixis has also gradually deployed several tools to assess and manage its exposure. Natixis assesses the effects of its transactions on the climate by assigning a climate rating (“Green Weighting Factor color rating”) either to the asset or to the project financed, or to the borrower in the case of traditional financing.

The process of identifying, quantifying and managing climate-related risks will be strengthened in the coming years, in particular by completing the risk quantification and physical risk monitoring system.

With regard to the preparation of its consolidated financial statements, Natixis is continuing its work to gradually integrate climate risks.

Natixis took part in the ACPR climate pilot exercise on transition risk, which made it possible, concerning credit risk, to reflect on the methodological framework and to identify work ahead of these exercises to overcome several difficulties related in particular to the differences between the segment classification used by the ACPR and the internal classification, and the required adaptation of certain aspects of internal portfolio projection methodologies over such long horizons (projections requested until 2050). In 2022, Natixis also took part in the first ECB climate stress test exercise coordinated by BPCE. The stress test targets specific categories of assets exposed to climate risks and not the full balance sheet of banks. The exercise was based on three modules:

- the first is a qualitative questionnaire of 78 questions, divided into 11 themes on methodological topics, data collection, governance and commercial strategy;
- the second module aims to collect a certain number of metrics for 22 sectors deemed sensitive to climate risk, such as carbon intensity and the number of gigatonnes of CO2 financed;
- finally, the third module consists of estimating the impacts in terms of net income, using our own internal models to project the risk parameters over different time horizons (1, 3 and 30 years) and according to several scenarios by separating physical risk and transition risk.

Participation in this 2022 Climate Stress Test exercise demonstrated our ability to quantify our climate risk. Natixis, like most banks in the market, had to supplement its internal models by incorporating a segment dimension, over time horizons of up to 30 years.

At the end of these exercises, the impact in terms of credit risk was negligible at the time scales considered; however, the work will have to be continued, particularly on the methodological dimensions, especially in the long term, and enriched.

- **Uncertainties related to the application of certain provisions of the BMR.**

⁶ The TCFD climate report, published by Natixis in October 2021, in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD, is available on the Natixis website (https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/1st-tcf-climate-report-lpaz5_133744.html)

The uncertainties related to the benchmark rate reform have been mainly limited since January 2022 to the remediation of contracts prior to December 31, 2021 referencing USD LIBOR (for overnight maturities, one, three, six and twelve months). As of January 1, 2022, the use of USD LIBOR index is no longer authorized for new contracts, except for exceptions as defined by the supervisory authorities, in which case the fallback clauses provided for by ISDA have been incorporated into the contracts concerned. The extension of the publication period of USD LIBOR until June 30, 2023, decided by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the British regulator overseeing the ICE Benchmark Administration (LIBOR administrator), should allow a gradual transition of the stock of contracts to alternative rates.

In the context of this reform, in the first half of 2018, Natixis set up a project team tasked with anticipating the impacts associated with the reform of the benchmark indices, from a legal, commercial, financial, risk, systemic and accounting standpoint. Governance involving all four Natixis business lines has been set up to analyze the operational aspects of this issue.

During 2019, work focused on the reform of the Euribor, the transition from the Eonia to the €STR and the strengthening of contractual clauses regarding the termination of indices.

As regards the EURIBOR, a new calculation methodology (recognized by the Belgian regulator as complying with BMR requirements), aimed at switching to a “hybrid” EURIBOR, was finalized in November 2019. Since then, the sustainability of the EURIBOR has not been called into question by its administrator, EMMI, or by ESMA, which has been the index’s supervisor since January 1, 2022.

From 2020 onwards, a more operational phase, aimed mainly at the indexes that were due to disappear on December 31, 2021, began with the transition and reduction of exposure to these benchmark rates. This phase included the preparatory work for the use of the new indexes, the implementation of new products indexed on these indexes, the identification and implementation of inventory remediation plans as well as active communication with the bank’s customers.

The remediation process for contracts indexed to the EONIA and LIBOR indexes (other than USD LIBOR for overnight, one, three, six and twelve-month maturities), the publication of which has no longer been ensured since January 2022, was finalized by Natixis, except for a very limited number of contracts, for which the synthetic Yen and GBP LIBOR indexes, based on the risk-free rates published by the ICE Benchmark Administration, or the €STER rate published by the ECB plus 8.5 bps are applied, pending a transition to RFRs (Risk Free Rates).

Over 2022, this more operational phase continues for USD LIBOR (overnight, one, three, six and twelve-month maturities). The first half of 2022 was marked by the enactment on March 15, 2022, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2022, providing, for contracts governed by US law, provisions aimed at minimizing the legal, operational and economic risks associated with the transition of USD LIBOR to an alternative benchmark rate.

Due to the state of progress of the market’s discussions on the replacement of USD LIBOR, the launch of the remediation process for contracts indexed to the USD LIBOR has already been initiated and will continue, in particular, for financing products in the second half of 2022 and for derivatives according to the schedules communicated by the clearing houses. In this context, Natixis plans to apply an approach identical to that used for the indexes which disappeared on December 31, 2021. As a reminder, for these indexes, during remediation, the recommendations issued by the regulatory authorities and working groups were taken into account, which recommend maintaining economic equivalence before and after the replacement of the benchmark in a contract. This principle resulted in the replacement of the historical benchmark rate by an alternative benchmark rate to which a fixed margin had been added to offset the differential between these two rates. This adjustment of the margin on the index results mainly from the use of credit risk margins set by market authorities or market practice.

The first half of 2022 was also marked by the announcement, on May 16, 2022, of the end of the publication of the CDOR (Canadian Dollar Offered Rate), set for June 28, 2024. Natixis, whose exposure to this index is very limited, will apply a transition process identical to that planned for USD LIBOR. The same approach will be applied for contracts indexed to the SOR and SIBOR (Singapore benchmark rates), which are expected to disappear in June 2023 and December 2024 respectively, and to which Natixis also

has little exposure.

The transition to benchmark rates exposes the Natixis Group to various risks, in particular:

- the risk associated with change management which, in the event of asymmetry in the information and treatment of Natixis' customers, could lead to disputes with them. To guard against this risk, Natixis has undertaken training initiatives for employees in the challenges of the transition of indices, customer communication campaigns and the application of a control plan;
- regulatory risk related to non-compliant use of benchmark rates, excluding exceptions authorized by the authorities. Employees and customers have been informed of the restrictions on these indexes. In addition, Compliance has issued an exception management procedure and controls have been implemented;
- the risk of legal documentation on the stock of transactions for which customers do not adopt the corrective actions to implement fallback clauses proposed by the market and/or Natixis, which could also lead to customer disputes. Natixis teams actively monitor legislative initiatives in the various jurisdictions aimed at recommending successor rates;
- operational risks related to the ability to execute new transactions referencing the new rates and to the remediation of the stock of transactions. The project teams ensure compliance with the implementation schedules for the affected information systems. Early renegotiation actions are carried out to spread the remediation cost over time;
- the potential financial risk, which would be reflected in a financial loss resulting from the remediation of the stock of products indexed to USD LIBOR, CDOR, SOR and SIBOR. Simulations of revenue losses related to remediation without taking into account a spread adjustment applied to alternative benchmark rates are monitored directly by Senior Management to raise awareness among the business lines during renegotiations with customers. The application of this adjustment (or "credit adjustment spread") aims to ensure the economic equivalence of the cash flows of the contracts before and after the replacement of the reference index by a RFR rate;
- valuation risks related to price volatility and basis risk resulting from the transition to alternative benchmark rates. The necessary updates concerning both risk management methodologies and valuation models are used.

Since January 1, 2022, these risks are mainly confined to the transition from the USD LIBOR index (for overnight, one, three, six and twelve-month maturities) to the SOFR rate and, to a small extent, to the transition of the CDOR, SOR and SIBOR indexes to their respective alternative benchmark rates.

Regarding accounting aspects, the IASB has published:

- In September 2019, amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7. They provide for exceptions, applicable temporarily to the requirements of IFRS 9 and IAS 39 on matters related to hedging, allowing the continuation of hedging relationships during the transition period of the hedged instruments and hedging to the new rates. The amendments to IFRS 7 require, for the hedging relationships to which these exceptions are applied, information on the exposure of entities to the IBOR reform, on their management of the transition to alternative benchmark rates as well as on the assumptions or important judgments they have adopted to apply these amendments. Through these amendments, the IASB aims to prevent entities from having to discontinue hedging relationships due to uncertainties associated with the IBOR reform during the periods preceding the transition to alternative benchmark rates. The hedging derivatives recorded in Natixis' financial statements, subject to the reform and whose transition to the new rates has not yet been completed, are only indexed to the USD LIBOR rate. The counterparty to these contracts is essentially the clearing house LCH Clearnet Ltd, which launched a consultation on the transition methods it intends to apply for this index in April 2022. As the proposals made by LCH Clearnet Ltd are likely to be modified following the responses sent to it as part of this consultation, Natixis considers, in this respect, that there is still uncertainty regarding its hedging contracts indexed to USD LIBOR, and that they can continue to benefit from the application of these amendments. The notional amount of hedging derivatives indexed to USD LIBOR amounted to €427.6 billion at June 30, 2022;
- In August 2020, amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, to address issues arising from the replacement of benchmark rates by their alternative benchmark rates. This text, adopted by

the European Commission on January 13, 2021 and applied by Natixis in advance in the December 31, 2020 financial statements, makes it possible to process changes in the contractual cash flows of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, as well as lease liabilities, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 and IFRS 16, to re-estimate the cash flows of financial instruments indexed to a variable rate, provided that these changes are directly induced by the reform and that the basis for calculating contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the calculation basis used immediately before the change. This means, for financial assets and liabilities (excluding lease debts), a forward-looking revision of the effective interest rate, and for financial liabilities related to leases, a forward-looking revision of the rental debt including a modification of the discount rate to take into account the switch to the alternative benchmark. The application of these amendments will thus enable Natixis, for the changes in question, not to recognize any effect on the income statement, on the date of transition to an alternative benchmark rate. With regard to hedge accounting, these amendments introduced new exceptions to the criteria for applying hedge accounting under IFRS 9 and IAS 39, aimed at avoiding the termination of hedging relationships. As the USD LIBOR hedging derivatives recorded in Natixis' financial statements are mainly entered into with the clearing house LCH Clearent Ltd (which has not, at this stage, determined the transition terms and conditions, see above), these amendments have not, at this stage, been applicable.

NOTE 2 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

2.1 Changes in the scope of consolidation since January 1, 2022

The primary changes in scope that have taken place since January 1, 2022 are as follows:

2.1.1 Corporate & Investment Banking

- Changes in percentage of ownership
 - The shareholding of the Vermilion entities (Vermilion (Beijing) Advisory Company Limited, Vermilion Partners (UK) Limited, Vermilion Partners LLP, Vermilion Partners (Holdings) Limited and Vermilion Partners Limited) increased from 51% to 71% following the acquisition of shares from the founders in the first quarter of 2022;
 - Natixis Partners Iberia's shareholding increased from 85% to 89.22% following the buyback of shares from partners in the first quarter of 2022;
 - The shareholding of Solomon Partners, LP and Solomon Partners Securities Company LLC increased from 53.28% to 58.49% following the exercise of put options by the partners in the second quarter of 2022.
- Deconsolidated entities
 - Deconsolidation of the securitization vehicle NATINIUM FINANCIAL PRODUCTS in the second quarter of 2022 following its liquidation (maturity).

2.1.2 Asset & Wealth Management

- Newly consolidated entities
 - A new branch of the Luxembourg entity MV Credit SARL was created in France in February 2022 in order to eventually hold the CLO management activities of NIM, currently held within NIM International;
 - As part of the redeployment of distribution activities in Europe, the operations of the branches of the Luxembourg entity NIM S.A. in the Netherlands, Sweden and Italy were transferred on January 1, 2022 to newly-created branches of the French entity NIM International. These new entities (Natixis Investment Managers International, Succursale Italiana, Natixis Investment Managers International, Netherlands and Natixis Investment Managers International, Nordics subsidiary) are included in the scope of consolidation in first quarter of 2022, while the former branches remain in the scope pending their liquidation;
 - Consolidation of the Loomis Sayles Euro Investment Grade Credit bond fund following the breach of the thresholds in the first quarter of 2022;
 - In order to develop its activity in continental Europe, Seeyond created a branch in Milan in Italy in 2022;
 - In June 2022, Mirova, an affiliate of NIM specializing in sustainable and impact investing, acquired all the capital of SunFunder, a private debt management company dedicated to financing renewable energy projects in Africa and Asia. As part of this transaction, a holding company was created in the United States, Mirova US Holdings LLC, to invest in SunFunder's parent company based in the United States, SunFunder Inc., which itself holds 100% of the capital of the main operating entity located in Kenya, SunFunder East Africa Ltd;

- In connection with the structuring of the AEW Asia Pacific Real Estate Fund (APREF), AEW Capital Management established a new Jersey-domiciled company, AEW APREF Investors LP, in June 2022. This wholly-owned entity was consolidated in the second quarter of 2022.
- Deconsolidated entities
 - in the first quarter of 2022, Natixis IM sold a portion of its stake in H2O to its managers. Following this transaction, NIM retains a residual stake of 23.4% in the capital of H2O, but without any voting rights or representation on the H2O's management bodies. Consequently, all H2O companies are deconsolidated (H2O AM Europe, H2O ASSET MANAGEMENT LLP, H2O ASSET MANAGEMENT Corporate member, Poincaré Holdings Ltd, Poincaré Capital Management Ltd, H2O ASSET MANAGEMENT HOLDING, H2O AM Monaco SAM, Prometheus Wealth Management SAM and H2O AM Asia Pte Ltd);
 - AEW VIA INVESTORS, LTD and Mirova Natural Capital Limited, French branch, were deconsolidated in the first quarter of 2022 following their liquidation.
- Changes in percentage of ownership
 - Following the exercise of put options by Dorval managers in the first quarter of 2022, Natixis IM acquired an additional 10% stake in the entity. After these transactions, NIM's rate of control and interest in Dorval Asset Management increased to 99.2%;
 - The shareholding of Ostrum AM and AEW Europe increased to 100% in the second quarter of 2022 following the buyout of non-controlling interests from LBP (La Banque Postale). The entities concerned are as follows: AEW Invest GmbH, EPI SLP LLC, EPI SO SLP LLC, AEW Europe S.A. (formerly AEW S.A.), AEW (formerly AEW Ciloger), Ostrum AM (New), AEW EUROPE ADVISORY LTD, AEW EUROPE CC LTD, AEW EUROPE HOLDING Ltd, AEW EUROPE INVESTMENT LTD, AEW EUROPE LLP, AEW EUROPE PARTNERSHIP, AEW GLOBAL LTD, AEW GLOBAL UK LTD, AEW UK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLP, AEW Promote LP Ltd, AEW EVP GP LLP, AEW EUROPE SARL, AEW EUROPE GLOBAL LUX, AEW CENTRAL EUROPE, AEW Europe LLP Spanish Branch, AEW Italian Branch (formerly AEW Ciloger Italian Branch), AEW - Dutch Branch and AEW Central Europe Czech);
 - The rate of control in Ossiam increased by 4.2% over the second quarter of 2022, to 75.1% following the exercise of put options by managers;
 - Decrease of 1% in the Thematics Subscription Economy Fund (to 43%) following the entry of new investors in the second quarter of 2022;
- Other transactions
 - Alliance Entreprendre, wholly-owned by Naxicap, was absorbed by its parent company in April 2022, retroactive to January 1, 2022.

2.1.3 Insurance

- Deconsolidated entities
 - All Insurance business line entities were transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022.

2.1.4 Payment

- Deconsolidated entities

- All Payments business line entities were transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022.

2.1.5 Corporate Center

- Deconsolidated entities
- Natixis Immo Exploitation was sold to BPCE during the first quarter of 2022.

2.2 Impact of acquisitions and disposals

The effects of acquisitions and disposals are as follows as of June 30, 2022:

- Concerning puts on non-controlling interests at the beginning of the fiscal year for -€21.6 million. These effects are related to the change in the fair value of these puts over the period for -€11.7 million, generated by the unwinding of the discount on financial debt for -€12 million, mainly on the Natixis IM division for -€3.1 million, and -€8.9 million for the Natixis CIB division and by the revaluation effect of this same financial debt for +€0.3 million for Dorval (Natixis IM). The transfer of the change in the share of net non-controlling interests of these entities representing these puts was worth -€9.9 million over the period;
- The effects of changes in the percentage of interest without loss of control on consolidated entities of -€3 million, mainly corresponding to the dilution result following the acquisition of 4.2% of the non-controlling interests in Ossiam for -€3 million;
- Reclassification of actuarial gains and losses as reserves resulting from the application of IAS 19R in connection with the loss of control of the Insurance and Payments business lines for -€4.4 million;
- The effects of the recycling in reserves of the revaluation stock of securities classified as non-recyclable OCI carried by the Insurance, Payments and Natixis Immobilier Exploitation business lines in connection with their loss of control for -€24 million.

The effects of acquisitions and disposals are as follows at December 31, 2021:

- concerning puts on non-controlling interests at the beginning of the fiscal year of -€127.9 million. These effects are related to the change in the fair value of these puts over the period for -€156.1 million, generated by the upward revaluation of the financial debt for -€147.2 million mainly on the AWM business line for -€91.7 million (see Note 1.2.4 in the December 31, 2021 financial statements), -€55 million on the CIB division, and -€8.9 million generated by the unwinding of the discount on this same financial debt (on the AWM division). The transfer of the negative change in the share of net non-controlling interests of these entities representing these puts was a +€28.2 million over the period;
- the recognition of new puts on non-controlling interests for -€9.6 million for the entity Vauban Infrastructure Partners. This debt was revalued upwards by -€5.5 million. The transfer of the positive change in the share of the net minority interests of this entity representing the put was +€4.5 million over the period;
- changes in the percentage interest without loss of control of consolidated entities in the amount of +€4.9 million, mainly corresponding to the dilution following the disposal of 4% of Investors Mutual Limited in the fourth quarter of 2021;
- reclassification of actuarial gains and losses resulting from the application of IAS 19R as reserves in connection with the loss of control of Coface for +€0.2 million.

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.

A group held for sale may be a group of CGUs, a CGU or part of a CGU. The group may include the entity's assets and liabilities, including current assets, current liabilities and assets that are outside the scope of the measurement provisions under IFRS 5. If a non-current asset within the scope of the measurement provisions under IFRS 5 is part of a group held for sale, the measurement provisions under IFRS 5 apply to the group as a whole, which means that the group is measured at the lower of its carrying amount or its fair value net of selling costs.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, Natixis launched negotiations for the disposal of its entire stake in the H2O Asset Management entity, i.e. 50.01% of the share capital. Discussions continued during the 2021 fiscal year, resulting in a new version of the memorandum of understanding signed on January 6, 2022.

Natixis maintained the full consolidation of the entity at December 31, 2021 and presented, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", the assets and liabilities of this entity grouped together under two separate balance sheet items: "Non-current assets held for sale", and "Non-current liabilities held for sale".

Following the entry into force of the memorandum of understanding relating to the disposal of Natixis Investment Managers' stake in the H2O Group (see Note 1.2.2), the latter is no longer included in Natixis' scope of consolidation at June 30, 2022

Transfer of the Insurance and Payments activities to BPCE

On September 22, 2021, The BPCE Supervisory Board and the Natixis Board of Directors approved the proposed transfer of Natixis' Insurance and Payments activities to BPCE, which is part of an ambitious corporate project to develop Natixis' business lines and simplify its functional departments (see Note 1.2.1). At December 31, 2021, Natixis had maintained the full consolidation of the subsidiaries concerned and presented, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", the assets and liabilities of these entities grouped under two separate balance sheet items: "Non-current assets held for sale" and "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale". The net income of these activities is presented on a separate line of the consolidated income statement "Net income on discontinued operations". As the transfer was finalized in March 2022, the Insurance and Payments businesses are no longer included in Natixis' scope of consolidation at June 30, 2022.

Disposal of Natixis Immo Exploitation to BPCE

As part of the project to create a shared service center (Workplace "SSC") within BPCE S.A., it was planned that Natixis S.A. would sell 100% of the shares comprising the share capital of the entity Natixis Immo Exploitation (NIE) to BPCE during the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1). At December 31, 2021, Natixis had maintained the full consolidation of NIE and presented, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", the assets and liabilities of this entity grouped under two separate balance sheet items: "Non-current assets held for sale" and "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale". As the disposal was completed during the first quarter of 2022, the entity is no longer included in Natixis' scope of consolidation at June 30, 2022.

NOTE 3 NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

3.1 Interest margin

“Interest and similar income” and “Interest and similar expenses” comprise interest on fixed-income securities recognized as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” and “Amortized cost”, and interest on loans and receivables to and from banks and customers.

Financial assets and liabilities valued at amortized cost give rise to the recognition of interest calculated using the effective interest rate method.

This line item also includes interest on hedging derivatives.

Interest income also consists of interest on non-SPPI debt instruments not held under a trading model (classified by default as instruments at fair value).

Negative interest on financial assets is presented under “Interest and similar expenses”; negative interest on financial liabilities is presented under “Interest and similar income”.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	H1 2022			H1 2021		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	1 394	(699)	695	1 051	(364)	687
Central banks	51	(82)	(31)	13	(46)	(33)
Interest on securities	39	(40)	(2)	42	(41)	1
Receivables, loans and borrowings	1 297	(455)	841	995	(224)	772
Banks	304	(358)	(54)	210	(157)	53
Customers ⁽¹⁾	990	(97)	893	783	(67)	716
Finance leases	2		2	2		2
Debt securities and subordinated debt	7	(116)	(108)		(47)	(47)
Lease liabilities		(6)	(6)		(5)	(5)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	29		29	11		11
Interest on securities	29		29	10		10
Loans and receivables				1		1
Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss	22		22	34		34
Loans and receivables	14		14	18		18
Interest on securities	8		8	15		15
Hedging derivatives	169	(185)	(16)	131	(196)	(66)
Total ⁽²⁾	1 615	(885)	730	1 226	(560)	666

(1) Including income of €8.5 million at June 30, 2022 concerning the impact of the extension of the SGLs (“catch up”: re-estimation of future cash flows).

(2) At June 30, 2022, the negative interest on financial assets and liabilities amounted to -€163.4 million (-€42 million at June 30, 2021) and €223.8 million (€132.9 million at June 30, 2021), respectively.

3.2 Net fee and commission income

The method of accounting for fees and commissions received in respect of services or financial instruments depends on the ultimate purpose of the services rendered and the method of accounting for the financial instruments to which the service relates.

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.

For certain funds managed by affiliates of Natixis Investment Managers, the contractual provisions of the prospectus stipulate the payment of a “performance fee” for any fund over-performance.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			30/06/2021		
	Income	Expense	Total	Income	Expense	Total
Interbank transactions	9	(1)	8	3	(20)	(17)
Customer transactions	279	(1)	278	305		305
Securities transactions	31	(63)	(33)	32	(77)	(45)
Payment services ⁽¹⁾	15	(23)	(8)	262	(31)	231
Financial Services	55	(304)	(249)	88	(269)	(182)
Fiduciary transactions ⁽²⁾	1,834		1,834	1,719		1,719
Financing, guarantee, securities and derivative commitments	128	(110)	18	196	(72)	125
Others ⁽³⁾	70	(9)	61	55	(622)	(567)
Total	2,421	(512)	1,909	2,660	(1,092)	1,569

(1) At June 30, 2021, the Payments business line, transferred to BPCE, contributed +€228.7 million to net fee and commission income.

(2) Including performance fees of €64 million, of which €13 million for the Europe region and €51 million for North America at June 30, 2022 compared to €71 million, of which €55 million for Europe and €16 million for North America at June 30, 2021.

(3) At June 30, 2021, the Insurance business line, transferred to BPCE, contributed -€600.0 million to net fee and commission income.

3.3 Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or 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 under the fair value option or at fair value. This line item also includes interest on these instruments, except for those presented as interest income.

“Hedging derivatives” include changes in the fair value of derivatives classified as fair value hedges, excluding interest, plus the symmetrical revaluation of the items hedged. They also include the “ineffective” portion of cash flow hedges.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities excluding hedging derivatives	969	797
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading ⁽²⁾	(2,672)	1,593
<i>o/w derivatives not eligible for hedge accounting</i>	1,389	(3,609)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss	(133)	127
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities under the fair value option	3,632	(963)
Other	142	39
Hedging derivatives and revaluation of hedged items	7	(2)
Ineffective portion of cash flow hedges (CFH)	(3)	(12)
Ineffective portion of fair value hedges (FVH)	10	9
<i>Changes in fair value hedges</i>	376	87
<i>Changes in hedged items</i>	(366)	(78)
Total ⁽¹⁾	977	795

(1) Insofar as the expenses and income presented in the income statement are classified by type and not by function, the net income of activities on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss should be considered as a whole. The results presented above do not include the refinancing cost of these financial instruments, which is recorded in interest income or expenses.

(2) “Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading” include:

- adjustments applied to the fair value of CDS entered into with monoline insurers: an increase in the adjustments was recorded in the first half of 2022 for €0.1 million compared to a decrease in adjustments of €12.7 million (income) during the first half of 2021 (excluding currency impact), bringing the total stock of adjustments to €16.9 million at June 30, 2022 compared to €16.8 million at December 31, 2021;
- as of June 30, 2022, a valuation adjustment recorded on the liability valuation of derivatives for own credit risk (DVA) of €35.7 million (income) compared to an expense of €2.4 million at June 30, 2021. In addition, the value adjustment concerning the counterparty risk valuation (CVA) of financial assets was -€63.8 million (expense) at June 30, 2022 compared to income of €18.9 million at June 30, 2021;

- the Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) used on uncollateralized derivatives or imperfectly collateralized derivatives is also recognized on this line for €39.8 million (expense) at June 30, 2022 versus €5.9 million (expense) at June 30, 2021.

3.4 Gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The table below shows net gains and losses in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in net income over the period. They primarily consist of:

- income on the sale of debt instruments net of the impact of hedging instruments;
- dividends on equity instruments.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Net gains on debt instruments	(1)	13
Net gains on equity instruments (dividends)	33	50
Total	32	63

Unrealized gains and losses recognized over the period are presented in the "Statement of net income (loss) and gains and losses recorded directly in other comprehensive income".

3.5 Net gains or losses resulting from the derecognition of financial instruments at amortized cost

This line item includes gains and losses resulting from the derecognition of debt securities and loans and receivables recognized at amortized cost, including the impact of hedging instruments.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost ⁽¹⁾	(40)	(4)
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial liabilities at amortized cost	(9)	0
Total	(49)	(4)

(1) Including -€37.9 million for the novation with BPCE of subordinated loans issued by entities of the Insurance division.

3.6 Other income and expenses

Income and expenses from other activities include ancillary income and expenses on finance leases.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			30/06/2021		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Operating leases	2	0	2	17		17
Other related income and expenses	60	(16)	44	78	(119)	(41)
Total⁽¹⁾	61	(16)	45	95	(119)	(24)

(1) Including +€59.2 million in income and -€69.3 million in expenses at June 30, 2021 concerning the Insurance, Payments and Natixis Immo Exploitation business lines transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022.

3.7 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 payments recognized in accordance with IFRS 2.

This item also includes all administrative expenses and external services.

(in millions of euros)		30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Payroll costs	Wages and salaries	(1,291)	(1,307)
	<i>o/w share-based payments ⁽¹⁾</i>	(18)	(26)
	Pension benefits and other long-term employee benefits	(54)	(85)
	Social security expenses	(286)	(360)
	Incentive and profit-sharing plans	(66)	(84)
	Payroll-based taxes	(34)	(62)
	Other	1	(18)
Total Payroll costs		(1,729)	(1,916)
Other operating expenses	Taxes and duties ⁽²⁾	(245)	(199)
	External services	(754)	(871)
	Other	(6)	(13)
Total Other operating expenses		(1,005)	(1,083)
Total (3)		(2,734)	(2,999)

(1) The deferral expense recognized in the first half-year 2022, concerning the cash-settled loyalty and performance plans indexed to the value of the share, was -€18.8 million (compared to an expense of -€26 million at June 30, 2021).

(2) Of which a contribution of -€213.3 million to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) as at June 30, 2022, versus -€136.8 million as at June 30, 2021.

(3) Including -€378.3 million at June 30, 2021 concerning the Insurance, Payments and Natixis Immo Exploitation business lines transferred to BPCE.

3.8 Cost of risk

This line item primarily includes income related to the recognition of credit risk as defined by IFRS 9:

- cash flows on provisions and impairments for 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses related to:
 - debt instruments recognized at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income,
 - lease receivables,
 - loan or guarantee commitments given that do not fit the definition of derivative financial instruments;
- losses on irrecoverable loans, and recoveries of loans previously recognized as losses.

This item also includes any impairments recorded in respect of proven default risks associated with counterparties of OTC instruments, recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and equal to zero at June 30, 2022, as compared to €5.2 million at June 30, 2021.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022					30/06/2021				
	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	(225)	223	(0)	0	(2)	(237)	202	(0)	0	(35)
Unimpaired financing commitments – 12-month expected credit losses	(55)	51	0	0	(3)	(51)	44	0	0	(6)
Unimpaired financing commitments – Lifetime expected credit losses	(150)	154	0	0	4	(133)	117	0	0	(16)
Impaired financing commitments – Lifetime expected credit losses	(16)	17	0	0	1	(42)	37	0	0	(6)
Other	(5)	1	(0)	0	(4)	(11)	5	(0)	0	(6)
Provisions for impairment of financial assets	(567)	393	(0)	5	(169)	(506)	421	(6)	1	(90)
Unimpaired financial assets – 12-month expected credit losses	(128)	104	0	0	(24)	(76)	65	0	0	(11)
Unimpaired financial assets – Lifetime expected credit losses	(255)	225	0	0	(30)	(225)	233	0	0	8
Impaired financial assets – Lifetime expected credit losses	(184)	65	(0)	5	(114)	(205)	123	(6)	1	(87)
Total	(792)	617	(0)	5	(171)	(743)	623	(6)	1	(124)

o/w:

Reversals of surplus impairment provisions

Reversals of utilized impairment provisions

Write-offs covered by provisions

	617	623
	77	333
sub-total reversals:	694	956
	(77)	(333)
total net reversals:	617	623

3.9 Gains and losses on other assets

This item comprises capital gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations, as well as capital gains and losses on the disposal of investments in consolidated companies.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			30/06/2021		
	Investments in consolidated companies ⁽¹⁾	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ⁽²⁾	TOTAL	Investments in consolidated companies	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	TOTAL
Net capital gains/(losses) on disposals	16	14	30	2	0	2
Total	16	14	30	2	0	2

(1) Disposal of H2O for €15.6 million (see Note 1.2.2);

(2) Disposal of the buildings owned by the real estate entities Altaïr I and Altaïr II for €13.7 million.

3.10 Reconciliation of the tax expense in the financial statements and the theoretical tax expense

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
+ Net income (Group share)	1,383	629
+ Net income (Non-controlling interests)	24	31
+ Income tax expense	216	257
+ Income from discontinued operations	(985)	
+ Impairment of goodwill	-	
- Share in net income of associates	(6)	(16)
= Consolidated net income/(loss) before tax, goodwill amortization and share in income of associates	632	901
+/- Permanent differences ⁽¹⁾	271	(1)
= Consolidated taxable income/(loss)	903	900
x Theoretical tax rate ⁽²⁾	25.83%	28.40%
= Theoretical tax charge	(233)	(256)
+ Income taxed at reduced rates	(2)	0
+ Losses for the period not recognized for deferred tax purposes ⁽³⁾	36	29
+ Impact of tax consolidation	13	5
+ Difference in tax rates for foreign subsidiaries	9	12
+ Tax on prior periods and other tax items	(73)	(48)
= Tax charge for the period	(216)	(257)
o/w: taxes payable	(134)	(267)
deferred tax	(82)	9

(1) Permanent differences include the impacts of the disposal of H2O by Natixis Investment Managers, -€15.6 million at June 30, 2022 compared to +€8.2 million at June 30, 2021 as well as the impacts of regulatory contributions non-deductible for tax purposes in the amount of +€162 million at June 30, 2022 compared to +€89 million at June 30, 2021.

(2) In 2022, the standard corporate tax rate fell to 25.83%.

(3) Including the effects of changes in deferred tax assets recognized on Natixis' losses in France. These effects are mainly due to the entry of the companies of the Natixis tax consolidation group, which ended on December 31, 2021, into the BPCE tax consolidation group as of January 1, 2022. This entry is accompanied by an option formulated by BPCE for the legal mechanism known as the extended base, allowing the losses of the former Natixis Group to be offset against the profits of the companies of the Natixis tax consolidation group that have joined the BPCE tax consolidation group. This option improves the future capacity to allocate the deficit and the tax savings related to this allocation are fully reallocated to Natixis.

3.11 Net income on discontinued operations

As of June 30, 2022, "Net income on discontinued operations" concerns the gain or loss on the disposal of the Insurance and Payments business lines transferred to BPCE in the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1).

NOTE 4 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

4.1 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

These assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the reporting date, with changes in fair value, including interest, recognized in the income statement under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss", except for:

- interest on hedging derivatives and non-SPPI instruments recorded as interest income and expenses in the income statement; and
- changes in fair value attributable to own credit risk on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, recorded in other comprehensive income as "Revaluation of own credit risk on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

4.1.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The table below shows the breakdown of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss by instrument type.

Financial instruments that must be measured at fair value through profit or loss include debt instruments and non-SPPI loans, as well as equity instruments for which no choice has been made to measure them through equity.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾	Financial assets designated under the fair value option ⁽²⁾	Total	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾	Financial assets designated under the fair value option ⁽²⁾	Total
Securities	51 001	2 672	50	53 722	60 537	2 703	44	63 286
Debt instruments	19 574	1 712	50	21 336	18 962	1 721	44	20 727
Shareholders' equity instruments	31 427	959		32 386	41 575	983		42 559
	0				0			
Financing against reverse repos ⁽³⁾	68 837			68 837	72 742			72 742
Loans and receivables	5 169	983	0	6 152	4 607	1 329	0	5 936
Banks	0	171	0	172	0	377	0	377
Customers	5 169	811	0	5 980	4 607	952	0	5 559
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting ⁽³⁾	65 258			65 258	54 725			54 725
Security deposits paid	14 351			14 351	15 338			15 338
Total	204 616	3 654	50	208 320	207 949	4 032	44	212 025

(1) The criteria used to classify financial assets at fair value through profit or loss due to the non-compliance with the SPPI criterion used by Natixis are provided in Note 5.1.2 of Chapter 5.1, "Financial information - Consolidated financial statements and notes" of the 2021 universal registration document;

(2) Only in the case of an "accounting mismatch" under IFRS 9;

(3) The information presented takes into account the impact of offsetting carried out in accordance with IAS 32 (see Note 4.2).

4.1.2 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The table below shows the breakdown of financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss by instrument type.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Financial liabilities issued for trading	Financial liabilities designated under the fair value option	Total	Financial liabilities issued for trading	Financial liabilities designated under the fair value option	Total
Note	4.1.2.1 and 4.1.2.2			7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.2		
Securities	21 235	22 681	43 916	24 639	22 367	47 006
Debt securities	7	22 681	22 688	7	22 267	22 274
Subordinated debt	0	0	0	0	100	100
Short sales	21 228	0	21 228	24 632	0	24 632
Repurchased securities ⁽¹⁾	77 313	0	77 313	87 665	0	87 665
Liabilities	11	295	306	5	300	305
Due to banks	0	135	135	0	151	151
Customer deposits	11	41	52	5	36	41
Other liabilities	0	118	118	0	113	113
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting ⁽¹⁾	61 477	0	61 477	51 875	0	51 875
Security deposits received	17 884	0	17 884	13 776	0	13 776
Total	177 921	22 976	200 897	177 961	22 667	200 628

(1) The information presented takes into account the impact of offsetting carried out in accordance with IAS 32 (see Note 4.2).

4.1.2.1 Conditions for classification of financial liabilities under the fair value option

Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when this choice provides more pertinent information or when these instruments incorporate one or more significant and separable embedded derivatives.

The use of the fair value option is considered to provide more pertinent information in two situations:

- where there is an accounting mismatch between economically linked assets and liabilities. In particular, the fair value option is used 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.

Liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss mainly comprise issues originated and structured on behalf of customers for which risks and hedging are collectively managed. These issues include significant embedded derivatives for which changes in value are neutralized, except for those allocated to own credit risk, by those of the derivative instruments hedging them.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	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	135	4		133	151	3		148
Customer deposits	41	0		41	36	0		36
Debt securities	22,681	19,378		3,303	22,267	18,661		3,606
Subordinated debt					100	0		100
Other liabilities	118	118		0	113	113		0
Total	22,976	19,500		3,476	22,667	18,777		3,890

Some liabilities issued and recognized under the fair value option through profit or loss are covered by a guarantee. The effect of this guarantee is incorporated into the fair value of the liabilities.

4.1.2.2 Financial liabilities under the fair value option and credit risk

The carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss corresponds to their fair value shown on the balance sheet.

The amount contractually due on loans at maturity represents the principal amount outstanding at the reporting date, plus any accrued interest not yet due. The amount contractually due on securities represents their

redemption value.

Financial liabilities designated under the fair value option for which related credit risk is presented in “other comprehensive income”

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Carrying amount	Amount contractually due at maturity	Difference between carrying amount and amount contractually due at maturity	Cumulative changes in the fair value of financial liabilities, designated at fair value through profit or loss, attributable to credit risk	Carrying amount	Amount contractually due at maturity	Difference between carrying amount and amount contractually due at maturity	Cumulative changes in the fair value of financial liabilities, designated at fair value through profit or loss, attributable to credit risk
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	22,681	27,439	(4,758)	(530)	22,267	22,169	98	124
Subordinated debt ⁽¹⁾	0				100	100	0	(0)
Total ⁽²⁾	22,681	27,439	(4,758)	(530)	22,367	22,269	98	124

(1) Payments related to early repayments of Natixis issues recognized in other comprehensive income in the first half of 2022 amounted to -€0.1 million compared to -€3 million at December 31, 2021.

(2) The fair value, determined using the calculation method described in Note 4.4, recorded in other comprehensive income in respect of internal credit risk on Natixis issues, totaled +€530.3 million at June 30, 2022 versus -€123.9 million at December 31, 2021. Besides changes in the outstanding amount, this difference reflects changes in the Natixis spread since the close of the previous year's accounts.

Financial liabilities under the fair value option for which credit risk is recognized in net income

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Carrying amount	Amount contractually due at maturity	Difference between carrying amount and amount contractually due at maturity	Carrying amount	Amount contractually due at maturity	Difference between carrying amount and amount contractually due at maturity
Due to banks	135	172	(37)	151	156	(5)
Customer deposits	41	41	(0)	36	36	0
Other debts	118	118	0	113	113	0
Total	295	332	(37)	300	305	(5)

4.2 Offsetting off 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 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 net amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized (including amounts not offset on the balance sheet which may or may not be subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements), after deducting the gross offset amounts, correspond to the gross balances presented on the balance sheet.

The gross offset amounts in the balance sheet reflect repurchase agreements and derivative transactions, most of which carried out with clearing houses, for which the criteria set out in IAS 32 are met:

- for listed derivatives, the positions recorded under the respective asset and liability items for:
 - index options and futures options are offset by maturity and by currency,
 - equity options are offset by ISIN code and maturity date;
- for OTC derivatives, the information is presented in consideration of the effects of the currency offset between asset valuations, liability valuations and variations in margin;
 - for repurchase agreements, Natixis records in its balance sheet the net amount of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements entered into with the same counterparty, and which:
 - have the same maturity date,
 - are operated via the same custodian or settlement platform,
 - are made in the same currency.

OTC derivatives handled with the clearing houses LCH Clearnet Ltd, Eurex Clearing AG and CME Clearing are not subjected to accounting offsets in the sense of IAS 32, but rather a daily liquidation (application of the settlement to market principle, as provided by those three clearing houses so that margin calls are considered a routine liquidation of derivatives, rather than security deposits as before).

These tables also show the impacts of master arrangements or similar agreements corresponding to derivative amounts or outstanding repos covered by master netting arrangements or similar agreements 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.

4.2.1 Financial assets subject to offsetting or enforceable or similar global netting agreement

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet	Net amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet	Net amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	172,531	38,437	134,095	162,053	34,586	127,467
Derivatives	68,323	3,065	65,258	57,817	3,091	54,725
Repurchase agreements	104,209	35,371	68,837	104,237	31,495	72,742
Hedging derivatives	478	31	447	226	37	190
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	1,934	700	1,234	3,683	1,850	1,833
Repurchase agreements	1,934	700	1,234	3,683	1,850	1,833
Customer loans and receivables	2,854	0	2,854	3,035	0	3,035
Repurchase agreements	2,854	0	2,854	3,035	0	3,035
TOTAL	177,797	39,168	138,629	168,998	36,473	132,525

(1) Including guarantees received in the form of securities.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Net amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet	Impact of master netting and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure	Net amount of financial assets recognized in the balance sheet	Impact of master netting and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure
Derivatives	65,704	38,306	10,802	16,596	54,915	34,773	9,253	10,889
Repurchase agreements	72,925	71,939	10	976	77,610	75,990	8	1,612
Other financial instruments								
TOTAL	138,629	110,245	10,812	17,572	132,525	110,763	9,260	12,501

4.2.2 Financial liabilities subject to offsetting or enforceable or similar global netting agreement

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial assets offset in the balance sheet	Net amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amount of financial assets offset in the balance sheet	Net amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	177,229	38,439	138,790	174,128	34,589	139,540
Derivatives	64,545	3,067	61,477	54,969	3,094	51,875
Repurchase agreements	112,684	35,371	77,313	119,160	31,495	87,665
Hedging derivatives	279	29	250	322	34	288
Amounts due to credit institutions	2,599	700	1,899	7,835	1,850	5,985
Repurchase agreements	2,599	700	1,899	7,835	1,850	5,985
Customer deposits				797	0	797
Repurchase agreements				797	0	797
TOTAL	180,107	39,168	140,940	183,083	36,473	146,610

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Net amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	Impact of master netting and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾	Guarantees given in the form of Cash	Net exposure	Net amount of financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	Impact of master netting and similar agreements ⁽¹⁾	Guarantees received in cash	Net exposure
Derivatives	61,727	41,692	7,656	12,379	52,163	35,681	8,899	7,582
Repurchase agreements	79,212	78,455	9	749	94,447	93,110	1	1,337
Other financial instruments								
TOTAL	140,940	120,147	7,665	13,128	146,610	128,791	8,899	8,919

(1) Including guarantees given in the form of securities.

4.3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This line item covers debt instruments managed under a hold to collect and sell business model, with cash flows that meet SPPI criteria, such as debt instruments held in the liquidity reserve and equity instruments that Natixis has irrevocably opted to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Debt instruments			Equity instruments ⁽³⁾	Debt instruments			Equity instruments ⁽³⁾
	Unimpaired financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Impaired financial assets ⁽²⁾			Unimpaired financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Impaired financial assets ⁽²⁾		
Note	4.3.1	4.3.1	4.3.2		4.3.1	4.3.1	4.3.2	
Securities	9,825		794	10,619	11,101		1,022	12,122
Loans and receivables								
Total	9,825		794	10,619	11,101		1,022	12,122

(1) Comprises unimpaired financial assets for which value adjustments are calculated based on 12-month expected credit losses (Bucket 1) or at maturity (Bucket 2);

(2) Impaired financial assets (Bucket 3) are assets for which an event of default has been identified as defined in Article 178 of the EU Regulation of June 26, 2013 on regulatory requirements for banks.

4.3.1 Reconciliation table for financial assets at fair value through other recyclable comprehensive income

The tables below show, for each class of instrument, changes over the first half of 2022 in accounting items and provisions related to financial assets at fair value through other recyclable comprehensive income.

(in millions of euros)	Financial assets at fair value through other recyclable comprehensive income							
	Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured over 12 months (S1 bucket)		Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis (S2 bucket)		Assets impaired after their origination/acquisition (S3 bucket)		Assets impaired on origination/acquisition	
	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses
Balance as at 01/01/2021	12,551	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
New originated or acquired contracts	1,648	(0)						
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition								
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(1,818)	0						
Financial asset transfers								
Transfers to S1								
Transfers to S2								
Transfers to S3								
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(1,485)	0						
Impairment in value (write-off)								
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	205	(0)						
Changes in the model used	0	0						
Other movements								
Balance as at 31/12/2021	11,101	(0)						
New originated or acquired contracts	3,584	0						
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition								
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(1,060)	0						
Financial asset transfers								
Transfers to S1								
Transfers to S2								
Transfers to S3								
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(4,029)	0						
Impairment in value (write-off)								
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	230	0						
Changes in the model used								
Other movements								
Balance as at 30/06/2022	9,825	0						

4.3.2 Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022					31/12/2021				
	Dividends recognized over the period			Derecognition over the period		Dividends recognized over the period			Derecognition over the period	
	Fair value	Equity instruments held as at 31/12/2021	Equity instruments derecognized during the period	Fair value on date of sale	Cumulative profit or loss on date of sale	Fair value	Equity instruments held as at 31/12/2021	Equity instruments derecognized during the period	Fair value on date of sale	Cumulative profit or loss on date of sale
Investments in unconsolidated companies	635	33	0	247	27	1,022	94	0	37	7
Other equity instruments	159									
Total	794	33	0	247	27	1,022	94	0	37	7

4.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value in the balance sheet

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 consists of a mid-market price and additional valuation adjustments determined according to the instruments in question and the associated risks.

The mid-market price is obtained based on:

- the quoted price if the instrument is quoted on an active market. 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 hybrid instruments or non-observable data when no pricing or market data are available.

Additional valuation adjustments incorporate factors related to valuation uncertainties, such as market and credit risk premiums in order to account for the costs resulting from an exit transaction on the main market.

The main additional Funding Value Adjustments are as follows:

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 remuneration 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.

Model uncertainty adjustment:

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 in valuation.

Input uncertainty adjustment:

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 of different values being used for the same inputs when evaluating the fair value of the financial instrument adopted by the market participants.

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA):

This adjustment applies to valuations that do not account for the counterparty's credit quality. It corresponds to the expected loss related to the risk of default by a counterparty 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 professional market practices for all counterparty segments included in this calculation. In the absence of liquid market inputs, proxies by type of counterparty, rating and geographic area are used.

Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA):

The purpose of an FVA is to take into account the liquidity cost associated with non-collateralized or imperfectly collateralized OTC derivatives. It is generated by the need to refinance or finance margin calls to be paid or received in the future, associated with hedging derivatives which are collateralized. Measuring a future financing/refinancing requirement (i.e. until the maturity of the exposures), it is based on expected future exposures concerning non-collateralized derivatives and a liquidity spread curve.

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 adjustment is made by observing "zero-coupon" spreads on a sample of comparable entities, taking into account the liquidity of BPCE's "zero coupon" spread over the period. The financing valuation adjustment (FVA) is taken into account in the DVA calculation.

Identifying an active market

The following criteria are used to determine whether 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;
- large bid-ask price spread;
- Steep price volatility over time or between different market participants.

The valuation control procedures are presented in Section 3.2.6 "Market risks" of Chapter 3 "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III" of the 2021 universal registration document.

Financial assets and liabilities measured and presented at fair value are categorized based on the following scale:

- Level 1: market value is determined directly using prices quoted on active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: market value is determined using valuation techniques based on significant data that may be directly or indirectly observed on the markets;
- Level 3: market value is determined using unrecognized models and/or models based on non-observable market data, where they are liable to materially impact the valuation.

Assets (in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets held for trading	139,358	60,794	72,916	5,649	153,223	56,414	92,956	3,853
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	19,574	18,023	1,315	236	18,962	16,592	2,135	235
o/w equity instruments	31,427	28,808	2,604	14	41,575	39,822	1,747	6
o/w loans and receivables	74,007		68,607	5,399	77,349		73,737	3,612
o/w security deposits paid	14,351	13,962	389		15,338		15,338	
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)	65,258	238	62,121	2,899	54,725	312	51,596	2,817
o/w interest rate derivatives	29,001		28,285	716	30,010	0	29,166	844
o/w currency derivatives	29,229	7	28,615	607	18,586		17,900	686
o/w credit derivatives	914		723	191	706		515	191
o/w equity derivatives	4,458	9	3,225	1,223	4,287	0	3,193	1,094
o/w other	1,656	222	1,273	162	1,137	312	822	3
Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss	3,654	980	607	2,068	4,032	1,158	940	1,935
o/w equity instruments	959	139		821	983	208	0	775
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	1,712	841	66	806	1,721	949	107	665
o/w loans and receivables	983		541	442	1,329		833	496
Financial assets designated under the fair value option	50			50	44			44
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	50			50	44			44
o/w loans and receivables								
Hedging derivatives (assets)	447		447		190		190	
o/w interest rate derivatives	447		447		190		190	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,619	9,411	504	704	12,121	11,017	456	648
o/w equity instruments	795	90		704	1,020	372	0	648
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	9,824	9,321	503		11,101	10,645	456	
o/w loans and receivables								
Total	219,386	71,422	136,594	11,370	224,336	68,901	146,138	9,298

Liabilities (in millions of euros)	30/06/2022				31/12/2021			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities held for trading	39,119	39,081	20	18	38,416	24,488	13,907	21
o/w securities issued for trading purposes	21,235	21,197	20	18	24,640	24,488	130	21
o/w security deposits received	17,884	17,884			13,776		13,776	
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)	61,478	248	58,128	3,103	51,875	143	48,876	2,857
o/w interest rate derivatives	27,320		26,334	986	26,221		25,531	690
o/w currency derivatives	27,994	7	27,833	154	18,673		18,117	556
o/w credit derivatives	799		588	211	730		514	216
o/w equity derivatives	3,733		2,204	1,529	4,931	0	3,583	1,347
o/w other	1,632	241	1,169	222	1,321	142	1,131	48
Other financial liabilities held for trading	77,324	11	77,007	306	87,670		87,257	412
Financial liabilities designated under the fair value option	22,976	117	13,624	9,235	22,667	112	12,887	9,668
o/w securities under the fair value option	22,681		13,498	9,183	22,367		12,803	9,564
o/w other financial liabilities under the fair value option	295	117	126	52	300	112	83	105
Hedging derivatives (liabilities)	250		250		288		288	
o/w interest rate derivatives	250		250		288		288	
Total	201,148	39,457	149,028	12,662	200,915	24,743	163,214	12,959

a) Level 1: 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 mutual fund units whose NAV is determined and reported on a daily basis.

b) Level 2: Measurement using observable market models and parameters

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

Simple instruments:

Most OTC derivatives, swaps, credit derivatives, 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 have 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 listed on an active market whose fair value is determined on the basis of observable market data, for example use of market data from comparable companies, or multiples method based on techniques commonly used by market players;
- Greek sovereign debt whose fair value is classified as Level 2;
- mutual fund units 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 under the fair value option where the underlying derivatives are classified in Level 2.

Issuer credit risk is also considered as observable. The valuation of the "issuer credit risk" component is based on the discounted cash-flow method, using inputs such as yield curves, revaluation spreads, etc. For each issue, this valuation represents the product of its remaining notional amount due 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 at June 30, 2022, as on previous reporting dates) 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.

Complex instruments:

Some more hybrid 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 OTC 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;
 - a 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, local volatility combined with the one-factor Hull & White (H&W1F) model, as well as the Local Stochastic Volatility ("LSV") 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 hybrid local volatility combined with H&W1F consists of combining the local volatility model described above with a one-factor Hull & White model, described below (see fixed-income products).

The LSV Model is based on joint diffusion of the underlying asset and its volatility (two factors in total), with a local volatility function (called a "decorator") in order to be consistent with all of the vanilla options;

- Fixed-income products: fixed-income 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 the one-factor (HW1F) and two-factor (HW2F) Hull & White models, or a one-factor stochastic volatility model (HW1FVS).

The HW1F model makes it possible to model the yield curve with a single Gaussian factor and one calibration of the vanilla rate options.

The HW2F model makes it possible to model the yield curve with two factors and one calibration of the vanilla rate options and spread-option instruments.

The HW1VS model makes it possible to jointly model the Gaussian factor representing the yield curve and its volatility (like the LSV model for equity).

- 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 (like the LSV model for the equity scope), as well as the hybrid models combining an underlying currency model with two one-factor Hull & White models to understand domestic and foreign economies' fixed-income curves.

- Credit derivatives: products generally have specific characteristics that justify the choice of model.

The main models used for the valuation and management of credit products are the Hull & White credit factor model (HW1F Credit) and the hybrid Bi-Hull & White Rate-Credit model (Bi-HW Rate/Credit).

The HW1F Credit model is used to disseminate the credit curve (CDS curve) with a Gaussian factor.

The Bi-HW Rate/Credit model enables the yield curve and the credit curve to be disseminated jointly each with a Gaussian factor correlated with each other.

- Commodities products: commodities products generally have their own characteristics that justify the choice of model.

The main models used for the valuation and management of commodities products are the Black & Scholes models, with local volatility and local volatility combined with the Hull & White 1-factor (H&W1F), an extended version for all of these models to a multi-framework underlying asset to manage all futures of the commodity family.

The Black & Scholes model is based on a log-normal dynamic of the underlying asset and a deterministic volatility assumption.

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 H&W1F model consists of combining the local volatility model described above with a one-factor Hull & White model, also described above (see fixed-income products).

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, the risk relating to the cost of financing uncollateralized or imperfectly collateralized derivatives, own 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.

c) 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;
- structured securities or representative of private placements, held by the Insurance business line;
- hybrid interest rate and currency derivatives and credit derivatives that are not classified in Level 2;
- loans in the syndication process for which there is no secondary market price;
- loans in the securitization process for which fair value is determined based on an expert appraisal;
- the loan trading activity for which the market is illiquid;
- investment property whose fair value is obtained using a multi-criteria approach based on the capitalization of rents at the market rate combined with a comparison with market transactions;
- instruments with a deferred day-one margin;
- mutual fund units 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.) given the low liquidity observed for such securities;
- debt issues measured under the fair value option which are classified in Level 3 where the underlying derivatives are classified in Level 3. The associated "issuer credit risk" is deemed observable and thus classified in Level 2;
- CDS contracted with monoline insurers, for which the valuation model used to measure write-downs has moved more in line, in terms of method, with the adjustment made for counterparty risk (Credit Valuation Adjustment – CVA). It also takes account of the expected depreciation of exposures and the counterparty spread implied from market data;
- plain vanilla derivatives are also classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy when exposure is beyond the liquidity horizon determined by underlying currencies or by volatility surface (e.g. certain foreign currency options and volatility caps/floors).

In accordance with Regulation No. 2019/876 of May 20, 2019 (CRR II) amending European Regulation No. 575/2013 of June 26, 2013 (CRR) regarding the requirements of Pillar III, for each of the models used, a description of the crisis simulations applied and of the ex-post control system (validation of the accuracy and consistency of internal models and modeling procedures) is given in Section 3.2.6 of Chapter 3 "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III".

Under IFRS 9, 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 parameters input into 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. It 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 the income statement.

At June 30, 2022, instruments for which the recognition of day-one profit/loss has been deferred included:

- multiple equity and index underlying structured products;
- mono-underlying structured products indexed to sponsored indices;
- synthetic loans;
- options on funds (multi-asset and mutual funds);
- structured fixed-income 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	Valuation techniques used	Main unobservable data	Unobservable data intervals min - max (June 2022)
Interest rate derivatives	Sticky CMS/Volatility Bond	Valuation models for interest rate options	Mean-reversion parameters	[0.5%; 2.5%]
Interest rate derivatives	Callable Spread Options and Corridor Callable Spread Options	Model representing several yield curve factors	Mean-reversion spread	[0%; 30%]
Interest rate derivatives	Bermuda Accreting		Accreting Factor	[70%; 94%]
Interest rate derivatives	Volatility cap/floor	Valuation models for interest rate options	Interest rate vol.	[8%; 194%]
Equity	Plain vanilla derivatives and complex derivatives, equity basket or funds	Different equity option valuation models, equity baskets or funds	Equity volatility	[3%; 168%]
			Fund volatility	[4%; 27%]
			Stock/stock correlations	[9.5%; 100%]
			Repo for general collateral baskets	[(0.76); 1.11%]
Forex	Forex derivatives	Forex options valuation model	Forex volatility	[6.9208%; 26.5394%]
Forex	Long-term PRDC/PRDKO/TARN	Hybrid fixed income/forex options valuation model	Correlation between forex rates and interest rates as well as long-term volatility levels	[(40); 60%]
				[6.9208%; 26.5394%]
Credit	CDO	The default rates are based on the market prices of the underlying PFI bonds and the recovery rates are based on historical ratings agency data	Correlation between the assets, base spread between the cash asset and derivative asset, recovery rate	80.00%
Credit	Securitization swaps	Discounted cash flow expected based on the underlying portfolio's early redemption assumptions	Prepayment rate	[27.6%; 53.9%]
Hybrid	Hybrid equity/fixed income/forex (FX) derivatives	Hybrid model coupling an equity diffusion, a FX diffusion and a fixed income diffusion	Equity-Forex correlations	[(92.91); 98.35%]
			Equity-Rate correlations	[22%; 45%]
			Fixed Income/Forex correlations	[(40); 44.52%]
Forex	Helvetix: Strip of long-term options, Strip of quanto options, Strip of digital options	Black & Scholes model	EURCHF/EURUSD correlation	[8%; 40%]
			EURUSD/USDCHF correlation	[(80.55); (65.70)]
	Helvetix: Spread options and digital spread options	Gaussian copula	USDCHF & EURCHF long-term volatility	USDCHF volatility: [9.9072%; 12.6236%] EURCHF volatility: [7.8900%; 9.2533%]

d) Natixis' policy on transfers between fair value levels

Fair value transfers are examined and approved by the Fair Value Levels Committee, which brings together the Finance and Risk functions and the Business lines. To do this, the Fair Value Levels Committee relies on observability studies of valuation models and/or parameters that are carried out periodically.

These fair value transfers are also presented to the Valuation Steering Committee, which validated, during the first half of 2022, transfers of margin calls from Level 2 to Level 1 fair value, due to a methodological refinement.

As a reminder, the main reclassifications carried out at December 31, 2021 concerned:

- to fair value level 3 OTC derivatives and issues due to a methodological refinement in the observability of market parameters;

- from fair value level 1 to fair value level 2 of listed derivatives due to a methodological refinement;
- to fair value level 3 the loan trading activity due to the illiquidity of the market;
- reductions that have been transferred to fair value level 2 in order to harmonize the fair value of the reductions.

4.4.1 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value measured using Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

At June 30, 2022

Financial assets

Financial assets (in millions of euros)	Level 3 opening balance as at 01/01/2022	Gains and losses recognized in the period			Transactions carried out in the period		Reclassifications in the period			Change in consolidat ion scope	Translatio n adjustmen ts	Level 3 closing balance 30/06/2022
		In income statement		In gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity	Purchases / Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	Outside Level 3	To Level 3	Other reclassificat ions			
		On outstanding transactions at the reporting date	On transactions expired or redeemed in the period									
Financial assets held for trading	3,853	(288)	19		9,173	(7,688)	(124)	516			188	5,649
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	235	(37)	8		268	(263)	(18)	32			11	236
o/w equity instruments	6	(118)			983	(1,298)		442				14
o/w loans and receivables	3,612	(133)	11		7,922	(6,127)	(106)	42			177	5,399
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)	2,817	1,369	(227)		744	(1,821)	(451)	221			248	2,900
o/w interest rate derivatives	844	(59)	(17)		25	(94)	(52)	70			(1)	716
o/w currency derivatives	686	249	(193)		19	(72)	(336)	4			249	607
o/w credit derivatives	191	12	(2)		2	(8)	(2)				(3)	191
o/w equity derivatives	1,094	1,081	(13)		652	(1,593)	(61)	61			3	1,223
o/w other	2	85	(1)		46	(55)		85				162
Other financial assets held for trading												
Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss	1,934	21	1		314	(243)	(2)		1		43	2,069
o/w equity instruments	774	53	1		10	(31)			1		13	822
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	665	16			266	(145)	(2)				6	806
o/w loans and receivables	496	(49)			38	(67)					24	442
Financial assets designated under the fair value option	44	2									4	50
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	44	2									4	50
o/w equity instruments												
o/w loans and receivables												
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	648	33		(150)	150	(33)			2		54	704
o/w equity instruments	648	33		(150)	150	(33)			2		54	704
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities												
o/w loans and receivables												
Total financial assets recorded at fair value	9,298	1,136	(207)	(150)	10,381	(9,786)	(577)	737	3		538	11,372

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (in millions of euros)	Level 3 opening balance as at 01/01/2022	Gains and losses recognized in the period			Transactions carried out in the period		Reclassifications in the period			Change in consolidat ion scope (1)	Translatio n adjustmen ts	Level 3 closing balance 30/06/2022
		In income statement		In gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity	Purchases / Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	Outside Level 3	To Level 3	Other reclassificat ions			
		On outstanding transactions at the reporting date	On transactions expired or redeemed in the period									
Securities held for trading	21				7	(10)		1				18
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)	2,857	1,234	(437)		1,721	(1,715)	(605)	170			(122)	3,103
o/w interest rate derivatives	690	348	(19)		43	(52)	(48)	17			7	986
o/w currency derivatives	556	134	3		16	(48)	(514)				6	154
o/w credit derivatives	216	3	(52)		55	(7)	(2)					211
o/w equity derivatives	1,347	610	(254)		1,592	(1,582)	(41)	96			(140)	1,529
o/w other	48	139	(15)		16	(25)		57			4	222
Other financial liabilities held for trading	412	(15)	(10)		193	(280)					6	306
Financial liabilities under the fair value option through profit or loss	9,668	(1,399)	44		4,081	(3,973)	(598)	160	(1)	1,015	238	9,235
o/w securities under the fair value option	9,564	(1,394)	44		4,065	(3,973)	(535)	160	(1)	1,015	238	9,183
o/w other financial liabilities under the fair value option	105	(5)			16		(63)					52
Total financial liabilities recognized at fair value	12,959	(180)	(403)		6,002	(5,980)	(1,202)	331	(1)	1,015	121	12,662

(1) Corresponds to the issues issued by Natixis S.A. and subscribed by the Insurance business line transferred to BPCE during the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2.1 and Note 2.3).

At December 31, 2021

Financial assets

Financial assets (in millions of euros)	Level 3 opening balance as at 01/01/2021 *	Gains and losses recognized in the period			Transactions carried out in the period		Reclassifications in the period ⁽¹⁾			Change in consolidat ion scope	Translatio n adjustmen ts	Level 3 closing balance 31/12/2021
		In income statement		In gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity	Purchases / Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	Outside Level 3	To Level 3	Other reclassification s			
		On outstanding transactions at the reporting date	On transactions expired or redeemed in the period									
Financial assets held for trading	2,062	1,121	22		18,538	(18,118)	(258)	416	(9)		79	3,853
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	96	(34)	7		162	(143)	(21)	156			11	235
o/w equity instruments		(70)	0		448	(536)		173	(9)		68	6
o/w loans and receivables	1,964	1,226	15		17,928	(17,438)	(237)	87	0			3,612
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)	1,757	1,083	55		809	(1,330)	(188)	563	26		43	2,817
o/w interest rate derivatives	545	138	(31)		16	(147)	(161)	479			5	844
o/w currency derivatives *	484	(63)	(31)		243	(85)	(74)	29	(2)		16	686
o/w credit derivatives	184	(10)	(29)		5	(13)	(2)	19	28		10	191
o/w equity derivatives	544	1,016	147		545	(1,095)	(110)	36			11	1,094
o/w other		2			0		1					2
Other financial assets held for trading												
Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss	1,205	(39)	26		660	(270)	(0)	340	(21)		33	1,934
o/w equity instruments	578	101	18		95	(5)		3	(21)		5	774
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	568	85	7		170	(181)	(0)	0			16	665
o/w loans and receivables	59	(225)	1		394	(83)		337			12	496
Financial assets designated under the fair value option	21	22									2	44
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities	21	22									2	44
o/w equity instruments												
o/w loans and receivables												
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	490	77		130	4	(77)		0	(13)		38	648
o/w equity instruments	490	77		130	4	(77)			(13)		38	648
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities												
o/w loans and receivables												
Total financial assets recorded at fair value	5,534	2,265	103	130	20,011	(19,794)	(446)	1,319	(18)		194	9,298

* Amounts not restated in relation to the financial statements at December 31, 2020;

(2) The flows presented under the "Reclassifications in the period" columns of the above table are determined on the basis of outstanding transactions at December 31, 2021.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (in millions of euros)	Level 3 opening balance as at 01/01/2021 *	Gains and losses recognized in the period			Transactions carried out in the period		Reclassifications in the period ⁽¹⁾			Change in consolidat ion scope	Translatio n adjustmen ts	Level 3 closing balance 31/12/2021
		In income statement		In gains and losses recorded directly in shareholders' equity	Purchases / Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	Outside Level 3	To Level 3	Other reclassificatio s			
		On outstanding transactions at the reporting date	On transactions expired or redeemed in the period									
Securities held for trading	0	97	(0)		4,996	(5,099)	(0)	28				21
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)	1,477	1,213	(5)		781	(1,423)	(8)	747	133		(59)	2,857
o/w interest rate derivatives	322	64	(41)		45	(133)	(10)	437			9	690
o/w currency derivatives *	282	101	(8)		60	(29)	65	85			(0)	556
o/w credit derivatives	263	(27)	(192)		4	(21)	(8)	51	133		12	216
o/w equity derivatives	601	1,036	237		661	(1,228)	(55)	173			(77)	1,347
o/w other	8	39	(1)		11	(11)		1			1	48
Other financial liabilities held for trading	574	6	(15)		280	(499)		63			3	412
Financial liabilities under the fair value option through profit or loss	8,758	208	375		6,715	(7,491)	(1,056)	1,932	79		149	9,668
o/w securities under the fair value option	8,754	210	375		6,650	(7,491)	(1,056)	1,894	79		149	9,564
o/w other financial liabilities under the fair value option	4	(2)			65			38				105
Total financial liabilities recognized at fair value	10,809	1,524	355		12,772	(14,513)	(1,064)	2,770	212		93	12,959

* Amounts not restated in relation to the financial statements at December 31, 2020;

(1) The flows presented under the "Reclassifications in the period" columns of the above table are determined on the basis of outstanding transactions at December 31, 2021.

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 the main unobservable inputs was estimated at June 30, 2022. The amounts reported below are intended to illustrate the uncertainty inherent in the use of the judgment required to estimate the main unobservable parameters at the valuation date. They do not represent a measure of market risk on level 3 instruments.

The estimate is based on the valuation adjustment policy. For equities and debt securities, the estimate is based on a shock of +/-1%.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	
	Potential impact on the income statement	
	Negative	Positive
Equities	(8)	8
Debt securities	(10)	10
Equity derivatives	(31)	59
Volatility	(15)	23
Repo rate	(9)	15
Dividends	(4)	13
Correlations	(3)	8
Fixed income derivatives	(27)	43
Exchange rate correlations	(13)	19
Interest rate correlations	(4)	9
Interest rate volatility	(4)	5
Exchange rate volatility	(3)	3
CDS spreads	(3)	3
"Accreting Factor" of Bermuda swaptions	<1	3
Recovery rate	<1	<1
Inflation volatility	<1	<1
Securitization amortization rate (CPR)	<1	<1
Commodity derivatives	<1	<1
Commodity volatility	<1	<1
Sensitivity of Level 3 financial instruments	(77)	120

4.4.2 Restatement of the deferred margin on financial instruments

The deferred margin concerns financial instruments measured on the basis of one or more unobservable market parameters (see Note 4.4). This margin is deferred over time to be recognized, depending on the case, at the maturity of the instrument, at the time of sale or transfer, as time passes or when market parameters become observable.

The table below shows the amount remaining to be recognized in the income statement, as well as the deferred margin of new transactions for the year.

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2021	Margin on new transactions	Margin recognized during the period	Other changes	31/12/2021	Margin on new transactions	Margin recognized during the period	Other changes	30/06/2022
Interest rate derivative instruments	14	6	(10)	0	10	3	(5)	0	8
Currency derivative instruments	3	4	(2)	0	5	18	(16)	(0)	7
Credit derivative instruments	4	2	(2)	1	5	4	(3)	0	6
Equity derivative instruments	133	174	(96)	0	210	90	(53)	(0)	246
Repurchase agreements	9	11	(6)	(1)	13	11	(4)	(0)	21
Total	163	197	(117)	0	244	126	(81)	(0)	288

4.4.3 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value: transfers between fair value levels

(in millions of euros)	From	30/06/2022					31/12/2021				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3
	To	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		224	13,020	737		577	1,022	1,181	1,319		447
Financial assets held for trading		224	13,019	516		124	609	1,131	416		258
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities		114	647	32		18	318	1,130	156		21
o/w equity instruments		109	359	442		106	291	1	173		237
o/w loans and receivables				42					87		
o/w security deposits paid			12,013								
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (positive fair value)			1	221		451	413		563		189
o/w interest rate derivatives				70		52			479		161
o/w currency derivatives				4		336			29		(85)
o/w credit derivatives						2			19		2
o/w equity derivatives			1	61		61	245		36		110
o/w other				85			168				1
Financial assets to be valued at fair value through profit or loss						2		49	340		
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities						2		49			
o/w equity instruments									3		
o/w loans and receivables									337		
Financial assets designated under the fair value option											
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		270	306				242	524			
o/w equity instruments											
o/w debt instruments in the form of securities		270	306				242	524			
o/w loans and receivables											

(in millions of euros)	From	30/06/2022					31/12/2021				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3
	To	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
Financial liabilities held for trading			13,905	171		605	286	1	838		8
Securities held for trading			41	1			24	1	28		
Derivative instruments not eligible for hedge accounting (negative fair value)				170		605	262		747		8
o/w interest rate derivatives				17		48			437		10
o/w currency derivatives						514			85		(65)
o/w credit derivatives						2			51		8
o/w equity derivatives				96		41	136		173		55
o/w other				57			126		1		
Other financial liabilities held for trading									63		
Security deposits received			13,864								
Financial liabilities designated under the fair value option				160		598			1,932		1,056
o/w securities under the fair value option				160		535			1,894		1,056
o/w other financial liabilities under the fair value option						63			38		

4.5 Financial assets at amortized cost

These are SPPI financial assets held under a “hold to collect” model. The vast majority of loans granted by the Group are classified in this category.

4.5.1 Loans and receivables due from banks at amortized cost

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Unimpaired financial assets (1)	Impaired financial assets (2)	Total	Unimpaired financial assets (1)	Impaired financial assets (2)	Total
Current accounts overdrawn	8,245	0	8,245	6,972	0	6,972
Loans and receivables	78,199	32	78,233	79,764	24	79,789
Security deposits paid						
Value adjustments for credit losses	(5)	(25)	(30)	(5)	(24)	(29)
Total	86,439	7	86,448	86,732	0	86,732

(1) Comprises unimpaired financial assets for which value adjustments are calculated based on 12-month expected credit losses (Bucket 1) or at maturity (Bucket 2).

(2) Impaired financial assets (Bucket 3) are assets for which a default event has been identified as defined in Article 178 of the EU Regulation of June 26, 2013 on regulatory requirements for banks, and by Regulation (EU) 2018/171 on the materiality level for outstanding arrears.

The fair value of loans and receivables due from banks was €86,104 million at June 30, 2022 compared with €86,946 million at December 31, 2021.

Reconciliation of loans and receivables due from banks at amortized cost

(in millions of euros)	Loans and receivables due from banks at amortized cost									
	Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured over 12 months (S1 bucket)		Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis (S2 bucket)		Assets impaired after their origination/acquisition (S3 bucket)		Assets impaired on origination/acquisition		TOTAL	
	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses
Balance as at 01/01/2021	43,997	(0)	442	(4)	29	(29)	0	0	44,468	(34)
New originated or acquired contracts	69,921	0	7	0			0	0	69,929	0
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	688	(1)	5	2	(10)	10	10	(10)	693	1
Financial asset transfers	154	0	(154)	0	0	0			0	0
Transfers to S1	155	0	(155)	0	0	0			0	0
Transfers to S2	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Transfers to S3	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale ⁽¹⁾	(488)	0	(47)	0	0	0	0	0	(535)	0
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(27,822)	0	(87)	0	0	0	0	0	(27,909)	0
Impairment in value (write-off)					0	0	(5)	5	(5)	5
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	108	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	125	0
Changes in the model used										
Other movements	3	0	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0
Balance as at 31/12/2021 ⁽¹⁾	86,562	(2)	175	(2)	19	(19)	5	(5)	86,761	(29)
New originated or acquired contracts	109,667	(0)	13	(1)			0		109,680	(1)
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	2,472	1	125	0	4	4	4	(4)	2,605	1
Financial asset transfers	(9)	(0)	9	0	0	0			0	(0)
Transfers to S1	6	(0)	(6)	0	0	0			0	(0)
Transfers to S2	(15)	0	15	(0)	0	0			0	(0)
Transfers to S3	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(112,746)	0	(11)	0	(0)	0	0	0	(112,747)	0
Impairment in value (write-off)					0	0	0	0	0	0
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	310	(0)	23	(1)		(0)	0	(0)	333	(1)
Changes in the model used										
Other movements	(55)	0	1	(0)	0	0	0	0	(54)	0
Balance as at 30/06/2022	86,100	(1)	344	(4)	23	(15)	9	(9)	86,478	(30)

(1) Gross carrying amount presented excluding contributions from insurance companies.

(2) Corresponds to the assets of H2O classified as "Non-current assets held for sale" since December 31, 2020 and the assets of the Payments business, classified as "Non-current assets held for sale" at December 31, 2021.

4.5.2 Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Unimpaired financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Impaired financial assets ⁽²⁾	Total	Unimpaired financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Impaired financial assets ⁽²⁾	Total
Reverse repurchase agreements	2,854		2,854	3,035		3,035
Current accounts overdrawn	2,371	48	2,419	2,104	34	2,138
Finance leases	37	4	41	33	4	37
Other loans and receivables due from customers	71,313	3,129	74,442	63,126	3,031	66,157
Security deposits paid	135		135	66		66
Value adjustments for credit losses	(261)	(1,196)	(1,457)	(199)	(1,088)	(1,287)
Total ^{(3) (4)}	76,449	1,985	78,434	68,165	1,981	70,146

(1) Comprises unimpaired financial assets for which value adjustments are calculated based on 12-month expected credit losses (Bucket 1) or at maturity (Bucket 2).

(2) Impaired financial assets (Bucket 3) are assets for which a default event has been identified as defined in Article 178 of the EU Regulation of June 26, 2013 on regulatory requirements for banks, and by Regulation (EU) 2018/171 on the materiality level for outstanding arrears (EU 2018/171).

(3) At June 30, 2022, gross outstanding loans guaranteed by the State (GBLs) amounted to €1,777.1 million (€2,152 million at December 31, 2021) and the associated guarantees received from the State amounted to €1,563.1 million (€1,904 million at December 31, 2021). Of these outstandings, €198 million (€143 million at December 31, 2021) were classified as Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) and €389 million (€360 million at December 31, 2021) were classified as restructured loans.

(4) At June 30, 2022, the gross outstandings subject to an (individual) moratorium amounted to €3,379.5 million (€3,336.5 million at December 31, 2021).

The fair value of loans and receivables due from customers amounted to €78,880 million at June 30, 2022 compared to €70,576 million at December 31, 2021.

Reconciliation table for loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost

(in millions of euros)	Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost									
	Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured over 12 months (S1 bucket)		Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis (S2 bucket)		Assets impaired after their origination/acquisition (S3 bucket)		Assets impaired on origination/acquisition		TOTAL	
	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses
Balance as at 01/01/2021	50,470	(62)	15,200	(146)	3,323	(1,100)	327	(73)	69,319	(1,380)
New originated or acquired contracts	19,103	(32)	2,567	(20)	0	0	257	0	21,927	(53)
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(3,563)	8	(3,879)	41	(483)	(100)	89	(65)	(7,836)	(116)
Financial asset transfers	(1,108)	3	743	(4)	365	(53)			0	(55)
Transfers to S1	537	(7)	(536)	8	(1)	0			0	2
Transfers to S2	(1,594)	9	1,639	(21)	(45)	1			0	(10)
Transfers to S3	(51)	0	(360)	8	411	(54)			0	(46)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale ⁽¹⁾	2								2	0
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(11,456)	10	(2,270)	13	(461)	64	(19)	2	(14,205)	89
Impairment in value (write-off)					(273)	266	(10)	10	(282)	276
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	2,008	(2)	504	(4)	112	(39)	12	(3)	2,636	(48)
Changes in the model used		0		0		0		0		0
Other movements	(51)	0	(21)	0	(56)	1	0	0	(128)	0
Balance as at 31/12/2021	55,405	(76)	12,844	(121)	2,527	(961)	657	(129)	71,433	(1,287)
New originated or acquired contracts	11,341	(22)	617	(22)	0	0	60	0	12,019	(44)
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	768	(14)	(174)	(4)	(221)	(3)	63	(73)	436	(93)
Financial asset transfers	(1,351)	2	1,006	(17)	345	(63)			0	(78)
Transfers to S1	385	(2)	(379)	3	(6)	0			0	1
Transfers to S2	(1,462)	3	1,547	(21)	(85)	1			0	(18)
Transfers to S3	(274)	1	(162)	2	436	(64)			0	(61)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	0								0	0
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(6,094)	11	(901)	10	(94)	3	(18)	7	(7,108)	30
Impairment in value (write-off)					(55)	54	(26)	26	(81)	80
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	2,475	(3)	568	(5)	131	(52)	9	(3)	3,183	(64)
Changes in the model used		0		0		0		0		0
Other movements	(1)	0	(8)	0	18	(1)	0	0	9	(1)
Balance as at 30/06/2022	62,543	(102)	13,952	(158)	2,651	(1,023)	745	(172)	79,891	(1,457)

(1) Corresponds to the assets of the Payment business, classified as “Non-current assets held for sale” at December 31, 2021.

4.5.3 Debt securities at amortized cost

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022			31/12/2021		
	Unimpaired financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Impaired financial assets ⁽²⁾	Total	Unimpaired financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Impaired financial assets ⁽²⁾	Total
Debt instruments	1,605	137	1,741	1,237	133	1,370
Value adjustments for credit losses	(2)	(90)	(92)	(6)	(88)	(94)
Total	1,604	47	1,650	1,232	45	1,277

(1) Comprises unimpaired financial assets for which value adjustments are calculated based on 12-month expected credit losses (Bucket 1) or at maturity (Bucket 2).

(2) Impaired financial assets (Bucket 3) are assets for which a default event has been identified as defined in Article 178 of the EU Regulation of June 26, 2013 on regulatory requirements for banks, and by Regulation (EU) 2018/171 on the materiality level for outstanding arrears.

The fair value of debt securities at amortized cost stood at €1,650 million at June 30, 2022 compared to €1,276 million at December 31, 2021.

Reconciliation table for debt securities at amortized cost

(in millions of euros)	Debt securities at amortized cost at 30/06/2022									
	Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured over 12 months (S1 bucket)		Unimpaired assets for which expected credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis (S2 bucket)		Assets impaired after their origination/acquisition (S3 bucket)		Assets impaired on origination/acquisition		TOTAL	
	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Value adjustment for credit losses
Balance as at 01/01/2021	1,389	(5)	494		87	(87)	106	(55)	2,076	(146)
New originated or acquired contracts	108		27				-	-	135	
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition							-	-		
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(36)	1	(118)		(6)	6	(46)	39	(206)	46
Financial asset transfers	194		(194)	(2)						(1)
Transfers to S1	207		(207)							
Transfers to S2	(13)		13	(2)						(1)
Transfers to S3										
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(574)		(130)				-	-	(705)	
Impairment in value (write-off)							(43)	43	(43)	43
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	63		14		1	(1)	5	(4)	83	(5)
Changes in the model used							-	-		
IFRS 5 - Entities held for sale							30	(30)	30	(30)
Other movements										
Balance as at 31/12/2021	1,144	(4)	93	(2)	81	(81)	52	(7)	1,370	(94)
New originated or acquired contracts	325								325	
Changes in contractual cash flows not giving rise to derecognition										
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(8)	3	(17)	1	(1)		14	(2)	(13)	3
Financial asset transfers	(3)		3							
Transfers to S1	(3)		3							
Transfers to S2										
Transfers to S3										
Contracts fully repaid or sold during the period	(17)		(2)				(10)		(30)	
Impairment in value (write-off)										
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	83		5		1	(1)			89	(1)
Changes in the model used										
IFRS 5 - Entities held for sale										
Other movements										
Balance as at 30/06/2022	1,524	(0)	81	(2)	82	(82)	55	(8)	1,741	(92)

4.6 Due to banks and customer deposits

Amounts due to banks and customer deposits are presented by type of deposit (demand or term deposits). They are measured in accordance with IFRS 9 within other financial liabilities using the amortized cost method.

4.6.1 Amounts due to credit

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Current accounts	4,117	4,028
Deposits and loans	124,032	125,801
Repurchase agreements	1,899	5,985
Security deposits received	128	48
Other debts	4,705	1
Total	134,882	135,863

The fair value of debts to banks amounted to €134,851 million at June 30, 2022 compared to €136,091 million at December 31, 2021.

4.6.2 Customer deposits

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Current accounts	24,399	24,741
Deposits and loans	4,754	7,526
Repurchase agreements		797
Special savings accounts	187	174
Security deposits received		
Other debts	867	1,104
Accrued interest	21	12
Total	30,228	34,355

The fair value of customer deposits was €30,225 million at June 30, 2022 compared to €34,356 million at December 31, 2021.

4.7 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".

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Marketable debt instruments	34,075	36,337
Bonds	1,699	1,747
Other debt securities	676	640
Total	36,450	38,723

The fair value of debt securities stood at €36,413 million at June 30, 2022 compared to €38,725 million at December 31, 2021.

4.8 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)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Dated subordinated debt ⁽¹⁾	3,998	4,018
Perpetual subordinated debt	45	45
Accrued interest	12	10
Total	4,055	4,073

The main characteristics of the issues of subordinated notes are given on the Natixis website (www.natixis.groupebpce.com).

(1) Subordinated debt issue agreements do not incorporate a clause providing for early redemption in the event that the covenants are not observed.

The fair value of subordinated debt stood at €4,036 million at June 30, 2022 compared with €4,374 million at

December 31, 2021.

Change in subordinated debt during the first half of 2022

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Issues	Redemptions	Translation adjustments	Changes in scope	Other ⁽¹⁾	30/06/2022
Other dated subordinated debt	4,018						3,998
Subordinated notes	168					(20)	148
Subordinated loans	3,850						3,850
Other undated subordinated debt	45						45
Deeply subordinated notes							
Subordinated notes	45						45
Subordinated loans							
Total	4,063					(20)	4,044

This table does not include accrued interest;

(1) Other changes mainly concern the revaluation of hedged debts.

Change in subordinated debt over the 2021 fiscal year

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2020	Issues	Redemptions	Translation adjustments	Reclassification as liabilities held for sale ⁽²⁾	Other ⁽¹⁾	31/12/2021
Other dated subordinated debt	3,629	1,800	(1,400)			(10)	4,018
Subordinated notes	679		(500)			(10)	168
Subordinated loans	2,950	1,800	(900)				3,850
Other undated subordinated debt	296					(251)	45
Deeply subordinated notes	0						
Subordinated notes	45						45
Subordinated loans	251					(251)	
Total	3,925	1,800	(1,400)			(251)	4,063

This table does not include accrued interest;

(2) Other changes mainly concern the revaluation of hedged debts.

(3) Concerns the Insurance business line classified as "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale" at December 31, 2021.

4.9 Accrual accounts, other assets and liabilities

This heading corresponds to technical accounts, details of which are given below:

ASSETS

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Accrual accounts ⁽¹⁾	2,383	1,589
Securities settlement accounts	72	22
Other items and miscellaneous assets	209	201
Security deposits paid	233	196
Other miscellaneous debtors ⁽²⁾	2,417	2,413
Other assets	194	217
Total	5,509	4,637

(1) of which €390.1 million in contract assets (accrued income) at June 30, 2022 versus €182.2 million at December 31, 2021;

(2) of which €693.6 million in trade receivables at June 30, 2022, versus €1,095.1 million at December 31, 2021.

LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Accrual accounts ⁽¹⁾	2,943	2,496
Miscellaneous creditors	696	662
Securities settlement accounts	78	12
Security deposits received	0	0
Lease liabilities	690	737
Miscellaneous liabilities	1,706	2,528
Other	0	0
Total	6,114	6,435

(1) of which €67 million in contract liabilities (prepaid expenses) at June 30, 2022 versus €43.2 million at December 31, 2021.

4.10 Goodwill

At June 30, 2022

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2022	30/06/2022						
	Opening balance	Acquisitions during the period ⁽²⁾	Transfers	Impairment	Translation adjustments	Reclassifications	Other movements	Closing balance
Asset & Wealth Management ⁽¹⁾	3,297	27			127			3,451
Corporate & Investment Banking	143				7			150
Total	3,440	27	0	0	134	0	0	3,601

(1) Certain goodwill recorded for the United States gives rise to a tax amortization over 15 years due to the difference between the carrying amount of the goodwill and its tax value. This difference in treatment generated a deferred tax liability of €381.2 million at June 30, 2022;

(2) €27.2 million corresponding to the goodwill recognized on the acquisition of 100% of the Sunfunder entity by Mirova.

At December 31, 2021

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2021	31/12/2021							
	Opening balance	Acquisitions during the period ⁽²⁾	Transfers	Impairment	Translation adjustments	Transfers to "Assets held for sale" ⁽³⁾	Reclassifications	Other movements	Closing balance
Asset & Wealth Management (1)	3,168	30			104			(5)	3,297
Corporate & Investment Banking	135				9				143
Insurance	93						(93)		0
Payment	137	1					(137)		0
Total	3,533	31	0	0	113	(231)	0	(5)	3,440

(1) Certain goodwill recorded for the United States gives rise to a tax amortization over 15 years due to the difference between the carrying amount of the goodwill and its tax value. This difference in treatment generated a deferred tax liability of €349.3 million as at December 31, 2021;

(2) €30 million corresponding to the goodwill recognized on the acquisition of 100% of the entity AEW UK Investment Management LLP previously held at 50% and +€0.8 million from the acquisition of the Jackpot entity within the Payments division;

(3) -€231 million corresponding to the reclassification of the goodwill of the Insurance and Payments division as assets held for sale.

4.11 Provisions

The table below does not include value adjustments for credit losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost (see Note 4.5) and at fair value through equity (see Note 4.3).

June 30, 2022

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2022	Increase	Reversal (utilized provisions)	Reversal (surplus provisions)	Translation adjustments	Others	30/06/2022
Counterparty risks	718	199	(6)	(197)	49	0	763
Financing and guarantee commitments	205	194	0	(196)	4	0	208
Litigation ⁽¹⁾	509	0	(1)	(1)	45	0	552
Other provisions	3	5	(5)	0	0	0	3
Impairment risks	148	0	(141)	0	0	0	7
Long-term investments	148	0	(141)	0	0	0	7
Real estate developments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligations	532	79	(139)	(7)	7	(51)	421
Operational risks ⁽²⁾	182	9	(37)	(5)	3	(1)	151
Total Contingency reserves	1,580	287	(323)	(210)	59	(51)	1,342

(1) Of which €346.9 million in provisions at June 30, 2022 in respect of the Madoff fraud exposure (see Section 3.2.10 of Chapter [3] "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III" of the 2021 universal registration document).

(2) Including a €9.7 million provision for restructuring at June 30, 2022 in respect of Natixis' transformation and operational efficiency program.

December 31, 2021

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2021	Increase	Reversal (utilized provisions)	Reversal (surplus provisions)	Translation adjustments	Others ⁽²⁾	31/12/2021
Counterparty risks	890	519	(259)	(481)	48	0	718
Financing and guarantee commitments	168	506	0	(474)	6	1	205
Litigation ⁽¹⁾	714	9	(255)	(1)	42	0	509
Other provisions	8	5	(3)	(6)	0	(0)	3
Impairment risks	61	110	0	(0)	0	(23)	148
Long-term investments	61	87	0	(0)	0	0	148
Real estate developments	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0
Other provisions	0	23	0	0	0	(23)	0
Employee benefit obligations	502	153	(89)	(14)	10	(30)	532
Operational risks	170	109	(21)	(35)	3	(44)	182
Total Contingency reserves	1,623	891	(368)	(530)	61	(97)	1,580

(1) Of which €319.3 million in provisions at December 31, 2021 for the Madoff fraud exposure (see Section 3.2.10 of Chapter 3 "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III"). The decrease in this provision during the fiscal year was mainly due to the write-off, fully covered by provisions, of certain assets deposited in Natixis' name following the confirmation of their liquidation;

(2) Mainly corresponds to the impact of the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plans for -€31.6 million and the reclassification in "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale" of the Insurance, Payments and Natixis Immo Exploitation business lines at December 31, 2021 for -€42.1 million.

NIT dispute: As a reminder, on December 18, 2019, the French antitrust body (Autorité de la Concurrence) announced that France's four historical meal voucher companies were to be fined a total of nearly €415 million for price fixing. On a financial level, the fine incurred by Natixis came to €83.3 million (of which €4.4 million for Natixis Intertitres alone, with Natixis being severally liable for the balance). Natixis has appealed this decision and believes it has numerous arguments in its defense with which to challenge it. Under these conditions, no provisions were made in its financial statements.

4.12 Financial instruments subject to the index reform

The table below shows the financial instruments by index to be transitioned as part of the index reform (see Note 1.5). The data presented are taken from the ALM management databases and concern financial instruments with maturities exceeding June 30, 2023 for USD LIBOR and SOR, June 28, 2024 for CDOR and December 31, 2024 for SIBOR. The following agreements have been taken into account:

- financial assets and liabilities excluding derivatives are presented on the basis of their par value (outstanding capital), excluding provisions, with the exception of fixed-rate securities (excluding issues) which have been deferred, including valuation;
- derivatives are presented on the basis of their notional value at June 30, 2022;
- repurchase agreements are broken down before accounting offsetting;
- for derivatives comprising a borrowing leg and a lending leg, each exposed to a benchmark rate, the two legs have been reported in the notes to the financial statements to effectively reflect Natixis' exposure to the benchmark rates on these two legs.

(in millions of euros)	Replacement RFR	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Derivatives (notional)
LIBOR - London Interbank Offered Rate - USD	Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)	13,137	4,972	2,180,031
SOR - Swap Offer Rate	SORA - Singapore Overnight Rate Average	99	15	3,326
SIBOR - Singapore Interbank Offered Rate	SORA - Singapore Overnight Rate Average	0	0	137
CDOR - Canadian Dollar Offered Rate	Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA)	218	3	2,986
	Total	13,454	4,990	2,186,480

NOTE 5 COMMITMENTS

5.1 Guarantee commitments

A financial guarantee is a contract that requires the issuer to compensate the holder of the contract following any losses 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 par value of the commitment undertaken:

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Guarantee commitments given		
To banks	5,964	5,831
Confirmation of documentary credits	2,363	1,707
Other guarantees	3,600	4,124
To customers	27,438	22,341
Real estate guarantees	153	124
Administrative and tax bonds	957	202
Other bonds and endorsements given	631	678
Other guarantees	25,697	21,338
TOTAL GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN	33,402	28,172
Guarantee commitments received from banks	38,708	21,665

Guarantee commitments reconciliation table

(in millions of euros)	Guarantee commitments									
	Unimpaired commitments for which expected credit losses are measured over 12 months (S1 bucket)		Unimpaired commitments for which expected credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis (S2 bucket)		Commitments impaired after their origination/acquisition (S3 bucket)		Commitments impaired on origination/acquisition		Total	
	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses
Balance as at 01/01/2021	20,960	(6)	2,553	(14)	433	(34)	2	0	23,946	(54)
New OBS commitments originated or purchased	14,144	(5)	1,431	(4)			77	0	15,652	(9)
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(959)	3	(5)	7	(224)	(8)	(1)	(6)	(1,188)	(3)
Transfers of guarantee commitments	(1,003)	1	731	(1)	272	(1)			0	(1)
Transfers to S1	457	0	(457)	0	0	0			0	0
Transfers to S2	(1,457)	1	1,458	(2)	(1)	0			0	(1)
Transfers to S3	(3)	0	(270)	1	273	(1)			0	0
Fully sold, called or matured commitments	(10,965)	2	(589)	3	(101)	12	0	0	(11,655)	17
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	1,209	0	177	0	24	(1)	0	0	1,410	(2)
Changes in the model used		0		0		0		0		
Other movements	(6)	0	(2)	0	0	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)
Balance as at 31/12/2021 ⁽¹⁾	23,378	(6)	4,297	(10)	404	(33)	78	(6)	28,157	(55)
New OBS commitments originated or purchased	11,877	(4)	316	(2)	0	0	0	0	12,194	(5)
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(2,538)	1	(428)	(1)	(58)	(14)	0	(2)	(3,024)	(16)
Transfers of guarantee commitments										
Transfers to S1	463	(1)	(460)	2	(3)	0	0	0	0	1
Transfers to S2	(1,047)	0	1,087	(4)	(39)	0	0	0	0	(4)
Transfers to S3	(26)	0	(1)	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
Fully sold, called or matured commitments	(4,743)	1	(702)	2	(112)	11	0	0	(5,557)	14
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	1,370	0	240	(1)	21	0	0	0	1,632	(1)
Changes in the model used										
Other movements	2	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 30/06/2022	28,737	(8)	4,348	(14)	239	(37)	78	(8)	33,402	(67)

(1) Gross carrying amount presented excluding contributions from insurance companies

5.2 Financing commitments

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Financing commitments given		
To banks	2,046	2,152
To customers	63,451	60,638
- Opening of documentary credits	2,895	3,311
- Other confirmed lines of credit	59,663	56,429
- Other commitments	893	898
Total financing commitments given	65,497	62,790
Financing commitments received		
- from banks	8,976	4,366
- from customers	366	5
Total financing commitments received	9,342	4,371

The following financing commitments fall within the scope of IFRS 9:

- commitments qualified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss if the entity that grants them has a practice of reselling or securitizing loans immediately after they are issued;
- commitments 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.

Financing commitments reconciliation table

(in millions of euros)	Financing commitments									
	Unimpaired commitments for which expected credit losses are measured over 12 months (S1 bucket)		Unimpaired commitments for which expected credit losses are measured on a lifetime basis (S2 bucket)		Commitments impaired after their origination/acquisition (S3 bucket)		Commitments impaired on origination/acquisition		TOTAL	
	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses	Gross exposure	Provisions for losses
Balance as at 01/01/2021	52,801	(32)	6,162	(79)	51	(2)	14	0	59,029	(114)
New OBS commitments originated or purchased	29,015	(16)	1,175	(7)	0	0	19	0	30,209	(23)
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	(2,383)	5	(1,670)	(30)	13	(3)	209	0	(3,831)	(28)
Transfers of financing commitments	(1,137)	0	1,118	(6)	19	(1)			0	(6)
Transfers to S1	473	(2)	(473)	3	0	0			0	2
Transfers to S2	(1,609)	2	1,620	(10)	(11)	0			0	(8)
Transfers to S3	(1)	0	(29)	1	30	(1)			0	0
Fully sold, called or matured commitments	(23,307)	7	(1,292)	12	(18)	4	(17)	0	(24,634)	24
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	1,402	(1)	251	(2)	3	0	0	0	1,656	(3)
Changes in the model used										0
Other movements	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0
Balance as at 31/12/2021	56,754	(37)	5,746	(111)	66	(2)	224	0	62,790	(150)
New OBS commitments originated or purchased	15,856	(9)	130	(2)	0	0	3	0	15,989	(11)
Variations linked to changes in credit risk parameters (excluding transfers)	386	4	(557)	35	67	(1)	(31)	(3)	(135)	35
Transfers of financing commitments										
Transfers to S1	531	(1)	(530)	2	(1)	0	0	0	0	2
Transfers to S2	(1,294)	1	1,296	(6)	(1)	0	0	(17)	0	(22)
Transfers to S3	(30)		(12)	1	42	(1)	0	0	0	0
Fully sold, called or matured commitments	(14,913)	4	(312)	1	(9)	0	(9)	3	(15,243)	8
Variations linked to changes in exchange rates	1,795	(1)	250	(1)	9	0	0	0	2,054	(3)
Changes in the model used										
Other movements	43	0	(2)	0	1	0	0	0	42	0
Balance as at 30/06/2022	59,126	(38)	6,009	(82)	175	(4)	187	(17)	65,496	(141)

NOTE 6 SEGMENT REPORTING

In July 2021, Groupe BPCE presented its new strategic plan, “*BPCE 2024*”. This development plan is based on **three strategic priorities** (Winning Spirit, Customer, Climate) and **three key principles** (Simple, Innovative Secure), and contains **ambitious targets** for the Retail Banking and Insurance and Global Financial Services **business lines**. Natixis’ business lines are fully in line with this strategic plan.

Natixis is now organized around the following two divisions:

- **Asset & Wealth Management**, which includes the asset management activities of Natixis Investment Managers, the wealth management business line and employee savings schemes;
- **Corporate & Investment 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 capital markets. Its duties are threefold: to strengthen the bank’s customer focus, 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 loan book.

The Insurance and Payments divisions were transferred to BPCE during the first quarter of 2022 (see Note 1.2 Significant events).

The activities of Private Equity (a proprietary activity managed in run-off mode, and portion of sponsored funds) and Natixis Algérie, which are still considered non-strategic, are part of the Corporate Center.

Based on this organizational structure, Senior Management monitors businesses’ performance over the period, it draws up business plans and manages operations. In accordance with IFRS 8 “Operating segments”, this is the segmentation used by Natixis to define its operating segments.

6.1 Asset & Wealth Management

- **Asset Management:** asset management activities are brought together within Natixis Investment Managers. They cover all asset classes 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. Many of these asset management companies are well-known, such as Loomis Sayles, Harris Associates, AEW, DNCA and Ostrum Asset Management (which joined La Banque Postale Asset Management’s fixed income and insurance-related activities at the end-2020).
- Natixis Investment Managers continued its gradual divestment from H2O Asset Management with the entry into force on March 25, 2022 of the agreement to dispose of Natixis Investment Managers’ stake in H2O. The latter takes place in two stages:
 - disposal of 26.61% of the share capital on March 25, 2022;
 - disposal within four years and no later than six years subject to regulatory approvals of the remaining 23.4%.

Following this transaction, Natixis Investment Managers lost control of H2O, which is therefore no longer consolidated in its financial statements (see Note 1.2.2).

Together, these specialized asset management companies enable the Group to provide a comprehensive range of expertise meeting demand from all customer segments. Coverage of the various customer segments is optimized by the organization of distribution around a shared platform and the business franchises developed over the long term by the asset management companies. Since the beginning of 2014, the Private Equity managed on behalf of third parties has reported to Natixis Investment Managers. 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 financing for mature companies), venture capital (young and innovative companies) and funds of funds.

- **Wealth Management:** this business line covers wealth management activities in France and Luxembourg and asset management. Natixis Wealth Management holds a key place on the French market. The bank offers customers who are business owners, senior executives or those holding family capital, wealth management and financial solutions to support them over the long term. It offers advisory services, financial planning and expertise, and mutual fund unit management solutions.

6.2 Corporate & Investment Banking

Corporate & Investment Banking (Natixis CIB) serves corporate clients, institutional investors, financial sponsors, public sector entities and the Groupe BPCE networks. It advises them and develops innovative tailor-made solutions to support their strategy by drawing on the full range of its expertise in consultancy, investment banking, financing, commercial banking and on the capital markets.

Numerous impact financing initiatives have been carried out by Natixis CIB, which has strengthened its position there by being at the forefront of innovation with many French and international clients.

Its organization changed in 2021 to adapt to major trends and contribute to the major challenges of the sector.

Corporate & Investment Banking's areas of expertise are:

- **Capital Markets:** a wide range of diversified, standard and bespoke products and solutions on the fixed income, credit, forex, commodities and equities markets;
Financing: origination, arrangement and syndication of real assets, classic and structured financing, as well as portfolio management for all financing under an originate-to-distribute (O2D) model;
Global Trade: cash management, trade finance, export finance and commodity trade solutions;
- **Investment Banking:** acquisition & strategic finance, financing on the primary markets for bonds and equities, financial engineering applied to holdings, and financial structure and rating advisory services;
- **Mergers & Acquisitions:** preparation and execution of disposals and mergers, fund-raising, restructuring and capital protection.

These areas of expertise are adapted locally across the following three international platforms:

- **Americas:** Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and the United States;
- **Asia-Pacific:** Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand;
- **EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa):** Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom.

Two cross-functional teams provide vital support to the business lines, with the aim of informing the investment and hedging decisions of Natixis CIB clients by providing key information and in-depth analyses on all asset classes:

- the Green & Sustainable Hub for ecological and social topics;
- Research for major macro-economic trends, market movements and geopolitical developments.

6.3 Corporate Center

In addition to these operational divisions, there are Corporate Center activities, which primarily include central financial mechanisms and revenues and costs related to Natixis' asset and liability management.

It also includes the results of the bank's portfolio of investments that are not part of the activity of a division,

as well as private equity activities on its own behalf (managed in run-off mode), those of Natixis Algérie, institutional activities on behalf of the French State and the subsidiary Agency as well as the expenses relating to the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund.

6.4 Segment reporting in the income statement

At June 30, 2022

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022					
	Asset & Wealth Management	Corporate & Investment Banking	CORPORATE CENTER	Total	Residual item from discontinued operations	Total reported
Net banking income	1,625	1,877	104	3,607	37	3,644
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	3%	5%	48%	5%		6%
Expenses	(1,294)	(1,202)	(326)	(2,822)	(48)	(2,870)
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	9%	3%	2%	6%		8%
Gross operating income	331	675	(221)	785	(11)	773
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	(17)%	9%	(11)%	2%		1%
Cost of risk	(1)	(167)	(3)	(171)		(171)
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	(65)%	54%	(59)%	46%		46%
Net operating income	330	508	(224)	614	(11)	603
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	(17)%	0%	(13)%	(5)%		(7)%
Associates	0	6	(0)	6		6
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	(65)%	7%		0%		0%
Other	11	(0)	18	30		30
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾		88%	53%	190%		
Income before tax	342	514	(206)	650	(11)	638
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	(13)%	0%	(16)%	(2)%		(4)%
Net income (Group share)	232	379	781	1,392	(8)	1,383
change 2021/2022 ⁽¹⁾	(14)%	0%				

This information was determined based on the accounting principles applied in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union as of June 30, 2022;

(1) Restated change between June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

Breakdown of Net banking income

(in millions of euros)	Net banking income	change 2021/2022
Asset & Wealth Management	1,625	3%
Asset management	1,537	0%
Wealth Management	88	2%
Corporate & Investment Banking	1,877	5%
Capital Markets	893	10%
Global Finance & Investment Banking	993	3%
Other	(9)	
Corporate Center	104	48%
Residual item from discontinued operations	37	
Total	3,644	6%

At June 30, 2021 restated

The segment income items at June 30, 2021 restated below are presented based on the new organization of the business lines adopted by Natixis on June 30, 2022. The restatements made with regard to the published consolidated net income data at June 30, 2021 are intended to facilitate comparison with the segment income information at June 30, 2022. They include:

- ✓ the elimination of the net income contribution of the Insurance and Payments business lines and the Natixis Immo Exploitation entity;
- ✓ the elimination of the gain or loss on the disposal of 29.5% of the equity investment in Coface, as well as the restatement of the contribution to Natixis' consolidated income as of June 30, 2021 from H2O;
- ✓ the modeling of the new services of Natixis' support functions implemented with the business lines transferred;
- ✓ the modeling of the reallocation of support function costs, including the services provided by BPCE for these functions, according to the methodology followed in 2022, which is more direct, and which results for the business lines in a deduction from NBI when it concerns a reallocation of the costs of the simulated central institution contribution, or a recognition in operating expenses concerning the other reallocated expenses;
- ✓ the classification in Net Banking Income of IT services which continue to be provided by Natixis S.A. to the entities sold and now exterior to the Natixis consolidation group due to transfer/disposal transactions.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2021*			
	Asset & Wealth Management	Corporate & Investment Banking	Corporate Center	Total restated
Net banking income	1,581	1,781	70	3,432
Expenses	(1,183)	(1,162)	(320)	(2,666)
Gross operating income	398	619	(250)	766
Cost of risk	(2)	(109)	(7)	(117)
Net operating income	396	510	(257)	649
Associates	1	6	0	6
Other	(2)	(0)	12	10
Income before tax	395	516	(245)	665
Net income (Group share)	268	381	(199)	450

(*) This information is presented according to the new organization of the business lines adopted by Natixis as of June 30, 2022.

Reported as of June 30, 2021

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2021					
	Asset & Wealth Management ⁽²⁾	Corporate & Investment Banking	Insurance	Payment	Corporate Center ⁽³⁾	Total
Net banking income	1,625	1,789	492	235	83	4,223
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	10%	65%	9%	18%	(21)%	27%
Expenses	(1,226)	(1,134)	(263)	(204)	(373)	(3,200)
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	9%	13%	5%	9%	19%	11%
Gross operating income	399	655	230	30	(290)	1,023
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	11%		14%		39%	
Cost of risk	(2)	(109)		(7)	(7)	(124)
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	(84)%	(77)%			32%	(74)%
Net operating income	397	546	230	23	(298)	898
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	14%		14%		39%	
Associates	1	6	3		7	16
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	(7)%	18%				
Other	(10)	(0)	(0)	0	12	2
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	78%					(102)%
Income before tax	388	552	233	23	(278)	917
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	13%		23%	88%	(20)%	
Net income (Group share)	256	408	169	17	(220)	629
change 2019/2020 ⁽¹⁾	28%		32%	92%	(30)%	

This information is determined based on the accounting principles applied in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union as at June 30, 2021;

(1) Restated change between June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020.

(2) Of which for Asset Management: Net banking income: €1,487 million

Expenses: -€1,107 million

Gross operating income: €379.7 million

- Provision for credit losses: €2.3 million
 Pre-tax profit: €372.7 million
 (3) Of which short-term Treasury: Net banking income: €51.4 million
 Expenses: -€32.3 million
 Gross operating income: €19.1 million
 Provision for credit losses: €0 million
 Pre-tax profit: €19.2 million

Breakdown of Net banking income

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Net banking income	<i>change 2020/2021</i>
Asset & Wealth Management	1,625	10%
<i>Asset management</i>	1,487	10%
<i>Wealth Management</i>	86	12%
<i>Employee savings schemes</i>	52	9%
Corporate & Investment Banking	1,789	65%
<i>Capital Markets ⁽¹⁾</i>	823	204%
<i>Global Finance & Investment Banking</i>	959	17%
<i>Other</i>	7	
INSURANCE	492	9%
Payment	235	18%
CORPORATE CENTER	83	(21)%
Total	4,223	27%

(1) Including €547 million in NBI for FIC and €275 million in NBI for Equities.

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT**7.1 Capital adequacy**

The information on capital adequacy required under IAS 1 is presented in Section 3.3.1 of Chapter 3, "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III" of the 2021 universal registration document.

7.2 Credit risk and counterparty risk

The information on credit risk management required under IFRS 7, with the exception of the disclosures given below, is presented in Section 3.2.3 of Chapter 3 "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III" of the 2021 universal registration document.

7.3 Market risk, overall interest rate risk, liquidity risk and structural foreign exchange risk

The information on the management of market risks, overall interest rate risks, liquidity risks and structural foreign exchange risks required by IFRS 7 is presented in Sections 3.2.5 and 3.2.7 of Chapter 3, "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III" of the 2021 universal registration document.

7.4 Risks related to insurance activities

The information on the risk management of insurance activities required by IFRS 7 is presented in Section 3.2.10 of Chapter 3, "Risk factors, risk management and Pillar III" of the 2021 universal registration document.

NOTE 8 OTHER INFORMATION

8.1 Equity instruments issued

8.1.1 Share capital

Ordinary shares	Number of shares	Par value	Capital in euros
Opening balance	3,157,958,331	1.60	5,052,733,330
Capital increase	526,095,140	1.60	841,752,224
Closing balance	3,684,053,471		5,894,485,554

At June 30, 2022, 2,461,581 treasury shares were held (no change compared to December 31, 2021).

The capital increases carried out in the first half of 2022 correspond to the allocation of 2,743,346 free shares to certain Natixis employees, under the 2019 and 2020 Loyalty and Performance Plans (PFP) and a capital increase of 523,351,794 shares following the General Shareholders' Meeting of March 22, 2022.

8.1.2 Calculation of earnings/(loss) per share

	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Earnings/(loss) per share		
Net income (Group share) (in millions of euros)	1,383	629
Net income attributable to shareholders (in millions of euros) ⁽¹⁾	1,329	575
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding over the fiscal year	3,447,630,715	3,157,261,739
Average number of treasury shares outstanding over the fiscal year	2,461,581	2,631,699
Average number of shares used to calculate earnings/(loss) per share	3,445,169,134	3,154,630,040
Earnings/(loss) per share in euros	0.39	0.18
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share		
Net income (Group share) (in millions of euros)	1,383	629
Net income attributable to shareholders (in millions of euros) ⁽¹⁾	1,329	575
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding over the fiscal year	3,447,630,715	3,157,261,739
Average number of treasury shares outstanding over the fiscal year	2,461,581	2,631,699
Number of potential dilutive shares arising from the exercise of stock option plans and the allocation of free shares ⁽²⁾	0	5,766,530
Average number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings/(loss) per share	3,445,169,134	3,160,396,570
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in euros)	0.39	0.18

(1) The difference between net income (Group share) and net income attributable to shareholders corresponds to interest on deeply subordinated notes for -€54.6 million in the first half of 2022 and -€54.1 million in the first half of 2021.

(2) This number of shares relates to the shares allocated under the 2020 performance share plans (PAGA) and the 2018 Business Line Payments Plan.

8.2 Other shareholders' equity instruments issued

Perpetual 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 perpetual deeply subordinated notes 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 "Consolidated reserves" in the consolidated balance sheet.

The conversion of these debt instruments into equity instruments had generated a gain of €418 million recognized in income on June 30, 2009.

Issues after June 30, 2009 were always classified as shareholders' equity given the discretionary nature of their compensation.

Deeply subordinated notes amounted to €2,181.1 million at June 30, 2022 (compared with €2,248.3 million at December 31, 2021).

The decrease of -€67.2 million over the year is part of the management of the regulatory capital trajectory and corresponds to:

- a perpetual deeply subordinated loan (ESSDI) subscribed by BPCE on February 9, 2022 for US\$460 million (€402.5 million);
- a €400 million repayment of perpetual deeply subordinated notes (TSSDI) subscribed by BPCE in the first quarter of 2022;
- a €69.7 million redemption of perpetual deeply subordinated notes (TSSDI) issued in 2005 realized in the first quarter of 2022. This transaction resulted in the recognition in consolidated reserves of an impact of -€81.8 million corresponding to the difference between the redemption price of the security and its carrying amount in shareholders' equity. This difference corresponds to the reversal of the capital gain that had been recognized in the income statement in 2009 when these securities were reclassified at fair value through other comprehensive income for an amount of -€81.8 million.

Note that the gross amount of exchange rate fluctuations in deeply subordinated notes denominated in foreign currencies recorded in income at June 30, 2022 amounted to +€148.3 million, or +€110 million after tax, compared with +€30.2 million as at June 30, 2021, or +€21.6 million after tax.

The main characteristics of the perpetual deeply subordinated notes are available on the Natixis website (www.natixis.groupebpce.com).

8.3 IFRIC 21

IFRIC 21 "Levies", applicable since January 1, 2015, aims to clarify the date to be used for the recognition of levies in the financial statements. This interpretation entails:

- for levies for which the obligating event that triggers payment occurs on January 1, recognition of a provision in full from the first quarter, whereas they were previously staggered across quarters. The levies concerned are mainly local authority levies and contributions to the Single Resolution Fund; It should be noted that the banking tax on systemic risk (TSB), which was repealed on January 1, 2019 (Article 26 of the 2014 Amending Finance Act No. 2014-1655 of December 29, 2014), had been fully recognized in income at June 30, 2018;
- Or, for revenue-based levies due during the following fiscal year, the recognition of all levies as at January 1 of the fiscal year in which the levies are payable, whereas they were previously recognized in proportion to the revenue for the period. The main levy concerned is the social solidarity contribution of companies.

At June 30, 2022, the difference in treatment amounted to net income (Group share) of €111.9 million compared to €77.5 million at June 30, 2021.

8.4 Related parties

8.4.1 Relations between the Group's consolidated companies

Natixis' main transactions with related parties (BPCE and its subsidiaries, the Banques Populaires, the Caisses d'Epargne and all investments accounted for using the equity method) are detailed below:

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022					31/12/2021			
	BPCE ⁽¹⁾	Insurance division	Financial Solutions & Expertise division ⁽²⁾	Banques Populaires	Caisses d'Epargne	BPCE	Financial Solutions & Expertise division ⁽²⁾	Banques Populaires	Caisses d'Epargne
INCOME									
Interest and similar income	237	0	8	10	2	383	29	40	
Interest and similar expenses	(327)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(430)	(1)		
Net fee and commission income	(38)	(16)	1	(16)	(28)	(9)	2	(33)	(59)
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3 130	(5)	(359)	(1 797)	(1 393)	581	(83)	92	(219)
Gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Net gains or losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	(38)								
Net gains or losses on financial assets at amortized cost reclassified to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reclassified to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
Income and expenses from other activities	(4)	19	2	0	0	6	20	1	3
Operating expenses	(139)	9	3	0	1	(205)	(37)	6	(321)
Profit from discontinued operations						53		(428)	

Relations with associates and joint ventures are not material.

- (1) Corresponds to BPCE S.A. and its subsidiaries with the exception of the Banques Populaires and Caisses d'Epargne and the insurance, factoring, consumer financing, leasing and surety and guarantee entities.
- (2) Corresponds to Factoring, Consumer Financing, Leasing and Financial Surety & Guarantee entities.

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022					31/12/2021			
	BPCE ⁽¹⁾	Insurance division	Financial Solutions & Expertise division ⁽²⁾	Banques Populaires	Caisses d'Epargne	BPCE ⁽¹⁾	Financial Solutions & Expertise division ⁽²⁾	Banques Populaires	Caisses d'Epargne
ASSETS									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10 947	117	279	3 408	3 564	20 156	125	3 342	3 508
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Debt instruments at amortized cost	22 720		2 912	19 589	32 817	76 057	3 156	257	40
Loans and receivables due from banks and similar items at amortized cost	206	331	44	160		16	46	110	
Customer loans and receivables at amortized cost						11 389		23	
Insurance business investments						432		316	880
Non-current assets held for sale									
LIABILITIES									
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7 240	2 499	336	2 801	3 044	5 513	167	2 440	2 993
Deposits and loans due to banks and similar items	65 496		233	19 398	32 778	111 246	443	309	3
Deposits and loans due to customers	546	254	91	44	0	3	130	64	12
Debt securities	288	69				264			
Subordinated debt	3 868					3 866			
Liabilities related to insurance policies									
Liabilities on assets held for sale						1		12	88
Shareholders' equity	2 181					2 086			
COMMITMENTS									
Commitments given	1 795	2	550	3	268	1 371	583	273	277
Commitments received	35 153	50	4 777	95	732	14 331	2 299	303	834

Relations with associates and joint ventures are not material.

- (1) Corresponds to BPCE S.A. and its subsidiaries with the exception of the Banques Populaires and Caisses d'Epargne and the insurance, factoring, consumer financing, leasing and surety and guarantee entities.
- (2) Corresponds to Factoring, Consumer Financing, Leasing and Financial Surety & Guarantee entities.

5.2 Statutory Auditors' report on the half-yearly financial information

Statutory Auditors' report on the half-yearly financial information

Period from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022

To the shareholders,

Pursuant to the assignment entrusted to us by your General Shareholders' Meeting and in application of Article L.451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code, we have conducted:

- a limited review of the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of Natixis for the period from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022, as attached to this report;
- verification of the information given in the half-yearly management report.

These condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements were prepared under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our limited review.

I - Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France.

A limited review consists mainly of interviewing the members of management in charge of accounting and financial aspects and implementing analytical procedures. This work is less extensive than that required for an audit conducted in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France. As a result, the assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, obtained through a limited review, is a moderate assurance, less than that obtained through an audit.

Based on our limited review, we did not identify any material misstatements such as to call into question the compliance of the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements with IAS 34, the IFRS standard as adopted in the European Union on interim financial information.

Without calling into question the conclusion expressed above, we draw your attention to Note 1.2 Significant events, which sets out the accounting consequences of the transfer to BPCE of the Insurance and Payments business lines and mentions the overall result of the transfer transaction.

II - Specific verification

We have also verified the information provided in the half-yearly management report on the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements subject to our limited review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, August 3, 2022

The Statutory Auditors

Mazars

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Emmanuel Doseman

Olivier Gatard

Emmanuel Benoist

VI CHAPTER 5 BIS: PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

5 bis.1 - Pro forma financial information

Description of the transfer/disposal of certain business lines and activities to BPCE during the first quarter of 2022

Groupe BPCE's simplification project initiated in the first quarter of 2021, at the same time as Natixis' delisting, mainly provided for the transfer of Insurance and Payments activities to BPCE S.A. and the reorganization of support and IT functions involving the transfer to BPCE of employees and operating resources.

In accordance with the negotiation protocol signed between BPCE S.A. and Natixis on September 22, 2021:

- **Natixis contributed, on March 1, 2022** the shares it held in the Insurance and Payments entities to holding companies wholly owned by BPCE and received in exchange shares in these holding companies.
At the end of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of March 22, 2022, these shares were then distributed to BPCE and to the holders of free Natixis shares whose vesting period had expired and which were still in a lock-up period at the date of distribution.
BPCE also subscribed to a capital increase of €1,701 million to enable Natixis to develop its business lines and comply with regulatory ratios.
- **In addition, Natixis' stake in Natixis Immo Exploitation was sold to BPCE on March 1, 2022.** This sale was part of a project to create a shared service center (Workplace "SSC") within BPCE S.A. bringing together all of the real estate-related expertise and including the transfer of employees to BPCE S.A.

Impact of transfer/disposal transactions on Natixis' consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2022

From an accounting standpoint, the loss of control of the entities of the Insurance and Payments divisions was considered effective in January 2022 after the conditions precedent to the completion of the transactions were lifted and, for the sake of simplicity, **the entities concerned were removed from the scope of consolidation on January 1, 2022.**

The contribution/distribution transaction for the Insurance and Payments business lines was recorded at actual value in Natixis' consolidated financial statements, involving:

- a reduction in shareholders' equity (share capital and consolidated reserves) of €3,650 million;
- the recognition of a **capital gain of €985.3 million** representing the difference between the actual value of the entities and their accounting cost price after taking into account the effects related to the compensation of tax losses due to the exit from the Natixis tax consolidation group of the companies concerned. **It is presented on the line "Net income from discontinued operations" of the consolidated income statement at June 30, 2022.**

At the same time as the aforementioned distribution, Natixis carried out a €1.7 billion capital increase which was fully subscribed by BPCE.

In addition, the sale of NIE to BPCE for a price of €54.7 million did not generate any significant income (excluding the tax effect).

Comparative financial information - Construction assumptions

All of the pro forma items presented below are purely illustrative. Due to their nature, they deal with a hypothetical situation and therefore do not represent the actual results of Natixis, but are intended to provide comparable information.

➤ Pro forma income statement at June 30, 2022:

The pro forma income statement is based on the income statement published at June 30, 2022, restated for the following items:

- The €985.3 million capital gain resulting from the contribution/distribution of the Insurance and Payments business lines.
- The residual contribution of the Payments business line for activities at Natixis S.A.

- Residual expenses of IT teams and support functions that were transferred on March 1, 2022. The first two months of payroll costs for fiscal year 2022 were replaced by invoicing by BPCE for services rendered to Natixis, in the form of contributions to the central institution (recognized as a deduction from NBI) or group service/functions (recognized as operating expenses).

➤ **Pro forma income statements at December 31, 2021:**

As a reminder, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5, the balance sheet items of the Insurance and Payments business lines have been isolated on a specific line of the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2021. This presentation method makes it easier to read the balance sheet items from one period to the next. Accordingly, the comparative information presented in the rest of this chapter only concerns net income data as of December 31, 2021.

The comparative information is the result of an estimation process and does not necessarily reflect the financial data that would have been included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 if the transactions had occurred on January 1, 2021. The restatements made with regard to Natixis' consolidated income statements at December 31, 2021, which appear in the "Restated items" column, mainly include the following items:

- ✓ elimination of the net income contribution of the Insurance and Payments business lines and the NIE entity;
- ✓ the modeling of the new services of Natixis' support functions implemented with the business lines transferred;
- ✓ the modeling of the reallocation of support function costs, including the services provided by BPCE for these functions, according to the methodology followed in 2022, which is more direct, and which results for the business lines in a deduction from NBI when it concerns a reallocation of the costs of the simulated central institution contribution, or a recognition in operating expenses concerning the other reallocated expenses;
- ✓ the classification in Net Banking Income of IT services which continue to be provided by Natixis S.A. to the entities sold and now outside the Natixis consolidation group due to transfer/disposal transactions.

Pro forma income statement

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022 Reported (1)	Restated items (2)	30/06/2022 Proforma (1)-(2)	31/12/2021 Reported (1)	Restated items (2)	31/12/2021 Proforma (1)-(2)
Interest and similar income	1,615		1,615	2,645		2,645
Interest and similar expenses	(885)		(885)	(1,225)		(1,225)
Fee and commission income	2,421		2,421	5,518		5,518
Fee and commission expenses	(512)		(512)	(953)		(953)
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	977		977	1,531		1,531
Gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32		32	128		128
Net gains or losses resulting from the derecognition of financial instruments at amortized cost	(49)		(49)	(8)		(8)
Net income from Insurance activities	0		0	0		0
Income from other activities	61	37	24	100	40	60
Expenses from other activities	(16)		(16)	(79)		(79)
Net banking income	3,644	37	3,607	7,658	40	7,618
Operating expenses	(2,734)	(48)	(2,686)	(5,509)	(66)	(5,443)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions for impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(136)		(136)	(349)		(349)
Gross operating income	773	(11)	784	1,800	(26)	1,826
Cost of risk	(171)		(171)	(181)		(181)
Net operating income	603	(11)	614	1,618	(26)	1,644
Share in income of associates	6		6	19		19
Gains or losses on other assets	30		30	(56)	4	(60)
Change in value of goodwill						
Pre-tax profit	638	(11)	649	1,582	(22)	1,604
Income tax	(216)	3	(219)	(452)	28	(480)
Profit from discontinued operations	985	985	0	379	379	0
Net income/(loss) for the period	1,407	977	431	1,509	0	1,509
		o/w Group share	1,383	977	407	1,403
		o/w attributable to non-controlling interests	24	24	106	106

Segment breakdown of the pro forma condensed income statements and reconciliation with the published income statements

(in millions of euros)	30/06/2022							Residual items from discontinued operations (5)	Total reported (6) = (4) + (5) - (3)
	Asset & Wealth Management	Corporate & Investment Banking	CORPORATE CENTER	Total restated (1)	H2O (2)	Net income on disposal (3)	Total Proforma (4) = (1) + (2) + (3)		
Net banking income	1,612	1,877	104	3,594	13		3,607	37	3,644
Expenses	(1,286)	(1,202)	(326)	(2,814)	(8)		(2,822)	(48)	(2,871)
Gross operating income	326	675	(221)	780	5		785	(11)	773
Cost of risk	(1)	(167)	(3)	(171)			(171)		(171)
Net operating income	325	508	(224)	609	5		614	(11)	603
Associates	0	6	(0)	6			6		6
Other	(4)	(0)	18	15	15		30		30
Income before tax	322	514	(206)	630	20		650	(11)	638
Profit from discontinued operations			985	985		(985)	0		985
Net income (Group share)	215	379	781	1,375	17	(985)	407	(8)	1,383

The “Restated total” column corresponds to a management view excluding the contribution of H2O to the consolidated net income up to its disposal date. The information in this column enables a the link with the note presented on the segment information at June 30, 2021 restated in the financial statements of the 2022 half-year financial statements (see *Note 6.4 to the financial statements at June 30, 2022*), but it does not contribute to the creation of the pro forma income statement presented in this chapter, which is intended to provide a view of the income statement restated solely for the effects of the transfer of the Insurance and Payments business lines and the sale of the NIE entity. The pro forma income also includes the contribution of H2O to the income for the period.

(in millions of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021								
	Asset & Wealth Management	Corporate & Investment Banking	CORPORAT E CENTER	Total restated	Coface	H2O	Total Proforma	Profit from discontinued operations	Total reported
Net banking income	3,790	3,548	158	7,497		121	7,618	0	7,618
Expenses	(2,758)	(2,430)	(549)	(5,737)		(55)	(5,792)	0	(5,792)
Gross operating income	1,033	1,118	(390)	1,761		66	1,826	0	1,826
Cost of risk	(4)	(167)	(11)	(181)			(181)		(181)
Net operating income	1,029	952	(401)	1,580		66	1,645	0	1,645
Associates	1	10	(0)	12	7		19		19
Other	6	1	18	25		(84)	(60)	0	(60)
Income before tax	1,036	963	(383)	1,616	7	(19)	1,604	0	1,604
Profit from discontinued operations								379	379
Net income (Group share)	709	696	(338)	1,068	7	(58)	1,018	385	1,403

The "Restated total" column is a management view excluding the income from the disposal of Natixis' 29.5% stake in Coface as well as the contribution of the H2O entity to Natixis' consolidated income as of December 31, 2021. However, these two items do not have to be excluded from the pro forma income statement at December 31, 2021, as the latter is intended to provide a view of the result restated solely for the effects of the transfer of the Insurance and Payments business lines and the disposal of the NIE entity. The pro forma income also includes the contribution of H2O to the income for the period as well as the income from the disposal of the stake in Coface.

5 bis.2 - Statutory Auditors' report on the pro forma financial information for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and the period from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022

Statutory Auditors' report on the pro forma financial information for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and the period from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022

For the attention of Nicolas Namias
Chief Executive Officer
NATIXIS
30 avenue Pierre Mendès France
75013 Paris, France

To the Chief Executive Officer,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors and pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 supplemented by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980, we have prepared this report on the pro forma financial information of Natixis (the "Company") relating to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 included in Section 5bis.1 of the amendment to the universal registration document (the "Pro Forma Financial Information").

This Pro forma Financial Information has been prepared solely for the purpose of illustrating the effect that the transfer/sale of certain business lines and activities to BPCE may have had on the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the period from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022 if the transaction had taken effect on January 1, 2021. By their very nature, they describe a hypothetical situation and are not necessarily representative of the financial position or performance that could have been observed if the transaction or event had occurred at a date prior to its actual or planned occurrence.

This pro forma financial information was prepared under your responsibility in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 supplemented by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 and the ESMA recommendations on pro forma financial information.

It is our responsibility to express a conclusion, based on our work, in the terms required by Appendix 20, Section 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980, on the correctness of the preparation of the Pro Forma Financial Information on the basis indicated.

We performed the procedures we considered necessary to comply with the professional code of the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (France's National Association of Statutory Auditors) relating to this assignment. These procedures, which do not include an audit or a limited review of the financial information underlying the preparation of the Pro forma Financial Information, consisted mainly in verifying that the bases on which the Pro forma Financial Information was prepared are consistent with the source documents as described in the explanatory notes to the Pro forma Financial Information, in reviewing the audit evidence justifying the pro forma restatements, and in consulting with the Company's management to gather the information and explanations that we deemed necessary.

In our opinion:

- the Pro forma Financial Information has been properly prepared on the basis indicated;
- this basis is consistent with the issuer's accounting policies.



This report is issued solely for the purpose of filing the first amendment to the universal registration document with the AMF and cannot be used in any other context.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, August 5, 2022

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Mazars

Emmanuel Benoist

Emmanuel Dooseman Olivier Gatard



VII CHAPTER 8: LEGAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION

8.2 Natixis bylaws

As a result of the squeeze-out by BPCE effective on July 21, 2021 on the Natixis shares not held by BPCE and the delisting of Natixis shares from the Euronext Paris regulated market on the same day, BPCE holds 99.80% of the share capital of the Company at July 31, 2022.

The bylaws below were amended by the Combined General Shareholders' Meeting on March 22, 2022 in order to adapt them to the delisting of Natixis.

Natixis

A joint stock company with a Board of Directors with share capital of €5,894,485,553.60.

Registered office: 30 avenue Pierre-Mendès-France – 75013 Paris, France – RCS (Trade and Companies Register) Paris No. 542 044 524.

Chapter I: Form of the Company – Name – Registered office – Term – Corporate purpose

Article 1 – Legal form – Name, registered office and term

Natixis is a joint stock company (société anonyme) with a Board of Directors. It is governed by the regulations pertaining to commercial companies, by the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Code monétaire et financier) and by these bylaws.

The name of the Company is “Natixis”.

The registered office of the Company is in Paris (13th arrondissement), 30, avenue Pierre Mendès-France. It may be transferred in France by simple decision of the Board of Directors, which must be ratified by the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, and to any other place by decision of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. In the event of a transfer decided by the Board of Directors, it is authorized to amend the bylaws accordingly.

The term of the Company, created on November 20, 1919, was increased to ninety-nine years beginning on November 9, 1994, unless it is extended or dissolved early.

Article 2 – Corporate purpose

The corporate purpose, in France and elsewhere, comprises:

- the conduct of all banking business and related businesses as per the banking law;
- the provision of all investment services as defined in the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- the performance of the specific assignments entrusted by the French State in the economic and financial area, within the framework of special agreements;
- the performance of all brokerage transactions;
- the acquisition of equity investments in companies, groups or associations with a direct or indirect connection with the activities referred to above; and
- the execution of all private and commercial transactions.

Chapter II: Share capital – Shares – Payments

Article 3 – Share capital

The share capital is set at €5,894,485,553.60 divided into 3,684,053,471 fully paid-up shares of €1.60 each.

Article 4 – Form and transfer of shares

The Company's shares must be in registered form.

The shares are freely tradable. They are registered in share accounts and are transferred according to the terms provided for by law and regulations in force.

The transfer of shares is made, with regard to third parties and the Company, by a transfer order signed by the transferor or its agent. The transfer is recorded in these registers.

Article 5 – Indivisibility of shares

The shares are indivisible from the Company's perspective.

Joint owners are required to be represented to the Company by a single person chosen among them or by a sole proxy.

Article 6 – Rights and obligations attached to the shares

Except for the rights which may be granted to preferred shares, if any were created, each share entitles its owner to a share in the ownership of the Company's assets which is proportional to the number of shares issued.

Shareholders shall be liable for losses only to the extent of their contributions to the Company's share capital.

The rights and obligations attached to a share follow it. Ownership of a share implies, by the operation of law, acceptance of the Company's bylaws and of the resolutions voted by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 7 – Modification of the capital

The share capital may be increased, amortized or reduced by all procedures and according to all means authorized by law and regulations.

The new shares subscribed will be paid-up according to the decisions voted by the General Shareholders' Meeting or the Board of Directors. Failure to pay up the shares is sanctioned under the conditions stipulated by the regulations in force.

Chapter III: Administration and control of the Company

Section I: Board of Directors

Article 8 – Structure of the Board of Directors

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of at least three (3) and no more than eighteen (18) directors, subject to the departures stipulated by law in the event of a merger.

The directors are appointed by the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. However, the Board has the right, in the event of the vacancy of one or more seats, due to death or resignation, to appoint replacements temporarily, by co-option, each for the period remaining in their predecessor's term, subject to ratification by the next General Shareholders' Meeting.

When it has been established, in accordance with the regulations in force, that the percentage of the capital owned by employee shareholders exceeds the threshold established by law, a director is appointed by the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting from among the candidates designated for this purpose by the Supervisory Board of company collective investment fund(s). The director appointed in this capacity is not taken into account in calculating the maximum number of directors referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

The director appointed in this capacity sits on the Board of Directors and is entitled to vote. He or she is subject to the same rights and obligations as the Company's other directors.

The number of directors who are over the age of 70 shall not exceed one-third of the number of directors in office. When this percentage is exceeded, the oldest of the directors leaves office at the end of the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting.

Directors are appointed for a term of four (4) years. They may be re-elected. A director's duties end at the end of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the past fiscal year, held the year during which his or her term expires.

Article 9 – Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors elects a Chairman, who must be an individual, selected from among its members. The Chairman is elected for the duration of his term as director and may be re-elected.

It determines the Chairman's compensation.

The Board of Directors may, on the proposal of the Chairman, elect one or more Vice-Chairpersons from among its members.

The Chairman's duties end at the latest at the end of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the past fiscal year during which the Chairman reached the age of sixty-five.

The Chairman is responsible for convening the Board of Directors. He organizes and conducts its work, on which they report to the General Shareholders' Meeting. He sees to the smooth operation of the Company's bodies and makes sure in particular that the directors are able to perform their duties.

Article 10 – Meetings of the Board of Directors

- 10.1 The Board of Directors convenes as often as the Company's interests and legal and regulatory provisions so require, upon notice from its Chairman either at the registered office or at any other location indicated in the notice, which may be sent by email.

The Board may also be convened by the Chairman at the request of at least one-third of the directors, or at the request of the Chief Executive Officer, on the basis of a specific agenda. The Chairman is bound by the requests made in this manner.

The notice of meeting is made by any means; it may be verbal and without delay. Notices of meetings shall include the detailed agenda for the meeting.

Prior to the meeting, and with sufficient notice, the directors must be given the information they need to make an informed decision.

Board Meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by the oldest director or by one of the Vice-Chairpersons, as the case may be.

The Board of Directors may appoint a Secretary, who may or may not be selected from among its members.

Decisions are taken by a majority of the members present or represented (or deemed to be present if videoconferencing is used). In the event of a tie, the vote of the Chairman of the meeting is the casting vote, except for the appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Board may validly deliberate only if at least half of its members are present (or deemed present if videoconferencing is used).

The Board of Directors establishes Internal Rules which may stipulate that, except for adopting decisions concerning the preparation of the annual financial statements and the management report as well as for preparing the consolidated financial statements and the Group's management report, the directors who participate in the Board Meeting by video-conference or by using telecommunication means, under the conditions permitted or required by law and the regulations in force, are deemed present for calculating the quorum and the majority.

Minutes of Board Meetings shall be prepared, and copies or extracts thereof shall be issued and certified in accordance with the law.

- 10.2 In accordance with the regulations in force, certain decisions of the Board of Directors may be taken by written consultation.

The written consultation is sent by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, at his or her request, by the Secretary of the Board of Directors to each director by any means of communication, including electronic, enabling proof of sending to be established.

The author of the written consultation communicates to all the directors the agenda of the consultation, the text of the proposed deliberations, accompanied by the documents necessary for the vote, as well as the deadline for responding to the dispatch of said documents. This response time is assessed on

a case-by-case basis by the author of the consultation depending on the decision to be made, the urgency or the reflection time required to express the vote.

In the absence of a response within the time limit, the director is considered absent for the calculation of the quorum.

Decisions may only be adopted if at least half of the directors have cast their vote, by any written means, including electronically, by a majority of the members participating in this consultation.

The decisions thus taken are the subject of minutes, kept under the same conditions as the other decisions of the Board of Directors. The minutes are submitted for approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. The Secretary of the Board will record the status of the directors' votes in the body of the minutes at the end of each of the proposed deliberations.

Article 11 – Powers of the Board of Directors

- 11.1 The Board of Directors determines the orientations of the Company's activity and sees to the implementation thereof, in accordance with its corporate interest, taking into account the environmental and social issues associated with its activity. Within the limits of the corporate purpose and the powers expressly granted by law or these bylaws to General Shareholders' Meetings, the Board concerns itself with any matter relating to good business practice and governs the business of the Company through its deliberations. The Board of Directors performs the controls and checks it deems appropriate.

The Chairman or the Chief Executive Officer is required to provide each director with all the documents and information necessary for the performance of their duties.

On the proposal of its Chairman, the Board of Directors may decide to create Committees within the Board responsible for reviewing issues which the Board itself or its Chairman submits to them for their examination and opinion. It determines the structure and powers of these Committees, which conduct their activities under its responsibility.

- 11.2 In addition to the operations referred to by law and the regulations in force, the Internal Rules of the Board of Directors will determine the decisions which will be subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors.
- 11.3 The Board of Directors is qualified to decide or authorize the issuing of bonds and all other financial instruments representing debt securities.

The Board of Directors may delegate to any person of its choosing the necessary powers to complete, within a period of one year, the issue of such financial instruments and to draw up the procedures.

The designated persons report to the Board of Directors under the conditions determined by the latter.

Article 12 – Compensation of Board members

The General Shareholders' Meeting may grant the directors a fixed annual sum as compensation for their activities. The Board of Directors distributes this amount freely among its members.

The Board may also allocate special compensation to the directors in the cases and conditions provided by law.

Section II: Senior Management

Article 13 – Senior Management procedures

The Company's Senior Management is the responsibility of either the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or that of another individual appointed by the Board of Directors bearing the title of Chief Executive Officer.

The choice between these two methods of Senior Management is made by the Board of Directors under the conditions of quorum and majority referred to in Article 10.

The shareholders and third parties are informed of this choice under the conditions defined by the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

When the Company's Senior Management is handled by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the following provisions concerning the Chief Executive Officer will apply to the Chairman of the Board of Directors who will take on the title of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Article 14 – Chief Executive Officer

The Board of Directors may appoint a Chief Executive Officer from among the directors or outside their ranks.

The Chief Executive Officer is vested with the broadest powers to act in all circumstances on the Company's behalf. He or she exercises those powers within the limits of the corporate purpose and subject to the powers expressly reserved for General Shareholders' Meetings and the Board of Directors by law and to the provisions and restrictions stipulated by the Internal Rules. He or she represents the Company in its relations with third parties.

The Board of Directors determines the compensation and term in office of the Chief Executive Officer, which shall not exceed that of his or her term as director when he or she is a Board member.

The Chief Executive Officer may be dismissed by the Board of Directors at any time.

The Board of Directors may limit the powers of the Chief Executive Officer. However, the limitation of these powers is not binding to third parties.

The Chief Executive Officer may delegate a portion of his/her powers to any corporate officer of his/her choosing, with or without the option of substituting one for another.

Article 15 – Deputy Chief Executive Officers

On the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors may appoint one to five natural persons selected from among the directors or outside their ranks, in charge of assisting the Chief Executive Officer, with the title of Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

In conjunction with the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors determines the scope and duration of the powers conferred upon the Deputy Chief Executive Officers. They have the same powers with respect to third parties as the Chief Executive Officer.

When a Deputy Chief Executive Officer is a director, his/her term in office shall not exceed his/her term on the Board.

Deputy Chief Executive Officers may be dismissed at any time by the Board of Directors on the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer.

The compensation of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s) is determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 16 – Liability of corporate officers

Corporate officers are liable vis-à-vis the Company or third parties, either for breaches of the legal or regulatory provisions governing joint stock companies, or for breaches of these bylaws, or for misconduct in their management, under the conditions and subject to the penalties stipulated by the laws in force.

Section III: Control

Article 17 – Non-voting members

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting may appoint one or more non-voting members.

Non-voting members are appointed for a term of four (4) years. A non-voting member's duties end at the end of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the past fiscal year, held in the year during which his/her term expires. Non-voting members may be re-elected and may be dismissed by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Non-voting members receive the same information as the directors, and are convened to all meetings of the Board of Directors. They sit on the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

They may be appointed temporarily by the Board of Directors subject to the ratification by the next General Shareholders' Meeting.

They may receive compensation, the amount of which is determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 18 – Statutory Auditors

One or more Principal Statutory Auditors and, if applicable, one or more Deputy Statutory Auditors, are appointed by the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the law. They are vested with the duties and powers conferred upon them by the laws in force.

Chapter IV: General Shareholders' Meetings**Common provisions****Article 19 – General Shareholders' Meetings**

Shareholders' decisions are taken at Ordinary or Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings.

Article 20 – Notices

Meetings are convened by the Board of Directors or, failing this, under the conditions set by the regulations in force.

Article 21 – Admission to General Shareholders' Meetings – Powers

General Shareholders' Meetings include all the shareholders whose securities have no outstanding payments due.

The right to participate in General Shareholders' Meetings is subject to registration of the shares in the registered share accounts held by the Company or in a shared electronic registration system on the second business day preceding the meeting at midnight, Paris time (D-2).

Shareholders may always be represented at General Shareholders' Meetings by another shareholder, by their spouse or by the partner with whom they have entered into a civil solidarity pact, under the conditions set by law and regulatory provisions.

Shareholders may vote by post or by proxy in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

The Board of Directors may organize, under the conditions provided for by the law and the regulations in force, the participation and the vote of the shareholders in the meetings by videoconference or by means of telecommunication allowing their identification. If the Board of Directors decides to exercise this option for a given meeting, this decision shall be mentioned in the notice of meeting. Shareholders participating in meetings by videoconference or by any of the other means of telecommunication referred to above, depending on the choice of the Board of Directors, are deemed to be present for the calculation of the quorum and majority.

The proxy or vote cast before the meeting by any telecommunications means identifying the shareholder, as well as the receipt that is issued for it, will be considered irrevocable written documents that are enforceable in all cases, with the stipulation that in the event of the disposal of shares before the second business day preceding the meeting at twelve midnight, Paris time, the Company will, as a result, invalidate or change, depending on the case, the proxy or vote cast before that date and time.

Article 22 – Agenda

The agenda is drafted by the author of the notice of meeting.

One or more shareholders, representing at least the required portion of the share capital and acting on the conditions and within the deadlines determined by law, are entitled to request, by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt, or by email, the entry of draft resolutions onto the meeting's agenda.

Article 23 – Conduct of General Shareholders' Meetings

General Shareholders' Meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or in the event of his absence, by one of Vice-Chairmen, or by a director appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Scrutineers' duties are performed by the two attending shareholders holding the highest number of shares who accept this position.

A register of attendance is kept in accordance with the regulations in force. General Shareholders' Meetings vote on the quorum and majority conditions stipulated by law.

Article 24 – Voting rights

The voting rights attached to shares are proportional to the percentage of capital they represent and each share gives the right to one vote.

Article 25 – Minutes

Decisions of the General Shareholders' Meeting are recorded in minutes entered into a special register and signed by the officers of the meeting.

Minutes are drafted and copies or extracts of proceedings are issued and certified in accordance with the regulations in force.

Following the Company's dissolution and during its liquidation, these copies or extracts are certified by one or more of the liquidators.

Article 26 – Right to information

All shareholders are entitled to receive, under the conditions and on the dates stipulated by law, the documents necessary to enable them to make an informed decision on the Company's management and control.

The nature of the documents and the terms and conditions for their dispatch or availability are determined by law and regulations.

Ordinary General Shareholders' Meetings

Article 27 – Date of the meeting

Shareholders are convened annually to an Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting by the Board of Directors, prior to the end of the fifth month following the close of the fiscal year, on the date, at the time and at the location stated in the notice of the meeting.

Article 28 – Prerogatives

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, which must be held annually, hears the management report drafted by the Board of Directors and presented by its Chairman, as well as the report by the Statutory Auditors and any other reports stipulated in the regulations.

It discusses, approves, rejects or adjusts the financial statements and determines the profit to be distributed.

It appoints the directors, the non-voting members and the Statutory Auditors.

It votes on all proposals entered onto the agenda.

Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings

Article 29 – Prerogatives

The Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting may be convened at any time either by the Board of Directors or pursuant to any legal provision. It may amend any of the provisions of these bylaws. In particular, it can increase or reduce the share capital, extend the Company's duration or decide its early dissolution. However, it cannot change the Company's nationality or increase the shareholders' commitments.

Chapter V: Fiscal year – Parent company financial statements – Appropriation and distribution of earnings

Article 30 – Fiscal year

The Company's fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

Article 31 – Inventory – Annual financial statements

Furthermore, at the end of each fiscal year, an inventory is drafted of the Company's various assets and liabilities and accounting documents imposed by both the laws governing companies and by banking regulations.

All these documents are placed at the disposal of the Statutory Auditors according to legal and regulatory provisions.

Article 32 – Earnings for the fiscal year – Dividends

From the earnings of each fiscal year, minus any losses carried forward as the case may be, at least 5% is levied to create the legal reserve. This levy ceases to be mandatory when said reserve reaches a sum equal to one-tenth of the share capital. It must be resumed when this reserve falls below one-tenth.

The balance of the earnings constitutes, along with any retained earnings, the distributable profit of which the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting disposes freely in the framework of the laws in force, and which it can carry forward, or place on reserve, or distribute partially or entirely, on the proposal of the Board of Directors.

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting may also decide to distribute sums levied from retained earnings or from the reserves at its disposal; in such case, the decision expressly references the reserve items from which the levies are made.

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting may offer an option to the shareholders, for all or a part of the dividend distributed, between payment of the dividend in cash or in shares. In this second option, payment will take place through the allocation of Company shares in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

Under the legal conditions in force, the Board of Directors may decide to pay interim dividends in cash or in shares.

The General Shareholders' Meeting - or the Board of Directors in the case of an interim dividend - may decide that all or part of the distribution of the dividend, interim dividends, reserves, premiums or retained earnings, will be carried out by delivery of assets in kind, including financial securities. In all cases, the General Shareholders' Meeting may decide that rights forming fractional shares shall not be negotiable or transferable. In particular, it may be decided that, when the share of the distribution to which the shareholder is entitled does not correspond to a whole number of the unit of measurement used for the distribution, the shareholder will receive the whole number of the immediately-lower unit of measurement supplemented either by a cash payment or a right to a fraction of the unit of measurement transferable under the conditions provided for by the General Shareholders' Meeting - or the Board of Directors in the event of an interim dividend.

The annual dividends are paid at the dates established by the Board of Directors within a period of nine months following the close of the fiscal year.

Chapter VI: Dissolution – Liquidation

Article 33 – Shareholders' equity below one-half of the share capital

If, due to losses recognized in the accounting documents, the Company's shareholders' equity falls below one-half of the share capital, the Board of Directors is required, within four months following the approval of the financial statements having revealed these losses, to convene the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting in order to decide whether it is fitting to dissolve the Company early.

Should the Board of Directors fail to convene the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Statutory Auditors may do so.

Article 34 – Dissolution – Liquidation

At the Company's expiry, or in the event of early dissolution, the General Shareholders' Meeting determines the liquidation method, on the proposal of the Board of Directors and subject to the legal requirements in force, and appoints one or more liquidators whose powers it determines.

Chapter VII: Disputes

Article 35 – Disputes

Any dispute arising among the shareholders concerning the performance of these bylaws shall be submitted to the courts having jurisdiction where the Company has its registered office.

8.3 Distribution and change in share capital and voting rights

8.3.1 Breakdown of share capital as at July 31, 2022

8.3.1.1 Share ownership table

As at July 31, 2022, Natixis' main shareholders were as follows:

	% capital	% voting rights
BPCE	99.80%	99.87%
Employee shareholding *	0.13%	0.13%
Treasury shares	0.07%	0.00%

* Employee shareholding includes shares held by the beneficiaries (employees, executive corporate officers and former employees of the Company) under certain free share allocation plans that are subject to lock-up obligations or a fiscal holding period (as defined in Natixis' response document filed with the AMF on April 15, 2021) at the closing date of the Offer. These locked-up shares were the subject of put and call options under liquidity agreements between the beneficiaries and BPCE. Locked-up shares held by Laurent Mignon (Chairman of the Board of Directors) and for which a liquidity agreement has been concluded with BPCE, are also recorded in the "Employee shareholding" section.

8.3.1.2 Treasury shares held by Natixis

As at July 31, 2022, the Company held 2,461,581 treasury shares corresponding to 0.07% of the share capital.

8.3.1.3 Employee shareholding

As of July 31, 2022, the percentage of share capital held by employees was 0.13%.

Employee shareholding includes shares held by the beneficiaries (employees, executive corporate officers and former employees of the Company) under certain free share allocation plans that are subject to lock-up obligations or a fiscal holding period (as defined in Natixis' response document filed with the AMF on April 15, 2021) at the closing date of the Offer. These shares were covered by liquidity agreements concluded between the beneficiaries and BPCE.

As such, BPCE has granted each beneficiary a firm and irrevocable promise to purchase followed by a firm and irrevocable promise to sell by the concerned beneficiary for all free shares in the process of vesting or not available under the conditions provided for by the liquidity agreement (as detailed in Natixis' response document filed with the AMF on April 15, 2021).

BPCE will eventually become the owner of the concerned free shares as of their respective availability date.

8.3.1.4 Share ownership by members of the management and administrative bodies

The holding of Natixis shares by directors and corporate officers, whether natural persons or legal entities, is not material.

8.3.3 Share capital at July 31, 2022

The share capital amounted to €5,894,485.60 at July 31, 2022, divided into 3,684,053,471 fully paid-up shares of €1.60 each.

8.3.10 Dividend distribution policy

In 2021 the European Central Bank lifted the restrictions it had placed on the distribution of dividends.

With the exception of fiscal years 2019 and 2020, the Company has, in recent years, distributed a dividend representing more than 50% of net income Group share.

For fiscal year 2020, given the limitations imposed by the supervisor, in this case compliance with the limit of 20 basis points of the CET 1 ratio as at December 31, 2020, the Board of Directors proposes to the General Shareholders' Meeting of May 28, 2021 the distribution of a dividend of six cents per share, representing the amount of €189,329,805 for fiscal year 2020.

The General Shareholders' Meeting of May 24, 2022 approved the distribution of a dividend of 25 cents per share representing an amount of €920,397,972.00 for the 2021 fiscal year.

Considering the financial situation and outlook of Natixis to date and subject to:

- i. the existence of a distributable profit at the closing date of the 2022 financial statements;
- ii. Natixis' compliance with its regulatory ratios, taking this distribution into account; and
- iii. obtaining the prior approval of the supervisor and the absence of a subsequent recommendation by which the regulator would ask banks not to pay any dividends.

On August 3, 2022, the Board of Directors undertook that the dividend proposed to the General Shareholders' Meeting for the 2022 fiscal year would not exceed €12 cents per share, it being recalled that the General Shareholders' Meeting remains the sole decision-maker of the amount of the dividend; the total amount of the dividend to be deducted from the distributable profit would thus represent a maximum of €442,086,416.52 based on the share capital on August 3, 2022, assuming that there were no treasury shares at that date, and without taking into account, where applicable, the shares to be created subsequently. This dividend per share may be adjusted in the event of a change in the number of shares comprising the share capital.

In respect of previous years (2016 to 2020), Natixis has distributed the following dividends:

<i>(in euros)</i>	For the 2020 fiscal year	For the 2019 fiscal year *	For the 2018 fiscal year	For the 2017 fiscal year	For the 2016 fiscal year
Net dividend per share	0.06	N/A	0.78	0.37	0.35
Pay-out ratio	N/A	N/A	64%	74%	85%

* Given the COVID-19 pandemic, and in line with the ECB recommendations of March 27, 2020, the Company did not distribute dividends in 2019.

8.7 Person responsible for the Amendment to the universal registration document and its amendments

Person responsible for the Amendment to the universal registration document and its amendments

Nicolas Namias

Chief Executive Officer of Natixis

Statement by the person responsible for the universal registration document and its amendments

I hereby certify that the information contained in this amendment to the 2021 universal registration document is, to the best of my knowledge, true and accurate and contains no omission liable to impair its significance.

I hereby certify, that the condensed consolidated financial statements for the past half-year are, to the best of my knowledge, prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and results of the Company and of all the companies included in the scope of consolidation, and that the half-yearly management report presents an accurate picture of the significant events that occurred during the first six months of the fiscal year, their impact on the financial statements, the principal transactions between related parties and a description of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the fiscal year.

Paris, August 5, 2022

Nicolas Namias

Chief Executive Officer of Natixis

8.8 Documents available to the public

This document is available on the website <https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/financial-information> and on that of the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) <https://www.amf-france.org/>.

All regulated information as defined by the AMF (in Title II of Book II of the AMF General Regulation) is accessible on the Company's website: www.natixis.com

The bylaws of Natixis S.A. are reproduced in full in this document.

8.9 Cross-reference table and incorporation by reference

Incorporation by reference

The amendment to the universal registration document should be read and interpreted in conjunction with the documents referred to below. These documents are incorporated in this amendment and are deemed to form an integral part thereof:

- the 2020 universal registration document filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) on March 9, 2021 under number D.21-0105, which includes the annual financial report, available on the Natixis website: https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/financial-information-lpaz5_132353.html
- the first amendment to the 2020 universal registration document filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) on May 12, 2021 under number D.21-0105-A01, available on the Natixis website: https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/financial-information-lpaz5_132353.html
- the second amendment to the 2020 universal registration document filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) on August 6, 2021 under number D.21-0105-A02, available on the Natixis website: https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/financial-information-lpaz5_132353.html

All documents incorporated by reference in this Amendment to the Universal Registration Document have been filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) and are published on the Issuer's website (https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/financial-information-lpaz5_132353.html) and on the AMF website (<https://www.amf-france.org/en>).

The information incorporated by reference should be read in accordance with the cross-reference table below. Any information that is not indicated in this cross-reference table but is part of the documents incorporated by reference is provided for information purposes only.

The following cross-reference table contains the sections provided for in Annex 1 (as referenced in Annex 2) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2019/980 of March 14, 2019, supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and European Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004, and refers to the pages of the 2021 universal registration document containing information about each of these sections.

		First amendment to the 2021 universal registration document	2021 universal registration document
SECTION 1	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE, THIRD PARTY INFORMATION, EXPERT REPORTS AND COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVAL		
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Item 8.4	Information regarding any restrictions on the use of capital resources that have materially affected, or could materially affect, directly or indirectly, the issuer's operations		NA
Item 8.5	Information regarding the anticipated financing sources needed to fulfil commitments referred to in item 5.7.2 of Annex 1		NA
SECTION 9	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT		164; 168 to 174; 179 to 183
SECTION 10	TREND INFORMATION	114-115; 126 to 128	256; 258; 274
SECTION 11	PROFIT FORECASTS OR ESTIMATES		NA
SECTION 12	ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT		
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SECTION 14	BOARD AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES		

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Item 14.3	Information about the issuer's Audit Committee and Compensation Committee	75-76; 78 to 80	
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SECTION 15	EMPLOYEES		
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SECTION 18	FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISSUER'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFIT AND LOSS		
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SECTION 21	DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE	201	546

Pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1129, the pages of the documents referred to below are included for reference purposes:

- the parent company and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, presented respectively on pages 418 to 452 and 263 to 407 and the relevant Statutory Auditors' reports, pages 453 to 458 and 408 to 416, respectively, of the universal registration document filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) on March 11, 2022 under registration number D.22-0088.

The information is available at the following link:

https://natixis.groupebpce.com/natixis/en/universal-record-document-2021-pdf-format-lpaz5_137644.html

- the parent company and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, presented respectively on pages 413 to 449 and 249 to 403 and the relevant Statutory Auditors' reports, pages 450 to 454 and 404 to 412 respectively of the universal registration document filed with the AMF on March 9, 2021 under registration number D.21-0105.

The information is available at the following link:

https://www.natixis.com/natixis/en/universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2020-lpaz5_129338.html

the parent company and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, presented respectively on pages 392 to 425 and 233 to 383 and the relevant Statutory Auditors' reports, pages 426 to 430 and 384 to 391 respectively of the universal registration document filed with the AMF on March 6, 2020 under registration number D.20-0108.

The information is available at the following link:

https://www.natixis.com/natixis/en/2019-universal-registration-document-rpaz5_114884.html

The first amendment to the universal registration document is available for consultation on the AMF website (<https://www.amf-france.org/en>) and on the Natixis website (www.natixis.com).

Cross-reference table for the half-yearly financial report

This document includes the information in the half-yearly financial report referred to in Article L. 451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and in Articles 222-4 and 222-6 of the AMF General Regulation.

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Condensed consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2022	118 to 182
Half-yearly management report	
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▪ Description of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the fiscal year	114-115
▪ Main transactions between related parties	182
Statement by the person responsible for the half-yearly financial report	200
Statutory Auditors' report on the condensed consolidated financial statements	183

8.10 Persons responsible for auditing the financial statements

Persons responsible for the audit of the financial statements

Principal Statutory Auditors

- Mazars (represented by the signatory partners Emmanuel Dooseman and Olivier Gatard) - 61 rue Henri Regnault - Exaltis - 92400 Courbevoie;
- PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit (represented by the signatory partner Emmanuel Benoist) - 63 rue de Villiers, 92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.

Mazars and PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit are registered as Statutory Auditors with the Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles and are under the oversight of the Haut Conseil du Commissariat aux Comptes.

8.11 Significant change

With the exception of the items mentioned in this Amendment to the 2021 universal registration document,

(i) no significant adverse change in the issuer's outlook has occurred since the end of the last period for which audited financial statements were published and, in particular, since the signing of the Statutory Auditors' report on the half-yearly consolidated financial statements of June 30, 2022;

(ii) no significant change in the financial position or financial performance of Natixis has occurred since June 30, 2022.



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