

CNP ASSURANCES GROUP CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Contents

2017 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	4
Consolidated Balance Sheet	4
Consolidated Income Statement	6
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	11
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	15
Note 1 Significant events of the year	15
Note 2 Subsequent events	18
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	19
Note 3 Summary of significant accounting policies	
ASSETS, EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	49
Note 4 Capital	49
Note 5 Scope of consolidation	53
Note 6 Segment information	62
Note 7 Intangible assets	65
Note 8 Investment and owner-occupied property	70
Note 9 Investments by category	72
Note 10 Analysis of insurance and financial liabilities	88
Note 11 Subordinated debt	96
Note 12 Insurance and reinsurance receivables	99
Note 13 Deferred taxes	100
Note 14 Provisions for liabilities and charges	101
Note 15 Liabilities arising from insurance and reinsurance transactions	102

INCOME STATEMENT	106
Note 16 Premium income and revenue from other activities	106
Note 17 Claims and benefits expenses	110
Note 18 Administrative expenses and business acquisition costs	110
Note 19 Reinsurance result	113
Note 20 Investment income	114
Note 21 Income tax expense	119
OTHER ANALYSES	121
Note 22 Financial risks	121
Note 23 Liquidity risk and asset/liability management	127
Note 24 Risks related to insurance and financial liabilities	129

2017 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	Notes	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
<i>ASSETS (In € millions)</i>			
Goodwill	7	273.2	309.5
Value of In-Force business	7	24.1	22.2
Other intangible assets	7	501.8	534.8
Total intangible assets		799.1	866.5
Investment property	8	2,568.1	2,926.5
Held-to-maturity investments	9	548.7	766.3
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	296,481.3	299,428.6
Securities held for trading	9	81,721.8	74,540.6
Loans and receivables	9	4,970.5	4,945.3
Derivative instruments	9	797.5	654.3
Insurance investments		387,088.0	383,261.6
Other investments		9.2	10.9
Investments in equity-accounted companies	5	65.9	67.4
Reinsurers' share of insurance and financial liabilities	10	22,734.8	23,032.6
Insurance or reinsurance receivables	12	3,334.5	3,142.9
Current tax assets		532.5	455.6
Other receivables	12	4,646.9	4,236.3
Owner-occupied property and other property and equipment	8	291.5	309.3
Other non-current assets		2,280.5	2,052.8
Deferred participation asset	10	0.0	0.0
Deferred tax assets	13	284.3	294.4
Other assets		11,370.3	10,491.3
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		0.0	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents		1,230.9	1,399.9
TOTAL ASSETS		423,298.2	419,130.3

<i>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (In € millions)</i>	Notes	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Share capital	4	686.6	686.6
Share premium account		1,736.3	1,716.8
Revaluation reserve		4,131.6	3,846.4
Cash flow hedge reserve	9	(48.4)	(41.9)
Undated subordinated notes reclassified in equity	4	1,765.2	1,765.2
Retained earnings		9,060.5	8,491.1
Profit for the period		1,284.5	1,200.3
Translation reserve		(359.3)	(131.1)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		18,257.1	17,533.5
Non-controlling interests		1,765.9	1,763.1
Total equity		20,023.0	19,296.6
Insurance liabilities (excluding unit-linked)	10	158,653.5	152,601.4
Insurance liabilities (unit-linked)	10	45,822.4	39,506.1
Insurance liabilities		204,475.9	192,107.4
Financial liabilities – financial instruments with DPF (excluding unit-linked)	10	121,580.0	130,379.3
Financial liabilities – financial instruments without DPF (excluding unit-linked)	10	625.4	727.5
Financial liabilities – unit-linked financial instruments	10	8,187.6	7,820.4
Financial liabilities		130,393.0	138,927.2
Derivative financial instruments separated from the host contract		0.0	0.0
Deferred participation reserve	10	30,335.5	30,713.6
Insurance and financial liabilities		365,204.4	361,748.3
Provisions	14	210.5	250.6
Subordinated debt	11	5,300.0	5,427.1
Financing liabilities		5,300.0	5,427.1
Operating liabilities represented by securities		10,310.2	8,645.4
Operating liabilities due to banks		470.1	143.2
Liabilities arising from insurance and reinsurance transactions	15	14,262.3	14,884.0
Current taxes payable		298.5	291.7
Current account advances		49.8	45.5
Liabilities towards holders of units in controlled mutual funds		728.1	767.5
Derivative instruments	9	1,110.1	1,244.9
Deferred tax liabilities	13	915.3	1,287.2
Miscellaneous payables	15	4,416.1	5,098.3
Other liabilities		32,560.4	32,407.8
Liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations		0.0	0.0
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		423,298.2	419,130.3

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Notes	31.12.2017	31.12.2016 *
Premiums written		32,460.0	31,779.6
Change in unearned premiums reserve		(382.5)	(284.8)
Earned premiums	16	32,077.4	31,494.7
Revenue from other activities	16	160.3	124.3
Other operating revenue		0.2	0.1
Investment income, net of expenses		8,371.7	8,468.9
Gains and losses on disposal of investments		379.4	836.9
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,293.8	1,463.5
Change in impairment losses on financial instruments		728.6	14.9
Total investment income net of expenses	20	12,773.4	10,784.1
Income from ordinary activities		45,011.3	42,403.3
Claims and benefits expenses	17	(37,538.3)	(35,731.0)
Reinsurance result	19	106.2	66.1
Income and expenses of other businesses, net		17.9	(2.9)
Acquisition costs	18	(3,982.0)	(3,796.0)
Amortisation of value of acquired In-Force business and distribution agreements	7	(25.1)	(24.5)
Contract administration expenses	18	(198.8)	(186.3)
Other recurring operating income and expense, net	18	(617.1)	(260.8)
Total other recurring operating income and expense, net		(42,237.1)	(39,935.3)
Recurring operating profit		2,774.2	2,468.0
Other non-recurring operating income and expense, net		(18.0)	(5.8)
Operating profit		2,756.3	2,462.2
Finance costs	20	(246.7)	(228.7)
Change in fair value of intangible assets	7	1.8	1.6
Share of profit of equity-accounted companies	5	7.3	6.2
Income tax expense	21	(895.6)	(744.4)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, after tax		0.0	0.0
Profit for the period		1,623.1	1,497.0
Non-controlling interests		(338.6)	(296.6)
Profit attributable to owners of the parent		1,284.5	1,200.3
Basic earnings per share <i>(in €)</i>		1.80	1.64
Diluted earnings per share <i>(in €)</i>		1.80	1.64

* Pro forma:

Effective from 2017, the Group has chosen to present on a single line, the net amount represented by investment income net of expenses, and to continue reporting finance costs separately below operating profit, as recommended by France's accounting standards board (ANC recommendation 2013-05).

Accordingly, the following changes were made:

- the line "Investment and other financial expenses, excluding finance costs" has been deleted from the income statement;
- investment income ceded to reinsurers is now recognised in reinsurance result;
- income and expenses from financial instruments held as cash flow hedges are now recognised in finance costs. The amount in 2016 was €19.5 million.

Details of these reclassifications are provided in Notes 17, 18, 19 and 20.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED IN EQUITY – 2017

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
Profit for the period	1,284.5	338.6	1,623.1
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity			
Amounts recycled through profit or loss	37.3	(144.8)	(107.5)
Available-for-sale financial assets			
Change in revaluation reserve during the period	(542.1)	33.7	(508.4)
Reclassification of proceeds from disposals to profit or loss	(1,331.3)	(22.8)	(1,354.1)
Reclassification of impairment losses to profit or loss	240.4	0.0	240.4
<i>Sub-total including deferred participation and deferred taxes</i>	<i>(1,633.0)</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>(1,622.1)</i>
Deferred participation including deferred taxes	1,569.0	12.5	1,581.6
Deferred taxes	336.0	(8.4)	327.7
Of which, change in revaluation reserve for non-current assets held for sale	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sub-total net of deferred participation and deferred taxes</i>	<i>272.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>287.2</i>
Cash flow hedge reserve	(6.5)	0.0	(6.5)
Change in cash flow hedge reserve during the period	(137.0)	0.0	(137.0)
Cash flow hedge reserve recycled through profit or loss during the period	127.1	0.0	127.1
Deferred taxes	3.4	0.0	3.4
Translation differences	(228.3)	(159.9)	(388.1)
Amounts not recycled through profit or loss	(6.8)	0.0	(6.8)
Actuarial gains and losses	(6.8)	0.0	(6.8)
Other movements	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total income and expense recognised directly in equity	30.5	(144.8)	(114.3)
Total income and expense recognised in equity	1,315.1	193.8	1,508.8

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED IN EQUITY – 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
Profit for the period	1,200.3	296.6	1,497.0
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity			
Amounts recycled through profit or loss	718.8	215.0	933.8
Available-for-sale financial assets			
Change in revaluation reserve during the period	2,569.3	77.4	2,646.6
Reclassification of proceeds from disposals to profit or loss	(1,253.3)	(11.6)	(1,264.9)
Reclassification of impairment losses to profit or loss	617.9	0.8	618.8
<i>Sub-total including deferred participation and deferred taxes</i>	<i>1,933.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>2,000.5</i>
Deferred participation including deferred taxes	(1,380.9)	(19.3)	(1,400.2)
Deferred taxes	(35.1)	(25.3)	(60.5)
Of which, change in revaluation reserve for non-current assets held for sale	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sub-total net of deferred participation and deferred taxes</i>	<i>517.9</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>539.8</i>
Cash flow hedge reserve	(37.0)	0.0	(37.0)
Change in cash flow hedge reserve during the period	(99.7)	0.0	(99.7)
Cash flow hedge reserve recycled through profit or loss during the period	43.3	0.0	43.3
Deferred taxes	19.4	0.0	19.4
Translation differences	238.0	193.1	431.0
Amounts not recycled through profit or loss	(0.3)	0.0	(0.3)
Actuarial gains and losses	(0.3)	0.0	(0.3)
Other movements	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total income and expense recognised directly in equity	718.5	215.0	933.6
Total income and expense recognised in equity	1,918.9	511.6	2,430.5

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – 2017

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Undated subordinated notes reclassified in equity	Retained earnings and profit	Translation adjustments	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<i>(In € millions)</i>										
Equity at 01.01.2017 – IFRS	686.6	1,716.8	3,846.4	(41.9)	1,765.2	9,691.4	(131.1)	17,533.5	1,763.1	19,296.6
Net profit and unrealised and deferred gains and losses for the period			272.1	(6.5)		1,277.7	(228.3)	1,315.1	193.8	1,508.8
- Dividends paid	0.0	0.0				(549.3)		(549.3)	(193.2)	(742.5)
Merger premium	0.0	19.5			0.0	(19.5)				0.0
- Subordinated notes, net of tax						(48.4)		(48.4)		(48.4)
- Treasury shares, net of tax						(0.5)		(0.5)		(0.5)
- Changes in scope of consolidation			6.6			(8.0)		(1.4)	0.0	(1.4)
- Other movements			6.6			1.5		8.0	2.2	10.2
Equity at 31.12.2017	686.6	1,736.3	4,131.6	(48.4)	1,765.2	10,345.1	(359.3)	18,257.1	1,765.9	20,023.0

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – 2016

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Undated subordinated notes reclassified in equity	Retained earnings and profit	Translation adjustments	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<i>(In € millions)</i>										
Equity at 01.01.2016 – IFRS	686.6	1,716.8	3,364.2	(4.9)	2,635.2	9,084.0	(369.0)	17,113.0	1,457.8	18,570.7
Net profit and unrealised and deferred gains and losses for the period			517.9	(37.0)	0.0	1,200.1	238.0	1,918.9	511.6	2,430.5
- Dividends paid						(528.5)		(528.5)	(207.3)	(735.9)
- Issue of shares										
- Subordinated notes, net of tax					(870.0)	(75.9)		(945.8)		(945.8)
- Treasury shares, net of tax						12.1		12.1		12.1
- Changes in scope of consolidation			(35.7)			0.4		(35.3)	(0.9)	(36.2)
- Other movements						(0.7)		(0.7)	1.9	1.1
Equity at 31.12.2016	686.6	1,716.8	3,846.4	(41.9)	1,765.2	9,691.4	(131.1)	17,533.5	1,763.1	19,296.6

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The consolidated statement of cash flows includes:

- cash flows of fully consolidated companies;
- cash flows arising from Group investments, dividends and other transactions with associates or jointly-controlled entities accounted for by the equity method.

Definition of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments (sight deposits and other instruments) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

They include units in “ordinary” money market funds but do not include units in dynamic funds that are highly sensitive to changes in market prices, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the French financial markets authority (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers* – AMF) no. 2011-13. This approach analyses both the fund prospectus and yield patterns (fund performance, volatility, etc.).

Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are stated net of bank overdrafts used for cash management purposes.

Definition of cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities correspond essentially to the cash flows of the Group’s revenue-generating activities.

Definition of cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities correspond to cash flows from purchases and sales of investment property and securities, owner-occupied property and equipment and intangible assets.

Definition of cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities correspond to all cash flows leading to a change in the amount and components of equity and financing liabilities, as follows:

- share issues and cancellations;
- debt issues and repayments;
- purchases and sales of treasury shares;
- dividends paid to owners of the parent and non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries.

Reconciliation of cash flows from financing activities to the amounts reported in the financial statements

This table reconciles cash flows from financing activities to the amounts reported in the other financial statements. Other movements correspond to changes in deferred taxes and fair value adjustments to the cash flow hedge reserve recognised directly in equity.

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Movements in 2017	Cash flows	Other movements	Notes
Change in treasury shares (before tax)	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.0	Equity (treasury shares)
Change in treasury shares (tax)	(0.1)		(0.1)	Equity (treasury shares)
Change in treasury shares (net of tax)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.1)	Equity (treasury shares)
Dividends paid by CNP Assurances	(549.3)	(549.3)	0.0	Equity (dividends paid)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(193.2)	(193.2)	0.0	Equity (dividends paid)
Change in dividends payable or receivable	(5.6)	(5.6)	0.0	Consolidated balance sheet (other assets/liabilities)
Subordinated debt	(127.1)	(127.1)	0.0	Consolidated balance sheet (subordinated notes)
Cash flow hedge reserve (before tax)	(9.9)	127.1	(137.0)	Consolidated balance sheet
Deferred tax on cash flow hedge reserve	3.4	0.0	3.4	Consolidated balance sheet
Cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax)	(6.5)	127.1	(133.6)	Consolidated balance sheet
Undated subordinated notes reclassified in equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	Equity
Interest on undated subordinated notes	(73.8)	(73.8)	0.0	Equity
Deferred tax on interest on undated subordinated notes	25.4	0.0	25.4	Equity
Interest on other subordinated notes	(246.7)	(246.7)	0.0	Finance costs
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities		(1,068.9)		Consolidated statement of cash flows

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Movements in 2016	Cash flows	Other movement s	Notes
Share issue by CNP Seguros de Vida	0.7	0.7	0.0	Equity (other movements)
Change in treasury shares (before tax)	12.8	12.8	0.0	Equity (treasury shares)
Change in treasury shares (tax)	(0.7)		(0.7)	Equity (treasury shares)
Change in treasury shares (net of tax)	12.1	12.8	(0.7)	Equity (treasury shares)
Dividends paid by CNP Assurances	(528.5)	(528.5)	0.0	Equity (dividends paid)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(207.3)	(207.3)	0.0	Equity (dividends paid)
Change in dividends payable or receivable	3.2	3.2	0.0	Consolidated balance sheet (other assets/liabilities)
Subordinated debt	1,431.1	1,431.1	0.0	Consolidated balance sheet (subordinated notes)
Cash flow hedge reserve (before tax)	(56.4)	43.3	(99.7)	Consolidated balance sheet
Deferred tax on cash flow hedge reserve	19.4	0.0	19.4	Consolidated balance sheet
Cash flow hedge reserve (net)	(37.0)	43.3	(80.3)	Consolidated balance sheet
Undated subordinated notes reclassified in equity	(870.0)	(870.0)	0.0	Equity
Interest on undated subordinated notes	(115.7)	(115.7)	0.0	Equity
Deferred tax on interest on undated subordinated notes	39.9	0.0	39.9	Equity
Interest on other subordinated notes	(248.2)	(248.2)	0.0	Finance costs
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities		(478.7)		Consolidated statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents reported in the consolidated balance sheet and in the consolidated statement of cash flows

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Cash and cash equivalents (reported in the consolidated balance sheet)	1,230.9	1,399.9
Cash and cash equivalents relating to assets held for sale	0.0	0.0
Operating liabilities due to banks	(470.1)	(143.2)
Securities held for trading	18,485.1	17,459.6
Total (reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows)	19,245.8	18,716.3

Cash and cash equivalents reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows correspond to:

- cash and cash equivalents reported in the consolidated balance sheet under assets;
- operating liabilities due to banks corresponding to short-term bank loans and overdrafts other than financing liabilities, reported in the consolidated balance sheet under liabilities;
- securities held for trading, consisting of money market mutual funds reported in the consolidated balance sheet under “insurance investments”.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Operating profit before tax	2,756.3	2,481.7
Gains and losses on disposal of investments	(610.2)	(913.8)
Depreciation and amortisation expense, net	114.2	122.6
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(307.8)	(246.3)
Impairment losses, net	(725.7)	(11.9)
Charges to technical reserves for insurance and financial liabilities	7,209.7	(4,556.2)
Charges to provisions, net	(30.4)	(8.1)
Change in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (other than cash and cash equivalents)	(3,300.3)	(1,497.0)
Other adjustments	(249.0)	688.5
Dividends received from equity-accounted companies	4.8	20.2
Total adjustments	2,105.2	(6,402.1)
Change in operating receivables and payables	(1,359.5)	10,726.7
Change in securities sold and purchased under repurchase and resale agreements	1,664.8	2,285.3
Change in other assets and liabilities	(64.4)	(90.0)
Income taxes paid, net of reimbursements	(993.2)	(699.7)
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	4,109.2	8,301.9
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and joint ventures, net of cash acquired ⁽¹⁾	78.4	(78.8)
Divestments of subsidiaries and joint ventures, net of cash sold	0.0	291.6
Acquisitions of associates	0.0	0.0
Divestments of associates	0.0	0.0
Net cash provided by (used by) divestments and acquisitions	78.4	212.9
Proceeds from the sale of financial assets	96,042.9	71,523.0
Proceeds from the sale of investment properties	375.2	284.3
Proceeds from the sale of other investments	5.0	1.9
Net cash provided by (used by) sales and redemptions of investments	96,423.1	71,809.2
Acquisitions of financial assets	(98,415.2)	(77,188.4)
Acquisitions of investment properties	(451.3)	(185.5)
Acquisitions of other investments	0.0	0.0
Net cash provided by (used by) acquisitions of investments	(98,866.5)	(77,373.9)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment and intangible assets	8.7	6.8
Purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets	(52.8)	(86.4)
Net cash provided by (used by) sales and purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets	(44.2)	(79.7)
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities	(2,409.2)	(5,431.5)
Issuance of equity instruments	0.0	0.7
Redemption of equity instruments	0.0	0.0
Purchases and sales of treasury shares	(0.4)	12.8
Dividends paid	(748.1)	(732.6)
Net cash provided by (used by) transactions with owners	(748.5)	(719.1)
New borrowings	0.0	1,474.3
Repayments of borrowings	0.0	(870.0)
Interest paid on borrowings	(320.5)	(364.0)
Net cash provided by (used by) other financing activities	(320.4)	240.4
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	(1,068.9)	(478.7)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	18,716.3	15,180.0
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	4,109.2	8,301.9
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities	(2,409.2)	(5,431.5)
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	(1,068.9)	(478.7)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	(50.5)	39.5
Effect of changes in accounting policies and other changes	(51.1)	1,105.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the reporting date	19,245.8	18,716.3

⁽¹⁾ The positive amount reported for "Acquisitions of subsidiaries and joint ventures, net of cash acquired" primarily reflects the acquired cash recognised on first-time consolidation of CNP Luxembourg, the OPCI Raspaill property fund and SAS Alleraay.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Note 1 Significant events of the period

Effect of French State's withdrawal from financing statutory uplifts to certain life annuities

France's 2018 Finance Act (Article 142) provides for the withdrawal of the French State's contribution to statutory uplifts to life annuities (except for veterans' pensions) with effect from 1 January 2018.

This decision will lead to additional costs of €212 million for the Group. The total reserve for statutory uplifts amounted to €225 million at 31 December 2017, including €183 million for annuities in payment and €42 million for deferred annuities.

The Group has chosen not to defer recognition of the accounting impact, resulting from the article in the 2018 Finance Act, over six years in the statutory financial statements.

Impact of the main French tax measures (reduction in the corporate income tax rate) on the consolidated financial statements

France's 2017 Finance Act dated 29 December 2016 provided for a reduction in the standard corporate income tax rate from 33 1/3% to 28% (excluding surtaxes), to be phased in over different periods depending on the size of the companies concerned (in terms of revenue) and/or their profits.

The 2018 Finance Act dated 30 December 2017 accelerated the process, by cutting the rate to 28% in 2018 for profits up to €500,000 and adjusting the rate cut trajectory as from 2019, as follows:

Standard corporate tax rate					
Amount of profits	Financial years as from:				
	01.01.2018	01.01.2019	01.01.2020	01.01.2021	01.01.2022
Less than €500,000	28%	28%	28%	26.5%	25%
More than €500,000	33 1/3%	31%			

Note: by including the additional 3.3% surtax, which the 2018 Finance Act does not eliminate, the 25%, 26.5%, 31% and 33 1/3% would respectively come to 25.8%, 27.4%, 28.9%, 32% and 34.4%.

Consequences for the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

The method used to take into account the planned tax cuts in the 2017 financial statements is the same as that used in 2016 (IFRS-based analysis of French tax entities, differentiating between items for which the tax effect is recorded in equity and those where the effect is recorded in profit or loss). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using the liability method, which consists of adjusting deferred taxes for the effects of any expected change in tax rates. Changes in tax rates affect profit and also equity in the case of deferred taxes recognised in prior years.

The main source of deferred taxes affecting profit for the year concerns non-deductible provisions, which give rise to a difference between reported and taxable profit. A deferred tax asset was recognised for this timing difference. The reduction in the tax rate leads to the recognition of additional deferred tax expense of €35.0 million in the consolidated income statement, due to the decrease in the value of the deferred tax asset.

This may be compared to total deferred tax expense of €29 million recorded in the 2016 consolidated income statement.

The main source of deferred taxes affecting equity concerned the remeasurement of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value. The reduction in the tax rate has the effect of reducing the deferred tax liability on these fair value adjustments, leading to a corresponding €154.2 million increase in consolidated equity (€191.7 million at 31 December 2016 based on the 2017 Finance Act).

When estimating the effects of the change in tax rates, account was taken of the periods in which deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered and deferred tax liabilities are expected to be settled, in order to identify the amounts to which the new tax rate would apply.

Elimination of the “contribution additionnelle” surtax on distributed earnings and introduction of a 30% exceptional surtax on French corporate income tax in 2017

The 2018 Finance Act has eliminated the 3% “contribution additionnelle” surtax on distributed earnings introduced in 2012 and payable by French companies subject to corporate income tax that pay dividends (with some exceptions), after France’s Constitutional Council held the surtax to be unconstitutional in a ruling dated 6 October 2017.

Elimination of this surtax will generate an annual saving of some €15 million for the Group based on the amounts paid in prior years.

In addition, the Group has obtained a refund of the surtax paid in the years 2013 to 2017 for a total of €69.4 million including interest.

To help offset the negative effect on public finances of these refunds, the French State has introduced a new “exceptional” surtax payable by large corporates (Amended 2017 Finance Act dated 1 December 2017).

Based on the size of its business (in terms of premium income), the surtax payable by CNP Assurances will represent 30% of its French income tax liability and will amount to around €94.6 million. This represents an additional tax cost of €31.5 million compared to the €63.1 million refund of the 3% tax on distributed earnings (excluding interest).

Transfer of a portfolio of contracts to Arial CNP Assurances

On 15 December 2015, AG2R LA MONDIALE and CNP Assurances signed a framework partnership contract in the field of retirement savings. The strategic partnership in the area of company retirement savings plans is being led by a joint subsidiary named Arial CNP Assurances, which has been 40%-owned by CNP Assurances since 1 April 2016 and is accounted for by the equity method.

CNP Assurances and AG2R LA MONDIALE have demonstrated their support for the new venture by agreeing to reinsure the contracts sold by Arial CNP Assurances, which combines the retirement savings businesses, expertise and investment capacity of its two shareholders. The partnership contract covers the following main aspects:

- Contribution of each of the partners' group pensions contracts (traditional and unit-linked funds). The contributions are subject to the condition precedent of the signature of a reinsurance treaty between the partnership vehicle, Arial Assurance, and each partner, with each transferred contract being reinsured on a 100% basis.
- A commitment to reinsure the new business written by the partnership vehicle, renamed Arial CNP Assurances, pro rata to each partner's ownership interest.

Transfer of a portfolio of company retirement savings contracts (traditional and unit-linked funds) by CNP Assurances to Arial CNP Assurances

Pursuant to the commitment given in the partnership contract summarised above, CNP Assurances transferred its portfolio of group pensions contracts to Arial CNP Assurances with retroactive effect for accounting and tax purposes to 1 January 2017. The transfer concerned (i) a portfolio of company retirement savings plans invested in both traditional and unit-linked funds representing liabilities of €4,013 million and (ii) unit-linked asset portfolios and mutual fund units with an equivalent value, both being transferred at net book value. The net assets transferred by CNP Assurances amounted to €23.99 and were remunerated by the issue of one new Arial CNP Assurances share credited as fully paid.

Acquisition of a stake in Réseau de Transport d'Électricité (RTE)

On 14 December 2016, EDF, Caisse des Dépôts and CNP Assurances signed a binding agreement for the acquisition by Caisse des Dépôts and CNP Assurances of a combined 49.9% stake in Réseau de Transport d'Électricité (RTE). The aim of the transaction is to provide RTE with a new governance structure to support the group over the long term as it invests in building a smart transmission system that will help drive the energy transition.

On 31 March 2017, Caisse des Dépôts and CNP Assurances became core shareholders of RTE alongside EDF, through the creation of a joint venture, CTE, which is 50.1%-owned by EDF and 49.9%-owned by Caisse des Dépôts and CNP Assurances. The deal structure gives Caisse des Dépôts a 29.9% indirect interest in RTE and CNP Assurances an indirect interest of 20%.

All the conditions precedent were fulfilled ahead of the completion date. CNP Assurances' stake in the CTE acquisition vehicle was acquired at a cost of €1,080 million.

The three indirect shareholders exercise joint control over RTE within the regulatory framework established by France's energy industry regulator, the Commission de la Régulation de l'Energie (CRE). A shareholders' agreement has been signed describing how CTE's shareholders will jointly exercise their rights and obligations.

CNP Assurances exercises significant influence over RTE. However, as the investment is mainly in representation of participatory contracts, the Group has chosen to use the exemption from applying the equity method provided for in IAS 28, paragraph 18, and to measure the CTE shares at fair value through profit or loss.

Partnership with the Crédit Agricole Group

On 22 June 2017, CNP Assurances and the Crédit Agricole Group signed a memorandum of understanding relating to term creditor insurance at Crédit Agricole's regional banks. The Crédit Agricole Group announced back in March 2016 that it intended to internalise the group borrower insurance contracts of the regional banks to its Crédit Agricole Assurances subsidiary, as part of its "Strategic ambitions for 2020" plan. The transfer of new business on term creditor insurance to the Crédit Agricole Group will take place gradually starting in September 2017, and the agreement provides for 20% reinsurance by CNP Assurances for five annual accounting periods, from 2018. CNP Assurances will underwrite 50% of the portfolio of existing contracts for as long as the policies remain in force.

For information, regarding CNP Assurances, the average contribution from the partnership with Crédit Agricole to CNP Assurances' recurring EBIT has been €30 million in recent years, i.e., around 1.7% of EBIT France (€1,777 million in 2017) or 1.0% of Group EBIT (€2889 million in 2017).

CNP Assurances and UniCredit renew their partnership in Italy

On 20 December 2017, CNP Assurances and UniCredit renewed their life insurance partnership in Italy organised through the company CNP UniCredit Vita, 57.5% held by CNP Assurances, 38.8% held by UniCredit and 3.7% held by Cardif. Concluded for seven years as from 1 January 2018, the partnership takes the form of a shareholders' pact among CNP Assurances, UniCredit and Cardif, supplemented by a distribution agreement between CNP UniCredit Vita and UniCredit. The distribution agreement provides for the creation of a dedicated sales organisation to enhance the distribution of unit-linked savings products, individual protection insurance and term creditor insurance, in line with CNP Assurances Group's strategy for reorienting the product mix. The partnership's geographic scope remains unchanged, covering Central and Southern Italy, including Sardinia and Sicily (i.e. 1,365 UniCredit branch offices and points of sale).

Key figures for CNP UniCredit Vita are provided in Note 5.4 "Summary financial information: consolidated entities with material non-controlling interests".

Note 2 Subsequent events

None.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Note 3 Summary of significant accounting policies

CNP Assurances SA, the parent company of the Group, is a *société anonyme* (joint-stock company) with a Board of Directors, governed by the French Insurance Code (Code des assurances). It has fully paid-up share capital of €686,618,477. The Company is registered in the Paris Trade and Companies Register under no. 341 737 062.

The registered office is located at 4, place Raoul-Dautry, 75015 Paris.

The Group's principal business is the writing of personal insurance. CNP Assurances' corporate purpose is to:

- write life and endowment insurance;
- write bodily injury insurance covering accident and health risks;
- hold majority interests in insurance companies.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as the Group's interests in the results and net assets of jointly-controlled entities and associates. They were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2018.

3.1 Statement of compliance

In accordance with EU directive 1606/2002/EC of 19 July 2002, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRSs adopted by the European Union before 31 December 2016.

The subsidiaries all apply Group accounting policies, as presented in these notes.

New accounting standards adopted since 1 January 2017

- The amendments to IAS 12 – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses and disclosure initiative amendments to IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows were adopted by the European Union on 6 November 2017 and are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The disclosures required by the amendments to IAS 7 are presented in the section “Statement of cash flows”. The amendments to IAS 12 have also been taken into account, but had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2017.

Some of the new standards and amendments to existing standards presented below are not yet applicable.

Main accounting standards and interpretations approved by the European Union but not yet in force

- The final version of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments was published on 24 July 2014 and was adopted by the European Union on 22 November 2016. It is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Group intends to choose the option of deferring application until 1 January 2021 (see below).

This standard, which replaces IAS 39 – Financial Instruments, sets down accounting principles and disclosure requirements for financial assets and liabilities. This comprehensive final version of IFRS 9 follows three earlier partial publications:

- on 12 November 2009, the IASB published the first (partial) version of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, focusing exclusively on “classification and measurement” of financial assets;
- on 28 October 2010, the IASB published the second (partial) version of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, incorporating requirements on accounting for financial liabilities;
- on 19 November 2013, the IASB published a new section of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, focusing on hedge accounting and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 – Disclosures and IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This new section includes the definition of a

business model that more closely reflects an insurance company's strategy for holding and managing financial assets.

The final version consolidates the three core phases, i.e., classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. Macro hedge accounting is covered in a separate IASB project. This has not yet been finalised but a discussion paper was published on 17 April 2014.

Main provisions of IFRS 9

a) Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 introduces a standard approach to classification and measurement of financial assets and contains only three classification categories: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

In the case of debt instruments, the assessment is based around two criteria that determine how a financial asset should be classified and measured:

- the business model that the entity uses for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

IFRS 9 introduces two types of business model as follows:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows. If this is the case, the financial asset is measured at amortised cost;
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. If so, the financial asset must be measured at FVTOCI.

All other financial assets must be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). An entity may designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an inconsistency in valuation methods or accounting treatment (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch).

Equity instruments are always measured at FVTPL with the exception of those not held for trading. An entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading (including realised gains and losses). Only dividends received from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 retains the accounting treatment of financial liabilities but adds guidance on certain issues, notably the impact of changes in own credit risk in profit or loss when non-trading financial liabilities are measured at fair value.

b) Impairment

IFRS 9 also introduces a new debt instrument impairment model that involves writing off expected credit losses at initial recognition. Under IAS 39, impairment losses were only taken if there was a recognised risk due to the existence of one or more objective indicators of impairment.

Under the new model, assets move through three stages:

- at investment: the entity recognises 12-month expected credit losses and interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the instrument;
- stage 2: if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised, but interest income is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset;
- stage 3: if a credit event affects the issuer, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount.

c) Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 broadens hedge accounting eligibility criteria in exchange for greater transparency in risk management disclosure.

The new model marks an important change that aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management and enables entities to disclose these activities more effectively in their financial statements. For example, IFRS 9 allows entities to hedge the risk components of non-financial items and homogeneous groups of items for all types of risk on a net basis.

IFRS 9 changes certain aspects relating to hedging instruments. In particular, changes in the fair value of the time value of an option used as a hedging instrument may be recognised in OCI. Eligibility also extends to the forward element of a forward contract or the foreign currency basis spread, thus reducing volatility in the income statement.

The standard also makes hedge effectiveness testing less rigid. Retrospective and prospective testing (using the 80% to 125% bright line) is replaced by a single prospective test based on three effectiveness requirements: there is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument; the effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship; and the hedge ratio is consistent with the entity's risk management approach.

IFRS 9 transition arrangements under the deferral approach

IFRS 9 was adopted on 22 November 2016 for use in the European Union for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Group plans to defer application until 2021

in light of the publication on 12 September 2016 by the IASB of an amendment to IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts describing how insurance undertakings should apply IFRS 9 in conjunction with IFRS 4. This amendment, which was adopted by the European Commission on 3 November 2017, was issued in response to the need to align first-time adoption of IFRS 9 with that of the new insurance standard (IFRS 17). It provides for:

- Application of an "overlay approach" by insurance companies that choose to apply IFRS 9 as from 1 January 2018. This approach consists of reclassifying from profit or loss to "Income and expense recognised directly in equity" the additional volatility caused by applying IFRS 9 to assets previously accounted for as available-for-sale financial assets or financial assets at amortised cost under IAS 39. Insurers will have the option of applying this approach throughout the period until the effective date of the new insurance standard.
- The second option consists of deferring adoption of IFRS 9 for a period of three years until 1 January 2021 (the "deferral approach").

All traditional insurance companies have the automatic right to apply the deferral approach.

The IASB has also introduced an option to simplify application of IFRS 9 by allowing associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method to continue to prepare their consolidation packages in accordance with IAS 39 if they are not required to adopt IFRS 9 in their separate financial statements. Application of this option by CNP Assurances would enable the Group to continue accounting for financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 until 2021.

CNP Assurances fulfils the eligibility criteria for adopting the deferral approach.

- First, as of 31 December 2015, its insurance business represented more than the 90% threshold for applying this approach.
- Second, it is accounted for by the equity method in the consolidated financial statements of its three main shareholders which are financial institutions and are required to apply IFRS 9 as from 2018. As a result, it will not be required to prepare its consolidation package in accordance with IFRS 9.
- The amendment to IFRS 4 requires additional disclosures in the notes during the transition period (2018-2021), concerning the classification of assets and the reporting entity's exposure to credit risk on assets meeting the criteria in IFRS 9 (assets for which the contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest).

Estimated impact for CNP Assurances of applying IFRS 9

The Group is currently reviewing the basis of application and the potential impact of the new standard. The information presented below corresponds to overall estimates of the impact of applying IFRS 9 as it currently stands.

However, confirmation of these estimates will depend on:

- the ongoing examination and interpretation of the final version of IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts published on 18 May 2017, which will replace IFRS 4, and its interaction with IFRS 9;
- the adoption of IFRS 17 by the European Commission.

In the meantime, preparing estimates is a complex process and the degree of estimation uncertainty is high.

As part of its preparation for IFRS 9, the Group has taken part in several field tests organised by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). EFRAG was created in order to assist the European Commission in approving the international financial reporting standards published by the IASB by providing technical advice on accounting matters. These field tests suggest that the standard's main impact will be a possible material increase in securities classified as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". The final impact of these reclassifications on profit or loss will depend on the options for applying IFRS 17.

The Group has launched a project for the limited application of IFRS 9 asset classification criteria in order to prepare the additional disclosures required under the amendment to IFRS 4 as from 2018.

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers: published on 28 May 2014 and applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 was adopted by the European Union on 22 September 2016. This standard provides a single model to be applied to all contracts with customers. It replaces the standards that currently deal with revenue recognition, namely IAS 18 – Revenue and IAS 11 – Construction Contracts and related interpretations, along with the following interpretations: IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

Specific types of contracts dealt with in other standards, such as leases, insurance policies and financial instruments, are excluded from the scope of IFRS 15.

- The Group is currently reviewing the basis of application and the potential impacts of IFRS 15. However, further to the review of existing contracts recognised in accordance with IAS 18 (representing 0.29% of consolidated premium income, (see Note 16, Premium income), the Group believes that application of IFRS 15 will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.
- Clarifications of IFRS 15

Amendments clarifying IFRS 15: The amendments clarifying IFRS 15 published on 12 April 2016 were adopted by the European Union on 31 October 2017 and are also applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The amendments to the standard, which was published in 2014, do not alter the underlying principles but simply clarify the way in which they should be applied. Amendments to

the body of the standard are limited. Most of the changes concern the Basis for Conclusions and Illustrative Examples.

These amendments are applicable retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, as if they had formed an integral part of IFRS 15 on the date of first-time adoption.

- IFRS 16 – Leases was published on 13 January 2016 and adopted by the European Union on 31 October 2017; it is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. It replaces IAS 17 – Leases and the related interpretations (IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27). The principal aims of the new standard are to present the assets and liabilities of lessors and lessees more fairly, provide more transparent information, and improve the comparability of financial information presented by entities that lease assets and those that borrow funds to acquire assets outright. The main changes compared to IAS 17 are as follows:
 - all leases will be recognised in the lessees' balance sheet, providing better visibility of their assets and liabilities;
 - IFRS 16 introduces a single lease accounting model for lessors, in which all leases are treated as finance leases;
 - lessees may elect not to apply IFRS 16 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (such as laptops);
 - a new definition of leases: *"A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration"*;
 - the accounting treatment of service contracts is not modified by IFRS 16. However, the standard provides guidance on separating the "service" component of a complex contract from the "lease" component.

The effects of applying IFRS 16 are currently being analysed by the Group. They are not expected to be material as the Group has very few leases.

The amendments to IFRS 4 concerning the application of IFRS 9 by insurance undertakings were adopted by the European Union on 3 November 2017 and are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Main standards and interpretations published but not yet approved by the European Union

- IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts

This standard was published by the IFRS Foundation on 30 January 2014. It is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, subject to adoption by the European Union. Pending the definitive version, the European Commission has decided not to launch an adoption process for the provisional standard. This provisional standard allows first-time adopters of IFRSs to continue to account for rate-regulated activities in accordance with its previous GAAP until such time as the IASB can complete its comprehensive project on rate regulated activities.

This standard does not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2017.

- IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts was published on 18 May 2017, representing the culmination of many years' work by the IASB. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. It replaces IFRS 4 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 (with comparative information for 2020 to be presented on the same basis).

IFRS 17 will apply to:

- written insurance and reinsurance contracts;
- all reinsurance contracts giving rise to a significant insurance risk;

- investment contracts with a discretionary participation feature.

The new standard requires the insurance component of each contract to be recognised separately from the other components, such as:

- certain embedded derivatives;
- separate investment components;
- other performance obligations, for example a promise to transfer non-insurance goods or services.

These components will be recognised and measured separately in accordance with the standard that would apply to them if they were separate contracts.

When an insurance or reinsurance contract is written, the liability will be measured according to the Building Block Approach (BBA), based on the following blocks:

- discounted present value of future cash flows that relate directly to the fulfilment of the contractual obligations (fulfilment cash flows);
- a risk margin reflecting the uncertainty about the amount and timing of these cash flows;
- a contractual service margin (CSM).

The CSM represents the unearned profit of the group of insurance contracts that the entity will recognise as it provides services in the future. It is included in deferred revenue on the liabilities side of the balance sheet and recognised in income as the services are provided. If the group of insurance contracts is expected to generate a loss, rather than recording a negative CSM the expected loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss when the contracts are written.

A second model – the Variable Fee Approach (VFA) – is applicable to insurance contracts with direct participation features that contain the following conditions:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the entity expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value of returns from the underlying items;
- a substantial proportion of the cash flows the entity expects to pay to the policyholder are expected to vary in line with changes in the fair value of the underlying items.

In addition to the General Model (BBA), IFRS 17 also includes an optional simplified measurement approach – the Premium Allocation Approach (PPA) – which may be applied to:

- all insurance contracts other than those with direct participation features provided that the PPA produces a measurement of the liability that would not be materially different from that produced applying the BBA;
- contracts with a short duration (coverage period of one year or less).

For the purpose of applying the PPA, the initial liability corresponds to the premiums received at initial recognition and no CSM is calculated. Acquisition costs may be deferred in assets or recognised as an expense.

Under IFRS 17, insurance liabilities will be measured at a more granular level. Specifically, they will be divided into portfolios, as follows:

- each portfolio will comprise contracts subject to similar risks that are managed together. A portfolio will not contain contracts written more than one year apart;
- each portfolio will be divided into three accounting groups when the contracts are initially recognised, for the calculation and tracking of the contractual service margin (CSM). The groups are as follows:
 - contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;

- contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently;
- other contracts.

Application of IFRS 17 will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- it will modify the presentation of the balance sheet and the notes;
- the consolidated income statement will be renamed the statement of financial performance and will comprise two key indicators:
 - insurance service result, corresponding to insurance revenue less amortisation of the CSM and the risk adjustment, the experience adjustment (difference between expected claims and expenses and paid claims and expenses) and expenses on onerous contracts;
 - insurance finance income or expenses.
- it will also lead to a major reorganisation of management processes, including statutory accounting, account closing, management accounting and internal and external reporting systems;
- actuarial modelling tools are also expected to be affected;
- in addition, the internal organisation of accounting processes will need to be adjusted, with the introduction of new measurement, consolidation and reporting processes.

The effects of applying IFRS 17 are currently being analysed by the Group. IFRS 9 – Financial Assets replaces IAS 39 as from the same dates and the effects of applying these two new standards are being analysed jointly.

IFRS 17 is in the process of being adopted by the European Union. The Group is contributing actively to the review of its implications by the accounting and insurance authorities in France and the European Union.

▪ Amendments to the following standards:

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sales or Contributions of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture published on 11 September 2014 have not yet been adopted by the European Union. In addition, the IASB has decided to postpone their application date.

Amendments to IFRS 2 – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions, IFRIC 22 – Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration, and IAS 40 – Transfers of Investment Property are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, subject to adoption by the European Union which is expected to take place in the first quarter of 2018.

On 12 October 2017, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation. These amendments will be applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The process for their adoption by the European Union was launched at the end of 2017.

On 7 June 2017, the IASB published IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. This interpretation will be applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and the process for its adoption by the European Union was launched at the end of 2017.

IFRS annual improvements, 2014-2016 cycle: the amendments are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 or 1 January 2018 and were adopted by the European Union on 8 February 2018.

The Group is currently studying the potential impact of the amendments not applicable from 1 January 2017.

3.2 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The following information is incorporated by reference in the Registration Document, in accordance with Article 28 of European Commission Regulation 809/2004/EC dated 29 April 2004:

- the consolidated financial statements of CNP Assurances for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the related Statutory Auditors' report, as presented on pages 66 to 171, and pages 172 to 173, respectively, of the Registration Document filed with the AMF on 6 April 2017;
- the consolidated financial statements of CNP Assurances for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the related Statutory Auditors' report, as presented on pages 58 to 159, and pages 160 to 161, respectively, of the Registration Document filed with the AMF on 5 April 2016;

The consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of euros, rounded up or down to the nearest decimal.

They have been prepared according to the cost model, except for (i) insurance assets and liabilities and assets and liabilities related to investment contracts with a discretionary participation feature which have been measured by the methods used in the French GAAP accounts, and (ii) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss), available-for-sale financial assets, investment property held in unit-linked portfolios and derivative instruments separated from their host contracts, which are measured using the fair value model.

Non-current assets and groups of assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell, with the exception of deferred tax assets, assets generated by employee benefits, financial assets, investment property measured at fair value, biological assets and assets arising under insurance contracts, all of which are measured using their own specific valuation basis.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires the use of estimates and assumptions that have an impact on the application of accounting policies and on the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The main balance sheet headings concerned by such estimates and assumptions include goodwill (particularly with regard to impairment testing), the value of acquired In-Force business, assets measured at fair value not quoted in an active market, insurance-related assets and liabilities (technical reserves, deferred participation assets and deferred participation reserves) and deferred taxes.

These estimates and the underlying assumptions are based on past experience, regulatory information, generally accepted actuarial principles and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances and they are subject to sensitivity analyses when this is required by regulations or when such tests back up the assumptions made by the Group.

They serve as the basis for the exercise of judgement in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities which cannot be obtained directly from other sources. Actual values may be different from these estimates. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed at regular intervals.

The effects of changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

The accounting policies described below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

They have been applied uniformly by all Group entities.

3.3 *Scope of consolidation and associated companies*

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of subsidiaries, jointly-controlled entities and associates. Other than the regulatory capital requirements of the insurance subsidiaries, the Group does not have any restrictions limiting its access to assets or settling the liabilities of the entities within its scope of consolidation.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control is a function of three elements: power over the investee; exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee; and the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Power results from existing rights that give the current ability to direct an investee's relevant activities. The rights that confer power may differ depending on the investee's purpose and design, structure, the nature of its relevant activities or the way in which decisions about the investee are taken. It is generally voting or similar rights that give an investor power, either individually or in combination with other arrangements. If contractual arrangements have a bearing on the relevant activities, they need to be analysed to determine whether rights held are sufficient to confer power. In circumstances where it is difficult to determine whether an investor's rights are sufficient to give it power over an investee, it may be necessary to consider evidence of whether it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities unilaterally.

Exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee are assessed based on the investor's returns from existing arrangements which have the potential to vary as a result of the investee's performance. An investor assesses whether returns from an investee are variable and how variable those returns are on the basis of the substance of the arrangement and regardless of the legal form of the returns.

Control results not merely from power over the investee and exposure to variable returns, but from the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns from its involvement with the investee. Thus, an investor with decision-making rights must determine whether it is acting as a principal or an agent.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated.

New subsidiaries are consolidated from the date when control is acquired. Divested subsidiaries are consolidated up to the date when control is relinquished.

Non-controlling interests represent the interests of minority shareholders in the Group's subsidiaries. The materiality of these non-controlling interests is assessed based on the percentage interest in the share capital of the subsidiary, as well as their impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Jointly-controlled entities (joint arrangements)

A jointly-controlled entity is a contractual arrangement whereby the Group and one or more other parties exercise joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. There are two types of joint arrangement:

- joint operations: a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. Each joint operator accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in the joint operation and in accordance with the applicable IFRSs;
- joint ventures: a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Each joint venturer recognises its interest in the joint venture as an investment using the equity method.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's interest in the joint venture, recognised by the equity method, from or up to the date when the Group exercises or ceases to exercise joint control.

Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is defined as the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate.

It is presumed to be exercised when the Group holds at least 20% of the associate's voting rights, directly or indirectly. However, this is only one of the criteria used, and the existence or absence of significant influence may be determined on the basis of other factors, regardless of the percentage of voting rights held. Other indicators of

significant influence include representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the associate and material transactions between CNP Assurances and the associate.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the net assets and profits of associates, recognised by the equity method, from or up to the date when the Group exercises or ceases to exercise significant influence.

If the Group's share of an associate's losses is equal to or greater than the carrying amount of its investment in the entity concerned, the investment is reduced to zero and recognition of the Group's share of future losses is discontinued, unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations to bear a portion of future losses or to make payments on behalf of the associate.

This exemption provided for in paragraph 18 of IAS 28 is used on a case-by-case basis when the value of an investment in a company over which the Group exercises significant influence is determined on the basis of participatory contracts (see Note 3.13.2).

3.4 Intragroup transactions

All material intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full. Income and expenses from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated based on the Group's share of the entity's profit. Losses resulting from the impairment in value of an asset transferred in an intragroup transaction are not eliminated.

3.5 Deferred participation asset/reserve

The adjustments made in application of IFRS 4 lead to the recognition of deferred policyholders' participation in assets or liabilities.

There are two types of deferred participation:

3.5.1 Unconditional participation

All differences in the calculation base of future rights between the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements are recognised in the deferred participation reserve.

This applies in particular to policyholder rights in positive and negative fair value adjustments and restatements of the separate financial statements of Group entities. Their amount is adjusted using a method that is consistent with the initial measurement and the pattern of recognition in profit or loss of fair value adjustments and restatements.

3.5.2 Conditional participation

This corresponds to the difference in rights between the separate and consolidated financial statements, whose payment depends on a management decision or the occurrence of an event.

These rights are recognised only when the event or management decision is highly probable. Conditional participation also arises from the application of the shadow accounting technique described in Note 3.13.2.

3.6 Foreign currency translation into the Group's presentation currency

The functional currency of subsidiaries, in which the majority of transactions are denominated, is their local currency.

Assets and liabilities of international operations – mainly international subsidiaries and independent branches – including goodwill and fair value adjustments recorded on consolidation, are translated into euros, i.e., the Group's presentation currency, at the closing exchange rate.

Income and expenses of international operations are translated at the exchange rate on the transaction date. For practical reasons, the average exchange rate for the period is used as the rate on the transaction date for currencies that have been subject to only limited fluctuations during the period.

Translation differences between the exchange rates used to translate assets and liabilities, and those used to translate income and expenses are recognised separately in equity as a translation adjustment.

3.7 Foreign currency balances

The individual Group entities translate foreign currency transactions into the entity's functional currency at the exchange rate on the transaction date. For practical reasons, the last available exchange rate for the month

preceding the transaction date is used as the rate on the transaction date for currencies that have been subject to only limited fluctuations during the period.

At each reporting date, monetary balance sheet items (excluding available-for-sale financial assets) are translated using the closing rate, and the resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss unless hedge accounting is used as described in Note 3.10.3.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured using the cost model are translated into euros at the exchange rate on the transaction date, while non-monetary assets and liabilities measured using the fair value model are translated at the exchange rate on the date of remeasurement at fair value. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised directly in equity, e.g., when a non-monetary asset is classified as available-for-sale, the difference arising on translation of the item is also recognised in equity. Similarly, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised directly in profit or loss, the translation difference is also recognised in profit or loss.

3.8 *Business combinations and other changes in scope of consolidation*

Business combinations in which the Group acquires control of one or more businesses are recognised using the purchase method.

Business combinations carried out prior to 1 January 2010 are recognised in accordance with the accounting principles used to prepare the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009. Non-controlling interests (also known as minority interests) are measured at the Group's proportionate share in the acquiree's net revalued assets, while adjustments to contingent consideration are treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination.

Business combinations that took place after 1 January 2010 are recognised and measured in accordance with revised IFRS 3. Consideration transferred (acquisition cost) is measured at the acquisition-date fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the buyer. The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's proportionate share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill (full goodwill method). CNP Assurances can choose to measure its non-controlling interests at fair value.

Goodwill is calculated at the date control is obtained and is not adjusted after the end of the measurement period. No additional goodwill is recognised on subsequent acquisitions of non-controlling interests.

Acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests are recognised directly in equity.

If the consideration transferred is lower than the Group's proportionate share in the net assets of the acquiree measured at fair value, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss for the period.

The initial accounting for a business combination must be completed within 12 months of the acquisition date. This timeline applies to the measurement of identifiable assets and liabilities, consideration transferred and non-controlling interests. In principle, any adjustments made after the measurement period affecting financial assets or liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, unless they concern errors whose correction leads to an adjustment of the purchase price allocation.

3.9 *Intangible assets*

3.9.1 *Goodwill*

Goodwill is equal to the difference between the acquisition cost to the buyer and the fair value of the corresponding identifiable assets and liabilities. Negative goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Positive goodwill is:

- recognised in intangible assets when it arises on the acquisition of entities consolidated by the full consolidation method;
- included in investments accounted for using the equity method when it arises on the acquisition of an entity accounted for by the equity method;
- recognised in the local currency of the acquiree and translated into euros at the closing exchange rate when it arises on the acquisition of an international entity (outside the eurozone).

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs likely to benefit from the synergies developed within the scope of the business combination resulting from the acquisition. A CGU is defined as the smallest group of identifiable assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. The Group identifies CGUs by entity or group of similar entities.

When goodwill is positive, it is stated in the balance sheet at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. It is no longer amortised but tested for impairment:

- each year on the same date, usually close to the reporting date; or
- more frequently if events or changing market conditions indicate that it may be impaired since it was last tested for impairment; or
- at the end of a period in which an acquisition has taken place if there is a marked deterioration in the business environment.

An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the goodwill has been allocated is less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The Group usually calculates value in use as the net asset value of the CGU plus the present value of expected future revenues from existing portfolios and new business.

Expected future cash flows are based on the assumption that the business will continue over the long-term and that relations with banking partners will be pursued beyond the renewal date of current agreements, as well as on forecasts that have been validated by the Board of Directors and extrapolated in line with the growth rates generally used within the industry for the businesses concerned, and using conservatively estimated discount rates in line with the weighted average cost of capital.

3.9.2 *Life insurance portfolios*

The fair value of insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature acquired in a business combination or a separate transaction is split into two components, as follows:

- a liability measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies for insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature;
- an intangible asset ("value of acquired In-Force business") representing the difference between the fair value of these contracts and the amount described above.

The value of acquired In-Force business corresponding to purchased insurance portfolios is generally amortised by the effective interest method over the portfolios' remaining life.

3.9.3 Distribution agreements

The value of a distribution agreement represents the future cash flows expected to result from new business relating to a partner network falling within the scope of such an agreement. These intangible assets are estimated based on the terms and conditions specific to each agreement, and are amortised over the term of the agreement taking into account a residual value where appropriate.

3.9.4 Software

Purchased software licences are recognised as an intangible asset at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Directly attributable internal and external costs of developing software for internal use, integrating business applications and evolutive maintenance are capitalised if, and only if, it is probable that they will have the effect of increasing the future economic benefits to be derived from the asset and comply with the other provisions of IAS 38. Costs that do not fulfil the criteria for recognition as an asset are recorded in expenses for the period.

Software licences and development costs are generally amortised over periods of between five and eight years.

3.10 Investments

3.10.1 Property

Investment property is property (land or building) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business.

The Group has elected to measure investment and owner-occupied properties using the cost model under IAS 40 and IAS 16, except for properties held in unit-linked portfolios which are measured at fair value.

Details of the fair value of properties measured using the cost model are also disclosed in these notes to the financial statements. Fair value corresponds to the probable realisable value of properties and shares in unlisted property companies. It is determined on the basis of five-year valuations performed by a qualified expert recognised by the French prudential control authority (*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution – ACPR*). In the period between two five-year valuations, fair value is estimated at each year-end and the amounts obtained are certified by a qualified expert.

Under the cost model, properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction are included in the cost of the asset and expensed once the building is in use.

For the purpose of determining depreciation periods, properties are considered as comprising five significant parts with different useful lives:

- land;
- shell and roof structure;
- facades and roofing;
- fixtures;
- technical installations.

Maintenance costs are added to the cost of the part of the property to which they relate when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits and they can be measured reliably.

Expenses directly attributable to the purchase of a property are included in its cost and depreciated over the useful life of the shell.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the acquisition or construction cost of each significant part of a property over its estimated useful life.

Due to the difficulty of reliably determining the residual value of property, investment and owner-occupied properties are considered as having no residual value.

Depreciation periods are based on the estimated useful lives of the significant parts of each property, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. These periods are as follows:

- shell: 50 years;
- facades and roofing: 30 years, except for warehouses, factories, shopping centres and cinemas: 20 years;
- technical installations: 20 years;
- fixtures: 10 years.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, properties are assessed to determine whether there is any indication that they may be impaired. One such indicator is a loss of over 20% of the building's value measured against cost. If there is evidence of impairment, CNP Assurances estimates the recoverable amount of the building concerned.

The recoverable amount of a property is the higher of its value in use and its market price less costs to sell, as determined by annual independent valuations of the Group's entire property portfolio.

3.10.2 Financial assets

Classification

Financial assets are allocated among the following four categories, based on the type of portfolio, the type of financial assets, the specific features of certain financial assets and prioritised application of the criteria defining each category:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, corresponding to assets held for trading and assets designated at the outset as being at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the fair value option. Financial assets allocated to this category include assets backing unit-linked liabilities, assets with an embedded derivative that is separable from the host contract, assets of consolidated mutual funds and derivative instruments;
- held-to-maturity investments, corresponding to fixed-income securities that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. This classification is applied restrictively to certain bonds, held mainly by the Group's Brazilian subsidiary;
- loans and receivables, corresponding to non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than assets classified as held for trading or available-for-sale;
- available-for-sale financial assets, corresponding to assets that are not held with the firm intention of being sold but which the Group may decide to sell, for example to meet its liquidity needs. This classification is applied to assets not classified in any of the above three categories.

Recognition

Financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recorded on the transaction date.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. The carrying amount includes directly attributable transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the asset is transferred in a transaction that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Valuation method

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised directly in equity, taking into account the impact on liabilities arising from insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature (DPF) (in accordance with the shadow accounting principle, see Note 3.13.2) and the deferred tax effect.

Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised directly in profit or loss, taking into account the impact on liabilities arising from insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF (in accordance with the shadow accounting principle, see Note 3.13.2) and the deferred tax effect.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost by the effective interest method. Commissions and fees paid or received, directly attributable transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts are recognised in the income statement over the expected life of the instrument.

Mutual funds and non-trading property companies are fully consolidated (in accordance with IFRS 10) or accounted for by the equity method (in accordance with IAS 28). The level of control of mutual funds is assessed separately for each fund based on the following criteria:

- the relationship between the principal and the agent;
- the Group's power over the fund manager;
- the Group's exposure to variable returns, as assessed by applying a specific threshold.

Non-controlling interests in fully consolidated mutual funds are reported on a separate line of the consolidated balance sheet, "Liabilities towards holders of units in controlled mutual funds". Units in mutual funds are measured using the fund's most recently published net asset value. The underlying financial assets are reported in the consolidated balance sheet under "Insurance investments" based on their contribution to the fund's net asset value.

The fair value of financial instruments for which there is no active market is estimated using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

Impairment

Financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss are tested for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset has been impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment based on one or a number of events whose impact on the asset's estimated future cash flows may be reliably determined.

Assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments available for sale

For debt instruments held to maturity or available for sale, an impairment loss related to their fair value is recognised in the income statement if future cash flows are unlikely to be entirely recoverable due to the existence of one or more objective indicators of impairment.

However, downgrading by a rating agency or widening credit spreads do not in themselves constitute objective evidence of impairment. One or a combination of the following factors would constitute objective evidence of impairment:

- a credit event as defined by the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association), namely bankruptcy of the entity in question, failure to pay, or a reorganisation;
- knowledge of material financial difficulties being experienced by the counterparty that amount to a recognised risk, even in instances where the counterparty has not actually defaulted;
- the existence of certain facilities that would not have been granted to the counterparty in the absence of financial difficulties.

Available-for-sale equity instruments

At each reporting date, available-for-sale equity instruments are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that they are impaired. This is considered to be the case when there is:

- a prolonged decline in fair value: the market price is less than the average carrying amount over the three years preceding the reporting date; or
- a significant decline in fair value: the market price at the reporting date represents less than 50% of the average carrying amount.

When objective evidence of impairment is detected, the cumulative unrealised loss previously recorded directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Moreover, in all cases where these thresholds have not been exceeded but the market price represents less than 70% of the average carrying amount over the previous six months, the Group systematically tests all equity instruments on an asset-by-asset basis to ascertain whether or not an impairment loss needs to be recognised.

This approach is based on both the materiality of the decline in fair value and the intrinsic underlying features of the valuation for each asset.

Any subsequent decline in fair value is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment expense.

A similar method is employed for unlisted variable-income securities.

Reversals of impairment losses**Available-for-sale financial assets**

Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on available-for-sale equity instruments are reversed through profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised.

If the fair value of an available-for-sale debt instrument increases in a subsequent period due to new circumstances, e.g., an improvement in the counterparty's credit rating, the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account, provided that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been, had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

3.10.3 Derivative instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract within the scope of IAS 39 with all three of the following characteristics:

- a) its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable (the "underlying");
- b) it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- c) it is settled at a future date.

Derivative instruments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss except for instruments designated as hedges whose effectiveness can be demonstrated.

Embedded derivatives are separated from their host contract and recognised as derivative instruments when the following three conditions are met:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative;
- the hybrid (combined) contract is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the Group is unable to measure the embedded derivative separately either at acquisition or at a subsequent financial reporting date, the entire combined contract is treated as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Hedge accounting

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 if they are part of a designated hedging relationship as defined by the standard.

For all hedging instruments, the Group (i) documents the hedging relationship and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, and (ii) assesses the effectiveness of the hedge at inception and over the life of the hedge by demonstrating the effectiveness of the hedging relationship both retrospectively and prospectively.

Cash flow hedge accounting consists of recognising the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative in equity. The gain or loss on the ineffective portion of the hedge is immediately recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gains or losses recognised in equity are recycled to the income statement over the period in which the hedged item impacts profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires, is sold or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, cumulative gains or losses recognised in equity are recycled to the income statement either immediately or as and when the transaction initially hedged is completed. The fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments are disclosed in Note 9.7

3.10.4 Measurement at fair value

A financial instrument is considered as traded in an active market when quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and these prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions conducted on an arm's length basis. The main criteria used in determining whether or not a market is active is how recent the quoted prices actually are as well as the liquidity of the securities traded. The market in question will be considered inactive if one or more of the following indicators is observed: a sharp fall in the number of transactions, a major increase in settlement costs or volatility, or a rapid widening in Z-spreads.

In the case of financial instruments whose price is not quoted in an active market (i.e., no price is quoted or a price is quoted but the market does not qualify as active, as is the case for certain structured products), fair value prices are estimated using valuation techniques. These are based on:

- prices not freely available provided upon demand by the arrangers or pricing services, or prices provided by an external agency that are freely available but where the market on which the assets are traded is not always active;
- internal models that maximise the use of observable market data to measure financial assets.

Structured product valuation principles

The aim of the valuation techniques is to obtain estimated values that approximate the economic value of a position using prices and rates corresponding to the underlying assets or benchmark interest rates. The prices quoted by the arrangers correspond to the estimated amount that a buyer would be willing to pay to purchase the asset. Actual prices could be significantly different from these estimates, due to various factors such as credit spreads, market liquidity, the size of the position, financing costs, and hedging costs and risks.

The valuation techniques used:

- make maximum use of market inputs;
- incorporate all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price; and
- are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchies

The Group uses the following three-level measurement hierarchy for financial instruments (see Note 9.2):

Level 1: financial instruments measured using quoted prices in active markets. The fair value of most financial instruments held by the Group is determined based on the quoted market price, whenever quoted prices are readily

and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions conducted on an arm's length basis. The active market for such transactions is the market in which the most recent prices were quoted along with the largest volumes of transactions. The following financial assets are measured at their quoted market price:

- equities, measured on the basis of quoted prices on their reference market;
- mutual fund units, measured at their net asset value;
- bonds, EMTNs, BMTNs: for each instrument, the value is determined based on the most recent quoted prices available – on the stock exchange, from brokers, trading rooms or trading platforms, the ICMA Price Service (average prices) or BGN (average prices excluding highs and lows), taking into account liquidity factors in the choice of market;
- BTAN treasury notes, at the prices quoted under the Banque de France's centralised quotation system;
- derivatives traded on an organised market.

Level 2: financial instruments measured by standard valuation techniques using mainly observable inputs. These include:

- structured products valued by the Group, arrangers or external valuers;
- OTC derivative contracts;
- investments in unlisted securities;
- money market securities other than BTANs measured based on the zero coupon price curve plus a spread;
- investment property measured based on prices recorded for similar recent transactions or the rental value of equivalent-type properties;
- any other quoted financial instrument for which no active market exists.

Structured products held by the Group consist of financial instruments for which income is indexed to indices, baskets of equities, hedge funds, interest rates and credits. They may also comprise embedded derivatives that can modify the structure of revenues or repayments.

The Group negotiates with each arranger for prices to be quoted every month. These prices correspond to the products' economic value. Their reliability is checked on a test basis and in the case of a significant change, using valuation techniques (for example, discounted cash flow analysis) or by asking the arrangers for details of the methods used. To date, these checks have consistently confirmed the reliability of the prices quoted by the arrangers. The CNP Assurances Group checks the quality of the arrangers' valuation methods and issue ratings and the absence of any credit events.

The Group uses valuations of its complex products prepared internally, or by an external arranger or valuer. They include structured products and derivative instruments used for hedging purposes. Due to their complexity, the valuation process involves using sophisticated models and methods, generally based on a probabilistic approach. Overall, these two product categories are valued using the main models listed below and the market data required for each model at the calculation date.

Structured products	Models/Methods
Interest-rate linked structured notes	4-Factor Libor Market Model (LMM)
	Hybrid Equity Black-FX Model
	Hull-White One-Factor Model
Equity linked structured notes	Dupire model
	Heston model
	Dupire hybrid equation - Hull-White One-Factor Model
Inflation-indexed complex structured products	Jarrow-Yildirim model

Asset class	Financial instruments	Models/Methods
Interest rate derivatives	Interest rate swaps	Future cash flows discounted using bi-curve model
	Swaps with an embedded option Caps/floors	Black model SABR smile model Hull-White One-Factor Model (stochastic volatility) CMS replication
Inflation derivatives	Inflation swaps	Black model SABR smile model
Credit derivatives	CDS options	Black-Scholes formula (Markit volatilities)
Equity derivatives	Floors	Heston model calibrated across the SX5E's entire implicit volatility surface and Black-Scholes using historical volatility for the EMTXGC and QW1M funds
	CAC and SX5E puts	Black-Scholes model with volatility surface developed based on option prices quoted on Bloomberg
Currency derivatives	JPY swaps (with currency option at each swaplet)	FX Basket (FXBA) model with Black-Scholes (Reuters volatilities)
Funds	Fund options (Quattro)	Black Basket model with historical volatility

Unlisted securities are valued:

- using generally accepted market practices, primarily by reference to the prices of similar, comparable market transactions; or
- by discounting the future cash flows expected to be generated by the investment.

Level 3: financial instruments measured using inputs not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). These are defined as inputs based neither on observable market transactions involving the same instrument at the measurement date, nor on observable market data available at the same date. Very few financial instruments used by the Group fall into this level, but it would be used, for example, to classify asset-backed securities. For such instruments, the Group ensures that any change in inputs used for measurement purposes based on reasonable alternative scenarios would not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

3.10.5 Repurchase and securities lending transactions

Repurchase and securities lending transactions are part of the Group's portfolio optimisation strategy. The securities sold or loaned are not derecognised as the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. They continue to be carried in the same asset category (with their value adjusted accordingly) and the cash received, which represents a liability to the transferee, is recorded in "Operating liabilities represented by securities". The Group remains exposed to changes in the fair value of securities sold or loaned and has virtually no counterparty risk exposure due to the margin calls used to safeguard the value of the securities in question.

3.10.6 Structured entities

CNP Assurances' business involves investing in different types of financial assets both in policyholder and own-fund portfolios as part of asset allocation and financial risk diversification strategies.

Under IFRS 12, structured entities are entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. In the Group's case, mutual funds and asset-backed security funds fulfil the criteria for classification as structured entities.

Details of CNP Assurances' investments in non-consolidated structured entities are disclosed in Note 9.1.4 of the annual financial statements, in compliance with paragraph 26 of IFRS 12 ("An entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including, but not limited to, the nature, purpose, size and activities of the structured entity and how the structured entity is financed.")

3.11 Equity

3.11.1 Components of equity

Equity includes share capital, retained earnings, unrealised gains and losses from remeasurement at fair value of available-for-sale financial assets net of tax and shadow accounting adjustments, adjustments to the capitalisation reserve and subordinated debt instruments classified in equity due to the discretionary nature of interest payments (see Note 3.16).

3.11.2 Capital management

Under European insurance directives, the Group is required to comply with certain minimum capital requirements at the level of the Company and of each of its European insurance subsidiaries, as well as at the consolidated level.

At 31 December 2017, the insurance subsidiaries and the Group as a whole complied with these minimum solvency capital requirements.

Compliance with these requirements is regularly monitored, primarily through the Own Risk and Solvency Assessments (ORSA) conducted at Group level and at the level of the insurance subsidiaries in accordance with Solvency II. This information and the solvency capital calculations are reported to France's insurance supervisor (ACPR).

3.12 Treasury shares

The Group may acquire treasury shares *via* the liquidity contract set up for the purpose of stabilising the CNP Assurances share price or allocating shares under employee share grant plans (see Note 3.15.2). Treasury shares are recorded as a deduction from equity in the IFRS accounts.

3.13 Insurance and financial liabilities

3.13.1 Contract classification

Contracts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 4 include:

- insurance contracts (see definition below) that cover a risk for the insured. Examples include personal risk contracts, pension contracts, property and casualty contracts and unit-linked savings contracts with a guaranteed element;
- financial instruments with DPF, comprising both traditional savings contracts with DPF and unit-linked contracts including a traditional savings component with DPF.

Financial instruments without DPF are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 39. This category corresponds to unit-linked savings contracts that do not have any traditional savings component or guaranteed element.

Contracts that do not fulfil the criteria for classification as either insurance contracts or financial instruments without DPF fall within the scope of:

- IAS 18, when they correspond to the provision of services; or
- IAS 19, for contracts taken out in connection with benefit plans in favour of Group employees.

3.13.2 Insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF

Insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF are accounted for in accordance with Group accounting policies, as well as with the specific provisions of IFRS 4 concerning shadow accounting and liability adequacy tests. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether its recognised insurance liabilities net of its insurance assets (deferred participation asset plus other insurance-related intangible assets) are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under the insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF.

Insurance contracts

Contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or another beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or beneficiary are classified as insurance contracts.

Insurance risk is a risk other than a financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more variables such as a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, or other variable. In the case of a non-financial variable, if the variable is not specific to a party to the contract, the risk is financial; otherwise it is an insurance risk. Surrender risk, extension risk or the risk of higher-than-expected administrative costs are not insurance risks, unless they are risks originally incurred by the policyholder that are transferred to the Group under an insurance contract.

For each group of contracts with similar characteristics, the significance of the insurance risk is assessed based on a single representative contract. Under this approach, the insurance risk may be considered significant although the probability of the group of contracts generating a loss that has a material adverse effect on the financial statements is remote due to the pooling of risks.

Financial instruments with DPF

Contracts that do not expose the Group to an insurance risk or for which the insurance risk is not material are qualified as financial instruments when they give rise to a financial asset or liability. Contracts are qualified as financial instruments with DPF when they incorporate a contractual or regulatory entitlement to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the Group's discretion; and
- that are contractually based on the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract, or realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Group, or the profit or loss of the Company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

Hybrid contracts

Certain contracts written by the Group comprise both an insurance component and a deposit component. These two components are unbundled only when the deposit component can be measured separately and, under the Group's accounting policies, the rights and obligations arising from the deposit component would not be recognised if the contract was not unbundled. The insurance component of an unbundled contract is accounted for under IFRS 4 and the deposit component under IAS 39.

In line with the policy described above, the components of traditional savings contracts written by the Group are not unbundled.

> Life insurance and savings contracts

Premiums

Premiums on contracts in force during the period are recognised in revenue after adjustment for:

- the estimated earned portion of premiums not yet written on group contracts with death cover;
- estimated cancelled premiums, determined by reviewing written premiums and earned premiums not yet written. This adjustment is made for the main products based on the observed cancellation rate for contracts written and cancelled during the period.

Technical and mathematical reserves

Reserves for contracts with death cover include the portion of premiums written but not earned during the reporting period.

Mathematical reserves for traditional savings contracts correspond to the difference between the present value of the respective commitments of the Group and the policyholder.

Life premium reserves are determined using a discount rate that is equal to or less than the conservatively estimated forecast yield on the assets backing the liabilities.

Insurance liabilities are discounted at a rate that is equal to or less than the contractual rate, using regulatory mortality tables or internal experience-based tables if these are more conservative. The discount rate applied to annuities takes into account the effects of a fall in interest rates when the contractual rate is considered too high compared with the expected yield from reinvested premiums.

The general contract administration expense reserve mentioned in Article R 343-3.4 of the French Insurance Code is designed to cover the insurer's commitment to administer its policies for as long as they remain in force. It is determined by the method and using the assumptions specified in Article 142-6 of regulation ANC 2015-11.

The reserve corresponds to a prospective estimate of contract administration expenses that will not be covered by the premium and investment income loading. It is calculated by group of contracts with similar characteristics, based mainly on policyholder profiles, contract terms and experience-based assumptions concerning, for example, costs, surrenders and investment income. The estimation process includes a financial assessment of the options affecting administration expenses for certain contracts.

At 31 December 2017, the general administration expense reserve for savings and pensions contracts amounted to €260 million.

When policyholders are entitled to participate in surplus underwriting profits and investment income in addition to the guaranteed minimum yield, any surplus not paid during the period is accumulated in the policyholder surplus reserves.

This reserve also includes the deferred policyholders' participation resulting from the use of shadow accounting.

An outstanding claims reserve is set up to cover claims and benefits outstanding at the reporting date.

Mathematical reserves for unit-linked contracts are determined by reference to the assets backing the linked liabilities. Gains and losses arising from the remeasurement of these assets at fair value are recognised in profit or loss, to offset the impact of changes in the related technical reserves.

Reserves for guaranteed yields are determined using the Black & Scholes method.

> Disability, accident and health insurance

Premiums are recognised net of taxes and estimated cancelled premiums.

Earned premiums for the period are adjusted for:

- estimated earned premiums not yet written at the period-end;
- the change in the unearned premium reserve (corresponding to the portion of premiums written during the period that relates to the next period).

A reserve is recorded to cover timing differences between the coverage of risks and their financing in the form of insurance premiums.

The escalating risks reserve for term creditor insurance business amounted to €426 million at 31 December 2017. This reserve is calculated prospectively and covers the difference between the present values of the respective future commitments of the insurer and the insured. The calculation uses regulatory valuation rates of interest and takes into account experience-based biometric risk assumptions (incidence of death and disability risk, and/or disability persistency risk) and behavioural assumptions (surrenders) based on historical data for the portfolio concerned.

The escalating risk reserve for lifetime long-term care contracts totalled €383 million at 31 December 2017. This reserve also covers the difference between the present values of the respective future commitments of the insurer and the insured. The calculation takes into account experience-based biometric risk assumptions (incidence of long-term care risk and persistency risk) based on historical data for the portfolio concerned, regulatory mortality tables and a discount rate determined by reference to the structure of the asset portfolio held to cover these commitments.

Claims are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. The amount recorded covers both reported claims and estimated claims incurred but not reported (IBNR).

Claims reserves are based on the estimated cost of settling the claims, net of any forecast recoveries.

A deferred participation reserve is recorded for participating contracts, based on shadow accounting principles.

A reserve is also recorded for claims handling expenses.

> Liability adequacy test

At each period end, the Group assesses whether its recognised insurance liabilities, net of its insurance assets (deferred participation asset, deferred acquisition costs and insurance-related intangible assets), are adequate, based on current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF. The test is performed using asset-liability management models, by applying a stochastic approach to estimate liabilities according to a wide range of scenarios. The models take into account embedded derivatives (policyholder surrender options, guaranteed yields, etc.) and administrative costs. The test determines the economic value of insurance liabilities corresponding to the average of the stochastic trajectories. Similar-type contracts are grouped together when performing the test and the results are analysed at entity level: if the sum of the surrender value and deferred participation (asset or liability), less related deferred acquisition costs and related intangible assets, is less than the fair value of the recognised insurance liability, the shortfall is recognised in profit or loss.

> Shadow accounting

Shadow accounting procedures are designed to address the risk of an artificial imbalance between assets and liabilities valued using different valuation models. When the measurement of liabilities, deferred acquisition costs or the value of acquired In-Force business is directly affected by realised gains and losses on assets, a deferred participation reserve is recorded in insurance liabilities to offset the unrealised gains or losses in financial assets. Deferred participation is accounted for in the same way as the underlying, i.e., by adjusting either profit or the revaluation reserve.

The deferred participation reserve is determined by multiplying fair value adjustments to assets by the estimated participation rate corresponding to the contractual obligations associated with each portfolio. The estimated participation rate takes into account regulatory and contractual participation clauses, as well as the Group's profit-

taking programme and policyholder bonus policy. Participation rates applied to unrealised gains and losses for shadow accounting purposes are the same as the rates applied to consolidation adjustments for the purpose of determining deferred participation.

The portion of gains or losses attributable to policyholders is determined based on the terms of participating contracts. Shadow accounting is not applied to non-participating contracts that fall outside the scope of regulations requiring payment of a guaranteed minimum participating dividend.

The amount of deferred participation calculated for each entity under shadow accounting principles is recognised either in liabilities as a deferred participation reserve or in assets as a deferred participation asset.

> Testing deferred participation assets for recoverability

Deferred participation assets are tested for recoverability to ensure that the amount calculated based on the participation rates estimated as described previously and in accordance with the going concern principle, is recoverable out of future actual or unrealised profits and will not result in liability inadequacy vis-à-vis the Group's economic obligations. Recoverability testing uses the same methods as liability adequacy testing described above and testing is performed at the level of each group of contracts in order to factor portfolio segregation arrangements into the assessment.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the French National Accounting Board (*Conseil National de la Comptabilité*–CNC) of 19 December 2008 concerning the recognition of deferred participation assets in the consolidated accounts of insurance companies, the recoverability of these amounts is enhanced by the Group's conservative assessment of its ability to continue to hold its assets. In particular, no future retained fund flows have been taken into account. Moreover, the Group has demonstrated the recoverability of the deferred participation assets using unprecedented surrender rates.

> Reinsurance

Outward reinsurance

Premiums, claims and technical reserves are stated before reinsurance. Ceded amounts are recognised under the "Reinsurance result" line item of the income statement.

Ceded technical reserves are tested for impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence that these reserves are impaired, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced by recording an impairment loss in the income statement. For reinsurance assets secured by collateral, the estimated discounted cash flows from the asset take into account cash flows from the sale of the collateral, net of the estimated cost of obtaining execution of the guarantee, regardless of whether or not such sale is considered probable.

Inward reinsurance

Inward reinsurance contracts give rise to a significant insurance risk and are therefore accounted for in the same way as insurance contracts.

3.13.3 Financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39)

Financial instruments without DPF are initially recorded at fair value. Loading on premiums is recognised in "Revenue from other activities".

Unit-linked contracts are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Traditional savings investment contracts are subsequently measured at fair value, corresponding to their surrender value.

3.13.4 Service contracts

Contracts that do not expose the Group to an insurance risk or for which the insurance risk is not material are qualified as service contracts when they do not give rise to any financial asset or liability. In accordance with IAS 18, revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date, provided that the transaction's outcome can be estimated reliably.

3.14 Property and equipment

Property and equipment consists mainly of office equipment and miscellaneous installations. Office systems equipment is depreciated over three years and fixtures, fittings and technical installations over ten years.

3.15 Employee benefit obligations

Employee benefit obligations are recognised in full in the balance sheet in accordance with IAS 19, except for share grants which are recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 2.

Short-term benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled in full within twelve months of the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. They therefore consist mainly of wages, social security contributions, profit-sharing and bonuses, paid annual leave and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services).

3.15.1 Employee benefit plans

Time-savings accounts and employee retirement savings plans

A time-savings account system has been set up for CNP Assurances' employees, entitling them to save up their rights to paid leave or to monetize these rights immediately or at a future date.

Internal agreements stipulate that rights accumulated in the time-savings account may be credited to a PERCO employee retirement savings plan and qualify for a matching employer contribution.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits include:

- (a) Pension plans;
- (b) Other post-employment benefits.

They are classified as defined contribution or defined benefit plans based on their main terms.

Defined benefit pension plan

The annuity and financial risks arising from the retirement of plan participants are covered by an insurance policy.

Obligations under defined benefit plans and the related costs are measured by the projected unit credit method. The amount recognised in the balance sheet for pension obligations corresponds to the difference between the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets.

The actuarial assumptions used to measure defined benefit obligations vary depending on economic conditions in the country in which the plan has been set up.

Pension plans in the international entities

Several defined contribution plans and a limited number of defined benefit plans have been set up throughout the different Group entities. The related obligations are non-material from a Group perspective.

Length-of-service awards payable to employees on retirement and jubilees

Obligations for the payment of length-of-service awards and jubilees are measured by the projected unit credit method and recognised as a liability.

Early-retirement plans

Obligations under early-retirement plans are measured at the discounted present value of probable future benefit payments and recognised as a liability.

Business start-up grants

Financial assistance given to employees to set up a new business or acquire an existing business is recognised in the balance sheet.

Discount rate

The discount rate corresponds to the yield on investment grade corporate bonds that are traded in an active market (or the government bond rate if no active market exists) with maturities that match the duration of the benefit obligation.

Accounting treatment

Assets of funded plans are segregated and managed separately from the Group's assets, and any funding surplus or deficit is recognised in the balance sheet.

Liabilities under unfunded plans are recognised in the balance sheet.

The Group recognises gains and losses on post-employment defined benefit plans directly in equity. Actuarial gains and losses on other long-term benefits are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Actuarial losses recognised in current profit for defined benefit plans comprise two elements:

- current service cost and past service cost;
- interest cost (reflecting the unwinding of any discounting to present value) less the expected return on plan assets.

3.15.2 Share-based payment**Accounting treatment of employee share grants**

The shares held for allocation when the share grants vest are recorded as a deduction from equity. The difference between the average cost of the shares and their fair value at the grant date is recognised in equity, with no impact on profit or loss. The cost of the employee services received in exchange for the grants is measured by reference to the fair value of the shares, in accordance with IFRS 2, and is recognised in employee benefits expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The cost recognised in profit or loss takes into account the estimated number of grantees at each reporting date and the cost of managing the shares.

3.16 Financing liabilities and subordinated debt

Subordinated notes for which the contractual clauses do not stipulate any obligation to repay the nominal amount or pay any compensation are classified as equity instruments. All other dated and undated debt instruments, especially those with a repayment schedule, are classified as financing liabilities in accordance with IAS 32.

3.17 Acquisition costs and operating expenses

Underwriting expenses are presented by function:

- claim and benefit handling expenses include the costs of the departments responsible for paying claims, endowments and periodic benefits and processing surrenders;
- acquisition costs include all selling, distribution and administrative costs incurred for the acquisition of new contracts;
- contract administration expenses include all the costs of managing In-Force business;
- investment management costs include all internal and external costs of managing asset portfolios and financial expenses;
- other underwriting costs correspond to overhead expenses that cannot be allocated rationally to the other functions;
- non-underwriting costs correspond to costs related to businesses that have no technical link to the insurance business.

Cost recognition and allocation:

- operating expenses are initially recognised by nature and are then reallocated by function;
- costs recognised by nature that relate to a single function are posted to the function concerned without applying any allocation key.

Other costs are analysed between:

- corporate costs, which are allocated to the operating centres using statistical cost allocation keys or actual business data;
- operating costs, as adjusted to include corporate costs, which are allocated to the functions using a specific allocation key for each business.

3.18 Taxation

Group relief

CNP Assurances and its main French subsidiaries have elected to file a consolidated tax return under French group relief rules. The main companies in the tax group are CNP Assurances and its subsidiaries, Montparvie 2, CNP Caution, Prévimut, CICOGE SA (a property investment company), Âge d'Or Expansion, SAS THEEMIM, AEP 3, AEP 4, Assur-immeuble, Pyramides 2, Ecureuil Vie Investment, 270 Investment, US Real Estate EVJ, US Real Estate 270, PIAL 34, Passage du Faidherbe, Alleray, Yellowalto, FPIP, Lyfe, Sogestop K, Foncière HID, Pierre et Surene, 23-25 Marignan, 36 Marbeuf, 46 Kleber, 46 Kleber Holding, Infra Invest France, Neuilly Pilot, 41 rue Ybry Holding, Ybry pont Neuilly, Geosud and Friedensallee.

Current and deferred taxes

Income tax expense reported in the income statement includes both current and deferred taxes.

Deferred taxes are recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base. However, for taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches, a deferred tax liability is recognised only when the Group is unable to control the period in which the temporary difference will reverse and it is improbable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset at the level of each taxable entity or tax group. Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in asset values and from the recognition of deferred participation are calculated and tracked separately.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward when it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to permit their realisation. Net deferred tax assets resulting from the offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised when sufficient taxable profit can be expected to be generated to permit their realisation. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3.19 Operating segments

In accordance with IFRS 8, the Group's reportable business segments are based on the internal reporting system approved by the Group's Executive Committee, regarded as the chief operating decision maker as defined by IFRS 8.

At 31 December 2016, CNP Assurances chose to align its profit and loss indicator for each segment with the internal reporting, which now focuses on geographic sectors rather than the technical characteristics of the products distributed by the Group.

This choice of geographic segmentation is based on a multi-criteria organisation linked to the Group's strategic priorities (geography, activities, networks) and the allocation of goodwill to mainly geographic cash generating units. It has been adopted in order to present geographic segments as the Group's operating segments based on the definitions in IFRS 8 paragraphs 8 and 10.

The three geographic segments are:

- France
- Latin America
- Europe excluding France

The Group's internal reporting system is based on the following indicators:

- premium income and revenue from other activities: earned premiums and revenue from other activities, including non-controlling interests and ceded premiums. Premium income and revenue from other activities is an indicator of underwriting volume;
- total revenue: net insurance revenue plus revenue from own fund portfolios, including non-controlling interests but net of ceded premiums. It is the margin before deducting administrative expenses;
- net insurance revenue: sum of insurance loading, underwriting results and reinsurance results, net of commission paid to distribution partners, including non-controlling interests but net of ceded premiums. It is the margin generated by the insurance business before deducting administrative expenses;
- general expenses: expenses allocated to each reportable segment based on customary cost allocation keys;
- EBIT: operating profit adjusted for net fair value adjustments to financial assets (i.e., excluding sensitivity to changing market prices), finance costs, taxes and non-controlling interests. EBIT is a key indicator of profit by reportable segment based on analyses by Group senior management. It is the margin generated by the insurance business after deducting administrative expenses. EBIT corresponds to attributable profit for the period adjusted for:
 - finance costs,
 - share of profit of equity-accounted companies,
 - non-recurring items,
 - income taxes on the above items,
 - non-controlling interests, net of tax,
 - fair value adjustments to the trading portfolio (corresponding to unrealised gains and disposal gains on financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss), net of tax, and
 - net capital gains on equity securities and property, after non-recurring write-downs on the portfolio and goodwill (corresponding to disposal gains on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets and write-downs on financial instruments and property assets), net of tax;
- segment assets and liabilities: until 31 December 2015, assets and liabilities under IFRS were broken out by reportable segment and presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. On the assets side, only “Goodwill and the value of acquired In-Force business” and “Financial investments and investments in associates” were tracked by reportable segment on a regular basis.

3.20 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and 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 Group; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, except when it is not probable that they will give rise to an outflow of resources. Contingent liabilities are regularly reviewed to determine whether an outflow of resources has become probable or can be measured with sufficient reliability.

If this is the case, a provision is recognised in the financial statements for the period in which the change in probability or measurability occurs.

Assets, equity and liabilities

Note 4 Capital

4.1 Undated subordinated notes reclassified in equity

31.12.2017				
(In € millions)	Issuance date	Interest rate	Currency	Amount
Subordinated notes (attributable to owners of the parent)				1,765.2
CNP Assurances	June 2004	Tec 10 +10 bps, capped at 9%	EUR	300.0
	March 2005	6.50% until March 2008, then 3% +22.5% times 10-year EUR CMS	EUR	225.0
	March 2005	6.25% until 2009, then 4 times (10-year EUR CMS – 2-year EUR CMS), 9% cap and 2.75% floor	EUR	23.8
	June 2005	7% until June 2010, then 10-year CMS +30 bps	EUR	75.0
	May 2006	5.25% until 16 May 2036, then 3-month Euribor +185 bps	EUR	160.0
	December 2006	3-month Euribor +95 bps until 20 December 2026, then 3-month Euribor +195 bps	EUR	108.0
	October 2012	7.5% until October 2018, then reset at the 6-year fixed swap rate +648.1 bps	USD	379.9
	November 2014	4% until November 2024 then reset at the 5-year fixed swap rate +410 bps	EUR	493.6
Total				1,765.2

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(In € millions)	Issuance date	Interest rate	Currency	Amount
Subordinated notes (attributable to owners of the parent)				1,765.2
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	March 2005	6.25% until 2009, then 4 times (10-year EUR CMS – 2-year EUR CMS), 9% cap and 2.75% floor	EUR	23.8
	June 2005	7% until June 2010, then 10-year CMS +30 bps	EUR	75.0
	May 2006	5.25% until 16 May 2036, then 3-month Euribor +185 bps	EUR	160.0
	December 2006	3-month Euribor +95 bps until 20 December 2026, then 3-month Euribor +195 bps	EUR	108.0
	October 2012	7.5% until October 2018, then reset at the 6-year fixed swap rate +648.1 bps	USD	379.9
	November 2014	4% until November 2024 then reset at the 5-year fixed swap rate +410 bps	EUR	493.6
Total				1,765.2

4.2 Ownership structure

Shareholder	Number of shares	% interest
Caisse des Dépôts	280,615,340	40.87%
Sopassure (La Banque Postale and BPCE holding company)	248,926,986	36.25%
French State	7,645,754	1.11%
Total shares held in concert	537,188,080	78.24%
Private investors	149,430,397	21.76%
of which: CNP Assurances (treasury shares) *	143,695	0.02%
TOTAL	686,618,477	100.00%

* The terms and conditions of the CNP Assurances liquidity contract currently in force are set out in the resolution submitted to the 2017 Annual General Meeting included in the 2016 Registration Document

4.3 Equity

Issued capital	Ordinary shares	
	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	686,618,477	686,618,477
Shares issued during the period	0	0
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	686,618,477	686,618,477

4.4 2017 Dividends

The recommended 2017 dividend amounts to €0.84 per share, representing a total payout of €576.8 million.

The 2016 dividend approved by the Annual General Meeting amounted to €0.80 per share, representing a total payout of €549.3 million. It was paid in 2017.

4.5 Basic and diluted earnings per share

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	1,284.5	1,200.3
Charge on deeply-subordinated notes, net of tax	(48.4)	(75.9)
Profit attributable to ordinary shares	1,236.1	1,124.4
Number of ordinary shares at 1 January	686,618,477.0	686,618,477.0
New shares (weighted number)	0.0	0.0
Weighted average number of shares at end of reporting period	686,618,477.0	686,618,477.0
Treasury shares	(123,056.75)	(311,094.25)
Weighted average number of shares at end of reporting period	686,495,420.3	686,307,382.8
Impact of instruments with a potential dilution impact	0.0	0.0
Diluted profit attributable to ordinary shares	1.80	1.64

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

4.6 Related party information

Two parties are related if one controls or exercises significant influence over the policy decisions of the other, or if both parties are subject to significant influence from the same third-party entity or person.

Related parties are determined based on their relationship with CNP Assurances, the parent company of the Group, and mainly consist of its shareholders and entities controlled by these shareholders or by CNP Assurances (including its associates and joint ventures) and members of senior management.

Transactions and outstanding amounts between the parent company and its fully-consolidated subsidiaries are eliminated in full and do not appear in the consolidated financial statements.

For information, CNP Assurances received a total of €282 million in dividends from subsidiaries in 2017, comprising €61 million from its French subsidiaries, €205.8 million from its Brazilian subsidiaries, €14.4 million from CNP UniCredit Vita and €0.8 million from CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings.

The list of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is provided in Note 5.

4.6.1 Transactions with shareholders and their subsidiaries

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Transaction (income statement)	Balance (balance sheet)
Commissions	(1,521.1)	(541.1)
Claims and benefits	(26.0)	(3.9)
Reinsurance (inwards)	(3.2)	1,920.7
Reinsurance (outwards)	(24.9)	(11,635.4)
Employee benefits expense	(8.3)	(0.6)
Financial income and loans	0.0	0.0
Financial expenses and borrowings	(6.5)	(491.4)
Dividends	(423.6)	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0

The shareholders of CNP Assurances (Caisse des Dépôts, BPCE and La Banque Postale) and their fully-consolidated and jointly-controlled entities and the entities over which Caisse des Dépôts exercises significant influence are deemed to be related parties in accordance with IAS 24.

Commissions correspond to revenue received by BPCE and La Banque Postale on the sale of products managed by CNP Assurances.

Claims and employee benefits mainly concern various expenses rebilled by Caisse des Dépôts to CNP Assurances, asset management fees paid to Natixis AM and La Banque Postale AM and the costs of managing service contracts invoiced to La Banque Postale Prévoyance in accordance with IAS 18.

2016 dividends paid to the Group's shareholders in 2017 amounted to €423.6 million, comprising amounts of €224.5 million, €99.4 million and €99.8 million paid to Caisse des Dépôts, BPCE and La Banque Postale, respectively.

4.6.2 Transactions with equity-accounted entities

The main insurance undertakings accounted for by the equity method are Arial CNP Assurances and Wiz Soluções e Corretagem de Seguros S.A.

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Transaction (income statement)	Balance (balance sheet)
Commissions	15.3	15.3
Claims and benefits	8.0	8.4
Reinsurance (inwards)	61.0	(52.4)
Employee benefits expense	2.5	0.6
Financial income and loans	0.0	0.0
Financial expenses and borrowings	0.0	0.0
Dividends	1.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0

4.6.3 Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties mainly consist of non-consolidated investments. Dividends and financial income correspond to compensation earned by the Group from those investments.

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Transaction (income statement)	Balance (balance sheet)
Commissions	0.0	0.0
Claims and benefits	0.4	0.6
Reinsurance	0.0	0.0
Employee benefits expense	(0.2)	0.0
Financial income and loans	0.0	0.0
Financial expenses and borrowings	0.0	0.0
Dividends	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0

4.7 Management remuneration

The total remuneration paid to the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the members of the Board of Directors is presented below, together with details of their remuneration by category.

In 2017

- Short-term benefits: the short-term benefits (including salaries, bonuses, directors' fees and benefits in kind) paid to the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the three Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the members of the Board of Directors amounted to €2,687,489.28.
- Long-term benefits: the cumulative amounts provided for or recognised in respect of pension or other retirement benefits for the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the three Deputy Chief Executive Officers totalled €10,239,925.
- Termination benefits: the termination benefits payable to the members of senior management are provided for in their employment contracts or in the collective bargaining agreement.
- Share-based payment: no share-based payments were made in 2017 to the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers or the members of the Board of Directors.

In 2016

- Short-term benefits: the short-term benefits (including salaries, bonuses, directors' fees and benefits in kind) paid to the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the two Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the members of the Board of Directors amounted to €2,722,364.90.
- Long-term benefits: the cumulative amounts provided for or recognised in respect of pension or other retirement benefits for the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the two Deputy Chief Executive Officers totalled €7,437,759.
- Termination benefits: the termination benefits payable to the members of senior management are provided for in their employment contracts or in the collective bargaining agreement.
- Share-based payment: no share-based payments were made in 2016 to the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers or the members of the Board of Directors.

Note 5 Scope of consolidation

5.1 Consolidated companies and percentage of voting rights at 31 December

				31.12.2017		31.12.2016	
Company	Consolidation method	Country/City	Business	% rights	% interest	% rights	% interest
1. Strategic subsidiaries							
CNP Assurances ⁽¹⁾	Full	France/Paris	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Préviposte ⁽¹⁾	Full	France/Paris	Insurance			100.0%	100.0%
ITV ⁽¹⁾	Full	France/Paris	Insurance	-	0	100.0%	100.0%
CNP Caution	Full	France/Paris	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Arial CNP Assurances ⁽²⁾	Equity method	France/Mons en Baroeul	Insurance	40.00%	40.00%	39.95%	39.95%
MFPrévoyance SA	Full	France/Paris	Insurance	51.00%	65.00%	51.00%	65.00%
CNP Assurances Compañia de Seguros	Full	Argentina/Buenos Aires	Insurance	76.47%	76.47%	76.47%	76.47%
CNP SA de Capitalización y Ahorro p/ fines determinados	Full	Argentina/Buenos Aires	Insurance	65.38%	50.00%	65.38%	50.00%
CNP Holding Brasil	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Caixa Seguros Holding SA	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	51.75%	51.75%	51.75%	51.75%
Caixa Seguros Participações Securitárias Ltda ⁽³⁾	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Caixa Seguradora	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Caixa Capitalização	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	51.00%	26.39%	51.00%	26.39%
Caixa Vida e Previdência	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Caixa Consórcios	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Caixa Assessoria e Consultoria	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Caixa Saúde	Full	Brazil/São Paulo	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Previsul ⁽³⁾	Full	Brazil/Porto Alegre	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Caixa Seguros Participações Do Sul Ltda ⁽³⁾	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	-	-	100.0%	51.75%
Wiz Soluções e Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	Equity method	Brazil/Brasilia	Brokerage	25.00%	12.94%	25.00%	12.94%
Odonto Empresas Convenios Dentarios Ltda	Full	Brazil/São Paulo	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
Holding Caixa Seguros Participações em Saude Ltda	Full	Brazil/Brasilia	Insurance	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
CNP UniCredit Vita	Full	Italy/Milan	Insurance	57.50%	57.50%	57.50%	57.50%
CNP Partners (formerly Vida de Seguros y Reaseguros)	Full	Spain/Madrid	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CNP Partners Solutions	Full	Spain/Madrid	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings	Full	Cyprus/Nicosia	Insurance	50.10%	50.10%	50.10%	50.10%
CNP Cyprus Tower Ltd	Full	Cyprus/Nicosia	Insurance	100.0%	50.10%	100.0%	50.10%
CNP Zoïs	Full	Greece/Athens	Insurance	100.0%	50.10%	100.0%	50.10%
CNP Praktoriaki	Full	Greece/Athens	Insurance	100.0%	50.10%	100.0%	50.10%
CNP Cyprialife	Full	Cyprus/Nicosia	Insurance	100.0%	50.10%	100.0%	50.10%
CNP Asfallistiki	Full	Cyprus/Nicosia	Insurance	100.0%	50.10%	100.0%	50.10%
CNP Luxembourg ⁽⁴⁾	Full	Luxembourg	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	-	-
Santander Insurance Life Ltd	Full	Ireland/Dublin	Insurance	100.0%	51.00%	100.0%	51.00%
Santander Insurance Europe Ltd	Full	Ireland/Dublin	Insurance	100.0%	51.00%	100.0%	51.00%
Santander Insurance Services Ireland Ltd	Full	Ireland/Dublin	Insurance	100.0%	51.00%	100.0%	51.00%
CNP Europe Life	Full	Ireland/Dublin	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CNP Assurances Participações Ltda	Full	Brazil/Brasília	Insurance	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2. Mutual fund units

Ecureuil Profil 30	Full	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	96.13%	96.13%	93.41%	93.41%
Univers CNP 1 FCP	Full	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	100.0%	99.03%	99.03%
CNP ACP Oblig FCP	Equity method	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	49.74%	49.74%	54.70%	54.70%
Natixis Ionis	Full	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	100.0%	99.93%	99.93%
CNP ACP 10 FCP	Equity method	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	49.82%	49.82%	54.95%	54.95%
LBAM Court Terme	Full	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.00%	100.0%		
Ecureuil Profil 90	Full	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	56.66%	56.66%	53.96%	53.96%
Vivaccio ACT 5 DEC	Full	France	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	81.49%	81.49%	81.50%	81.50%
OPCVM Caixa Seguradora SA	Full	Brazil	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
OPCVM Caixa Capitalização SA	Full	Brazil	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	26.39%	100.0%	26.39%
OPCVM Caixa Vida e Previdência	Full	Brazil	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
OPCVM Caixa Consórcios	Full	Brazil	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%
OPCVM Holding Caixa Seguros Holding SA	Full	Brazil	MUTUAL FUND UNITS	100.0%	51.75%	100.0%	51.75%

3. Property companies

Assurbail Patrimoine	Full	France	Lease financing	100.0%	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
AEP 3 SCI	Full	France	NTPC	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CIMO	Full	France	NTPC	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AEP 4 SCI	Full	France	NTPC	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PB6	Not consolidated	France	Property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
OPCI AEW Imcom 6	Full	France	OPCI	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SICAC	Full	France	NTPC	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CNP Immobilier	Full	France	NTPC	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Assur-immeuble	Full	France	NTPC	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OPCI MTP Invest	Full	France	OPCI	99.50%	99.50%	100.0%	100.0%
OPCI AEW Imcom 1	Full	France	OPCI	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OPCI AEP 247	Full	France	OPCI	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LBP Actifs Immo	Full	France	OPCI	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAS Allera ⁽⁵⁾	Full	France	OPCI	100.0%	100.0%		
OPCI Raspail ⁽⁵⁾	Full	France	OPCI	100.0%	100.0%		
Ecureuil Vie Développement	Equity method	France	Brokerage	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%

Outlet Invest	Full	France	OPCI	99.95%	99.95%	99.95%	99.95%
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(1) ITV and Préviposte were merged into CNP Assurances on 31 December 2017. The merger was backdated to 1 January 2017 for accounting and tax purposes. As ITV and Préviposte were both wholly owned by CNP Assurances, they were dissolved without first being liquidated and the €19.6 million merger surplus was cancelled in the IFRS consolidated financial statements. The simplified merger rules applied and the transaction had no impact on the IFRS consolidated financial statements.

(2) Arial CNP Assurances is 60%-owned by AG2R La Mondiale and 40% by CNP Assurances. CNP Assurances transferred its portfolio of Pensions contracts to Arial CNP Assurances on 31 October 2017 in a transaction backdated to 1 January 2017 for accounting and tax purposes. The contracts are reinsured on a 100% basis by CNP Assurances.

(3) The Caixa Seguros group streamlined its legal structure during first-half 2017. Caixa Seguros Participações Do Sul Ltda was merged into its subsidiary, Previsul, on 1 May with retroactive effect to 1 January. The same day, all of the shares making up Previsul's issued capital were contributed to Caixa Seguros Participações Securitárias Ltda, which became Previsul's new parent company. The legal restructuring led to the recognition of a BRL 16.2 million tax credit on the goodwill arising on Caixa Seguros Participações Securitárias Ltda's acquisition of Previsul in accordance with Brazilian law. After adjustment, recognition of this tax credit had an impact of €2.3 million on equity attributable to owners of the parent. The other accounting entries recorded in connection with the legal restructuring had no impact on profit.

(4) CNP Luxembourg was set up in 2015 to speed deployment of CNP Assurances' premium product offering in the European market. It was consolidated for the first time at 31 December 2017.

(5) The OPCI Raspail property fund was consolidated for the first time at 31 December 2017 following the transfer to the fund of shares in several SCI non-trading property companies during the year. For operational reasons, SAS Allera – which holds units in OPCI Raspail – was also consolidated at 31 December 2017.

5.2 Non-consolidated companies

		31.12.2017
Company	Country/City	% interest
1. Other subsidiaries		
23-25 Marignan SAS	France/Paris	100.0%
36 Marboeuf SAS	France/Paris	100.0%
107 Boétie Elysées	France/Paris	100.0%
270 Investments	France/Paris	100.0%
3i Growth Capital	United Kingdom/London	76.92%
Age d'Or Expansion	France/Troyes	99.98%
Alpinvest Feeder VCV	Netherlands/Amsterdam	99.98%
Assuristance	France/Paris	66.00%
Avenir Santé	France/Paris	100.0%
Bridgepoint Europe IV	United Kingdom/London	83.33%
Capvita	France/Paris	51.00%
Cartera Pbtamsi	Spain/Madrid	100.0%
CBPE VIII	United Kingdom/London	100.0%
Cleantech Europe II	United Kingdom/London	100.0%
CNP Formation	France/Paris	100.0%
CNP Private Equity for Personal Savings	France/Paris	100.0%
CNP Technologies de l'Informat	France/Paris	99.70%
Cœur Méditerranée	France/Paris	70.00%
Das Goethe	France/Paris	100.0%
DIF Infrastructure II	Netherlands/Schiphol	53.33%
Ecureuil Vie Investment	France/Paris	100.0%
Europe Properties Investments	France/Paris	100.0%
Filassistance Services	France/Paris	65.00%

Foncière HID	France/Paris	100.0%
FSN Capital IV (B) LP	Norway/Oslo	100.0%
GCK	France/Paris	80.00%
Geosud	France/Rueil Malmaison	98.00%
Green Quartz	France/Paris	99.90%
Holding Infrastructures Gazières	France/Paris	54.41%
Immaucom	France/Paris	80.00%
Infra-Invest	Luxembourg/Luxembourg	100.0%
Infra-Invest France	France/Paris	100.0%
Infrastructure Partners (MS)	France/Paris	64.94%
Ireland Property Investment Fund	Ireland/Dublin	100.0%
Kleber 46	France/Paris	100.0%
Laiki Brokers (Insurance & Consultancy Services) Ltd	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
Laiki Insurance Agencies Ltd	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
LCY Cavendish Place Properties Ltd	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
LCYL Dramas Properties Limited	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
LCYL Karpenisiou Properties Limited	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
LCYL Kiti Properties Limited	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
LCYL Properties Limited	Cyprus/Nicosia	100.0%
Lux Gare	France/Paris	100.0%
Lyfe	France/Paris	100.0%
Malthazar	France/Paris	50.00%
Montagu IV	United Kingdom/London	100.0%
Montparvie 2	France/Paris	100.00%
Montper Entreprises Limited	Cyprus/Nicosia	50.10%
Naturim	France/Levallois-Perret	100.0%
Neuilly Pilot	France/Paris	100.0%
New Side	France/Paris	100.0%
Open CNP	France/Paris	100.0%
Pantin Logistique	France/Paris	100.0%
Pays-Bas Retail 2013 BV	Netherlands/Amsterdam	100.0%
Pial 34	France/Paris	100.0%
Prévimut	France/Paris	100.0%
Reldon SAS	France/Paris	100.0%
SMCA	France/Paris	50.00%
Sogestop K	France/Paris	100.0%
Sogestop L	France/Paris	50.00%
Theemin	France/Paris	100.0%
US Real Estate 270 SAS	France/Paris	100.0%
US Real Estate EVJ SAS	France/Paris	100.0%
Woodland Invest	France/Paris	100.0%
Ybry Pont de Neuilly	France/Paris	100.0%
Yellowalto	France/Courbevoie	100.0%

2. Property companies

5-7 rue Scribe	France/Paris	100.0%
83 Avenue Bosquet	France/Paris	100.0%
A9B Paris	France/Paris	100.0%

Assurécureuil Pierre	France/Paris	99.99%
Assurécureuil Pierre 2	France/Paris	100.0%
Assurécureuil Pierre 5	France/Paris	100.0%
Assurécureuil Pierre 7	France/Paris	99.99%
Axe France	France/Paris	50.00%
Baudry Ponthieu	France/Paris	99.91%
Bercy Crystal	France/Paris	100.0%
Cicoge	France/Paris	100.0%
Cottages du Bois aux Daims	France/Paris	100.0%
Farman	France/Paris	50.00%
Farmoric	France/Courbevoie	100.0%
Foncière Cnp	France/Paris	100.0%
Foncière ELBP	France/Paris	100.0%
FPIP	France/Paris	100.0%
Gf De Brèves	France/Paris	50.00%
Green Rueil	France/Paris	50.00%
Habimmo	France/Paris	99.90%
Holdipierre	France/Paris	100.0%
Ilot 13	France/Paris	50.00%
Issy Desmoulins	France/Paris	100.0%
Issy Vivaldi	France/Paris	100.0%
Jesco	France/Levallois-Perret	55.00%
Lancosme	France/Vendoeuvres	80.00%
Lesly	France/Paris	100.0%
Liberté	France/Paris	50.00%
Ofelia	France/Paris	66.66%
OREA	France/Levallois-Perret	100.0%
Paris 08	France/Paris	100.0%
Parvis Belvedere	France/Paris	100.0%
Passage du Faidherbe	France/Paris	100.0%
Pierre et Labruyère	France/Paris	100.0%
Pierre Quentin Bauchard	France/Paris	99.99%
Pyramides 1	France/Paris	100.0%
Residavoult	France/Paris	99.90%
Residential	France/Paris	100.0%
RSS IMMO	France/Paris	99.90%
Rue du Bac	France/Paris	50.00%
Rueil Newton	France/Paris	50.00%
SA Le Marquis	France/Paris	60.00%
Saphirimmo	France/Paris	100.0%
SAS Pyramides 2	France/Paris	100.0%
SAS Richelieu Vivienne	France/Paris	50.00%
SCI Assurecureuil Pierre 8	France/Paris	100.0%
SCI Canopée	France/Paris	99.98%
SCI De La Cnp	France/Paris	100.0%
SCI Éole Rambouillet	France/Paris	100.0%
SCI Equinox	France/Paris	99.99%
SCI Jasmin	France/Paris	99.95%

SCI Kureck	France/Paris	100.0%
SCI Les Chevrans	France/Paris	50.00%
SCI Max	France/Paris	100.0%
SCI Rueil Apollo	France/Paris	100.0%
SCI Taunus	France/Paris	99.00%
SCI Yvoire	France/Paris	50.00%
Secrets et Boetie	France/Paris	100.0%
Sonne	France/Neuilly sur Seine	99.95%
Terre Neuve 4 Immo	France/Paris	100.0%
Vendome Europe	France/La Défense	50.00%
Victor Hugo 147	France/Paris	99.98%
Wagram 92	France/Paris	100.0%

French standard ANC 2016-09 requires details of controlled companies that are excluded from the scope of consolidation to be disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The table above presents companies that are over 50%-owned by the Group but whose key indicators do not exceed the materiality thresholds for inclusion in the scope of consolidation. The materiality thresholds used by the Group are applied to companies that are over 50%-owned and to other companies that qualify as controlled entities based on the following criteria in IFRS 10: (i) power over the investee; (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. In addition, economic reality is taken into account when applying the thresholds, with the result that certain subsidiaries whose indicators are below the thresholds are nevertheless consolidated.

The list of non-consolidated companies and investments in which CNP Assurances holds a direct interest of more than 10% is presented in the Registration Document (in Note 5.4.4 to the Company financial statements).

5.3 Average number of employees of consolidated companies

(Headcount)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Management-grade	2,203	2,208
Non-management-grade	2,800	2,981
Total	5,003	5,189

5.4 Summary financial information: consolidated entities with material non-controlling interests

	Caixa Seguros Group		CNP UniCredit Vita		CNP Santander Insurance		CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings*		MFPrévoyance SA	
(In € millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Earned premiums/Revenue	5,261.4	3,548.6	2,605.7	2,549.0	692.3	605.4	145.3	141.5	137.0	134.2
Net profit (100%)	554.1	482.7	50.6	49.1	63.1	47.8	12.3	10.5	4.6	12.4
Net profit – non-controlling interests	272.2	237.2	21.5	20.9	30.9	23.4	6.2	5.2	1.6	4.3
Other comprehensive income (100%)	(8.1)	(21.1)	38.1	40.3	6.7	3.5	6.6	3.3	13.2	13.4
Comprehensive income (100%)	546.0	461.5	88.7	89.5	69.8	51.3	18.9	13.8	17.8	25.8
Comprehensive income – non-controlling interests	268.4	225.3	37.7	38.0	34.2	25.1	9.5	6.9	6.2	9.0
Assets	17,400.4	16,405.3	14,389.9	13,979.4	2,259.6	2,092.3	700.6	683.1	674.0	693.8
Liabilities	15,478.4	14,405.1	13,524.7	13,137.7	1,950.6	1,849.7	482.5	479.1	450.1	474.3
Net assets (100%)	1,922.0	2,000.2	865.1	841.7	308.9	242.6	218.1	204.1	223.8	219.4
Net assets – non-controlling interests	953.1	990.4	367.7	357.7	151.4	118.9	108.8	101.8	78.3	76.8
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	2,664.5	1,417.0	280.8	475.9	144.0	144.5	8.2	9.1	(33.2)	(175.0)
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities	(2,284.9)	(1,090.7)	(211.1)	(428.4)	(117.8)	(143.5)	7.0	(9.2)	(0.2)	185.7
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	(360.1)	(326.4)	(26.0)	(26.0)	0.0	0.0	(17.9)	(9.8)	0.0	0.0
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(15.7)	(18.2)	(10.6)	(10.6)	0.0	0.0	(0.8)	(6.6)	0.0	0.0

* 2016 data concerning the Cypriot sub-group have been revised to take into account intercompany eliminations recorded at sub-group level.

5.5 Summary financial information: material joint arrangements

CNP Assurances holds a 20% interest in CTE, which has a 100% equity interest in Réseau de Transport d'Electricité (RTE). CNP Assurances exercises significant influence over RTE. However, as the investment's value is determined almost entirely on the basis of participatory contracts, the Group has chosen to use the exemption from applying the equity method provided for in IAS 28, paragraph 18, and to measure the CTE shares at fair value through profit or loss.

At 31 December 2017, the CTE shares were valued by an independent expert based on revised assumptions, in particular taking into account the new tax environment and the reduction in regulated tariffs. The revised valuation does not affect expected yields on the infrastructure market. Taking into account these factors and the inherent modelling uncertainty, the carrying amount of the shares was maintained at a cost of €1,080 million (see Note 1). Due to the use of the fair value model, it will be reviewed again at 30 June 2018.

31.12.2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Total assets	Equity	Premium income	Profit/(Loss)
Coentreprise de Transport d'Electricité (CTE)	7,958,917.3	5,138,805.4	0.0	(4,060.4)

The above data are extracted from the French GAAP accounts and concern 2016 as the 2017 financial statements were not yet available when these consolidated financial statements were drawn up. The amounts are presented on a 100% basis before allocating profits and losses.

5.6 Summary financial information: non-material joint arrangements

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Joint ventures		Associates	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Carrying amount of investments accounted for using the equity method in CNP Assurances' balance sheet	0.0	0.0	65.9	67.4
Contribution to CNP Assurances' net profit	0.0	0.0	7.3	6.2
Contribution to CNP Assurances' other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.4
Contribution to CNP Assurances' comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	10.6	10.7

5.7 Information relating to entities accounted for by the equity method

5.7.1 Summary financial information on a 100% basis

31.12.2017				
(In € millions)	Total assets	Equity	Premium income	Profit/(Loss)
Arial CNP Assurances*	19,951.3	111.8	1,013.5	2.4
Ecureuil Vie Développement	13.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wiz Soluções e Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	151.6	42.7	139.5	42.0
CNP ACP OBLIG FCP	984.8	984.8	0.0	0.0
CNP ACP 10 FCP	953.7	953.7	0.0	0.0

* The data for Arial CNP Assurances are provisional figures.

31.12.2016				
(In € millions)	Total assets	Equity	Premium income	Profit/(Loss)
Arial CNP Assurances*	11,831.5	112.6	741.2	2.1
Ecureuil Vie Développement	11.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wiz Soluções e Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	54.4	33.8	103.7	42.3
CNP ACP OBLIG FCP	918.3	918.3	0.0	0.0
CNP ACP 10 FCP	888.2	888.2	0.0	0.0

* The data for Arial CNP Assurances are provisional figures.

5.7.2 Investments accounted for by the equity method

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
At 1 January	67.4	186.5
Increase in investment	0.0	0.0
Change in accounting method	0.0	0.1
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	43.3
Increase in capital	0.0	0.0
Share in earnings	7.3	6.2
Share in identifiable net assets	(4.1)	5.0
Other movements *	0.0	(168.9)
Dividends received	(4.8)	(4.9)
At 31 December	65.9	67.4

* In 2016, "Other movements" relate to the liquidation of PB6.

Note 6 Segment information

In accordance with IFRS 8, the Group's reportable business segments are based on the internal reporting system approved by the Group's Executive Committee, regarded as the chief operating decision maker as defined by IFRS 8.

At 31 December 2016, CNP Assurances chose to align its profit and loss indicator for each segment with the internal reporting, which now focuses on geographic sectors rather than the technical characteristics of the products distributed by the Group.

This choice of geographic segmentation is based on a multi-criteria organisation linked to the Group's strategic priorities (geography, activities, networks) and the allocation of goodwill to mainly geographic cash generating units. It has been adopted in order to present geographic segments as the Group's operating segments based on the definitions in IFRS 8 paragraphs 8 and 10.

6.1 2017 income statement by geographic segment

	France	Latin America	Europe excl. France	Total IFRS
<i>(In € millions)</i>				
Premium income	22,820.5	5,302.3	4,004.2	32,127.0
Total revenue	2,388.2	1,189.8	248.7	3,826.8
Administrative expenses	(611.7)	(209.3)	(116.7)	(937.7)
EBIT	1,776.5	980.5	132.0	2,889.1
Finance costs				(246.7)
Share of profit of equity-accounted companies				7.3
Income tax expense (effective tax rate)				(1,001.3)
Non-controlling interests				(336.5)
Fair value adjustments and net gains (losses)				200.0
Non-recurring items				(227.3)
Profit attributable to owners of the parent				1,284.5

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Desensitised income statement 31.12.2017
EBIT	2,889.1
Net fair value adjustments	49.1
Net gains on equities and property	259.5
Non-recurring items	(441.4)
Operating profit	2,756.3

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Income tax expense 31.12.2017
Income tax expense (desensitised income statement)	(1,001.3)
<i>Tax on the following items:</i>	
Net fair value adjustments	(11.2)
Net gains/(losses) on equities and property	(97.8)
Non-recurring items	214.7
Income tax expense (reported)	(895.6)

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Non-controlling interests 31.12.2017
Non-controlling interests (desensitised income statement)	(336.5)
<i>Impact of non-controlling interests on the following items:</i>	
Net fair value adjustments	0.3
Net gains/(losses) on equities and property	(1.8)
Non-recurring items	(0.6)
Non-controlling interests (reported)	(338.6)

6.2 2016 income statement by geographic segment

	France	Latin America	Europe excl. France	Total IFRS
<i>(In € millions)</i>				
Premium income	24,251.3	3,596.1	3,688.8	31,536.2
Total revenue	2,257.4	1,056.3	239.7	3,553.4
General expenses	(628.2)	(175.8)	(111.6)	(915.6)
EBIT	1,629.2	880.5	128.1	2,637.8
Finance costs				(248.2)
Share of profit of equity-accounted companies				6.2
Non-recurring items				(195.4)
Income tax expense (effective tax rate)				(865.4)
Non-controlling interests				(293.3)
Fair value adjustments and net gains (losses)				158.7
Profit attributable to owners of the parent				1,200.3

	Desensitised income statement 31.12.2016
<i>(In € millions)</i>	
EBIT	2,637.8
Net fair value adjustments	(51.1)
Net gains/(losses) on equities and property	192.2
Non-recurring items	(297.1)
Operating profit	2,481.7

Note 7 Intangible assets

7.1 Intangible assets by category

(In € millions)	31.12.2017				Carrying amount
	Cost	Amortisation	Impairment	Reversals	
Goodwill	666.4	0.0	(393.2)	0.0	273.2
Value of In-Force business	352.8	(169.9)	(158.8)	0.0	24.1
Distribution agreements	390.2	(59.8)	0.0	0.0	330.4
Software	434.8	(272.1)	0.0	0.0	162.7
Internally-developed software	195.5	(132.3)	0.0	0.0	63.2
Other software	239.3	(139.8)	0.0	0.0	99.4
Other	27.2	(14.7)	(3.6)	0.0	8.8
TOTAL	1,871.3	(516.6)	(555.6)	0.0	799.1

(In € millions)	31.12.2016				Carrying amount
	Cost	Amortisation	Impairment	Reversals	
Goodwill	702.7	0.0	(393.2)	0.0	309.5
Value of In-Force business	355.4	(174.5)	(158.8)	0.0	22.2
Distribution agreements	390.7	(39.8)	0.0	0.0	350.9
Software	423.6	(249.4)	0.0	0.0	174.2
Internally-developed software	199.2	(123.3)	0.0	0.0	75.9
Other software	224.4	(126.1)	0.0	0.0	98.3
Other	26.9	(13.4)	(3.6)	0.0	9.8
TOTAL	1,899.3	(477.2)	(555.6)	0.0	866.5

7.2 Goodwill

7.2.1 Goodwill by company

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Original goodwill	Net goodwill at 31.12.2017	Net goodwill at 31.12.2016
Caixa Seguros Group	389.9	184.1	213.2
CNP UniCredit Vita	366.5	0.0	0.0
CNP Partners	7.2	0.0	7.2
CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings	81.6	34.8	34.8
CNP Santander Insurance	54.4	54.4	54.4
TOTAL	899.6	273.2	309.5

The Group's annual goodwill impairment testing procedures are described in Note 3.9.1. The recoverable amount of the CGUs to which the entities listed above have been allocated corresponds to their value in use, based on net asset value plus expected future cash flows from existing policies and new business. Projected future revenues are estimated by taking the embedded value of In-Force insurance policies and financial instruments, and the Value of New Business. The terminal values of subsidiaries do not assume growth to infinity.

Caixa Seguros Group

The expected future cash flows are taken from the four-year business projections (2018-2022) approved by management and extrapolated based on projected new business for the period to 2021 when the current distribution agreement expires, and then discounted to present value using a post-tax discount rate of approximately 9.6%.

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the recoverable amount of Caixa Seguros goodwill was greater than its carrying amount, and a reasonable change in the discount rate applied to future cash flows would not have resulted in the recognition of any impairment loss.

Similarly, an analysis based on projected cash flows through to the end of the current distribution agreement (2021) would not result in an impairment loss being recognised and the same would apply in the case of a reasonable change in the discount rate and projected business volumes used for the test.

CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings

At 31 December 2017, expected future cash flows were taken from the 2018-2022 business projections approved by management. These projections were extrapolated using a stable average new business growth rate of around 2% for non-life business and 3% for unit-linked life business for the period between 2022 and 2028 (the final year of the current distribution agreement) and discounted to present value using an after-tax discount rate of approximately 9% for operations in Cyprus. The Greek subsidiary has not been valued since June 2013.

At 31 December 2016, the recoverable amount of CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings goodwill was greater than its carrying amount, and a reasonable change in the discount rate applied to future cash flows or a significant decline in future business volumes in Greece and Cyprus would not have resulted in the recognition of any impairment loss.

CNP Santander Insurance

At 31 December 2017, expected future cash flows were taken from the 2018-2022 business projections approved by management. These projections were then extrapolated using an average new business growth rate of 1% per year until 2018 and 2.5% from 2019 to 2024, with the rate then remaining stable until 2034 (the final year of the distribution agreement). The projected cash flows were discounted to present value using an after-tax discount rate of 5.7%.

At 31 December 2017, the recoverable amount of CNP Santander Insurance goodwill was greater than its carrying amount and no impairment loss was recognised.

The CNP Santander Insurance acquisition agreement includes an earn-out/earn-in clause based on the performance of the three entities included in the deal. During the purchase price allocation process, the earn-out was estimated based on the business projections available at the time. These projections were updated, leading to the recognition in the Group's accounts of an expense of €11.7 million in 2016 and €11.4 million in 2017 – covering the projection period ending in 2020 – and a liability towards the vendor in the same amount.

CNP Partners – BVP Italia

On 11 December 2015, CNP Partners signed an agreement with Barclays Bank for the acquisition of BVP Italia's insurance business. The €7.2 million acquisition was completed on 1 June 2016 once it had been approved by Italy's insurance supervisor, IVASS. The acquisition price was adjusted to take into account refunded commissions on insurance policies cancelled within 60 days of the completion date, as defined by Italy's insurance supervisor (€0.1 million). Provisional goodwill recognised at 31 December 2016 amounted to €7.1 million. At 30 June 2017, the purchase price allocation had been completed and a net amount of €9.3 million was allocated to the value of In-Force business. The difference between this amount and the provisional goodwill represented a bargain purchase gain that was recognised in profit for first-half 2017 for an amount of €2.1 million before tax.

7.2.2 Changes in goodwill for the period

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	309.5	258.8
Goodwill recognised during the period	0.0	7.2
Adjustments to provisional accounting	0.2	0.0
Adjustments resulting from changes in earn outs	0.0	0.0
Adjustments resulting from subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets	0.0	0.0
Translation adjustment on gross goodwill ⁽¹⁾	(29.1)	43.6
Other movements	(7.4)	0.0
Impairment losses recognised during the period	0.0	0.0
Translation adjustment on movements during the period	0.0	0.0
Increase in interest rates	0.0	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount at the end of the period	273.2	309.5

⁽¹⁾ Translation adjustments on gross goodwill concern the Brazilian companies Caixa Seguradora, Previsul and Odonto Empresas Convenios Dentarios Ltda

7.3 Value of acquired In-Force business and distribution agreements

7.3.1 Value of In-Force business

(In € millions)	Original value	Carrying amount at 31.12.2017	Carrying amount at at 31.12.2016
Caixa Seguros Group	123.5	3.7	5.1
CNP UniCredit Vita	175.3	0.0	0.0
CNP Partners	24.0	6.0	0.0
CNP Seguros de Vida	0.9	0.0	0.0
CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings	44.4	11.0	12.3
MFPPrévoyance SA	8.3	0.0	0.0
CNP Santander Insurance	14.7	3.5	4.7
TOTAL	391.0	24.1	22.2

7.3.2 Changes in the value of acquired In-Force business

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Gross amount at the beginning of the period	355.4	337.4
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0
Translation adjustments	(12.2)	18.1
Acquisitions for the period	0.0	0.0
Disposals for the period	0.0	0.0
Other movements	9.5	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
Gross amount at the end of the period	352.8	355.4
Accumulated amortisation and impairment at the beginning of the period	(333.3)	(311.9)
Translation adjustments	11.5	(16.9)
Amortisation for the period	(4.8)	(4.5)
Impairment losses recognised during the period	0.0	0.0
Impairment losses reversed during the period	0.0	0.0
Disposals for the period	0.0	0.0
Other movements	(2.1)	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
Accumulated amortisation and impairment at the end of the period	(328.7)	(333.3)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	24.1	22.2

7.3.3 Distribution agreements

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	350.9	370.4
Acquisitions for the period	0.0	0.0
Amortisation for the period	(20.2)	(20.1)
Adjustments	0.0	0.0
Impairment losses recognised during the period	0.0	0.0
Translation adjustments	(0.3)	0.6
Other movements	0.0	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount at the end of the period	330.4	350.9

7.4 Software and other intangible assets**7.4.1 Internally-developed software**

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	75.9	66.9
Acquisitions for the period	0.6	22.9
Amortisation for the period	(8.9)	(13.9)
Impairment losses	(5.5)	0.0
Translation adjustments	0.0	0.0
Other movements	1.0	0.0
Carrying amount at the end of the period	63.2	75.9

7.4.2 Other software and other intangible assets

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	108.0	67.7
Acquisitions for the period	33.5	42.1
Amortisation for the period	(20.1)	(15.1)
Impairment losses	0.0	(0.8)
Translation adjustments	(13.3)	14.4
Other movements	0.2	(0.3)
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		0.0
Carrying amount at the end of the period	108.2	108.0

Note 8 Investment and owner-occupied property

The purpose of this note is to show depreciation and impairment losses recognised/reversed during the period through profit or loss in respect of property and the captions impacted by the movements.

It presents:

- the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period;
- a reconciliation of the carrying amounts of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing (i) additions; (ii) disposals; (iii) depreciation; (iv) impairment losses recognised and reversed during the period; (v) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of an international transaction into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; (vi) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and (vii) other changes;
- the fair value of investment properties held in unit-linked portfolios.

8.1 Investment property

Carrying amount of investment property (In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Investment property measured by the cost model		
Gross value	1,341.0	2,097.6
Accumulated depreciation	(256.0)	(289.0)
Accumulated impairment losses	(2.2)	(3.2)
Carrying amount	1,082.7	1,805.4
Investment property measured by the fair value model		
Gross value	1,485.4	1,121.1
Total investment property	2,568.1	2,926.5

Investment property (other than property held in unit-linked portfolios) (In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1,805.4	1,745.0
Acquisitions	74.0	55.6
Post-acquisition costs included in the carrying amount of property	0.0	0.0
Properties acquired through business combinations	178.1	0.0
Disposals	(320.7)	(98.3)
Depreciation for the period	(36.5)	(36.0)
Impairment losses recognised during the period	(0.5)	(1.2)
Impairment losses reversed during the period	1.5	3.5
Translation adjustments	(1.4)	2.0
Other movements	(617.1)	135.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		0.0
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1,082.7	1,805.4

Investment property held in unit-linked portfolios <i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1,121.1	1,012.6
Acquisitions	377.3	129.9
Post-acquisition costs included in the carrying amount of property	0.0	0.1
Properties acquired through business combinations	0.0	0.0
Disposals	0.0	(42.9)
Net gains arising from remeasurement at fair value	(9.7)	19.1
Translation adjustments	(3.3)	2.6
Other movements	0.0	(0.3)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1,485.4	1,121.1

As explained in the description of significant accounting policies, investment properties backing linked liabilities are measured at fair value, while other investment properties are measured using the cost model.

8.2 Owner-occupied property and other property and equipment

Owner-occupied property <i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	265.3	263.9
Acquisitions	3.8	1.8
Post-acquisition costs included in the carrying amount of property	0.0	0.2
Properties acquired through business combinations	0.0	0.0
Disposals	(3.1)	(4.5)
Depreciation for the period	(7.7)	(7.6)
Impairment losses recognised during the period	0.0	0.0
Impairment losses reversed during the period	0.0	0.9
Translation adjustments	(8.0)	12.7
Other movements	0.0	(2.0)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	250.3	265.3

Other property and equipment <i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	44.0	43.2
Acquisitions for the period	14.9	19.5
Depreciation for the period	(13.8)	(17.1)
Disposals for the period	(1.9)	(3.8)
Translation adjustments	0.0	2.4
Other movements	(1.9)	(0.2)
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount at the end of the period	41.2	44.0

Note 9 Investments by category

9.1 Investments by category

The following tables show the fair value of securities held by the Group, by category and intended holding period.

9.1.1 Investments at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)		Cost	Amortisation	Impairment	Fair value adjustments	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains and losses
Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fixed-rate bonds					12,805.8	
	Variable-rate bonds					19,481.5	
	TCNs (money market securities)					161.6	
	Equities					5,265.3	
	Investment funds					41,059.1	
	Shares in non-trading property companies					1,173.5	
	Other (including lent securities and repos)					1,775.0	
	Total					81,721.8	
Derivative instruments	Derivative instruments (positive fair value)					797.5	
	Derivative instruments (negative fair value)					(1,110.1)	
	Total					(312.5)	
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fixed-rate bonds	154,282.2	2,347.6	(0.5)	14,819.9	171,449.1	
	Variable-rate bonds	23,188.1	614.0	(40.4)	2,400.0	26,161.7	
	TCNs (money market securities)	2,012.3	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	2,009.9	
	Equities	15,076.0	0.0	(4,281.0)	8,518.4	19,313.4	
	Investment funds	46,537.9	0.0	(294.6)	4,065.9	50,309.2	
	Shares in non-trading property companies	6,544.3	0.0	(306.1)	2,131.6	8,369.8	
	Non-voting loan stock	42.3	0.0	(4.0)	25.8	64.1	
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	16,936.9	(392.8)	(106.2)	2,366.3	18,804.2	
	Total	264,620.0	2,568.7	(5,032.8)	34,325.5	296,481.3	
Held-to-maturity investments	Fixed-rate bonds	158.2				158.2	9.8
	Variable-rate bonds	218.7				218.7	27.5
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	171.8				171.8	8.9
	Total	548.7				548.7	46.2
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables	4,987.7		(17.1)		4,970.5	0.0
	Total	4,987.7		(17.1)		4,970.5	0.0
Investment	Investment property at	1,341.0	(256.0)	(2.2)		1,082.7	909.8

property	amortised cost						
	Investment property measured by the fair value model	1,485.4	0.0	0.0		1,485.4	0.0
	Total	2,826.4	(256.0)	(2.2)		2,568.1	909.8
TOTAL				(5,052.2)	34,325.5	385,977.9	956.0

Traditional savings and unit-linked portfolios at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2017

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Carrying amount		Total
	Unit-linked	Traditional savings	
Fixed-rate bonds	6,546.9	6,258.9	12,805.8
Variable-rate bonds	10,770.4	8,711.1	19,481.5
TCNs (money market securities)	45.5	116.1	161.6
Equities	415.6	4,849.7	5,265.3
Investment funds	32,283.5	8,775.6	41,059.1
Shares in non-trading property companies	0.0	1,173.5	1,173.5
Other	1,610.4	164.6	1,775.0
TOTAL	51,672.3	30,049.5	81,721.8

Derivative instruments with a positive fair value are recorded as assets and those with a negative fair value are recorded as liabilities.

9.1.2 Investments at 31 December 2016

(In € millions)		Cost	Amortisation	Impairment	Fair value adjustments	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains and losses
Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fixed-rate bonds					11,408.6	
	Variable-rate bonds					20,877.4	
	TCNs (money market securities)					242.9	
	Equities					3,606.1	
	Investment funds					37,266.0	
	Shares in non-trading property companies					1,028.7	
	Other (including lent securities and repos)					110.9	
	Total					74,540.6	
Derivative instruments	Derivative instruments (positive fair value)					654.3	
	Derivative instruments (negative fair value)					(1,244.9)	
	Total					(590.6)	
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fixed-rate bonds	155,900.3	2,091.0	(7.5)	18,602.2	176,586.1	
	Variable-rate bonds	26,960.3	755.9	(31.7)	2,609.6	30,294.2	
	TCNs (money market securities)	3,184.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	3,186.3	
	Equities	15,163.9	0.0	(5,000.4)	7,561.9	17,725.3	
	Investment funds	45,068.9	0.0	(315.2)	3,041.1	47,794.8	
	Shares in non-trading property companies	5,063.9	0.0	(274.8)	1,641.6	6,430.7	
	Non-voting loan stock	42.9	0.0	(4.0)	21.0	59.9	
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	15,442.8	(291.3)	(127.4)	2,327.1	17,351.2	
	Total	266,827.3	2,555.7	(5,761.0)	35,806.6	299,428.6	
Held-to-maturity investments	Fixed-rate bonds	334.9				334.9	8.4
	Variable-rate bonds	259.6				259.6	23.4
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	171.8				171.8	10.0
	Total	766.3				766.3	41.8
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables	4,962.4		(17.1)		4,945.3	0.0
	Total	4,962.4		(17.1)		4,945.3	0.0
Investment property	Investment property at amortised cost	2,097.6	(289.0)	(3.2)		1,805.4	942.8
	Investment property measured by the fair value model	1,121.1	0.0	0.0		1,121.1	0.0
	Total	3,218.6	(289.0)	(3.2)		2,926.5	942.8

TOTAL				(5,781.3)	35,806.6	382,016.7	984.6
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Traditional savings and unit-linked portfolios at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Carrying amount		Total
	Unit-linked	Traditional savings	
Fixed-rate bonds	6,597.8	4,810.8	11,408.6
Variable-rate bonds	9,723.7	11,153.6	20,877.4
TCNs (money market securities)	75.6	167.3	242.9
Equities	278.0	3,328.2	3,606.1
Investment funds	25,235.5	12,030.5	37,266.0
Shares in non-trading property companies	0.0	1,028.7	1,028.7
Other	110.3	0.6	110.9
TOTAL	42,021.0	32,519.6	74,540.6

9.1.3 Reconciliation of insurance investments in the balance sheet to investments analysed in Notes 9.1.1 and 9.1.2

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Analysis of investments	385,978.0	382,016.7
Balance sheet – Liabilities – Derivative instruments (negative fair value)	(1,110.1)	(1,244.9)
Balance sheet – Assets – Insurance investments	387,088.0	383,261.6
Variance	0.0	0.0

9.1.4 Non-consolidated structured entities

9.1.4.1 Non-consolidated structured entities at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)	Investment funds (excluding unit-linked)		Asset-backed security funds (excluding unit-linked)		Structured entities held in unit-linked portfolios	
	Carrying amount	Gains/(losses) over the period	Carrying amount	Gains/(losses) over the period	Carrying amount	Gains/(losses) over the period
Securities held for trading	15,459.0	312.8	430.7	8.6		
Financial assets designated on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss	19.6	1.8	4.0	0.2	28,424.2	1,339.4
Available-for-sale financial assets	50,310.7	939.2	287.8	24.4		
Held-to-maturity investments						
Total assets	65,789.3	1,253.8	722.5	33.3	28,424.2	1,339.4

At 31 December 2017, the Group's maximum exposure to structured entities was limited to the amounts invested and no financial support was provided during the period.

9.1.4.2 Non-consolidated structured entities at 31 December 2016

(In € millions)	Investment funds (excluding unit-linked)		Asset-backed security funds (excluding unit-linked)		Structured entities held in unit-linked portfolios	
	Carrying amount	Gains/(losses) over the period	Carrying amount	Gains/(losses) over the period	Carrying amount	Gains/(losses) over the period
Securities held for trading	12,329.8	266.4	665.5	26.9		
Financial assets designated on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss	14.6	0.4	3.7	0.1	25,246.8	33.9
Available-for-sale financial assets	47,794.8	597.8	1,480.1	21.3		
Held-to-maturity investments						
Total assets	60,139.2	864.6	2,149.3	48.3	25,246.8	33.9

At 31 December 2016, the Group's maximum exposure to structured entities was limited to the amounts invested and no financial support was provided during the period.

9.2 Measurement of assets recognised at fair value

The following tables show financial assets classified at fair value whose prices are estimated using a valuation technique.

9.2.1 Valuation methods at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)	Category 1: last available quotation of assets quoted in an active market	Category 2: estimated market value using valuation model based on observable market inputs	Category 3: estimated market value using valuation model not based solely on observable market inputs	TOTAL
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss *	73,186.1	9,321.4	11.8	82,519.3
Available-for-sale financial assets	271,073.8	25,291.9	115.6	296,481.3
Total financial assets	344,260.0	34,613.3	127.4	379,000.6
Investment property at amortised cost	0.0	1,975.0	17.5	1,992.5
Investment property measured by the fair value model	0.0	1,460.3	25.0	1,485.4
Total investment property	0.0	3,435.3	42.6	3,477.9
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities – financial instruments without DPF (excluding unit-linked)	625.4	0.0	0.0	625.4
Financial liabilities (linked liabilities) – financial instruments without DPF	3,952.9	0.0	0.0	3,952.9
Derivative instruments	0.0	1,110.1	0.0	1,110.1
Total financial liabilities	4,578.3	1,110.1	0.0	5,688.4

* Includes derivative financial instruments (assets)

Financial assets classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy can be analysed as follows by type:

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Debt securities	14,519.0	17,619.3
O/w Structured bonds	480.8	1,896.9
Shares in non-trading property companies	9,340.5	7,459.3
Investment funds	4,741.0	4,432.8
Unit-linked portfolios	2,971.4	2,926.7
Other (including derivative instruments)	3,041.4	1,662.7
Total “level 2” financial assets	34,613.3	34,100.8

9.2.2 Valuation methods at 31 December 2016

	Category 1: last available quotation of assets quoted in an active market	Category 2: estimated market value using valuation model based on observable market inputs	Category 3: estimated market value using valuation model not based solely on observable market inputs	TOTAL
<i>(In € millions)</i>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	65,069.1	10,125.8	0.0	75,194.9
Available-for-sale financial assets	275,448.3	23,974.9	5.4	299,428.6
Total financial assets	340,517.3	34,100.8	5.4	374,623.5
Investment property at amortised cost	0.0	2,728.2	20.0	2,748.2
Investment property measured by the fair value model	0.0	1,104.9	16.1	1,121.1
Total investment property	0.0	3,833.1	36.2	3,869.3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities – financial instruments without DPF (excluding unit-linked)	727.5	0.0	0.0	727.5
Financial liabilities (linked liabilities) – financial instruments without DPF	4,073.2	0.0	0.0	4,073.2
Derivative instruments	0.0	1,244.9	0.0	1,244.9
Total financial liabilities	4,800.7	1,244.9	0.0	6,045.7

* Includes derivative financial instruments (assets)

Insofar as all of the Group's derivatives are collateralised, counterparty risk is extremely limited, and credit and debit valuation adjustments have no impact on the measurement of these derivatives.

9.2.3 Reconciliation of movements for the period in securities measured using a valuation model not based solely on observable market inputs

(In € millions)	31.12.2017											
	Opening carrying amount	Acquisitions	Maturity	Transfers to category 3 (additions)	Transfers from category 3 (disposals)	Impact of sales of securities at fair value through profit or loss	Impact of sales of available-for-sale financial assets	Remeasurement at fair value through equity	Remeasurement at fair value through profit or loss	Impairment	Translation adjustments	Closing carrying amount
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Available-for-sale financial assets	5.4	1.2	0.0	107.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	115.6
Total financial assets	5.4	1.2	0.0	119.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	127.4
Investment property at fair value	16.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	25.0
Investment property at amortised cost	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.8)	17.5
Total investment property	36.2	12.3	0.0	0.5	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.1)	42.6
Total financial liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	31.12.2016											
(In € millions)	Opening carrying amount	Acquisitions	Maturity	Transfers to category 3 (additions)	Transfers from category 3 (disposals)	Impact of sales of securities at fair value through profit or loss	Impact of sales of available-for-sale financial assets	Remeasurement at fair value through equity	Remeasurement at fair value through profit or loss	Impairment	Translation adjustments	Closing carrying amount
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Available- for-sale financial assets	18.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	(28.8)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.4
Total financial assets	18.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	(28.8)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.4
Investment property at fair value	7.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	16.1
Investment property at amortised cost	20.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	(7.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	20.1
Total investment property	28.1	6.4	0.0	1.8	(7.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	36.2
Total financial liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

9.3 Repurchase agreements

The following table analyses the carrying amount of securities sold under repurchase agreements, by asset category and intended holding period:

(In € millions)		Carrying amount	
		31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fixed-rate bonds	10,709.8	8,488.8
	Equities	0.0	0.0
Total		10,709.8	8,488.8

9.4 Lent securities

The following table analyses the carrying amount of lent securities, by asset category and intended holding period:

(In € millions)		Carrying amount	
		31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fixed-rate bonds	8,053.9	8,627.6
	Equities (quoted)	29.9	183.1
Total		8,083.9	8,810.8

9.5 Movements for the period

9.5.1 2017

(In € millions)	Opening carrying amount	Additions	Disposals	Fair value adjustments	Additions to provisions for impairment *	Reversals of provisions for impairment *	Changes in scope of consolidation	Other	Closing carrying amount
Securities held for trading	74,540.6	42,163.9	(35,816.5)	2,762.5	0.0	0.0	53.9	(1,982.6)	81,721.8
Derivative instruments	(590.6)	338.7	(28.5)	(32.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(312.5)
Available-for-sale financial assets	299,428.6	110,095.5	(111,719.1)	(1,621.0)	(240.4)	968.1	184.3	(614.6)	296,481.3
Held-to-maturity investments	766.3	38.9	(195.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(61.0)	548.7
Loans and receivables	4,945.3	1,777.7	(1,865.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.2	4,970.5
Investment property	2,926.5	1,006.0	(912.0)	(9.7)	(0.5)	1.5	178.1	(621.8)	2,568.1
TOTAL	382,016.7	155,420.7	(150,537.2)	1,099.6	(241.0)	969.5	416.3	(3,166.7)	385,978.0

* See Note 20.3

9.5.2 2016

(In € millions)	Opening carrying amount	Additions	Disposals	Fair value adjustments	Additions to provisions for impairment *	Reversals of provisions for impairment *	Changes in scope of consolidation	Other	Closing carrying amount
Securities held for trading	69,492.6	30,641.9	(29,880.6)	1,529.5	0.0	0.0	386.6	2,370.7	74,540.6
Derivative instruments	(416.9)	87.0	(46.5)	(212.4)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(1.7)	(590.6)
Available-for-sale financial assets	287,908.1	116,637.2	(107,871.3)	1,948.3	(618.8)	631.7	430.1	363.2	299,428.6
Held-to-maturity investments	641.5	444.0	(445.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.9	766.3
Loans and receivables	5,686.8	280.0	(1,025.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	(3.0)	4,945.3
Investment property	2,757.6	141.9	(133.5)	19.4	(0.3)	2.2	0.0	139.1	2,926.5
TOTAL	366,069.6	148,232.1	(139,402.2)	3,284.8	(619.1)	634.0	823.3	2,994.2	382,016.7

* See Note 20.3

9.6 Derivative instruments

The following table analyses derivative instruments recorded in assets (positive fair value) and in liabilities (negative fair value) by maturity:

(In € millions)	31.12.2017											
	Due within 1 year		Due in 1 to 5 years		Due in 6 to 10 years		Due in 11 to 15 years		Due in ≥ 15 years		Total	
	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-
Swap	6.8	(13.2)	79.6	(520.5)	1.0	(102.6)	4.2	(285.0)	38.0	(118.5)	129.5	(1,039.7)
Cap/floor	4.0	0.0	113.0	0.0	59.5	(0.1)	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.5	(0.1)
Equity	5.8	(2.1)	473.8	(68.1)	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	485.5	(70.2)
Total	16.5	(15.2)	666.4	(588.6)	66.3	(102.8)	10.3	(285.0)	38.0	(118.5)	797.5	(1,110.1)

(In € millions)	31.12.2016*											
	Due within 1 year		Due in 1 to 5 years		Due in 6 to 10 years		Due in 11 to 15 years		Due in ≥ 15 years		Total	
	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-	FV+	FV-
Swap	0.2	(25.4)	104.0	(154.1)	13.7	(262.0)	47.5	(211.0)	0.0	(3.8)	165.4	(656.3)
Cap/floor	0.0	(17.6)	107.2	(192.5)	160.7	(191.9)	0.0	(152.3)	0.0	0.0	267.9	(554.4)
Equity	4.7	0.0	16.0	0.0	200.3	(33.9)	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	221.0	(34.2)
Total	4.9	(43.0)	227.2	(346.6)	374.7	(487.8)	47.5	(363.7)	0.0	(3.8)	654.3	(1,244.9)

* Reclassifications with respect to data as reported at 31 December 2016

Effective from 1 January 2016, each derivative instrument is presented as a single instrument without analysing the two legs separately.

9.7 Derivative instruments qualifying for hedge accounting

31.12.2016		
(In € millions)	Currency swap	
Notional amount	1,172.0	1,184.4
Cash flow hedge reserve	(6.5)	(37.0)
Change in cash flow hedge reserve during the period	(137.0)	(99.7)
Cash flow hedge reserve recycled through profit or loss during the period	127.1	43.3
Deferred taxes	3.4	19.4

CNP Assurances has set up three hedges against currency risk on issues of subordinated notes denominated in foreign currencies:

- the first hedges concerns sterling-denominated subordinated notes issued by the Group in 2011 and hedges payments on the notes through to 30 September 2021 against fluctuations in the sterling-euro exchange rate;
- the second concerns subordinated notes issued in US dollars in 2013 and hedges payments on the notes through to 18 July 2019;
- the third concerns subordinated notes issued in US dollars in January 2016 and hedges payments on the notes through to 22 January 2029.

These derivatives are eligible for cash flow hedge accounting (see Note 3.10.3). At 31 December 2017, no amount had been recognised in profit or loss for the ineffective portion of the hedges.

9.8 Credit risk

9.8.1 Analysis of the bond portfolio at 31 December 2017 by issuer rating

Rating (In € millions)	Bond portfolio at fair value	%
AAA	19,197.8	7.6%
AA	116,106.9	46.2%
A	42,645.2	17.0%
BBB	51,330.8	20.4%
Non-investment grade	18,243.3	7.3%
Not rated	3,887.7	1.5%
TOTAL	251,411.7	100.0%

9.8.2 Analysis of the bond portfolio at 31 December 2016 by issuer rating

Rating (In € millions)	Bond portfolio at fair value	%
AAA	21,468.1	8.2%
AA	118,179.9	45.4%
A	44,638.9	17.1%
BBB	55,257.1	21.2%
Non-investment grade	19,031.7	7.3%
Not rated*	1,762.4	0.7%
TOTAL	260,338.1	100.0%

* A misallocation of lent securities in 2016 was corrected by transferring €8,627.6 million from “not rated” to “AA”

9.9 Classification of investments by category and by geographic region

9.9.1 Classification of investments by geographic region at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)		France	Germany	Italy	Rest of Europe	United States	Brazil	Other	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets	Debt securities	94,768	8,161	15,845	43,625	13,521	1,888	21,813	199,621
	Investment funds	36,508	281	42	12,075	0	0	1,403	50,309
	Equities	11,779	3,265	821	2,939	0	0	508	19,313
	Other	25,574	(50)	21	1,689	0	2	1	27,238
Held-for-trading and FVO	Debt securities	12,506	1,139	721	2,014	312	12,823	2,933	32,449
	Investment funds	30,120	11	37	8,729	62	1,085	49	40,094
	Equities	1,807	542	210	954	1,238	129	385	5,265
	Other	3,596	0	89	65	0	164	0	3,914
Held-to-maturity investments	Debt securities	172	0	42	0	0	335	0	549
Loans and receivables		3,493	0	0	868	0	0	609	4,971
Derivative instruments		(303)	(2)	0	(7)	0	0	0	(313)
Investment property		2,468	0	0	66	0	34	0	2,568
TOTAL		222,489	13,346	17,829	73,018	15,134	16,460	27,703	385,978

List of countries (for information)	31.12.2017			31.12.2016		
	Gross exposure – carrying amount*	Gross exposure – fair value	Net exposure – fair value	Gross exposure – carrying amount*	Gross exposure – fair value	Net exposure – fair value
France	71,493.6	81,864.9	5,383.7	68,237.8	80,303.9	5,411.3
Italy	9,393.7	10,515.6	693.7	9,769.1	11,135.7	667.6
Belgium	6,257.3	7,119.6	418.5	7,438.7	8,603.8	475.5
Spain	8,685.2	9,276.4	787.1	7,487.5	8,154.5	672.0
Austria	4,400.6	4,909.2	163.8	4,274.3	4,935.9	162.5
Germany	1,776.9	2,052.0	154.8	1,929.7	2,277.3	182.2
Brazil	1,677.5	1,689.6	1,014.9	2,086.0	2,059.0	1,235.7
Canada	781.5	823.9	106.2	667.0	729.3	91.9
Ireland	600.5	665.3	26.5	604.0	696.0	36.2
Portugal	272.3	305.7	7.9	271.7	297.6	7.8
Poland	294.4	324.6	72.7	377.2	413.3	69.8
Netherlands	181.6	202.2	7.8	181.7	206.5	8.3
Slovenia	140.3	150.6	4.6	140.5	155.8	4.8
Finland	91.2	92.2	2.5	79.4	81.5	2.6
Cyprus	58.3	67.5	33.6	36.5	39.0	18.9
Luxembourg	50.3	53.4	18.6	50.3	55.2	21.8
Greece	10.0	10.8	0.1	3.9	1.5	0.1
Sweden	1.2	2.3	0.4	82.5	83.7	47.6
Other	5,860.2	6,661.1	631.8	5,910.5	6,911.4	686.8
TOTAL	112,026.6	126,787.0	9,529.4	109,628.2	127,140.8	9,800.4

* Carrying amount, including accrued coupon

At 31 December 2017, the Group's gross sovereign debt risk exposure calculated on a fair value basis totalled €126.8 billion, or an estimated exposure net of deferred participation and deferred taxes of €9.5 billion. Virtually all of the securities concerned are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. The Group's exposure is calculated based on asset values and before non-controlling interests.

The calculation of net exposure has been standardised at Group level and reflects both the current market environment and policies concerning deferred participation: calculating net exposure from gross exposure takes account of the impacts of deferred taxes and deferred participation based on shadow accounting principles. In accordance with these principles, a change in the deferred participation reserve is recorded to offset unrealised gains or losses on financial assets taking into account contractual participation obligations and the Group's policyholder bonus policy (see Note 3.13.2). The relatively low weighting of contracts with a guaranteed yield and the Group's ability to allocate losses on financial assets to policyholders over the long term, reinforces the validity of this approach to presenting the impact of net exposure.

The apparent 7.5% ratio of "net exposure" to "gross exposure" therefore reflects the deferred tax impact (factor of approximately 65.5% corresponding to the impact of the weighted average tax rate on the Group's entities) and a deferred participation impact (a 11.5% factor, supplementing the effective participation rate which corresponds to shareholders' entitlements to unrealised gains or losses).

The combination of these two impacts (taxes and deferred participation) results in a net exposure to gross exposure ratio of 7.5% (65.5% multiplied by 11.5%).

The difference between gross and net exposure does not necessarily represent the loss that would be borne by policyholders. In particular, the recoverability of successive losses on sovereign debt is limited by the following:

- the amount of the policyholders' surplus reserves
- the Group's ability to lower the discretionary participation it pays to policyholders. In France, the estimated minimum guaranteed interest rate is approximately 0.4% for a projected DPF rate of around 1.5% at end-2017, whereas in Italy and Spain this ability is limited by the guaranteed yields on policies in these countries;
- unrealised gains, especially on property (€3.6 billion) and on equities (€15.03 billion). These amounts would be taken into account when testing any deferred participation assets for recoverability.

In the absence of an incurred loss, no other sovereign debt securities have been impaired.

9.9.2 Classification of investments by geographic region at 31 December 2016

(In € millions)		France	Germany	Italy	Rest of Europe	United States	Brazil	Other	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets	Debt securities	96,023	9,253	16,888	46,930	13,907	2,379	24,687	210,067
	Investment funds	33,961	360	47	12,045	5	0	1,377	47,795
	Equities	10,649	3,229	769	2,474	1	13	590	17,725
	Other	22,012	(54)	26	1,821	0	0	36	23,842
Held-for-trading and FVO	Debt securities	13,499	1,091	856	3,131	396	11,752	1,804	32,529
	Investment funds	28,895	11	52	7,766	41	476	25	37,266
	Equities	654	466	126	760	1,178	127	295	3,606
	Other	1,031	0	56	52	0	0	0	1,140
Held-to-maturity investments	Debt securities	172	0	42	0	0	553	0	766
Loans and receivables		4,124	0	0	803	0	0	18	4,945
Derivative instruments		(193)	38	0	(207)	(96)	0	(132)	(591)
Investment property		2,836	0	0	64	0	27	0	2,926
TOTAL		213,664	14,394	18,863	75,638	15,431	15,327	28,700	382,017

9.10 Foreign currency balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency (i.e., denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of Group entities) represented less than 0.5% of consolidated assets and liabilities in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Following the Brexit vote, the Group identified all of its direct sterling exposures. CNP Assurances' sterling exposure is very limited in relation to its total assets of €386 billion.

9.11 Commitments given and received

Under IFRS, forward financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet.

Reported commitments given and received now include the value of collateralised debt obligations transferred under securities lending/borrowing and repurchase/resale transactions.

Commitments given

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Financing commitments	136.4	182.4
Guarantees	1,124.5	54.2
Securities commitments	7,042.0	4,210.1

Securities commitments correspond to securities pledged to reinsurers under the terms of outward reinsurance contracts.

Commitments received

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Financing commitments	0.0	0.0
Guarantees	11,715.1	11,148.5
Securities commitments	11,435.0	12,282.1

Securities commitments correspond to securities pledged by ceding insurers under the terms of inward reinsurance contracts.

Note 10 Analysis of insurance and financial liabilities

10.1 Analysis of insurance and financial liabilities

The following tables show the sub-classifications of insurance liabilities that require separate disclosure under IFRS:

10.1.1 Analysis of insurance and financial liabilities at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Non-life technical reserves	8,862.6	7,460.1	1,402.5
Unearned premium reserves	934.6	873.2	61.4
Outstanding claims reserves	5,872.9	4,778.5	1,094.5
Bonuses and rebates (including claims equalisation reserve on group business maintained in liabilities)	67.5	66.6	0.8
Other technical reserves	1,987.6	1,741.8	245.8
Liability adequacy test reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life technical reserves	195,613.3	178,684.7	16,928.6
Unearned premium reserves	1,725.2	1,645.6	79.6
Life premium reserves	186,095.2	169,478.3	16,616.9
Outstanding claims reserves	2,633.6	2,467.0	166.5
Policyholder surplus reserves	4,481.4	4,428.6	52.8
Other technical reserves	677.8	665.1	12.7
Liability adequacy test reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial instruments with DPF	125,814.7	121,744.8	4,069.9
Life premium reserves	117,491.4	113,717.4	3,774.0
Outstanding claims reserves	2,415.4	2,307.2	108.3
Policyholder surplus reserves	5,907.8	5,720.2	187.6
Other technical reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liability adequacy test reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial instruments without DPF	4,578.3	4,244.5	333.8
Derivative financial instruments separated from the host contract	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deferred participation reserve	30,335.5	30,335.5	0.0
Total insurance and financial liabilities	365,204.4	342,469.6	22,734.8
Deferred participation asset	0.0	0.0	0.0

10.1.2 Analysis of insurance and financial liabilities at 31 December 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Non-life technical reserves	8,372.9	6,917.1	1,455.8
Unearned premium reserves	892.0	802.8	89.2
Outstanding claims reserves	5,480.8	4,400.1	1,080.7
Bonuses and rebates (including claims equalisation reserve on group business maintained in liabilities)	43.9	42.3	1.6
Other technical reserves	1,956.2	1,672.0	284.2
Liability adequacy test reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life technical reserves	183,734.5	166,998.6	16,735.9
Unearned premium reserves	1,495.9	1,367.0	128.9
Life premium reserves	175,339.1	158,949.2	16,390.0
Outstanding claims reserves	2,263.7	2,086.9	176.8
Policyholder surplus reserves	3,978.5	3,948.6	29.9
Other technical reserves	657.3	647.0	10.3
Liability adequacy test reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial instruments with DPF	134,126.5	129,617.8	4,508.6
Life premium reserves	126,670.6	122,442.6	4,228.0
Outstanding claims reserves	2,566.7	2,450.2	116.5
Policyholder surplus reserves	4,889.1	4,725.0	164.2
Other technical reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liability adequacy test reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial instruments without DPF	4,800.7	4,468.5	332.3
Derivative financial instruments separated from the host contract	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deferred participation reserve	30,713.6	30,713.6	0.0
Total insurance and financial liabilities	361,748.3	338,715.7	23,032.6
Deferred participation asset	0.0	0.0	0.0

10.2 Change in technical reserves

This note presents changes in technical reserves by category, such as those arising from changes in the assumptions applied to measure insurance liabilities. Each change with a material impact on the consolidated financial statements is shown separately. Movements are presented before and after reinsurance.

10.2.1 Changes in mathematical reserves – life insurance

10.2.1.1 Changes in mathematical reserves – life insurance – at 31 December 2017

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Mathematical reserves at the beginning of the period	302,009.7	281,391.8	20,618.0
Premiums	27,180.9	26,305.9	875.0
Extinguished liabilities (benefit payments)	(29,749.5)	(28,234.6)	(1,515.0)
Locked-in gains	6,659.9	6,202.9	457.0
Change in value of linked liabilities	1,617.1	1,631.3	(14.2)
Changes in scope (acquisitions/divestments)	30.3	31.4	(1.1)
Outstanding fees	(1,819.1)	(1,743.4)	(75.6)
Surpluses/deficits	(4.1)	(4.1)	0.0
Currency effect	(1,755.9)	(1,755.9)	0.0
Changes in assumptions	1.8	1.8	0.0
Newly-consolidated companies	150.8	150.8	0.0
Deconsolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	(735.2)	(782.0)	46.7
Mathematical reserves at the end of the period	303,586.9	283,195.9	20,390.9

10.2.1.2 Changes in mathematical reserves – life insurance – at 31 December 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Mathematical reserves at the beginning of the period	293,987.3	284,559.5	9,427.7
Premiums	27,029.7	13,657.2	13,372.5
Extinguished liabilities (benefit payments)	(26,483.8)	(24,387.0)	(2,096.8)
Locked-in gains	6,903.8	6,412.8	491.0
Change in value of linked liabilities	409.1	409.1	0.0
Changes in scope (acquisitions/divestments)	685.9	687.1	(1.2)
Outstanding fees	(1,763.6)	(1,686.1)	(77.5)
Surpluses/deficits	(2.4)	(2.4)	0.0
Currency effect	2,014.7	2,014.7	0.0
Changes in assumptions	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deconsolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	(770.9)	(273.1)	(497.8)
Mathematical reserves at the end of the period	302,009.7	281,391.8	20,618.0

10.2.2 Changes in technical reserves – non-life insurance**10.2.2.1 Changes in technical reserves – non-life insurance – at 31 December 2017**

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Outstanding claims reserves at the beginning of the period	5,474.9	4,394.1	1,080.7
Claims expenses for the period	2,093.8	1,677.3	416.5
Prior period surpluses/deficits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total claims expenses	2,093.8	1,677.3	416.5
Current period claims settled during the period	(1,660.6)	(1,265.5)	(395.1)
Prior period claims settled during the period	(13.6)	(11.6)	(2.0)
Total paid claims	(1,674.2)	(1,277.1)	(397.1)
Changes in scope (acquisitions/divestments)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency effect	(28.3)	(22.7)	(5.6)
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outstanding claims reserves at the end of the period	5,866.1	4,771.6	1,094.5

10.2.2.2 Changes in technical reserves – non-life insurance – at 31 December 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Outstanding claims reserves at the beginning of the period	5,911.7	4,948.1	963.6
Claims expenses for the period	2,210.3	1,959.8	250.5
Prior period surpluses/deficits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total claims expenses	2,210.2	1,959.8	250.4
Current period claims settled during the period	(2,645.5)	(2,508.8)	(136.6)
Prior period claims settled during the period	(40.0)	(37.4)	(2.6)
Total paid claims	(2,685.5)	(2,546.2)	(139.3)
Changes in scope (acquisitions/divestments)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency effect	38.4	32.4	6.0
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outstanding claims reserves at the end of the period	5,474.9	4,394.1	1,080.7

10.2.3 Changes in mathematical reserves – financial instruments with DPF

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017		
	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Mathematical reserves at the beginning of the period	4,800.7	4,468.5	332.3
Premiums	412.3	408.5	3.8
Extinguished liabilities (benefit payments)	(675.2)	(659.2)	(16.0)
Locked-in gains	35.5	35.5	0.0
Change in value of linked liabilities	101.0	83.2	17.8
Changes in scope (acquisitions/divestments)	(40.7)	(40.7)	0.0
Currency effect	(98.7)	(98.7)	0.0
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deconsolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	43.5	47.5	(4.0)
Mathematical reserves at the end of the period	4,578.3	4,244.5	333.8

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2016		
	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Mathematical reserves at the beginning of the period	4,793.4	4,646.3	147.1
Premiums	451.8	447.2	4.6
Extinguished liabilities (benefit payments)	(885.2)	(852.6)	(32.6)
Locked-in gains	45.8	45.8	0.0
Change in value of linked liabilities	386.1	395.7	(9.6)
Changes in scope (acquisitions/divestments)	(67.8)	(67.8)	0.0
Currency effect	151.4	151.4	0.0
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deconsolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	(74.8)	(297.5)	222.8
Mathematical reserves at the end of the period	4,800.7	4,468.5	332.3

10.3 Deferred participation (shadow accounting adjustments)

This note breaks down the sources of deferred participation arising from the use of shadow accounting. The amount of deferred participation calculated for each entity under shadow accounting principles is recognised either in liabilities as a deferred participation reserve, or in assets as a deferred participation asset (see Note 3.14.2).

(In € millions)	31.12.2017			31.12.2016		
	DPA	DPR	Total	DPA	DPR	Total
Deferred participation asset/reserve						
Deferred participation on remeasurement of assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	1,415.2	(1,415.2)	0.0	336.9	(336.9)
Deferred participation on remeasurement of assets at fair value through equity	0.0	28,920.3	(28,920.3)	0.0	30,376.7	(30,376.7)
Deferred participation on adjustment of claims equalisation reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	30,335.5	(30,335.5)	0.0	30,713.6	(30,713.6)

The following table analyses year-on-year changes:

(In € millions)	31.12.2017		31.12.2016	
	DPA	DPR	DPA	DPR
Deferred participation at the beginning of the period	0.0	30,713.6	0.0	29,176.2
Deferred participation on remeasurement of securities at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	1,078.4	0.0	114.5
Deferred participation on remeasurement of securities at fair value through equity	0.0	(1,456.5)	0.0	1,422.9
Other movements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Effect of change in recoverability rate			0.0	0.0
Deferred participation at the end of the period	0.0	30,335.5	0.0	30,713.6

10.4 Changes in financial liabilities – linked liabilities

10.4.1 Changes in 2017

(In € millions)	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Linked liabilities at the beginning of the period	43,253.3	41,423.6	1,829.7
Entries (new contracts, transfers between contracts, replacements)	9,402.7	9,221.9	180.8
Revaluation (fair value adjustments, incorporation of policyholder surplus)	2,720.0	2,700.7	19.3
Exits (paid benefits and expenses)	(4,147.6)	(4,056.7)	(90.9)
Entries/exits related to portfolio transfers	685.7	618.6	67.0
Outstanding fees deducted	(338.8)	(328.0)	(10.7)
Surpluses/deficits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Effect of changes in assumptions	0.1	0.1	0.0
Translation adjustment	(1,721.0)	(1,721.0)	0.0
Newly-consolidated companies	53.9	53.9	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	148.7	65.5	83.2
Linked liabilities at the end of the period*	50,057.1	47,978.8	2,078.3

* Refer to reconciliation table in Note 10.4.3

10.4.2 Changes in 2016

(In € millions)	Before reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Reinsurance
Linked liabilities at the beginning of the period	36,291.5	36,144.4	147.1
Entries (new contracts, transfers between contracts, replacements)	6,581.4	5,033.4	1,548.0
Revaluation (fair value adjustments, incorporation of policyholder surplus)	1,492.1	1,501.7	(9.6)
Exits (paid benefits and expenses)	(3,032.8)	(2,945.5)	(87.3)
Entries/exits related to portfolio transfers	41.4	52.7	(11.3)
Outstanding fees deducted	(264.9)	(255.2)	(9.7)
Surpluses/deficits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Effect of changes in assumptions	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0
Translation adjustment	1,976.8	1,976.8	0.0
Newly-consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	169.6	(82.8)	252.4
Linked liabilities at the end of the period*	43,253.3	41,423.6	1,829.7

* Refer to reconciliation table in Note 10.4.3

10.4.3 Balance sheet reconciliation

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Financial liabilities – linked liabilities – balance sheet	54,010.0	47,326.5
Changes in financial liabilities – linked liabilities other than IAS 39	50,057.1	43,253.3
Changes in financial liabilities – linked liabilities – IAS 39	3,952.9	4,073.2
Variance	0.0	0.0

10.5 Credit risk on reinsured business

The purpose of this note is to provide an analysis of credit risk related to outward reinsurance contracts by reinsurer.

- Excess-of-loss contracts have been placed with reinsurers who are rated between A- and AAA.
- For quota-share treaties where the asset is not held by CNP Assurances, the breakdown of ceded insurance liabilities by reinsurer is as follows:

10.5.1 Credit risk on reinsured business at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)	Credit rating	Ceded technical reserves	
		Amount	%
	A	17,396.8	76.52%
	A-	2,732.0	12.02%
	AA-	1,400.5	6.16%
	A+	88.9	0.39%
	BBB+	2.9	0.01%
	-	1,113.6	4.90%
Total ceded technical reserves		22,734.8	100.0%

10.5.2 Credit risk on reinsured business at 31 December 2016

(In € millions)	Credit rating	Ceded technical reserves	
		Amount	%
	A	16,675.4	72.40%
	BBB+	2,678.5	11.63%
	AA -	1,363.3	5.92%
	A	928.9	4.03%
	-	1,386.5	6.02%
Total ceded technical reserves		23,032.6	100.0%

Note 11 Subordinated debt

11.1 Subordinated debt at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)	Issuance date	Interest rate	Amount in currency	Currency	Amount in euros	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Due in 5 to 10 years	Due in 10 to 15 years	Due beyond 15 years	Undated	Fair value *
Dated subordinated notes					4,655.0	0.0	1,000.0	200.0	0.0	3,455.0	0.0	5,376.5
CNP Assurances	Apr. 2011	6.875% until Sept. 2021, then 12-month Euribor +440 bps		EUR	700.0					700.0		860.8
CNP Assurances	Apr. 2011	7.375% until Sept. 2021, then 12-month Libor +448.2 bps	300.0	GBP	338.1					338.1		402.4
CNP Assurances	Sept. 2010	6.00% (Actual/Actual) until 2020, then 3-month Euribor (Actual/360) +447.2 bps		EUR	750.0					750.0		865.4
CNP Assurances	June 2003	4.7825% until 2013, then 3-month Euribor +200 bps from 24 June 2013		EUR	200.0			200.0				216.4
CNP Assurances	June 2014	4.25% fixed, revisable every 5 years after the first 11 years – Annual (Actual/ 365)		EUR	500.0					500.0		583.9
CNP Assurances	Dec. 2015	4.5% until June 2027, then 3-month Euribor +460 bps		EUR	750.0					750.0		889.8
CNP Assurances	Jan. 2016	6% throughout the life of the notes	500.0	USD	416.9					416.9		501.8
CNP Assurances	Oct. 2016	1.875% throughout the life of the notes		EUR	1,000.0		1,000.0					1,056.1
Undated subordinated notes					644.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	644.9	673.4
CNP UniCredit Vita	Oct. 2003	6-month Euribor +150 bps		EUR	45.0						45.0	48.4
CNP Assurances	Nov. 2004	4.93% until 2016, then 3-month Euribor +160 bps from 15 Nov. 2016		EUR	90.0						90.0	90.4
CNP Assurances	Nov. 2004	3-month Euribor +70 bps until 2016, then 3-month Euribor +160 bps		EUR	93.0						93.0	93.4
CNP Assurances	July 2013	6.875% until July 2019, then reset at the 6-year fixed swap rate +500.0 bps	500.0	USD	416.9						416.9	441.3
Total					5,300.0	0.0	1,000.0	200.0	0.0	3,455.0	644.9	6,049.9

The fair value of financial liabilities (IAS 39) is disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7. If subordinated debt had been measured at fair value through profit or loss instead of at amortised cost, the impact would have been €389.0 million before tax at 31 December 2017.

The fair values of linked liabilities are presented in Note 10.4. The fair values of financial instruments without DPF (Note 10.1) are not presented as the amounts involved are not material. IFRS 7 includes certain exemptions from the requirement to disclose the fair values of financial instruments with DPF. The Group considers that it fulfils the exemption criteria, particularly in light of the work under way in connection with IFRS 17 regarding the fair value of these instruments.

Subordinated liabilities are not subject to financial covenants.

The Group has contracted three cash flow hedges, on sterling-denominated subordinated notes issued in 2011 and on US dollar-denominated subordinated notes issued in 2013 and 2016.

11.2 Subordinated debt at 31 December 2016

(In € millions)	Issuance date	Interest rate	Amount in currency	Currency	Amount in euros	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Due in 5 to 10 years	Due in 10 to 15 years	Due beyond 15 years	Undated	Fair value *
Dated subordinated notes					4,724.7	0.0	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	3,524.7	0.0	5,084.2
CNP Assurances	Apr. 2011	6.875% until Sept. 2021, then 12-month Euribor +440 bps		EUR	700.0					700.0		828.3
CNP Assurances	Apr. 2011	7.375% until Sept. 2021, then 12-month Libor +448.2 bps	300.0	GBP	350.4					350.4		392.3
CNP Assurances	Sept. 2010	6.00% (Actual/Actual) until 2020, then 3-month Euribor (Actual/360) +447.2 bps		EUR	750.0					750.0		845.8
CNP Assurances	June 2003	4.7825% until 2013, then 3-month Euribor +200 bps from 24 June 2013		EUR	200.0			200.0				205.6
CNP Assurances	June 2014	4.25% fixed, revisable every 5 years after the first 11 years – Annual (Actual/ 365)		EUR	500.0					500.0		516.4
CNP Assurances	Dec. 2015	4.5% until June 2027, then 3-month Euribor +460 bps		EUR	750.0					750.0		772.2
CNP Assurances	Jan. 2016	6% throughout the life of the notes	500.0	USD	474.3					474.3		506.9
CNP Assurances	Oct. 2016	1.875% throughout the life of the notes		EUR	1,000.0			1000.0				1,016.7
Undated subordinated notes					702.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	702.3	703.8
CNP UniCredit Vita	Oct. 2003	6-month Euribor +25bps		EUR	45.0						45.0	42.1
CNP Assurances	Nov. 2004	4.93% until 2016, then 3-month Euribor +160 bps from 15 Nov. 2016		EUR	90.0						90.0	77.4
CNP Assurances	Nov. 2004	3-month Euribor +70 bps until 2016, then 3-month Euribor +160 bps		EUR	93.0						93.0	79.9
CNP Assurances	July 2013	6.875% until July 2019, then reset at the 6-year fixed swap rate +500.0 bps	500.0	USD	474.3						474.3	504.5
Total					5,427.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	3,524.7	702.3	5,788.0

* The fair value of financial liabilities (IAS 39) is disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7. If subordinated debt had been measured at fair value through profit or loss instead of at amortised cost, the impact would have been €122.7 million before tax at 31 December 2016. The fair values of linked liabilities are presented in Note 10.4. The fair values of financial instruments without DPF (Note 10.1) are not presented as the amounts involved are not material. IFRS 7 includes certain exemptions from the

requirement to disclose the fair values of financial instruments with DPF. The Group considers that it fulfils the exemption criteria, particularly in light of the work under way in connection with IFRS 4, Phase 2, regarding the fair value of these instruments.

Subordinated liabilities are not subject to financial covenants.

The Group has contracted three cash flow hedges, on sterling-denominated subordinated notes issued in 2011 and on US dollar-denominated subordinated notes issued in 2013 and 2016.

Note 12 Insurance and reinsurance receivables

12.1 Insurance and reinsurance receivables

This note discloses details of insurance and reinsurance receivables at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Earned premiums not yet written	2,357.4	1,871.7
Other insurance receivables	681.9	548.7
Reinsurance receivables	295.2	722.5
Total	3,334.5	3,142.9
Of which, doubtful receivables	4.6	4.7

Analysis by maturity

31.12.2017			
<i>(In € millions)</i>	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years
Earned premiums not yet written	2,357.4	0.0	0.0
Other insurance receivables	657.3	20.6	4.0
Reinsurance receivables	290.8	3.7	0.7
Total	3,305.5	24.3	4.7

31.12.2016			
<i>(In € millions)</i>	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years
Earned premiums not yet written	1,871.7	0.0	0.0
Other insurance receivables	541.8	5.1	1.8
Reinsurance receivables	713.3	2.8	6.3
Total	3,126.8	7.9	8.1

12.2 Other receivables

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Receivables from employees	0.6	1.1
Prepaid payroll charges and other taxes	511.2	750.6
Sundry receivables	4,135.1	3,484.6
Total	4,646.9	4,236.3

Note 13 Deferred taxes

This note presents total deferred tax assets and liabilities by type of temporary difference.

Sources of temporary differences (In € millions)	31.12.2017		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Goodwill	12.4	(1.0)	11.3
Value of In-Force business	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
Distribution agreements	0.0	(41.1)	(41.1)
Other intangible assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment property	0.0	(67.5)	(67.5)
Financial assets	0.9	(9,545.7)	(9,544.8)
Investments in equity-accounted companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reinsurers' share of insurance and financial liabilities	162.7	0.0	162.7
Owner-occupied property and other property and equipment	0.9	0.0	0.9
Deferred acquisition costs	2.5	0.0	2.5
Other assets	251.4	0.0	251.4
Capitalisation reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subordinated debt	8.0	0.0	8.0
Provisions for liabilities and charges	219.8	0.0	219.8
Financing liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance and financial liabilities	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)
Deferred participation asset/reserve	8,366.5	0.0	8,366.5
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit from tax loss carryforwards	1.3	0.0	1.3
Asset-liability netting	(8,742.2)	8,742.2	0.0
Net deferred tax asset or liability	284.3	(915.3)	(631.0)

Sources of temporary differences (In € millions)	31.12.2016		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Goodwill	14.7	(1.0)	13.7
Value of In-Force business	0.0	(2.4)	(2.4)
Distribution agreements	0.0	(43.5)	(43.5)
Other intangible assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment property	0.0	(77.0)	(77.0)
Financial assets	19.1	(10,904.6)	(10,885.5)
Investments in equity-accounted companies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reinsurers' share of insurance and financial liabilities	175.0	0.0	175.0
Owner-occupied property and other property and equipment	0.0	(0.9)	(0.9)
Deferred acquisition costs	1.8	0.0	1.8
Other assets	269.8	0.0	269.8
Capitalisation reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subordinated debt	0.0	(31.1)	(31.1)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	207.7	0.0	207.7
Financing liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance and financial liabilities	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)
Deferred participation asset/reserve	9,381.3	0.0	9,381.3
Other liabilities	0.0	(1.0)	(1.0)
Credit from tax loss carryforwards	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asset-liability netting	(9,774.9)	9,774.9	0.0
Net deferred tax asset or liability	294.4	(1,287.2)	(992.8)

France's 2017 Finance Act provided for a phased reduction in the standard corporate tax rate from 33 1/3% to 28% over the period 2018 to 2020.

The 2018 Finance Act provides for a reduction in the standard corporate tax rate from 33 1/3% to 25% over the period to 2022. The reduction will be phased in and companies will be affected at different rates depending on their profits. In addition, the amended 2017 Finance Act introduces an exceptional surtax payable by large corporations.

Note 14 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions cover commercial, employee-related and tax risks resulting in obligations that will most likely give rise to an outflow of resources, the amount of which may be reliably determined.

14.1 Provisions for liabilities and charges – 2017

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Provisions for claims and litigation	Other	Total
Carrying amount at 1 January 2017	82.5	168.2	250.6
New provisions set up during the period and increases in existing provisions	63.7	60.6	124.3
Amounts utilised during the year	(0.6)	(86.3)	(86.9)
Surplus provisions released during the period	(64.5)	(3.2)	(67.8)
Change due to the passage of time and/or a change in the discount rate	0.0	0.0	0.0
Translation adjustments	(9.1)	(0.5)	(9.7)
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reclassifications	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	71.9	138.5	210.5

14.2 Provisions for liabilities and charges – 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Provisions for claims and litigation	Other	Total
Carrying amount at 1 January 2016	73.2	170.0	243.1
New provisions set up during the period and increases in existing provisions	63.7	10.2	73.9
Amounts utilised during the year	0.0	(8.7)	(8.7)
Surplus provisions released during the period	(69.2)	(4.1)	(73.3)
Change due to the passage of time and/or a change in the discount rate	0.0	0.0	0.0
Translation adjustments	14.8	0.8	15.6
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.1	0.1
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	82.5	168.2	250.6

Note 15 Liabilities arising from insurance and reinsurance transactions

15.1 Liabilities arising from insurance and reinsurance transactions

This note discloses details of insurance and reinsurance liabilities at 31 December 2017 and at 31 December 2016.

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Cash deposits received from reinsurers	12,088.7	12,347.4
Liabilities arising from insurance transactions	1,335.3	1,069.5
Liabilities arising from reinsurance transactions	764.9	1,336.7
Deferred acquisition costs	73.4	130.4
Total	14,262.3	14,884.0

Analysis by maturity

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017			31.12.2016		
	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years
Cash deposits received from reinsurers	11,972.9	115.8	0.0	12,235.7	111.7	0.0
Liabilities arising from insurance transactions	1,282.1	44.8	8.4	1,069.3	0.2	0.0
Liabilities arising from reinsurance transactions	764.9	0.0	0.0	1,334.7	2.0	0.0
Deferred acquisition costs	4.6	58.1	10.7	15.6	81.6	33.3
Total	14,024.5	218.7	19.1	14,655.3	195.5	33.3

15.2 Other liabilities

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Wages, salaries and bonuses payable	409.8	398.4
Accrued payroll charges and other taxes	1,256.1	1,276.7
Sundry payables	2,750.2	3,423.3
Total	4,416.1	5,098.3

15.3 Employee benefits – IAS 19

15.3.1 Main assumptions

Discount rate

The discount rate corresponds to the yield on investment-grade corporate bonds (rated AA) with maturities that match the duration of the benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19. Defined benefit plan obligations in France were discounted to present value based on the French government bond (OAT) rate. This change did not have a material impact on the measurement of obligations.

Plan	Duration (years)	Discount rate	Expected future salary increases	Inflation	Expected return on plan assets
Retirement benefits	12	1.17%	2.00%	Included in salary increases	N/A
Jubilees	8	0.69%	2.00%	Included in salary increases	N/A
Article 39 of the French Tax Code	6	0.36%	2.00%	Included in salary increases	0.36%
Time-savings account system	6	0.28%	2.00%	Included in salary increases	N/A
New early retirement plan – Option 1	1	-0.27%	2.00%	Included in salary increases	N/A
New early retirement plan – Option 2	2	-0.24%	2.00%	Included in salary increases	N/A
Other plans: Italy	22	1.30%	3.00%	1.10%	N/A

The short-term measure introduced by the French government to help employees ease into retirement is applicable from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018. It allows full-time employees who have decided on their retirement date to reduce their working hours in the run-up to retirement in exchange for an adjustment to their salary.

Mortality tables

The Group based its calculations on prospective mortality tables by generation, particularly table TGH05-TGF05 for obligations in France.

15.3.2 Recognised benefit obligations

(In € millions)	Post-employment benefit plans	
	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Projected benefit obligation	227.7	199.7
Fair value of plan assets	0.2	0.0
Projected benefit obligation net of plan assets	228.0	199.7
Unrecognised past service cost	0.0	0.9
Liability recognised in the balance sheet – defined benefit plans	228.0	200.7
Liability recognised in the balance sheet – defined contribution plans	62.5	60.5
Total liability recognised in the balance sheet for post-employment benefit plans	290.5	261.2
Other long-term benefit obligations	19.0	19.4
<i>Of which length-of-service and jubilee awards</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.4</i>
Total liability recognised in the balance sheet for long-term benefit obligations *	309.5	280.6

* Benefit obligations are mainly carried in the books of the French and Italian entities (€308.1 million and €1.1 million, respectively)

15.3.3 Analysis of long-term benefit costs

(In € millions)	Post-employment benefit plans	
	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Current service cost (net of employee contributions)	9.4	11.0
Interest cost	1.7	2.3
Expected return on plan assets for the period	0.0	0.0
Curtailments and settlements	0.0	0.0
Amortisation of past service cost	0.0	0.0
Post-employment benefit expense – defined benefit plans	11.2	13.3
Post-employment benefit expense – defined contribution plans	15.9	17.6
Total post-employment benefit expense	27.0	30.9

15.3.4 Reconciliation of the amounts recorded in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans

(In € millions)	Post-employment benefit plans	
	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
At 1 January⁽¹⁾	200.7	194.3
Effect of changes in exchange rates ⁽²⁾	0.0	0.0
Post-employment benefit expense	11.2	13.4
Employer's contributions ⁽³⁾	(6.6)	(4.0)
Benefits paid ⁽⁴⁾	(8.7)	(3.5)
Actuarial gains and losses recognised directly in equity ⁽⁵⁾	3.4	0.4
Actuarial gains and losses recognised through profit	6.8	0.0
Changes in scope of consolidation	21.2	0.0
Non-current liabilities related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations	0.0	0.0
At 31 December	228.0	200.7

(1) Net plan assets/(liabilities) carried in the balance sheet at 1 January for defined benefit plans

(2) Defined benefit plan (costs)/income

(3) Management fees paid on plan assets

(4) Fees paid by the Group (or rebilled by Caisse des Dépôts)

(5) Actuarial gains and losses recognised immediately in equity

15.3.5 Change in actuarial gains

(In € millions)	Post-employment benefit plans	
	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in equity at the beginning of the period	136.6	136.2
Actuarial gains and losses related to changes in discount rates	2.1	5.4
Actuarial gains and losses related to changes in retirement age assumptions	0.0	(11.6)
Actuarial gains and losses related to changes in technical rates	0.0	3.3
Actuarial gains and losses related to annuity contributions	0.0	0.0
Actuarial gains and losses related to changes in staff turnover rate assumptions	(1.3)	0.0
Actuarial gains and losses related to changes in payroll tax assumptions	(0.7)	0.0
Actuarial gains and losses related to historical loss adjustments	3.3	3.4
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in equity at the end of the period	140.0	136.6

15.3.6 Sensitivity analysis

In accordance with IAS 19, the Group analyses the sensitivity of its commitments to employees in relation to changes in discount rates, employee turnover rates, rate of salary increase, valuation rates of interest and mortality tables. Accrued employee benefit obligations are most sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the rate of salary increases. A 25 bps change in these two rates, for the French entities, would result in a 2% increase or decrease in employee benefit obligations.

INCOME STATEMENT

Note 16 Premium income

Premium income comprises:

- earned premiums;
- loading on premiums on financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39), reported under “Revenue from other activities”.

16.1 Earned premiums and revenue from other activities

Business segment and contract type (In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Insurance contracts	28,753.2	26,968.6
Life	25,399.5	24,012.6
Pure premiums	23,580.4	22,349.0
Loading	1,819.2	1,663.6
Non-life	3,353.7	2,955.9
Pure premiums	2,377.8	2,015.6
Loading	975.9	940.4
Financial instruments with DPF	3,324.2	4,526.2
Pure premiums	3,281.2	4,475.6
Loading	43.1	50.5
Earned premiums	32,077.4	31,494.7

Revenue from other activities (In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Financial instruments without DPF	62.7	58.4
Premium loading on financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39)	49.6	41.5
Loading on technical reserves for financial instruments without DPF	13.1	16.9
Services (IAS 18)⁽¹⁾	93.1	73.8
Other activities	4.5	(7.8)
Total	160.3	124.4

⁽¹⁾ In 2017, commissions received by CNP Assurances for managing service contracts totalled €18.0 million and were included in service revenues in accordance with IAS 18. In 2016, these fees were recorded as a deduction from contract administration expenses (see Notes 17 and 18) for an amount of €20.2 million.

16.2 Reconciliation to reported premium income

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Earned premiums	32,077.4	31,494.7
Premium loading on financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39)	49.6	41.5
Total	32,127.0	31,536.2

16.3 Premium income by partner

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
La Banque Postale	9,207.6	8,758.3
BPCE	7,989.8	10,261.0
Amétis	316.6	404.8
CNP Patrimoine	939.5	957.9
Financial institutions	1,533.0	1,488.7
Companies and local authorities	2,261.9	1,637.5
Mutual insurers	524.2	559.9
International subsidiaries	9,306.6	7,284.9
Other	47.8	183.2
Total premium income	32,127.0	31,536.2

16.4 Premium income by business segment

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Savings	19,728.2	21,629.4
Pensions	4,984.1	3,299.7
Personal Risk	1,957.6	1,762.6
Term creditor insurance	4,392.6	4,001.0
Health insurance	675.9	498.1
Property & casualty	388.7	345.4
Sub-total Personal Risk and other	7,414.8	6,607.1
Other business segments	0.0	0.0
Total premium income	32,127.0	31,536.2

16.5 Premium income by company

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
CNP Assurances	22,639.0	23,939.3
Préviposte*	0.0	121.6
ITV*	0.0	9.2
CNP Caution	95.4	96.1
MFPrévoyance SA	137.0	134.1
CNP Seguros de Vida	40.9	47.5
CNP Luxembourg	179.6	-
Caixa Seguros Group	5,261.4	3,548.6
CNP UniCredit Vita	2,605.7	2,549.0
CNP Partners	330.6	343.8
CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings	145.3	141.5
CNP Europe Life	0.0	0.1
CNP Barclays Vida y Pensiones	0.0	0.0
CNP Santander Insurance	692.3	605.4
Total premium income	32,127.0	31,536.2

* ITV and Préviposte were merged into CNP Assurances on 31 December 2017. The merger was backdated to 1 January 2017 for accounting and tax purposes.

16.6 Premium income by country

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Under IFRS		Under French GAAP	
	31.12.2017	31.12.2016	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
France	22,820.5	24,251.3	22,934.0	24,301.2
Italy	2,851.3	2,770.6	2,892.1	2,822.2
Portugal	6.4	7.5	6.4	7.5
Brazil	5,261.4	3,548.6	5,541.6	3,812.1
Argentina	40.9	47.5	40.9	47.5
Spain	221.3	242.0	221.2	242.0
Cyprus	142.8	138.9	146.3	144.6
Ireland	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Germany	469.5	431.2	469.5	431.2
Norway	24.3	11.9	24.3	11.9
Poland	67.3	56.8	67.3	56.8
Denmark	18.1	12.9	18.1	12.9
Austria	11.8	7.5	11.8	7.5
Luxembourg	179.6	-	179.6	-
Other	11.8	9.4	12.1	9.6
Total premium income	32,127.0	31,536.2	32,565.4	31,907.0

16.7 Direct and inward reinsurance premiums

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Direct business premiums	29,376.2	30,206.0
Inward reinsurance premiums	2,750.9	1,330.2
Total premium income	32,127.0	31,536.2

16.8 Reconciliation of net new money (French GAAP) to premium income (IFRS)

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Net new money (French GAAP)	32,565.4	31,907.0
Restatement of net new money (French GAAP) from financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39)	(488.0)	(412.3)
IFRS premium loading on financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39)	49.6	41.5
IFRS premium income	32,127.0	31,536.2

French GAAP net new money includes the total deposit component of financial instruments without DPF (IAS 39) while IFRS premium income includes only the premium loading on these instruments. The Group's performance and new business for the period is measured using a French GAAP indicator that does not make any distinction between the different types of contract and their respective measurement methods under IFRS based on their separate components.

Note 17 Claims and benefits

This note shows assets, liabilities, income and expenses generated by insurance contracts.

IFRS 4 and IAS 39 insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF <i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016(*)	31.12.2016
Incurred claims	12,393.4	11,333.1	11,333.1
Endowments due	342.9	212.3	212.3
Benefits due	975.0	1,052.8	1,052.8
Surrenders	17,734.9	15,599.8	15,599.8
Credited interest and policyholder dividends included in paid benefits	(108.8)	(83.6)	(83.6)
Benefit and claim handling expenses	156.1	162.8	162.8
Claims and benefits	31,493.5	28,277.1	28,277.1
Change in technical reserves – insurance contracts	8,843.6	7,943.7	7,944.6
Change in technical reserves – financial instruments with DPF	(11,405.0)	(8,466.1)	(8,466.2)
Change in other technical reserves	152.2	45.8	45.8
Change in technical reserves	(2,409.2)	(476.6)	(475.7)
Credited interest	949.5	1,125.2	1,125.2
Policyholder dividends	7,504.4	6,805.2	6,805.2
Credited interest and policyholder dividends	8,453.9	7,930.4	7,930.4
Claims and benefits expenses	37,538.3	35,731.0	35,731.8

(*) Pro forma:

The amounts previously reported under “Investment expenses and interest expense, excluding finance costs” have been reclassified.

Expenses of €0.9 million were reclassified as a change in insurance contracts and expenses of €0.1 million were reclassified as a change in financial instruments with DPF.

Note 18 Administrative expenses and business acquisition costs

18.1 Expenses analysed by function

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016 pro forma	31.12.2016
Commissions	(4,038.1)	(3,806.6)	(3,806.6)
Expenses analysed by function	56.1	10.6	10.6
Acquisition costs	(3,982.0)	(3,796.0)	(3,796.0)
Contract administration expenses	(198.8)	(186.3)	(186.3)
Other underwriting income and expenses	(393.6)	(88.6)	(88.8)
Other income and expenses	(189.5)	(147.4)	(147.4)
Employee profit-sharing	(34.0)	(24.8)	(24.8)
Other recurring operating income and expense, net	(617.1)	(260.8)	(261.0)
Total	(4,797.9)	(4,243.1)	(4,243.3)

18.2 Expenses analysed by nature

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Depreciation and amortisation expense and impairment losses	(52.4)	(42.2)
Employee benefits expense	(479.2)	(459.7)
Taxes other than on income	(35.7)	(64.8)
Other*	(396.1)	(365.1)
Total	(963.5)	(931.8)

* Details of fees paid to the Statutory Auditors are presented in Note 18.5.

As these tables only include line item disclosures required under IAS 1, total expenses analysed by nature do not tie back to total expenses analysed by function.

18.3 Administrative expenses, net

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Administrative costs ⁽¹⁾		
- Excluding international subsidiaries and other businesses	611.7	628.2
- Including international subsidiaries and other businesses	937.7	915.5

(1) Excluding Amétis network expenses

18.4 Analysis of commission expense

(In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
BPCE	974.3	984.1
La Banque Postale	572.0	612.8
Other	2,491.8	2,209.7
Total	4,038.1	3,806.6

18.5 Fees paid to the Statutory Auditors

(In € thousands)	MAZARS				PWC			
	Amount incl. VAT		%		Amount incl. VAT		%	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Audit								
Audit of the financial statements of the Company and the Group	1,666	1,490	71%	64%	2,446	2,241	81%	71%
<i>Issuer</i>	984	847	41%	36%	991	865	33%	27%
<i>Fully consolidated companies</i>	682	643	29%	28%	1,455	1,376	48%	44%
Other audit and special engagements*	669	821	29%	36%	578	885	19%	28%
<i>Issuer</i>	475	807	19%	35%	531	814	18%	26%
<i>Fully consolidated companies</i>	194	14	8%	1%	47	71	1%	2%
Sub-total	2,335	2,311	100%	100%	3,024	3,126	100%	99%
Other services rendered by the Auditors to the fully consolidated companies								
<i>Legal, tax, and labour-law advisory services</i>						25		1%
<i>Other</i>								
Sub-total	0	0	0%	0%	0	25	0%	1%
Total	2,335	2,311	100%	100%	3,024	3,151	100%	100%

* "Other audit and special engagements" mainly concern the issue of subordinated notes, the review of MCEV®, the review of the English translation of the Registration Document, the review of sustainable development indicators and the review of internal control processes linked to the processing of unclaimed life insurance settlements

Note 19 Reinsurance result

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016 pro forma	31.12.2016
Ceded premiums	(1,645.6)	(14,128.3)	(14,128.3)
Change in ceded technical reserves	1,768.8	14,425.4	14,426.5
Reinsurance commissions received	330.9	344.5	344.5
Investment income *	(347.8)	(575.5)	(267.5)
Total	106.2	66.1	375.1

* Investment income ceded to reinsurers is now recognised in reinsurance result. In addition, the accounting treatment of ceded investment income related to a significant contract has been revised in 2017 for an amount of €267.5 million.

Technical reserves ceded under the 10% quota-share insurance treaty with Natixis Assurances deployed in 2016 amounted to €11.8 billion, leading to a corresponding impact on “Ceded premiums” and “Changes in technical reserves”.

Note 20 Investment income

20.1 Investment income and expense

This note discloses the main income, expenses, profits and losses generated by financial assets and liabilities that have been recognised in profit or loss or directly in equity for 2017 and 2016.

(In € millions)		31.12.2017	31.12.2016 pro forma	31.12.2016
Available-for-sale financial assets	Income from debt securities	26.1	(45.0)	(45.0)
	Interest income	5,750.9	6,318.2	6,318.2
	Income from other financial assets	2,158.8	1,750.4	1,750.4
	Capital gains and losses on disposals	389.8	598.5	598.5
	Impairment	727.7	13.0	13.0
Net income from available-for-sale financial assets		9,053.4	8,635.2	8,635.2
Held-to-maturity investments	Income from debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Interest income	46.1	53.1	53.1
	Other income	0.0	35.8	35.8
	Impairment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net income from held-to-maturity investments		46.1	88.9	88.9
Loans and receivables	Interest income	5.1	(29.0)	(29.0)
	Other income	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Impairment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net income from loans and receivables		5.1	(29.0)	(29.0)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Profit (loss) on securities held for trading	3,955.0	2,284.7	2,284.7
	Profit (loss) on derivative instruments held for trading and hedging	(147.8)	(228.7)	(228.7)
	Capital gains and losses on disposals	(64.8)	51.7	51.7
	Net income (expense) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,742.3	2,107.7	2,107.7
Investment property	Rent and other revenue	69.6	91.8	91.8
	Fair value adjustments	15.6	35.0	35.0
	Capital gains and losses on disposals	54.4	150.8	150.8
	Net income from investment property	139.6	277.7	277.7
Other investment expenses		(213.0)	(296.4)	(584.8)
Dilution gain		0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME		12,773.4	10,784.1	10,495.7
Interest on subordinated debt at amortised cost		(258.0)	(248.2)	(248.2)
Interest on subordinated debt at fair value		0.0	0.0	0.0
Finance costs - Cash flow hedges		11.3	19.5	0.0
Total finance costs		(246.7)	(228.7)	(248.2)
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME NET OF FINANCE COSTS		12,526.7	10,555.4	10,247.5

Reconciliation of investment income and expenses to the amounts reported in the income statement*(In € millions)***31.12.2017**

Investment income before finance costs	12,773.4
Finance costs	(246.7)
Total	12,526.7

20.2 Fair value adjustments to assets

The following tables show fair value adjustments to assets in 2017 and 2016.

20.2.1 Fair value adjustments to assets – 2017

(In € millions)		Investments held at 31.12.2017	Investments held at 31.12.2016	Movements in 2017
Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fixed-rate bonds	12,805.8	11,408.6	1,397.2
	Variable-rate bonds	19,481.5	20,877.4	(1,395.9)
	TCNs (money market securities)	161.6	242.9	(81.3)
	Equities	5,265.3	3,606.1	1,659.2
	Investment funds	41,059.1	37,266.0	3,793.1
	Shares in non-trading property companies	1,173.5	1,028.7	144.8
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	1,775.0	110.9	1,664.1
	Total	81,721.8	74,540.6	7,181.2
Derivative instruments	Derivative instruments (positive fair value)	797.5	654.3	141.2
	Derivative instruments (negative fair value)	(1,110.1)	(1,244.9)	134.8
	Total	(312.5)	(590.6)	278.1
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fixed-rate bonds	171,449.1	176,586.1	(5,137.0)
	Variable-rate bonds	26,161.7	30,294.2	(4,132.5)
	TCNs (money market securities)	2,009.9	3,186.3	(1,176.4)
	Equities	18,249.5	17,725.3	524.2
	Investment funds	51,373.1	47,794.8	3,578.3
	Shares in non-trading property companies	8,369.8	6,430.7	1,939.1
	Non-voting loan stock	64.1	59.9	4.2
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	18,804.2	17,351.2	1,453.0
	Total	296,481.3	299,428.6	(2,947.3)
Held-to-maturity investments	Fixed-rate bonds	168.0	343.3	(175.3)
	Variable-rate bonds	246.2	282.9	(36.7)
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	180.7	181.8	(1.1)
	Total	594.9	808.0	(213.1)
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables	4,970.6	4,945.3	25.3
	Total	4,970.6	4,945.3	25.3
Investment property	Investment property at amortised cost	1,992.5	2,748.2	(755.7)
	Investment property measured by the fair value model	1,485.4	1,121.1	364.3
	Total	3,477.9	3,869.3	(391.4)
TOTAL		386,934.0	383,001.3	3,932.7

20.2.2 Fair value adjustments to assets – 2016

(In € millions)		Investments held at 31.12.2016	Investments held at 31.12.2015	Movements in 2017
Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fixed-rate bonds	11,408.6	9,908.9	1,499.7
	Variable-rate bonds	20,877.4	18,877.4	2,000.0
	TCNs (money market securities)	242.9	142.9	100.0
	Equities	3,606.1	3,592.5	13.6
	Investment funds	37,266.0	35,841.8	1,424.2
	Shares in non-trading property companies	1,028.7	960.2	68.5
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	110.9	168.8	(57.9)
	Total	74,540.6	69,492.6	5,048.0
Derivative instruments	Derivative instruments (positive fair value)	654.3	4,417.2	(3,762.9)
	Derivative instruments (negative fair value)	(1,244.9)	(4,834.1)	3,589.2
	Total	(590.6)	(416.9)	(173.7)
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fixed-rate bonds	176,586.1	173,056.5	3,529.6
	Variable-rate bonds	30,294.2	31,432.4	(1,138.2)
	TCNs (money market securities)	3,186.3	3,517.3	(331.0)
	Equities	17,725.3	16,359.2	1,366.1
	Investment funds	47,794.8	41,195.5	6,599.3
	Shares in non-trading property companies	6,430.7	5,160.2	1,270.5
	Non-voting loan stock	59.9	60.0	(0.1)
	Other (including lent securities and repos)	17,351.2	17,127.1	224.1
	Total	299,428.6	287,908.1	11,520.5
Held-to-maturity investments	Fixed-rate bonds	343.3	365.9	(22.6)
	Variable-rate bonds	282.9	282.1	0.8
	Total	181.8	0.0	181.8
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables	4,945.3	5,730.0	(784.7)
	Total	4,945.3	5,730.0	(784.7)
Investment property	Investment property at amortised cost	2,748.2	2,451.7	296.5
	Investment property measured by the fair value model	1,121.1	1,102.6	18.5
	Total	3,869.3	3,464.3	405.0
TOTAL		383,001.3	366,826.0	16,175.3

20.2.3 Reconciliation of fair value adjustments to the amounts reported in the "Investments" note

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Fair value of investments	386,933.9	383,001.3
Unrealised gains and losses, net	(956.0)	(984.6)
Carrying amount of investments	385,977.9	382,016.7

20.3 Impairment

This note discloses the nature and amount of impairment losses on financial assets recognised in profit or loss, by significant category of financial assets.

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Available-for-sale financial assets	(240.4)	(618.8)
Fixed-rate bonds	0.0	(9.3)
Variable-rate bonds	(17.7)	(4.5)
TCNs (money market securities)	0.0	0.0
Equities	(32.3)	(475.2)
Equity funds	0.0	(83.6)
Non-voting loan stock	0.0	(1.3)
Other (including mutual fund units)	(190.4)	(44.8)
Held-to-maturity investments	0.0	0.0
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0
Total impairment expense	(240.4)	(618.8)
Available-for-sale financial assets	968.1	631.7
Fixed-rate bonds	7.0	2.4
Variable-rate bonds	4.0	5.7
TCNs (money market securities)	0.0	0.0
Equities	827.0	292.8
Equity funds	34.2	44.1
Non-voting loan stock	0.0	0.1
Other (including mutual fund units)	95.9	286.6
Held-to-maturity investments	0.0	0.0
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0
Total impairment reversals	968.1	631.7
Net change in impairment provisions	727.7	13.0

Note 21 Income tax expense

The purpose of the table below is to disclose the main components of income tax expense (benefit).

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Current tax	(939.0)	(742.9)
Deferred tax	43.5	(1.5)
Income tax expense	(895.6)	(744.4)
Profit for the period	1,623.1	1,497.0
Tax rate	35.56%	33.21%
Income tax expense	(895.6)	(744.4)

Tax proof <i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017		31.12.2016	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax		2,518.7		2,241.3
Income tax at the standard French tax rate ⁽¹⁾	34.43%	(867.2)	34.43%	(771.7)
Permanent differences ⁽²⁾	0.83%	(20.9)	-2.71%	60.7
Effects of changeover to the equity method	-0.10%	2.5	0.10%	2.1
Capital gains and losses taxed at reduced rate	-3.35%	84.3	-3.39%	76.1
Effects of changes in tax rates ⁽³⁾	4.70%	(118.3)	5.68%	(127.2)
Tax credits and tax loss carryforwards used ⁽⁴⁾	-1.50%	37.7	-1.26%	28.3
Other	0.55%	(13.7)	0.56%	(12.6)
Total	35.56%	(895.6)	33.21%	(744.4)

(1) Including the current additional contribution of 3.3%, the theoretical tax rate for 2017 is 34.43%

(2) The 2018 Finance Act has eliminated the 3% “contribution additionnelle” surtax on distributed earnings introduced in 2012 and payable by French companies subject to corporate income tax that pay dividends (with some exceptions), after France’s Constitutional Council held the surtax to be unconstitutional in a ruling dated 6 October 2017.

Elimination of this surtax will generate an annual saving of some €15 million for the Group based on the amounts paid in prior years.

To help offset the negative effect on public finances of these refunds, the French State has introduced a new “exceptional” surtax payable by large corporates (Amended 2017 Finance Act dated 1 December 2017).

Based on the size of its business (in terms of premium income), the surtax payable by CNP Assurances will represent 30% of its French income tax liability and amounts to around €94.6 million. This represents an additional tax cost of €31.5 million compared to the €63.1 million refund of the 3% tax on distributed earnings (excluding interest).

(3) Including the effects of differences in foreign tax rates and changes in statutory tax rates. The effects of the change in the French tax rate provided for in the 2018 Finance Act are recognised in the 2017 consolidated financial statements and are also included under this caption.

The reduced rate of 25% (versus 33 1/3% currently) will be phased in over the period until 2022, depending on the company. As from 2022, the 25% rate will apply to all profits whatever the taxpayer's revenue (the 3.3% *contribution sociale* surtax will continue to apply).

The resulting adjustments to deferred taxes recorded in 2017 included recognition of additional deferred tax expense of €35 million and a €154.2 million deferred tax benefit, reported under "Other income and expenses recognised directly in equity". The main source of deferred taxes affecting profit for the year concerned non-deductible provisions, which give rise to a difference between reported and taxable profit). A deferred tax asset was recognised for this timing difference. The reduction in the tax rate therefore gives rise to an expense corresponding to the reduction in the value of the deferred tax asset.

The main source of deferred taxes affecting equity concerned the remeasurement of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value. The reduction in the tax rate has the effect of reducing the resulting deferred tax liability, leading to a corresponding increase in consolidated equity.

The caption "Effects of changes in tax rates" also reflects the impact of the increase in the Brazilian tax rate, from 40% to 45%, phased in over two years.

(4) Caixa Saúde SA, the Brazilian health insurance subsidiary, has been the subject of a major recovery plan.

Following this plan, a deferred tax asset was recognised at 31 December 2017 for the company's tax loss carryforwards, which are now considered to be recoverable. The impact on the Group's consolidated profit was €24.3 million, including a €12.6 million impact on profit attributable to owners of the parent.

Deferred taxes on: (In € millions)	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Fair value adjustments to financial assets held for trading	99.7	(104.2)
Deferred participation asset/reserve	(112.9)	85.2
Fair value adjustments to other financial assets	7.9	21.3
Shadow accounting adjustments to items recognised directly in equity	0.0	0.0
Revaluations of owner-occupied property reclassified as investment property	0.0	0.0
Timing differences	0.0	0.0
Other	(38.2)	(0.8)
Total	(43.5)	1.5

OTHER ANALYSES

Note 22 Financial risks

22.1 Credit risk

The Group's credit risk policies are presented in section 5 of this Registration Document on Corporate Governance and Internal Control (Note 5.6.2).

Note 9.8 to the consolidated financial statements analyses the Group's bond portfolio by issuer rating.

22.2 Currency risk

Most portfolios covering insured liabilities are invested in assets denominated in the insurance company's functional currency. As a result, portfolio exposure to currency risks is limited (e.g., net-of-hedging exposure to a currency other than the euro represents less than 2% of the investments of French companies of the CNP Assurances Group).

In addition, the Group performs currency stress tests to assess the impact on profit and equity of a 10% increase in the euro-dollar and euro-sterling exchange rates as it is marginally exposed on monetary assets and liabilities denominated in dollars or sterling. The cumulative estimated impact for the US dollar and the pound sterling represents less than 1% of recurring operating profit.

The impact of the euro's appreciation against the dollar and sterling is analysed at half-yearly intervals and commented on when the amounts involved are material.

The Group is also exposed to currency risk on its operations in Brazil and on the translation of the financial statements of its local subsidiaries.

Simulations are performed of the impact of a 20% decline in the Real exchange rate. In the absence of hedging, this scenario would have a negative impact of less than 5% on profit attributable to owners of the parent. The hedging policy consists of purchasing currency options as protection against the risk of a fall in the Brazilian currency. The impact of a 20% decline in the Real exchange rate after hedging would be less than 2% of profit attributable to owners of the parent.

Lastly, exchange differences on translating the financial statements of the Brazilian subsidiaries may have an impact on equity.

22.3 Interest rate risk on financial assets

This note provides additional information about the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on financial assets and liabilities, by category.

22.3.1 Caps and floors

The following tables show the notional amount of caps and floors by strike price and residual life at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

22.3.1.1 Caps and floors at 31 December 2017

	Residual life										
(In € millions)	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	≥ 10 years	Total
>= 0% to < 1%	1,709	708	1,096	203	4	9	0	0	0	0	3,728
>= 1% to < 2%	841	900	0	201	0	7	0	30	0	0	1,978
>= 2% to < 3%	500	0	0	8,770	6,850	6,000	54	71	0	0	22,245
>= 3% to < 4%	700	0	4,900	0	0	1,594	0	0	0	210	7,404
>= 4% to < 5%	2,293	940	450	2,310	3,820	0	0	0	0	158	9,971
>= 5% to < 6%	2,410	883	300	200	1,850	1,910	0	1	0	0	7,554
>= 6% to < 7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,453	3,431	6,746	11,683	12,524	9,519	54	102	0	368	52,880

22.3.1.2 Caps and floors at 31 December 2016

Residual life											
(In € millions)	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	≥ 10 years	Total
>= 0% and < 1 %	0	1,000	300	880	200	0	0	0	0	0	2,380
>= 1% and < 2%	300	1,200	1,300	215	200	0	0	0	0	0	3,215
>= 2% and < 3%	100	400	0	0	8,770	6,850	0	0	0	0	16,120
>= 3% and < 4%	0	700	0	4,900	0	0	1,594	0	0	0	7,194
>= 4% to < 5%	4,160	1,290	910	500	2,260	3,820	0	0	0	0	12,940
>= 5% and < 6%	5,754	940	313	300	0	1,850	1,910	0	0	0	11,067
>= 6% and < 7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,314	5,530	2,823	6,795	11,430	12,520	3,504	0	0	0	52,916

22.3.2 Effective interest rates

This note shows effective interest rates on fixed-rate bonds and zero coupon bonds at the purchase date and at the end of the reporting period.

Effective interest rates are presented for the Group's main insurance subsidiaries:

- France;
- Italy;
- Brazil;
- Spain.

22.3.2.1 *Effective interest rates at purchase*

	31.12.2017		31.12.2016	
	Fixed-rate debt securities	Fixed-rate bonds	Fixed-rate debt securities	Fixed-rate bonds
France	EUR	2.96%	Traditional	3.11%
Italy	EUR	2.42%	Traditional	2.58%
Brazil	BRL	9.37%	BRL	12.37%
Spain	EUR	2.54%	EUR	2.58%

22.3.2.2 *Effective interest rates at balance sheet date*

	31.12.2017		31.12.2016	
	Fixed-rate debt securities	Fixed-rate bonds	Fixed-rate debt securities	Fixed-rate bonds
France	EUR	0.19%	Traditional	0.18%
Italy	EUR	2.48%	Traditional	2.65%
Brazil	BRL	7.40%	BRL	12.17%
Spain	EUR	0.46%	EUR	0.61%

22.3.3 *Carrying amounts by maturity*22.3.3.1 *Carrying amounts by maturity at 31 December 2017*

Type of instrument (In € millions)	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 2 years	Due in 2 to 3 years	Due in 3 to 4 years	Due in 4 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years	Total
Fixed-rate bonds	23,913.2	20,661.4	22,104.9	25,288.1	19,581.0	72,030.9	183,579.5
Zero coupon bonds	742.9	2,177.8	665.2	656.7	738.7	14,200.0	19,181.3
Adjustable-rate bonds	5.0	3.4	21.6	3.9	1.1	1,759.8	1,794.9
Variable-rate bonds	1,419.7	2,698.5	1,247.6	2,028.0	1,559.3	2,084.2	11,037.3
Fixed-rate inflation-indexed bonds	172.6	681.8	1,518.9	964.6	212.9	8,455.8	12,006.7
Other bonds	2,441.2	1,768.5	2,525.1	1,147.6	1,728.9	6,457.4	16,068.8
Total	28,694.7	27,991.4	28,083.3	30,089.0	23,821.9	104,988.1	243,668.4

22.3.3.2 Carrying amounts by maturity at 31 December 2016

Type of instrument (In € millions)	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 2 years	Due in 2 to 3 years	Due in 3 to 4 years	Due in 4 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years	Total
Fixed-rate bonds	19,989.4	15,191.9	20,499.1	22,062.7	25,019.6	82,571.0	185,333.7
Zero coupon bonds	1,147.3	709.0	2,214.6	682.2	663.0	13,556.4	18,972.6
Adjustable-rate bonds	15.3	8.6	4.6	40.0	2.1	1,631.8	1,702.3
Variable-rate bonds	2,680.5	2,086.5	2,945.4	1,366.1	2,108.4	2,052.4	13,239.4
Fixed-rate inflation-indexed bonds	1,339.1	167.2	697.4	1,546.6	964.4	8,842.8	13,557.5
Other bonds	2,486.7	1,973.9	1,721.5	2,755.8	1,374.1	7,966.7	18,278.7
Total	27,658.3	20,137.1	28,082.7	28,453.3	30,131.7	116,621.1	251,084.3

22.3.4 Carrying amounts by maturity – held-to-maturity investments

22.3.4.1 Carrying amount at 31 December 2017

Carrying amount of financial instruments measured at amortised cost (In € millions)	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 2 years	Due in 2 to 3 years	Due in 3 to 4 years	Due in 4 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years	Total
Held-to-maturity investments	99.8	63.9	41.8	95.9	0.0	75.5	377.0
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	99.8	63.9	41.8	95.9	0.0	75.5	377.0

22.3.4.2 Carrying amount at 31 December 2016

Carrying amount of financial instruments measured at amortised cost (In € millions)	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 2 years	Due in 2 to 3 years	Due in 3 to 4 years	Due in 4 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years	Total
Held-to-maturity investments	186.5	102.9	65.0	41.8	109.7	88.6	594.5
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	186.5	102.9	65.0	41.8	109.7	88.6	594.5

22.3.5 Average life of securities

The following tables show the average remaining life of securities, weighted by carrying amount, in years.

22.3.5.1 Average life of securities – 31 December 2017

France	Italy	Brazil	Spain
5.47	3.32	1.96	4.19

22.3.5.2 Average life of securities – 31 December 2016

France	Italy	Brazil	Spain
5.66	3.52	1.12	4.34

22.4 Sensitivity of MCEV[®] to market risks

Sensitivity analyses are performed to efficiently identify and manage earnings and equity volatility. One of the key analyses used by management concerns the sensitivity of Market Consistent Embedded Value (MCEV[®]) to market and insurance risks.

The Group's embedded value reporting is based on European Insurance CFO Forum Market Consistent Embedded Value[®] Principles (MCEV Principles) introduced in June 2008, as amended in October 2009 and updated in April 2016.

The Brazilian subsidiary Caixa Seguros has continued to apply the Group's traditional reporting procedure and deterministic models are used by smaller Group entities whose policies do not generally include options or financial guarantees. The valuation techniques used to measure financial options are based on market consistent financial assumptions at 31 December 2017.

The calculation of embedded value necessarily relies on numerous assumptions with respect to economic conditions, operating conditions, policyholders' behaviour, taxes and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Actual future experience may vary from that assumed in the calculation of the embedded value.

MCEV[®] is the sum of:

- adjusted net asset value (ANAV), which corresponds to the market value of assets attributable to shareholders after deducting intangible assets, subordinated debt and other items included in In-Force covered business. Adjusted net asset value is determined on the valuation date at consolidated level excluding non-controlling interests and breaks down into Required Capital and Free Surplus;
- the value of acquired In-Force business, corresponding to the present value of future profits (PVFP) net of taxes generated on In-Force business at the measurement date. MCEV[®] principles state that the reference yield curve may be determined based on the swap curve, as adjusted if appropriate to achieve alignment with Solvency II requirements. For the euro zone, the yield curve is extrapolated using the Smith-Wilson method from a last liquid point at 20 years with convergence on the ultimate forward rate of 4.2% at 40 years. For Brazil, the last liquid point is at 10 years with convergence on the ultimate forward rate of 5.2% at 50 years. For the determination of the reference yield curve, the Group has chosen to align its approach with Solvency II requirements, by applying a credit risk adjustment and a volatility adjustment to the swap curve where permitted. No matching adjustment is applied for Group entities.

The market risk sensitivity of MCEV[®] is tested to measure the impact of interest rate and equity volatilities. MCEV[®] principles and the Group's traditional value reporting procedure cover CNP Assurances SA, the Group's main subsidiaries in France, the rest of Europe and Latin America. The sensitivities analysed in 2017 were aligned with Solvency II requirements and were as follows:

- the impact of an immediate positive or negative 50-basis point change in the swap curve. This would result in:
 - a revaluation of bond prices,
 - a 50-basis point adjustment to the reinvestment rate for all categories of assets, and
 - a change in discount rates.

The impact on mathematical reserves for unit-linked portfolios is not measured;

- the impact of an immediate 25% fall in equity and property prices. This shock implies a 25% fall in the market value of equities and property assets, as well as a decrease in the mathematical provisions of unit-linked business for the proportion invested in equity and property.

The results of all sensitivity analyses are net of tax and non-controlling interests and, if applicable, net of policyholder participation.

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Sensitivity of MCEV[®] to interest rate and equity volatilities at 31 December 2017:

<i>(In € millions)</i>	50 bps increase in interest rates	50 bps decrease in interest rates	25% decrease in equity prices
Impact on MCEV [®]	1,248.4	(1,157.8)	(2,763.4)

* The calculation of the impact on MCEV[®] is based on estimated data

Sensitivity of MCEV[®] to interest rate and equity volatilities at 31 December 2016:

<i>(In € millions)</i>	50 bps increase in interest rates	50 bps decrease in interest rates	25% decrease in equity prices
Impact on MCEV [®]	1,142.0	(1,141.0)	(2,887.0)

Sensitivity to insurance risks is presented in Note 24.

Note 23 Liquidity risk and asset/liability management

23.1 Liquidity risk

23.1.1 Future cash flows from assets

This note discloses future cash flows from assets (redemptions, interest payments, etc.) by period.

23.1.1.1 Future cash flows from assets at 31 December 2017

Intended holding period (In € millions)	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Beyond 10 years
Available-for-sale financial assets	24,161	105,761	64,971	29,316
Assets held for trading and assets measured at FV	2,365	6,229	3,353	1,538
Held-to-maturity investments	109	381	0	75
Loans and receivables	0	0	0	0

23.1.1.2 Future cash flows from assets at 31 December 2016

Intended holding period (In € millions)	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Beyond 10 years
Available-for-sale financial assets	25,584	102,520	79,597	25,594
Assets held for trading and assets measured at FV	3,961	6,440	3,988	1,545
Held-to-maturity investments	195	507	0	89
Loans and receivables	43	0	0	0

23.1.2 Payment projections by maturity

This note discloses estimated future payments on savings, pension and Property & Casualty contracts, including total and partial surrenders.

The total of these projections is higher than the liabilities reported in the balance sheet because the cash flows are capitalised.

23.1.2.1 Payment projections by maturity at 31 December 2017

(In € millions)	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	Beyond 15 years
Insurance and financial liabilities (incl. linked liabilities)	19,365.3	65,010.7	64,376.1	45,927.0	139,218.7

23.1.2.2 Payment projections by maturity at 31 December 2016

<i>(In € millions)</i>	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	Beyond 15 years
Insurance and financial liabilities (incl. linked liabilities)	21,394.9	65,731.5	63,583.4	44,511.7	125,731.1

23.1.3 Contracts with immediate surrender option

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Contracts with immediate surrender option	264,336.3	269,735.4
Contracts with no immediate surrender option	70,532.6	61,299.3

Contracts with an immediate surrender option represented a total liability of €264.3 billion at 31 December 2017 (€269.7 billion at 31 December 2016). This amount, corresponding to insurance and financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet, relates to products with a clause allowing for their surrender or transfer by the policyholder.

Term creditor products, group employee benefits products, certain annuity products and "Madelin Act" pension products do not include a surrender or transfer option.

The maximum surrender risk indicated above does not take into account the behaviour of policyholders, who tend to significantly extend the effective duration of their contracts, as reflected in Note 23.1.2.

23.2 Asset/Liability management

The Group's ALM policy is presented in section 5 of this Registration Document on Corporate Governance and Internal Control (Note 5.6.2).

23.3 Reconciliation of unit-linked assets and liabilities

<i>(In € millions)</i>	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Investment properties held to cover linked liabilities	2,167.6	1,339.6
Financial assets held to cover linked liabilities	51,672.3	45,757.5
Investments accounted for by the equity method held to cover linked liabilities (consolidated mutual funds and non-trading property companies)	0.0	0.0
Other assets held to cover linked liabilities (e.g., non-financial assets held by consolidated non-trading property companies)	0.0	0.0
Total assets held to cover linked liabilities – carrying amount	53,839.9	47,097.1
Linked liabilities – financial instruments without DPF	8,187.6	7,820.4
Linked liabilities – insurance contracts and financial instruments with DPF (other than guaranteed capital reserves)	45,822.4	39,506.1
Total linked liabilities	54,010.0	47,326.5
Guaranteed capital reserves	1.6	2.0
Total linked liabilities	54,011.6	47,328.5

The asset/liability mismatch on unit-linked contracts mainly relates to outstanding claims reserves and other reserves included in linked liabilities for which no related assets are included in the above table.

Note 24 Risks related to insurance and financial liabilities

24.1 Management of risks related to insurance and financial liabilities

CNP Assurances' insurance businesses expose it to a number of risks, particularly those relating to product development, calculating adequate reserves and devising its reinsurance strategy.

The Group has established management information systems designed to ensure that it fulfils its objectives.

These management information systems:

- analyse risk-adjusted profitability during the product launch process;
- roll down Group objectives to the level of the individual businesses;
- analyse the components of profit and value creation and the basis used for underwriting and pricing decisions, as well as determining the appropriate pricing and reserving strategies;
- track risks with a technical component;
- optimise reinsurance strategies.

These routine analyses are supported by stress tests performed on key economic and technical assumptions to measure their impact on the Group's performance indicators.

Asset and liability projections are produced annually and are used to calculate policyholder dividend rates for the year, as well as to produce budgets and multi-year business plans.

The Group's risk management policy is presented in section 5 of this Registration Document on Corporate Governance and Internal Control (Note 5.6.2).

24.2 Contract terms and conditions

24.2.1 Types of insured risk by class of business

The Group offers a full range of insurance products both inside and outside France.

The main individual insurance products are savings products and deferred annuity contracts with or without contingency insurance. The savings range includes products that combine a traditional savings component and one or several unit-linked components.

Group policies are mainly defined contribution pension plans, points-based pay-as-you-go group pension plans, employee benefits plans and term creditor insurance.

In addition, the Group's subsidiaries in Brazil (Caixa Seguradora) and in Cyprus and Greece (CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings) write property & casualty and liability insurance. As commitments under property & casualty and liability insurance are marginal in relation to those arising from the life and protection insurance written by the Group, no details are provided here of the specific risks associated with these contracts.

The Group is exposed to the risks inherent in marketing and pricing new products. These risks are managed through specific processes and by dedicated committees.

Insurer risks differ depending on the type of policy:

Savings contracts give rise to mainly financial risks

Savings contracts fall into two broad categories:

- traditional savings contracts where the insurer may offer a capital guarantee plus a share of the investment yield. The insurer may also commit to paying a guaranteed yield topped up with a share of the investment yield. The yield guarantee is for a fixed period. These guarantees give rise to financial risks (see section 4.1.2 – Risk factors linked to the financial markets and Note 24.4 to the consolidated financial statements – Risk of guaranteed yields on insurance and financial liabilities). Most savings contracts include

an early surrender option for a contractually fixed amount. The policy surrender rate will depend on stock market performance, the performance of contracts being marketed by the competition, policyholder behaviour (e.g., a need to raise cash), customer confidence, and tax-related matters. A wave of surrenders could materially impact earnings or even solvency in extreme conditions. Traditional savings products are exposed to surrender risk in the event of a sharp and rapid increase in interest rates. This would generate unrealised losses, some of which would be recognised directly in equity, thus impacting both earnings and solvency (see section 4.1.2 – Interest rate risk).

- unit-linked contracts, where the policyholder bears the financial risk and the insurer's commitment is limited to guaranteeing the liquidity of the underlying assets. If the underlying assets cannot be sold on the market, this may result in a loss for the insurer who would have an obligation to settle the amount due to the policyholder (in the event of death, surrender of the policy or otherwise) without being able to finance the payout using the proceeds from the sale of the assets. In addition, because the policyholder bears the financial risk, the presentation of the product is governed by detailed rules, giving rise to a compliance risk (see section 4.1.2 – Compliance risk). Lastly, the insurer is also exposed to a financial risk to the extent that a fall in value of the assets held in the unit-linked portfolio reduces the calculation base for the asset loading. The various risks have been identified and unit-linked products are subjected to an internal analysis and selection process before being marketed. Unit-linked contracts also expose the Group to the surrender risk described above, to the extent that surrenders also reduce the calculation base for the asset loading. For this type of contract, the insurer's commitment is limited to the additional cover provided under the contract, consisting generally of a guaranteed death benefit. A bear market combined with higher-than-expected losses could severely hit earnings on savings products.

Pension products give rise to mainly financial and underwriting risks

Risks associated with annuity-based pension portfolios concern:

- the benefit payment period, which is not known in advance;
- the interest rate, corresponding to the return on the capital managed by the insurer.

For these contracts, results are determined by long-term financial management policies and actual mortality rates compared with assumptions. Technical reserves are generally calculated using regulatory mortality tables based on statistical data on population trends. In certain cases, experience-based data is also used. Earnings or equity are potentially exposed to the risk that actual demographic trends may turn out to be significantly different to those predicted in the mortality tables or to the risk that yields on plan assets will fall significantly short of the valuation rate of interest used in the pricing model.

Personal risk policies give rise to mainly underwriting risks

Personal risk/protection contracts comprise various types of guarantees covering such risks as death, temporary or permanent disability, long-term care, health and unemployment.

The Group establishes risk selection and reinsurance policies and monitors statistical data concerning the policyholder base and related loss ratios. In addition, products are subject to regular pricing reviews based on loss experience to ensure that margins remain adequate.

Asymmetric information available to policyholders and insurers gives rise to a risk of anti-selection, although this is attenuated by the use of medical questionnaires, deferred periods and/or other measures.

The Group's business may be affected by the occurrence of natural or man-made catastrophes. Aside from the immediate effects of a wave of global climate-related disasters, acts of terrorism, the spread of pandemics, or fallout from global warming, such events could also significantly impact the results of certain personal insurance businesses.

The increase in the legal retirement age in France has also had an adverse impact as benefits are payable until the policyholder retires.

The term creditor insurance business also exposes the Group to a surrender risk in connection with the early repayment of the insured loan (which is all the more likely during a period of low interest rates) or a cancellation risk (since the Hamon Act came into effect in 2014, insureds are free to cancel their policy during the first year of the loan and following the Bourquin amendment applicable from 1 January 2018, the cancellation right will be exercisable annually). An unexpectedly high surrender rate would modify the average contract duration and could adversely affect the business's profitability.

In addition, death/disability policies with potentially long benefit payment periods, such as long-term care insurance, give rise to financial risks because part of the related profit is derived from the investment income generated during the benefit payment period and may be adversely affected by unfavourable financial market trends (such as declining interest rates).

Although the main risks to which the Group is exposed are set out in this section, the list is by no means exhaustive and other risks that are currently unknown or are considered minor or not material may prove to have a material impact on the Group in the future. The Group may also be exposed to emerging risks, corresponding to new or continually evolving risks whose impact is very difficult to measure. Risks that are currently unknown or considered minor may have a material adverse effect on the Group in the future.

24.2.2 Description of the main policyholder guarantees

Traditional savings contracts give rise to a commitment to pay a capital sum. These contracts generally pay a minimum yield plus policyholder dividends.

Unit-linked savings contracts do not involve any capital guarantee for the insurer as only the number of units is guaranteed. The exception is contracts that also include death and/or disability cover. For these contracts, the insurer's commitment is limited to any positive difference between cumulative gross or net premiums and the value of the units.

Pension contracts – which give rise to a commitment to pay a life annuity – fall into the following categories:

- voluntary individual pension accounts ("Article 82" accounts) giving rise to the payment of a life annuity from retirement. Retirement age is decided by the insured and a reversionary pension may be paid to a named beneficiary. The contract includes an option to convert the annuity into a lump sum;
- compulsory individual pension accounts ("Article 83" accounts) giving rise to the payment of a life annuity. The total annuities paid to the insured are based directly on the insured's salary during the contribution period and a reversionary pension may be paid to a named beneficiary;
- defined benefit plans ("Article 39" plans) funded by contributions based on total payroll. The contributions are paid into a mutual fund. When each plan participant retires, the total amount of future pension benefits is transferred from the mutual fund to the pension fund. Benefits are paid in the form of annuities;
- points-based pay-as-you-go group pension plans ("Article L.441-1" plans) giving rise to the payment of annuities corresponding to the number of points earned during the contribution period multiplied by the value of one point. Annuities are adjusted based on changes in the value of a point;
- immediate and deferred annuity contracts, giving rise to the payment of annuities immediately or at the end of a specified period.

Contracts to fund length-of-service awards payable to employees in France on retirement are also qualified as pension contracts. Under these contracts, the insurer's liability for the payment of benefits is limited to the amount held in the related fund.

Personal risk contracts comprise various types of primary guarantees covering such risks as death, temporary or permanent disability, long-term care, health and unemployment. The main types of contracts are as follows:

- term life insurance, renewable term insurance, long-term insurance and whole life insurance contracts, which pay a lump sum in the case of death or permanent disability of the insured. Most of them include an accidental death option whereby the death benefit provided for under the primary guarantee is doubled or tripled;
- contracts paying a temporary or life annuity to dependent children or the spouse on the death of the insured;
- death/disability contracts providing for the payment of a lump sum in the case of death of the insured or a *per diem* allowance for temporary disability or a lump sum or annuities for permanent disability. Temporary disability benefits are payable on a monthly basis, in some cases after a waiting period;
- term creditor contracts, which cover all or part of an outstanding loan in the case of death of the insured, or monthly repayments – less a specified deductible – during a period of temporary disability or until the insured is recognised as being permanently disabled, or all or part of the monthly repayments in the case of permanent disability, or all or part of the monthly repayments after a waiting period in the case of unemployment. Death cover is compulsory and the loan will not be paid out until evidence of cover is provided;
- long-term care insurance contracts, providing for the payment of a fixed annuity covering part of the cost of long-term care. The amount of the annuity depends on the option selected by the insured;

- supplementary health insurance contracts, which cover all or part of the healthcare costs incurred by the insured, the insured's spouse and dependent children, which are not reimbursed by the social security authorities.

In addition, the Group's subsidiaries in Brazil (Caixa Seguros) and in Cyprus and Greece (CNP Cyprus Insurance Holdings) write Property & Casualty and liability insurance. The cover provided under these contracts is determined in accordance with local insurance regulations. Commitments under Property & Casualty and liability insurance are marginal in relation to those arising from the personal insurance written by the Group.

24.2.3 Participation clauses

Traditional savings contracts, certain group personal risk contracts and certain pension contracts include participation clauses. Under the terms of these clauses, the parties agree to share – on the basis defined in the contract – part of the income generated by the investment of the funds corresponding to the contract's technical reserves and, in the case of pension and personal risk contracts, part of the underwriting result.

Most contracts contain a discretionary participation feature, whereby the participation allocated to the insured is determined by the insurer as part of its marketing policy subject to compliance with the contract terms and the applicable laws. Participation is determined based on investment income for the year and the insurer has full discretion over the volume of capital gains realised during the period. The insured do not have individual rights to the participation until it is allocated to benefits or mathematical reserves. Participation that has been attributed but not yet allocated is accumulated in the policyholders' surplus reserve.

Participation rates are determined based on the local accounts.

24.3 Valuation of insurance liabilities (assumptions and sensitivities)

24.3.1 Technical reserve models

Technical reserves are defined as follows:

- mathematical reserves correspond to the difference between the present values of the respective commitments of the insurer and the insured;
- policyholder surplus reserves correspond to the participation attributed to the contract beneficiaries that is not payable in bonuses in the year following the one in which the surplus was generated;
- general administrative expense reserves are intended to cover future contract administration costs that are not otherwise covered;
- escalating risks reserves correspond to the difference between the present values of the respective commitments of the insurer and the insured under temporary and permanent disability and long-term care contracts;
- unearned premium reserves cover the portion of written and accrued premiums for the period between the reporting date and the next premium payment date or the contract expiry date. They are recorded for all types of contracts;
- premium deficiency reserves cover the portion of claims and benefits and the related handling costs for the period between the reporting date and the earliest possible premium adjustment date or the contract expiry date that is not covered by the unearned premium reserve;
- capitalisation reserve;
- outstanding claims reserves cover the estimated principal amounts and internal and external expenses payable to settle all outstanding claims, including total future annuity payments.

24.3.2 Modelling objectives

Technical reserves are modelled based on current accounting standards. In particular, mortality tables, discount rates and investment yield assumptions may be selected based on a Solvency II approach.

24.3.3 Procedure for determining the main assumptions

The assessment of technical reserves is supported by:

- detailed knowledge of effective dates and the timing of accounting recognition and processing of the various technical and management events, as well as of the exact specifications of period-end processing operations and their scheduling, in order to accurately determine the underwriting and loss years;
- the creation of files at each period-end to check the consistency of reserves with technical flows;
- recurring audits of management system calculations, based on random tests and detailed repeat calculations;
- detailed risk assessments, based on prospective guaranteed yield calculations taking into account commitments in excess of regulatory limits, and on detailed statistical and other analyses of personal risk contracts, including loss monitoring (by contract/underwriting year/loss year) and tracking of the utilisation of reserves.

24.3.4 Assumptions used to calculate reserves

Technical reserves for non-life insurance do not have to be discounted under French insurance regulations (with the exception of the annuity component).

Mathematical reserves for individual savings products are stated net of deferred participation and withdrawals, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Mathematical reserves for individual and group pension plans (with the exception of "Article L.441" plans) are calculated using the discount rate applicable at the contractual date (i.e., the contractual rate) or the premium payment date or benefit settlement date, depending on the type of policy.

Reserves for group personal risk products and term creditor insurance are generally calculated based on discount rates.

All other assumptions are determined by reference to internal experience-based data.

24.3.5 Use of different assumptions

Certain assumptions use data extrapolated from past experience or prospective data that draw upon:

- economic, demographic, social, legislative, regulatory or financial trends;
- policyholder behaviour (surrender rate, renewal/non-renewal rate, etc.);
- factors specific to life insurance such as mortality, morbidity or longevity.

While the assumptions used appear reasonable at the measurement date, actual future experience may be significantly different.

The keys used to allocate unrealised gains between technical reserves and own funds were re-calibrated in 2016. A method has been developed based on historical payments to insureds and referral agents, representing a robust and simple approach that is consistent with the Group's practices.

In addition, the related documentation has been enhanced to provide a better audit trail.

24.3.6 Assumption correlations

Apart from the use of dynamic surrender rates reflecting the correlation between surrender rates and the level of guaranteed yields for liability adequacy testing purposes, correlations among the various assumptions are not taken into account.

24.3.7 Sensitivity of MCEV® to changes in surrender rates and loss ratios

Uncertainties concerning insurance cash flows mainly relate to the timing of surrenders and the payment of death and other benefits.

At 31 December 2017, a 10% fall in surrender rates would have a positive impact of €251 million on MCEV®. A 5% fall in observed losses would have a positive impact of €177 million on MCEV® for mortality and disability risks, and a negative impact of €61 million for longevity risks.

24.4 Risk associated with guaranteed yields on insurance and financial liabilities

Traditional savings contracts with a guaranteed yield have been classified by level of commitment, as follows (in declining order):

- contracts offering a guaranteed minimum yield and a guaranteed profit participation when the contract matures;
- contracts offering an enhanced yield (generally 75% of the TME rate) over a maximum of eight years;
- contracts offering a guaranteed minimum yield representing less than 60% of the TME rate at the time of payment.

Technical reserves on traditional savings contracts are analysed by guaranteed yield in the following tables.

31.12.2017		
Guaranteed yield (In € millions)	Technical reserves	%
0% ⁽¹⁾	188,564.1	56.3%
]0% - 2%]	13,621.6	4.1%
]2% - 3%]	10,441.7	3.1%
]3% - 4%]	2,234.1	0.7%
]4% - 4.5%]	5,146.7	1.5%
>4.5% ⁽²⁾	1,363.6	0.4%
Linked liabilities	54,010.0	16.1%
Other ⁽³⁾	59,486.9	17.8%
TOTAL	334,868.9	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds to technical reserves for life insurance contracts without a guaranteed yield.

⁽²⁾ Technical reserves for contracts with a guaranteed yield of more than 4.5% mainly concern Caixa Seguros in Brazil, where bond rates are above 7% (see Note 22.3).

⁽³⁾ Comprises all other technical reserves, except for mathematical reserves and linked liabilities, i.e., non-life technical reserves, policyholder surplus reserves and claims reserves.

31.12.2016

Guaranteed yield <i>(In € millions)</i>	Technical reserves	%
0% ⁽¹⁾	186,867.0	56.4%
]0% - 2%]	15,210.5	4.6%
]2% - 3%]	16,363.1	4.9%
]3% - 4%]	1,451.6	0.4%
]4% - 4.5%]	6,097.2	1.8%
>4.5% ⁽²⁾	1,502.6	0.6%
Linked liabilities	47,327.8	14.3%
Other ⁽³⁾	56,214.8	17.0%
TOTAL	331,034.7	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds to technical reserves for life insurance contracts without a guaranteed yield.

⁽²⁾ Technical reserves for contracts with a guaranteed yield of more than 4.5% mainly concern Caixa Seguros in Brazil, where bond rates are above 7% (see Note 22.3).

⁽³⁾ Comprises all other technical reserves, except for mathematical reserves and linked liabilities, i.e., non-life technical reserves, policyholder surplus reserves and claims reserves.

24.5 Concentration of insurance risk

24.5.1 Use of reinsurance to reduce concentrations of insurance risk

The Group's reinsurance programmes are designed to avoid earnings fluctuations and increase its underwriting capacity. The objectives of the reinsurance policy defined by the Board of Directors are as follows:

- to implement a reinsurance programme covering direct business and inward reinsurance written for provident institutions and subsidiaries;
- to protect underwriting results by entering into non-proportional treaties which are geared to the size of the Group and provide excess-of-loss cover per risk and per occurrence (catastrophe risk);
- to share risks on large-scale new business.

24.5.2 Loss exposure per catastrophe and per occurrence

All portfolios are covered by catastrophe/accident excess-of-loss reinsurance obtained from professional reinsurers.

- Individual policies: death and permanent and total disability risks for all portfolios of individual policies (direct business and inward reinsurance written by CNP Assurances for its LBPP, UniCredit Vita and CNP Partners subsidiaries) are reinsured on the market as follows: for each catastrophic loss event – defined as an event involving at least five victims – the Group retains ten times the annual social security ceiling and the reinsurers cover 270 times this ceiling per event and 540 times the ceiling (€39,228 in 2017).

- Group policies:
 - a) death and disability risks on all group policies (direct business net of risks ceded to co-insurers, and all quota-share reinsurance purchased from CNP Assurances by provident institutions and mutual insurers) are covered through the Bureau Commun des Assurances Collectives pool (*Décès-IPA3* policy). The system provides successively for the retention of the two largest claims per insurer, €600 million in co-insurance cover (of which CNP Assurances' share is 30%) and reinsurance cover purchased by the pool from external reinsurers. This external reinsurance cover exists in five layers (of which CNP Assurances has only underwritten mandatory layers 2, 3 and 4): layer 1: 20 XS €30 million; layer 2: 150 XS €50 million; layer 3: 300 XS €200 million; layer 4: 100 XS €500 million; layer 5: 100 XS €600 million. A loss event is defined as involving three or more victims;
 - b) catastrophic risks insured by CNP Assurances for provident institutions and mutual insurers are reinsured on the market. A loss event is defined as involving three or more victims. The Group and provident institutions (acting as a matter of priority on behalf of the two or three largest claimants) retain €1.25 million per loss event and the reinsurers cover €37 million per loss event and €74 million per loss year, except for nuclear risks, and nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) terrorism risks, for which the ceiling is €37 million per loss year.

All portfolios are also covered beyond €2 million for high capital payouts in the case of IPA3 death of an insured.

Reinsured portfolios are analysed each year, covering:

- the age pyramid, risk dispersion and concentration of insured populations;
- the number, size and cause of paid claims, including a detailed analysis of the largest claims;
- underwriting and reinsurance results.

All term creditor insurance portfolios have been reinsured against partial losses from pandemic risks since 2016 under a treaty arranged through the Bureau Commun des Assurances Collectives. The treaty covers a 0.05% increase in the mortality rate beyond an average rate of 0.20% (based on number of deaths), subject to a 0.10% deductible and a maximum reinsurance payout of €50 million. It kicks in after any payouts made by the catastrophe/accident reinsurance pool under the excess of loss treaty and therefore covers only pandemic risk.

Reinsurance balances are net settled at quarterly, half-yearly or annual intervals depending on the treaty. There are currently no disputed balances.

24.5.3 Counterparty risk on reinsurance balances

The Group regularly checks the solvency of its reinsurance partners. The discriminating criteria applied for the selection of these partners include their credit rating.

Excess-of-loss contracts have been placed with reinsurers who are rated between BBB+ and AA (a detailed schedule of reinsurer ratings is presented in Note 10.5).

24.5.4 Insurance-related legal risks

The Group's insurance-related legal risks and its risk management policy are presented in section 5 of this Registration Document on Corporate Governance and Internal Control (Note 5.6.3).