



GOODS EXCLUSION LIST

APRIL 2025



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



BNP PARIBAS

The bank
for a changing
world

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INTRODUCTION

As a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact, the BNP Paribas Group has committed to ensuring that it is not complicit in abuses of fundamental rights (which include the right to health) and to reinforce its commitments and actions in favour of the environment¹. Therefore, BNP Paribas has chosen not to engage in any financing, investments or transactions with the greatest risk of impacting the health and safety of populations, and protected species. BNP Paribas has drafted a list of goods which are excluded from all the Group's transactions.

Approved by Group General Management, the list has been established on the basis of treaties, laws, regulations and decrees recognized internationally to regulate the production of and trade in the goods in question.

Furthermore, BNP Paribas has decided to apply the strictest existing legal framework to all its financing, investments and transactions involving the goods and activities listed below, even where local legislation is less restrictive.

This decision applies to all businesses, branches, subsidiaries and joint ventures over which BNP Paribas has operational control.

BNP Paribas will not engage in any financing, investments or transactions involving:

- The production or trade of weapons prohibited by international conventions.
- The production, trade or use of drift nets over 2.5 kilometres in length.
- The production of asbestos fibres.
- The production or trade of products containing PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)².
- The trade in any plant or animal species or products governed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna or Flora (CITES) which are not authorized by a CITES permit.
- Activities mainly related to tobacco.

¹ https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/BNP_Paribas_environmental_framework_2024.pdf

² Commonly known in France as "Pyrallene".



1. WEAPONS PROHIBITED BY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

BNP Paribas excludes the supply of products or services prohibited by international conventions signed by France or by European Union regulations. They are defined in the "Defence & Security" sector policy³.

2. DRIFT NETS

2.1 CSR ISSUES

Drift nets are extremely long fishing nets which float on the surface of the water and are not anchored to the fishing vessel. They can be more than 90 kilometers in length and are a highly destructive and indiscriminate fishing technique that unnecessarily endangers marine eco-systems. If lost at sea, these non-biodegradable nets become macro-waste carried along by currents or tides. They act as traps for marine life, contributing to the pollution and degradation of marine eco-systems.

2.2 REGULATION

The use of drift nets over 2.5 kilometers in length is banned by:

- UN Resolution 44/225 (1992).
- European Union (the ban took effect in 2002).
- International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (2003).
- General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (1997, 2005).

2.3 OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

No financing will be granted if the collateral is a drift net over 2.5 kilometers in length, even if drift nets are permitted by local legislation.

No financing or investment will be granted to a client who has been convicted for using drift nets over 2.5 kilometers in length or who may use them under local regulations.

3. ASBESTOS FIBRES

3.1 CSR ISSUES

The term "asbestos" refers to a set of silicate minerals made up of microscopic fibers. Asbestos was long used in industrial and commercial applications because of its physicochemical properties, including resistance to fire, low thermal, acoustic and electrical conductivity, mechanical resistance, resistance to chemical attacks and elasticity.

The inhalation of asbestos fibers is dangerous and can cause serious illnesses, such as asbestosis and cancer, which can take up to 40 years to develop after the start of exposure. The World Health Organization has estimated that 100,000 workers die each year from asbestos-related diseases resulting

³ https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/bnpparibas_sector_policy_defence_security.pdf

from exposure to asbestos during asbestos production (mining and crushing).

Classification according to form of asbestos use:

1) Loosely bound or unbound (friable) asbestos:

- loose raw asbestos used as thermal insulation in the form of loose fill insulation or flocking (sprayed on), which can be found in some old steel-framed buildings.
- woven or braided asbestos for thermal insulation of pipes, personal protective equipment, electrical wiring, etc.
- asbestos paper or board (from 5 to 50mm thick) used for thermal insulation of heaters, suspended ceilings, seals, fireproof partition walls, etc.
- asbestos felt, mainly used for filters.

2) Bonded asbestos:

- asbestos powder added to gypsum plaster mortar, high-bond mortar, bonding agents, plaster patching compounds, etc.
- asbestos mixed with cement (asbestos cement) used in a range of construction materials: corrugated sheets, outside wall sheeting, ventilation ducts, pipes, etc., particularly found in older prefabricated buildings.
- mineral filler in paints, varnishes, sealants, insulating foam.
- asbestos added to plastics for seals, coatings, household utensils, brake linings, clutch facings.
- asbestos added to asphalt for roof waterproofing, anti-corrosion coatings, road surfacing.

3.2 REGULATION

More than fifty countries have banned asbestos. This is the case, for example, for the 27 countries of the European Union, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Argentina, Chile, Honduras, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the Sultanate of Brunei, South Korea, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar.

3.3 OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

No financing will be granted for asbestos mines or asbestos fiber production facilities.

The Group will not enter into business with, provide products or services to or invest in, for its own proprietary account or within the framework of management mandates, any asbestos fiber producer.

4. PCBs (POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS)

4.1 CSR ISSUES

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), more commonly known in French-speaking countries as "Pyrallene", are man-made chemical compounds consisting of chlorine, carbon and hydrogen. PCBs were used by the electrical industry for their insulating properties, stability at high temperatures and resistance to acids, bases and oxidants. They are extremely harmful to human health and the environment.

Toxic and carcinogenic, PCBs have ecotoxic and reprotoxic properties (they act as endocrine

disruptors even at very low doses). They are highly resistant (with a half-life of up to 2,700 years) and remain widespread in the environment despite being banned almost everywhere in the world.

4.2 REGULATIONS

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which came into force on May 17, 2004, banned PCBs along with other chemical substances. The European Union ratified the Convention on November 16, 2004, thereby enabling States which had not yet ratified the Convention to transpose it into national law. 152 countries are signatories to the Convention. The Convention does not allow Parties to obtain any exemptions from the ban on PCB production.

While the United States is not a party to the Stockholm Convention, PCBs have been banned by the US Congress since 1979.

4.3 OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Regarding transactions, assurance should be obtained from the parties involved that the equipment or assets which may be financed by the Group do not contain PCBs. These are mainly:

- Electric transformers.
- Plants or industrial facilities which may be equipped with electric transformers.

5. CITES CONVENTION – PROTECTED SPECIES

5.1 CSR ISSUES

The aim of an international agreement on trade in protected species is to ensure that the trade in the 40,000 species of plants and animals covered by the Convention does not threaten the conservation of biodiversity. The agreement also promotes the sustainable use of wild flora and fauna.

5.2 REGULATIONS

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, known as "CITES", has a large international membership, with very few countries not parties to the agreement. The European Union does not implement CITES per se, but has adopted EU-wide regulations which harmonize and reinforce the implementation of the Convention. The species protected by CITES are listed in four Appendices according to how threatened they are by international trade. Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction (Appendix A in Europe). The regulation covers live and dead plants and animals and their parts, as well as products derived from them, except for certain special cases (e.g. objects produced prior to the date the Convention came into force).

6. TOBACCO

6.1 CSR ISSUES

The World Health Organization (WHO), international agency of United Nations specialized in health issues, identifies tobacco as the single greatest preventable cause of death, and implemented in 2003 a framework convention on tobacco control, the first global public health treaty.

6.2 REGULATIONS

The WHO's framework convention on tobacco control, the first legally binding global public health treaty, emphasized the issue of global tobacco consumption to "protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke". It especially reaffirms the "the right of all people to the highest standard of health", and the importance of measures related to the reduction of supply and demand to attain this objective. This framework was signed by 180 countries⁴.

6.3 OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

BNP Paribas does not finance companies which activity is mainly related to tobacco, including producers as well as upstream and downstream players.

7. WARNING

The implementation of this list of excluded assets is carried out in compliance with the laws and regulations that apply to the Group's activities. In order to comply with regulations and apply the principles set out in its procedures and policies, BNP Paribas makes its best efforts to obtain information, particularly from corporate clients or prospects. The Group also relies on open-source information, as well as external data providers for its analyses. These latter depend on the quality, accuracy and up-to-date nature of this information.

⁴ The list can be looked up at: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IX-4&chapter=9&clang=en

