SOCIETE GENERALE

First Supplement dated 19 October 2021
(the "Supplement")
pursuant to Article 23 (1) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129
(the "Prospectus Regulation")
to the

Registration Document

of
Société Générale

dated 7 June 2021

(the "Registration Document")

This Supplement is published on the website https://www.warrants.com/SiteContent/30/1/3/662/60/index.html .

REASON FOR THE SUPPLEMENT

The reason for this Supplement is the publication of the interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021 on the website of Société Générale on 3 August 2021 which is a significant new factor in relation to the information included in the Registration Document (No. 1 and Nos 3 to 10 of this Supplement).

Furthermore, on the occasion of this supplement, the Registration Document is amended to include further information on the on the shareholding structure of Société Générale (No. 2 of this Supplement).

SPECIFIC CHANGES TO THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

Set out below are the changes made to the Registration Document.

1. Amendments to Section "1. Risk Factors related to Société Générale"

(a) In section "1.1 Risks related to the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19)" of the Registration Document

(i) the first three paragraphs on page 4 shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The impact of the crisis related to the Covid-19 will have lasting consequences that remain difficult to be fully assessed, notably through the loss of human capital (loss of skills due to long periods of inactivity, lower quality of training, etc.) and increasing public and corporate debts.

The different restrictive measures also led to a decline in the Group's commercial activity and results due to the reduced opening of its retail network and lower demand from its customers, despite a rapid adaptation. New phases of lockdown measures or curfews in the countries where the Group operates may have an even greater impact on the Group's financial results.

In many jurisdictions in which the Group operates, national governments and central banks have taken or announced exceptional measures to support the economy and its actors (government-guaranteed loan facilities programmes, tax deferrals, facilitated recourses to part-time working, compensation, etc.) or to improve liquidity in financial markets (asset purchases, etc.). In the United States, the USD 1,900 billion support plan adopted in March 2021 is expected to be followed by a new program to improve the national infrastructures and energy efficiency to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The support plan proposed by the Biden administration exceeds USD 3,000 billion, but this will certainly be reduced by the time Congress votes on it. The European Union has approved a EUR 750 billion recovery package to encourage a more demand-driven recovery, partly financed by joint loans. The European Commission carried out its first debt issue in June 2021 to start financing the recovery plan. National recovery plans submitted to the Commission in April 2021 are beginning to be validated and the first disbursements may be made starting from July. In France, after the EUR 471 billion in emergency measures injected in 2020, the government has implemented a "France Relance" plan of EUR 100 billion, backed by the state budget for 2021 and 2022 and partially financed by European funds. The plan is intended to be structural by nature and is built around three pillars: "ecology and energy transition", "business competitiveness" and "territorial cohesion". Although the initial support measures adequately addressed the immediate effects of the crisis, the measures that are currently being implemented may not be sufficient to support the recovery. As these plans unfold, the ECB's ability to conduct its quantitative easing policy will remain crucial for ensuring financial stability in the Eurozone."

(ii) and on page 5 the third paragraph shall be deleted and replaced as follows.

"Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group's results and financial position were affected by unfavourable developments in global financial markets due to the Covid-19 crisis, especially in March and April 2020 (extreme volatility and dislocation of term structure, alternate sharp declines and rapid rebounds in the equity markets, widening of credit spreads, unprecedented declines in, or cancellation of, dividend distributions, etc.). These exceptional conditions have particularly affected the management of structured equity linked products. These activities have since been and continue to be adapted in order to improve their risk profiles.

Developments since the end of the first quarter of 2021 offer hope that the health crisis will be overcome. However, the recovery will take shape at different rates depending on the deployment of vaccination programmes, the appearance of new variants of the virus, the timing of lifting of social distancing measures and support from public authorities. The confirmation and extension in 2021 of the economic policies implemented in Europe and the United States in 2020 have been reassuring with respect to the consequences of a premature withdrawal of support measures on corporate and household balance sheets and on the financial markets.

The first half of 2021 was also marked by the emergence of inflationary fears, mostly related to the rise in input costs (raw materials, transport, electronic components, etc.). This has led to a steepening of yield curves. The various statements by central banks affirming greater tolerance for inflation or emphasizing its transitory nature aim at moderating the upward pressure on long-term rates.

The measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic helped to preserve the liquidity of financial markets, at the risk of making these markets vulnerable (for example by the potential formation of financial bubbles). The strength of the recovery is subject to these uncertainties, and a deterioration in the credit quality of borrowers who have been significantly affected cannot be ruled out, which could weigh on risk appetite. Given the magnitude of external financing needs, several emerging countries are facing difficulties that could be exacerbated in the event of a rise in U.S. rates and the related tightening of their financial conditions. In addition, despite the progressive deployment of vaccine programmes, the still-active circulation of the virus and the related uncertainties may result in a further adverse impact on the Group's capital markets activities, including a decline in activity, higher hedging costs, trading losses, increase in market risk reserves, reduction in liquidity on certain markets and operational losses related to capital markets activities, among others."

(ii) and on page 5 the last paragraph shall be deleted and replaced as follows.

"In a press release dated 23 July 2021, the ECB confirmed that the recommendation to restrict dividend distribution and share buybacks for all banks placed under its direct supervision will expire on 30 September 2021. As of this date, dividend policies are being reviewed by the ECB on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the terms in force before the pandemic. Where applicable, the Group's dividend policy should take into account any recommendations that may be issued by the ECB following this review."

(b) In section "1.5. Risks related to the supervisory and regulatory environment of the Group" of the Registration Document on page 9 after the last indent the following indents shall be added:

"

- new obligations arising from a package of proposed measures announced by the European Commission on 20 July 2021 aiming to strengthen the European supervisory framework around the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the creation of a new European agency to fight money laundering;
- new measures arising from changes to bankruptcy laws relating to the management of the health crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, including those facilitating recourse to accelerated safeguard and accelerated financial safeguard procedures."

(c) On page 10 of the Registration Document following the section "1.5. Risks related to the supervisory and regulatory environment of the Group" the following new section shall be added

"1.6 Risk related to a resolution procedure in relation to the Group

The BRRD and Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 15 July 2014 (the "SRM Regulation") define an European Union-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the Single Resolution Mechanism, or "SRM"). The BRRD provides the authorities with a set of tools to intervene early and quickly enough in an institution considered to be failing so as to ensure the continuity of the institution's essential financial and economic functions while reducing the impact of the failure of an institution on the economy and the financial system (including the exposure of taxpayers to the consequences of the failure). Under the SRM Regulation, a centralized resolution authority is established and entrusted to the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and national resolution authorities.

The powers granted to the resolution authority under the BRRD and the SRM Regulations include write-down/conversion powers to ensure that capital instruments and eligible liabilities absorb the Group's losses and recapitalize it in accordance with an established order of priority (the "Bail-in Tool"). Subject to certain exceptions, losses are borne first by the shareholders and then by the holders of additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments, then by the non-preferred senior debt holders and finally by the senior preferred debt holders, all in the order of their claims in a normal insolvency proceeding.

The conditions for resolution provided by the French Monetary and Financial Code implementing the BRRD are deemed to be met if: (i) the resolution authority or the competent supervisory authority determines that the institution is failing or likely to fail; (ii) there is no reasonable perspective that any measure other than a resolution measure could prevent the failure within a reasonable timeframe; and (iii) a resolution measure is necessary to achieve the resolutions' objectives (in particular, ensuring the continuity of critical functions, avoiding a significant negative effect on the financial system, protecting public funds by minimizing the recourse to extraordinary public financial support, and protecting customers' funds and assets) and the winding up of the institution under normal insolvency proceedings would not meet these objectives to the same extent.

The resolution authority could also, independently of a resolution measure or in combination with a resolution measure, proceed with the write-down or conversion of all or part of the Group's capital instruments (including subordinated debt instruments) into equity if it determines that the Group will no longer be viable unless it exercises this write-down or conversion power or if the Group requires extraordinary public financial support (except where the extraordinary public financial support is provided in the form defined in Article L. 613-48 III, 3° of the French Monetary and Financial Code).

The Bail-in Tool could result in the write-down or conversion of capital instruments in whole or in part into ordinary shares or other ownership instruments.

In addition to the Bail-in Tool, the BRRD provides the resolution authority with broader powers to implement other resolution measures with respect to institutions that meet the resolution requirements, which may include (without limitation) the sale of the institution's business segments, the establishment of a bridge institution, the split of assets, the replacement or substitution of the institution as debtor of debt securities, changing the terms of the debt securities (including changing the maturity and/or amount of interest payable and/or the imposition of a temporary suspension of payments), the dismissal of management, the appointment of a provisional administrator and the suspension of the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments.

Before taking any resolution action, including the implementation of the Bail-in Tool, or exercising the power to write down or convert relevant capital instruments, the resolution authority must ensure that a fair, prudent and realistic valuation of the institution's assets and liabilities is made by a third party independent of any public authority.

If the Group's financial condition deteriorates, the existence of the Bail-in Tool or the exercise of write-down or conversion powers or any other resolution tool by the resolution authority (independently of or in combination with a resolution) if it determines that Société Générale or the Group will no longer be viable could result in a more rapid decline in the value of the Group's financial instruments than in the absence of such powers.

Accordingly, the application of any measure under the French implementing provisions of the BRRD or any suggestion of such application to the Group could have a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to meet its obligations under its financial instrument and, as a result, have a material adverse effect on the business and solvency of the of the Group."

(d) On page 10 of the Registration Document section "1.6 Risks related to Brexit" shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"**1.7 Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) risks**

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are defined as risks stemming from the current or prospective impacts of ESG factors on counterparties or invested assets of financial institutions. ESG risks are seen as aggravating factors to the traditional categories of risks (credit and counterparty risk, market and structural risk, operational risk, reputational risk, compliance risk, liquidity and funding risk, risks related to insurance activities). The Group is thus exposed to environmental risks, and in particular climate change risks through its financing, investment and service activities. Concerning climate risks, a distinction is made between (i) physical risk, with a direct impact on entities, people and property stemming from climate change and the multiplication of extreme weather events; and (ii) transition risk, which results from the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, such as regulatory or technological disruptions or changes in consumer preferences. The Group could be exposed to physical risk resulting from a deterioration in the credit quality of its counterparties whose activity could be negatively impacted by extreme climatic events or long-term gradual changes in climate, and through a decrease in the value of collateral received (particularly in the context of real estate financing). The Group's insurance activities could also be impacted with exposure in regions and countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. The Group may also be exposed to transition risk through its credit portfolio in a limited number of sensitive sectors that are subject to more stringent regulations or technological disruptions, and through exposure to reputation risk in the event that the Group is unable to respect its commitments in favor of environmental transition or if these commitments are considered insufficient by its stakeholders.

Beyond the risks related to climate change, risks more generally related to environmental degradation (such as the risk of loss of biodiversity) are also aggravating factors and could expose the Group to credit risk on a portion of its portfolio, linked for example to lower profitability. In addition, the Group is exposed to social risks, related for example to non-compliance by some of its counterparties with labor rights or workplace health and safety issues, which may trigger or aggravate non-compliance, reputational and credit risks for the Group. Similarly, risks relating to governance of the Group's counterparties, such as an inadequate management of environmental and social issues or non-compliance with corporate governance codes related to, among others, anti-money laundering issues, could generate credit and reputational risks for the Group. Beyond the risks related to its counterparties or invested assets, the Group could also be exposed to risks related to its own activities. For example, the Group's ability to maintain its services in geographies impacted by extreme events (such as floods) is exposed to physical climate risk.

The Group also remains exposed to specific social risks, relating for example to compliance with labor laws or the management of its human resources. The Group is also exposed to social risks related to certain of its stakeholders (such as suppliers and service providers) that could, for example, generate reputational risk for the Group. Finally, the Group could be exposed to risks in connection with its own governance, relating to ethical issues, transparency, the composition (such as in terms of diversity) of its Board of Directors or staff.

Accordingly, all of these risks could have an impact on the Group's business, results of operations and financial position in the short-, medium- and long-term."

(e) On page 12 of the Registration Document the heading of section "1.7 Competition risks" shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"**1.8 Competition risks**"

(f) In section "4.2 Risks related to operational failures of communication and information systems of the Group" the last paragraph on page 17 and the first paragraph on page 18 shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The Group is also subject to various regulatory reforms and major internal strategic projects that may lead to operational disruptions and have an impact on the Group's operations, the accounting of transactions and their tax or prudential treatment, and on the Group's results in the event of poor project management and understanding of operational risks.

Examples include the IBOR interbank rate reform, which aims to ensure the continuity of contracts indexed on interbank rates, or the internal project to merge the Société Générale and Crédit du Nord retail networks, with the transfer of Crédit du Nord's information system to the Société Générale information system.

The Group is also exposed to fraud risk. Fraud risk is defined as the intentional non-compliance with existing laws, regulations or procedures, which in most cases results in harm to the bank or its customers, and provides the fraudster or his or her relatives with a direct or indirect material or moral benefit. This risk mainly involves external frauds related to credit activities, payment methods (checks and cards) at the Group customers' sites, as well as cybercrime through attempted fraudulent intrusion of information systems, with social engineering campaigns becoming increasingly complex in recent years.

Between 2016 and 2020, the risk of fraud represented 34% of the Group's total operating losses and has increased sharply over the last two years, mainly due to external credit fraud.

The Group relies heavily on communication and information systems to conduct its business and this is reinforced by the widespread use of remote banking. Any breach of its systems or the systems of its external partners could materially disrupt the Group's business. Such incidents could result in significant costs related to the recovery and verification of information, loss of revenues, customer attrition, disputes with counterparties or customers, difficulties in managing market operations and short- term refinancing operations, and ultimately damage the Group's reputation. Difficulties experienced by the Group's counterparties could also indirectly generate a credit risks for the Group.

Each year, the Group is subject to several cyber-attacks on its systems or those of its customers, partners and suppliers. The Group could be subject to targeted and sophisticated attacks on its computer network, resulting in embezzlement, loss, theft or disclosure of confidential data or customer data (in particular in the event of violation of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data ("**GDPR**")). Such actions could result in operational losses."

2. Amendments to Section "1. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings"

On page 26 of the Registration Document in section "1. Information About Société Générale" the following paragraph shall be deleted

"The share capital of Société Générale amounts to EUR 1,066,714,367.50. This is divided into 853,371,494 fully paid-up shares, each with a nominal value of EUR 1.25."

and shall be replaced as follows:

"The share capital of Société Générale amounts to EUR 1,066,714,367.50. This is divided into 853,371,494 fully paid-up shares, each with a nominal value of EUR 1.25. Further information on the on the shareholding structure are set out in section "7.2.3 Breakdown of Capital and Voting Rights Over 3 Years" on pages 603 and 604 of the English 2021 Universal Registration Document of Société Générale of 17 March 2021 which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (please see "IV. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE")."

3. Amendments to Section "6. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings"

On page 30 of the Registration Document in section "6. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings" the last paragraph shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

The information about the legal and arbitration proceedings of Société Générale is set out in section "3.8 Litigation" on pages 63 to 67 of the Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2021 which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (please see "IV. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE").

4. Amendments to Section "7. Documents Available"

On page 30 of the Registration Document in section "7. Documents Available" the following bullet point shall be added after the last bullet point as follows:

"

- the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021 (https://investors.societegenerale.com/en/financial-and-non-financial-information/financial-results-and-publications/financial-publications)"

5. Amendments to Section "8. Financial Information on Société Générale"

On page 30 of the Registration Document in section "8. Financial Information on Société Générale" all paragraphs shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"The financial information contained in this Registration Document is based on the audited consolidated financial statements of Société Générale Group relating to the fiscal year ended 31 December 2019 prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") and the audited consolidated financial statements of Société Générale Group relating to the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020 prepared in accordance with the IFRS as well as the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021.

The consolidated financial statements of Société Générale Group relating to the fiscal year ended 31 December 2019 and the consolidated financial statements of Société Générale Group relating to the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020 as well as the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021 are hereby incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (please see "IV. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE")."

6. Amendments to Section "9. Audit of the Financial Information "

On page 30 of the Registration Document in section "9. Audit of the Financial Information" the following sentence shall be added at the end:

"The consolidated interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at

30 June 2021 have not been audited."

7. Amendments to Section "10. Significant Changes in the financial position of Société Générale Group"

On page 31 of the Registration Document in section "10. Significant Changes in the financial position of Société Générale Group" the paragraph shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"There has been no significant change in the financial position of Société Générale Group since 30 June 2021."

8. Amendments to Section "11. Trend Information"

On page 31 et seq. of the Registration Document in section "11. Trend Information" the entire section shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"One year and half on from the outbreak of the Covid19 pandemic, the global economic environment continues to be shaped by an unprecedented modern-day crisis. The level of uncertainty remains high despite the progress made in accelerating the pace of vaccination campaigns and confirming the level of efficacy of these vaccines. Moreover, the virus is still circulating, and the emergence of new variants continues to raise concerns. A possible fourth wave could jeopardize the expected recovery, even if the economy seems to be finding more ways to adapt than in the previous waves. The vaccine rollout, nevertheless, offers some hope of being able to keep opened the economies in the second part of 2021, and this, coupled with large scale policy stimulus (notably in the US), and reinjection of pent up savings, offers the prospect of a fast restart.

The first half of 2021 saw a sharp increase on long term bond yields in the US as markets discounted reflation at a faster than expected pace. Recovery in commodity prices, frictions due to supply-chain dislocations coupled with a demand restart and various base effects are expected to translate into punctual price spikes, not least in the US. However, the surge in inflation is likely to be temporary with still significant excess capacity in labour markets keeping any self-sustained demand-driven inflationary process at bay. With central banks set to be more tolerant of near-term inflation overshoot, market risk premia on inflation could track higher leading to volatility spikes.

While we see potential for the restart to be fast, the recovery is likely to be slow due to scarring effects. The Group's central scenario calls for the global economy to rebound by 5.7 percent in 2021, following a contraction of -3.2 percent in 2020. The strength of the recovery is set to vary significantly across countries, with the restart expected to be fastest in the US. The Covid19 pandemic remains the main factor determining the near-term global economic outlook, and a slower exit from restrictions in the event of a prolonged health crisis would delay the recovery.

After the rebound in 2021, global growth is expected to gradually slow. Beyond the economic rebound expected in 2021, the Covid19 crisis will most likely leave behind permanent damage to the world economy via loss of human capital and large public and corporate debt, which absent more determined structural reform are set to weigh on long-term trend potential. Low profitability in sectors damaged by the pandemic also weakens growth potential. Against this backdrop, there is a risk of a vicious circle arising between high indebtedness, lower growth potential, and firm bankruptcies, which could seriously weaken economic dynamics in the medium term. Beyond monetary support, government policies regarding upgrading existing infra-structure and the reskilling of labour will be crucial in order to sustain the recovery post-Covid19. Accelerating green and digital transitions will also be critical.

International cooperation will remain key to the post-crisis phase. The health crisis, if prolonged, could exacerbate already existing divergences between countries on trade, technology policies, and the level of priority given to combating climate change. Multilateral development banks have committed to emergency financing, the IMF has relaxed the rules governing its financing, and several bilateral creditors have agreed to freeze the debt maturities of the countries in most difficulty. In addition, the approval of a new Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation of $650 billion should allow countries which have low room for maneuver to benefit from a liquidity injection in foreign currency in the fourth quarter of 2021. For their part, the EU authorities have made an unprecedented contribution, with the ECB setting up the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) and the Next Generation EU (NGEU) agreement, with respective amounts of 1850 billion euros (PEPP initial amount increased twice in 2020) and more than 800 billion euros (NGEU). By stimulating investments in connection with the two main European priorities, namely energy and digital transitions, these programs aim to support the recovery of Member States beyond their heterogeneous national capacities.

In terms of regulatory changes, 2020 was dominated by the introduction of support measures with the aim of shaping the regulatory framework to the context of economic crisis and of enabling banks to fully underpin initiatives to buoy the economies in which they operate. In Europe, eurozone member states set up aid packages to support the financing of businesses to mitigate the impact of weaker activity on their financial equilibrium. In France, these support measures were reflected in the introduction of government-backed loans with nearly EUR 138 billion in loans granted as of June 2021.

Regulatory changes introduced applied to capital and liquidity as well as anticipatory hedges to manage credit risk, and consisted of:

- an easing of the restrictions related to building counter-cyclical capital buffers with the option of implementing them subject to the application of automatic remedial measures provided for in prudential regulations (MDA mechanism and presentation of a capital conservation plan);
- temporary tolerance of non-compliance with minimum liquidity ratios;
- greater flexibility in applying the criteria for reclassifying the established moratoria and a recommendation to regulate the pro-cyclical impacts of the application of IFRS 9;

- more specifically in France, where softer lending standards for real estate loans benefited first-time home buyers in particular.

The European Commission (EC), the European Central Bank in its capacity as prudential supervisor (ECB), the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the High Council for Financial Stability (HCSF) have thus used the full extent of the flexibility offered by the existing prudential regulations to act on the liquidity and solvency of banks, and guarantee their ability to fund ongoing economic activities and reboot the economy. The ECB also agreed to reduce the volume of on-site tasks and to extend the period of remedial action. Regarding dividend distributions, the ECB has decided not to extend beyond 30 September 2021 its recommendation to limit their amounts for all banks placed under its direct supervision. From that date, dividend distribution policies will be subject to review by the ECB on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the terms in force before the pandemic.

In addition to changes related to managing the health and economic crisis, further actions are being deepened in 2021, namely:

- finalisation of the transposition of Basel III (CRR3 legislative proposal) approved by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, with special focus on the specific characteristics of the European banking sector and the impacts of the current crisis on banks;
- continuation of sustainable finance initiatives in line with regulations adopted in 2020 on the taxonomy of sustainable activities, sustainable investment reporting, and the integration of sustainability risks in banks' investment decisions and strategy;
- digital transition, in particular with discussions on crypto assets and on the introduction of a "central bank digital currency" (CBDC), the European Payment Initiative (EPI) and the European Cloud (Gaia-X) but also operational resilience (cybersecurity and outsourced services);
- tangible progress towards a genuine Capital Markets Union (CMU) through a European action plan published in 2020;
- more work on the Brexit chapter, particularly concerning the equivalence issue to avoid any regulatory divergence, thus ensuring the fairest possible conditions of competition."

9. Amendments to Section "13. Significant Changes in the Financial Performance of Société Générale Group"

On page 33 of the Registration Document in section "14. Significant Changes in the Financial Performance of Société Générale Group" the paragraph shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"There has been no significant change in the financial performance of Société Générale Group since 30 June 2021."

10. Amendments to Section "V. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE"

On page 35 of the Registration Document in section "V. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE"

(a) In the Table under the heading "1. Information incorporated from the English 2021 Universal Registration Document of Société Générale" the following indent shall be added at the end:

"

- 7.2.3 Breakdown of Capital and Voting Rights Over 3 Years	603 and 604	26

"

(b) the following subsections shall be added at the end:

"3. Information incorporated from the interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021 ****

Information	**Incorporated from**	**Incorporated into this Registration Document on the following pages:**
	the following page of the interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021:	
Consolidated balance sheet	1 to 2	30
Consolidated income statement	3	30
Statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	4	30
Changes in shareholder's equity	5	30
Cashflow statement	6	30
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	7 to 90	30

4. Information incorporated from the Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2021 of Société Générale *****

Information	**Incorporated from the following pages of the Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2021 of Société Générale dated 4 August 2021**	**Incorporated into this Registration Document on the following pages:**
- 3.8 Litigation	63 to 67	30

**** The interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2021 have been published on the website of Société Générale (https://investors.societegenerale.com/en/financial-and-non-financial-information/financial-results-and-publications/financial-publications) and can be downloaded by clicking on the following link: https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/2021-08/Etats-Financiers-T2-2021_EN.pdf

***** The Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2021 of Société Générale dated 4 August 2021 has been filed with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) and has been published on the website of Société Générale (https://investors.societegenerale.com/en/publications-documents?search=&theme=finance&category=document-denregistrement-universel-urd&year=&op=Filter) and can be downloaded by clicking on the following link: https://www.societegenerale.com/sites/default/files/documents/2021-08/Societe-Generale-URD-2nd-amendment-04-08-2021_EN.pdf