

**First Supplement dated 5 September 2022
(the "Supplement")
pursuant to Article 23 (1) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129
(the "Prospectus Regulation")
to the

Registration Document

of
Société Générale

dated 29 April 2022

(the "Registration Document")**

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 2022 on the website of Société Générale on 3 August 2022 which is a significant new factor in relation to the information included in the Registration Document (No. 1 (a) to (h) and (j) to (k) and Nos 3 to 10 of this Supplement).

Furthermore, on the occasion of this supplement, the Registration Document is amended (i) to correct the numbering of the heading in section "4. Operational risks (including risk of inappropriate conduct) and model risks" (No. 1 (i) of this Supplement) and to update the information on the shareholding structure of Société Générale in view of the completion of the capital increase of Société Générale on 18 July 2022 (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 "I. Risk Factors related to Société Générale"

- (a) In section "1.1 Risks related to the global economy, financial markets, geopolitical tensions and the market environment" of the Registration Document after the first paragraph all paragraphs on page 4 et seq. shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"The economic and financial environment is currently exposed to intensifying geopolitical risks. The war in Ukraine which began in February 2022 has led to historically high tensions between Russia and Western countries, with significant potential impacts on global growth and energy and raw materials prices, as well as a humanitarian impact. Considering the substantial uncertainty generated by this situation, both in terms of duration and scale, these disruptions could persist throughout 2022 and have a significant impact on the activity and profitability of certain Group counterparties

The exceptional economic and financial sanctions put in place by a large number of countries, particularly in Europe and the United States, against Russia and Belarus could significantly affect operators with direct or indirect links to Russia, with a material impact on the Group's risks (credit and counterparty, market, reputation, compliance, legal, operational, etc.). New international sanctions or Russian countermeasures could have an impact on the global economy and consequently on the Group's risks. The Group will continue to analyze in real time the global impact of the evolution of this crisis and to take all necessary measures to comply with applicable regulations.

This crisis could also generate strong volatility on the financial markets and a significant drop in the price of certain financial assets. Certain counterparties could experience payment defaults, with consequences that are difficult to anticipate for the Group.

On 18 May 2022, Société Générale finalized the sale of its Russian subsidiary Rosbank and its insurance subsidiaries to Interros Capital.

In a context of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, new lockdown measures in China, disruptions to global raw material supply chains related to port congestion, tensions in the labor market and rising energy prices have resulted in an overall increase of inflation. Natural gas prices have risen sharply, particularly in Europe, and are still very volatile, contributing to significant uncertainty about the supply of certain European countries. With regard to foodstuffs, recent extreme weather events have led some emerging countries to restrict exports, including cereals in particular.

In the United States, inflationary pressures also resulted from the massive government stimulus package implemented to cope with the Covid-19 pandemic, which has strongly boosted demand, as well as from the increase in wages. Emerging countries are also facing inflationary pressures, particularly in connection with the increase in food prices, which represent a larger share of the consumer basket. For further information on the risks associated with the Covid-19 pandemic please see section "1.3 Risks Related to the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19)".

After a long period of low interest rates, the current inflationary environment is contributing to the emergence of a higher interest rate regime and is leading global central banks to raise rates. Valuation levels have increased in recent years in a context of particularly low risk premiums. They could be affected by rising interest rates. Central banks in emerging countries have started their monetary tightening cycle from the beginning of 2021 and have been followed by major central banks such as the Bank of England and the US Federal Reserve. Rate increases are expected to continue in order to fight inflation, and the European Central Bank (ECB) made its first rate increase in July 2022.

Therefore, the aforementioned developments could have a material adverse effect on the Group's businesses, cost of risk, financial position and results of operations."

- (b) In section "1.2 Risks related to the regional market exposures of the Group" all paragraphs on page 5 et seq. shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"In the event of further inflationary pressures or overreaction by central banks, a sharp correction could be observed in the financial markets due to increased risk aversion, widening credit spreads and an additional and general appreciation of the US dollar. This could particularly affect emerging countries whose debt is mainly denominated in US dollars, such as sub-Saharan African countries and Turkey.

The Group also operates in emerging markets in Central Europe and Africa/Middle East. These markets may be affected by uncertainty factors and specific risks, such as an increase in oil and natural gas prices, which would weigh on the financial position of importing countries. The correction of macroeconomic or budgetary imbalances that would result could be imposed by the markets with an impact on growth and on exchange rates. A major

source of uncertainty currently comes from the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and its humanitarian, economic and financial consequences.

In the longer term, the energy transition to a "low-carbon economy" could adversely affect fossil energy producers, energy-intensive sectors of activity and the countries that depend on them. In addition, capital markets (including foreign exchange activity) and securities trading activities in emerging markets may be more volatile than those in developed markets and may also be vulnerable to certain specific risks, such as political instability and currency volatility. These elements could negatively impact the Group's activity.

As a general rule, the Group retains the residual value risk on its leased vehicles and sells vehicles returned by its clients at the end of the lease, at a profit or loss. Gross operating profit from such vehicle sales totalled EUR 437.7 million in 2021, well above the EUR 61.1 million and EUR 75 million recorded in the years ended in December 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the half year 2022, ALD recorded EUR 437.2 million vs. EUR 125.3 million the previous year.

Although economies have recovered strongly in 2021 from the initial effects of the pandemic, continued disruptions in supply chains have not allowed OEMs to return to pre-pandemic production levels. Due to the shortage of new car supply, demand for used vehicles has risen, pushing up resale prices sharply. As a result, ALD recorded a historically high result on used vehicle sales in 2021 and in the half year 2022.

In addition, due to the lack of supply of new cars, the demand for used vehicles has increased, pushing up resale prices sharply. As a result, ALD recorded a historically high result on the sale of used vehicles in 2021 and in the first half of 2022.

The Group is exposed to a risks resulting from (i) the resale of vehicles related to leases which expire during the period whose resale value is lower than their net carrying amount and (ii) additional impairment during the lease period if residual value drops below contractual residual value.

Future sales and estimated losses are impacted by external factors such as macroeconomic conditions, government policies, tax and environmental regulations, consumer preferences, new vehicle prices, etc.

The Group anticipates that supply chains may not return to normal before the end of 2022, which could support the resale prices of used vehicles.

The Group retains the residual value risk on its leased vehicles and sells vehicles returned by its clients at the end of the lease, at a profit or loss. Gross operating profit from such vehicle sales totalled EUR 437.7 million in 2021, well above the EUR 61.1 million and EUR 75 million recorded in the years ended in December 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the half year 2022, ALD recorded EUR 437.2 million vs. EUR 125.3 million the previous year.

Due to the shortage of new car supply, demand for used vehicles has risen, pushing up resale prices sharply. As a result, ALD recorded a historically high result on used vehicle sales in 2021 and in the half year 2022.

Moreover, the US-China confrontation brings with it trade tension and the risks of technological fragmentation. In Africa, a series of coups in the Sahel region has heightened awareness of the fragility of the institutional frameworks of countries exposed to terrorism. With regard to financial markets, in the context of Brexit, the topic of non-equivalence of clearing houses (central counterparties, or CCPs) remains a point of vigilance, with possible impacts on financial stability, notably in Europe, and therefore on the Group's business.

Due to the regional market exposures set out above an adverse change in the political, macroeconomic or financial environment in these emerging markets could have a material adverse effect on the Group's activity, business, results of operations and financial position. "

- (c) In section "1.3 Risks Related to the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19)" all paragraphs on page 6 et seq. shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows :

"The impact of the crisis related to the Covid-19 will have lasting consequences that still remain difficult to assess, 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. Moreover, strict lockdown measures in China have had a negative impact on the country's economy, considerably slowing production lines and impacting exportations to Asian countries as well as to Europe.

The various restrictive measures implemented since the beginning of the pandemic in several of the main countries where the Group operates (with Western Europe representing 68% of the Group's EAD as of 30 June 2022, of which 46% was in France) have had a significant impact on economic activity. The risk of new restrictive measures (especially in the event of new pandemic waves) as well as a slower-than-expected recovery of demand (particularly in certain economic sectors) could increase the economic difficulties resulting from the health crisis. This, combined with a high level of public and corporate indebtedness, may constitute a brake on economic growth and lead to significant adverse repercussions on the credit quality of the Group's counterparties (affected in particular by the gradual cessation of government support measures or by difficulties in extending these measures) and the level of non-performing loans for both businesses and individuals.

Within the Corporate portfolio, as of 30 June 2022, the most impacted sectors have been the automotive sector (1.0% of the Group's total exposure), hotels and catering (0.6% of the Group's total exposure), non-food retail distribution and air transport (0.3% of the Group's total exposure).

Restrictive measures have led the Group to massively implement remote working arrangements, particularly for a significant part of its Market activities. This organisation, which was deployed in immediate response to the crisis,

increases the risk of operational incidents and the risk of cyber-attacks. Even though the Group has put in place adaptation and support measures, these risks remain higher in periods of widespread recourse to remote working.

The unprecedented environment resulting from the Covid-19 crisis could alter the performance of the models used within the Group (particularly in terms of asset valuation and assessment of own funds requirements for credit risk) due in particular to calibration carried out over periods that are not comparable to the current crisis or to assumptions that are no longer valid, taking the models beyond their area of validity. The temporary decline in performance and the recalibration of these models could have an adverse impact on the Group.

Uncertainty as to the duration and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic makes it difficult to predict its impact on the global economy. Consequences for the Group will depend on the duration of the pandemic, the measures taken by national governments and central banks and developments in the health, economic, financial and social context.

Therefore, the Covid-19 pandemic and its economic consequences could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial performance and results."

- (d) In section "1.4 Risks related to the implementation of the Group's strategic and financial objectives disclosed to the market" all paragraphs on page 8 et seq. shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"Through the execution of strategic initiatives, the selective allocation of capital to the most profitable and fast-growing businesses, and a focus on advisory and fee-generating activities, the Group is aiming for average annual revenue growth above or equal to 3% over the 2021-2025 period based on the lower end of the expected revenue range in Global Markets.

Thanks to the completion of the cost-cutting plans undertaken, the end of the Single Resolution Fund constitution phase and continued strict discipline, the increase in costs is expected to be lower than expected average inflation over the period. On these bases and on the back of revenue growth, the Group is aiming for a cost to income ratio below or equal to 62% in 2025.

Moreover, the cost of risk is expected to be at a normalised level of around 30 basis points in 2025.

In the case of the Common Equity Tier 1 ("**CET1**") ratio, the Group is aiming for a level of 12% in 2025, after taking into account in particular a capital impact from the finalisation of Basel III estimated at around 120 basis points on a fully loaded basis, excluding output floor (or 100 basis points in 2025, taking into account the phase-in), and an attractive shareholder distribution policy.

As a result, the Group's profitability (ROTE) is expected to be 10% in 2025.

More precisely, the Group's "Vision 2025" project anticipates the merger between the Retail Banking network of Société Générale in France and Crédit

du Nord. Although this project has been designed to enable a controlled deployment, the merger could have a short-term material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and costs. System reconciliations could face delays, delaying part of the expected merger benefits. The project could lead to the departure of a number of employees, requiring replacements and efforts related to new employee training, thus potentially generating additional costs. The merger could also lead to the departure of a portion of the Group's customers, resulting in loss of revenue. The legal and regulatory aspects of the transaction could result in delays or additional costs.

Following ALD's announcement of its plan to acquire LeasePlan on 6 January 2022, Société Générale and ALD announced on 22 April 2022 the signature of a framework agreement, with the aim of creating a global leader in mobility solutions.

However, this acquisition may not materialize, in whole or in part, resulting in a reduction or the elimination of the expected benefits.

In April 2022, Boursorama also announced the signing of a final agreement with ING to offer its online banking customers in France an alternative banking offer, with a dedicated migration path and dedicated support. At end of June, the transferring portfolio is well on track.

The Group may face execution risk on these strategic projects, which are to be carried out simultaneously. Any difficulty encountered during the process of integrating activities (particularly from a human resource standpoint) is likely to result in higher integration costs and lower-than-anticipated savings, synergies or benefits. Moreover, the process of integrating the acquired operational businesses into the Group could disrupt the operations of one or more of its subsidiaries and divert management's attention, which could have a negative impact on Group's business and results.

Group's strategic and financial objectives are based on a number of assumptions related to the macroeconomic, geopolitical and health context. The non-occurrence of these assumptions (including in the event of the occurrence of one or more of the risks described in this section) or the occurrence of unanticipated events could compromise the achievement of Group's strategic and financial objectives and negatively affect its activity, business, results and financial position."

- (e) In section "2. Credit and counterparty risks" of the Registration Document on page 14 the first paragraph shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"Risk-Weighted assets (RWA) in relation to credit and counterparty risks amounted to EUR 367.6 billion at 30 June 2022."

- (f) In section "2.1 Credit, counterparty and concentration risks" of the Registration Document on page 15 the following paragraph shall be deleted

"At 31 December 2021, the main sectors to which the Group is exposed in its corporate portfolio included financial activities (accounting for 20.2% of

exposure), real estate (9.7%), commercial services (9.6%), wholesale trade (8.0%), the transport, postal services and logistics sector (7.1%), collective services (7.0%) and the oil and gas sector (5.4%)."

and shall be replaced as follows:

"At 30 June 2022, the main sectors to which the Group is exposed in its corporate portfolio included financial activities (accounting for 7.3% of total Group exposure), real estate (3.6%), commercial services (3.2%), wholesale trade (3.1%), the transport, postal services and logistics sector (2.4%), collective services (2.7%) and the oil and gas sector (1.9%)."

- (g) In section "2.3 Risks related to the provisioning of credit exposures" of the Registration Document on page 16 the following paragraph shall be deleted

"At 31 December 2021, the stock of provisions relating to outstanding amounts (on- and off-balance sheet) amounted to EUR 3.6 billion on performing assets and EUR 8.9 billion on assets in default. Outstanding loans in default (stage 3 under IFRS 9) represented EUR 17.8 billion, including 47% in France, 23% in Africa and Middle East and 14% in Western Europe (excluding France). The gross ratio of doubtful loans on the balance sheet was 2.9% and the gross coverage ratio of these loans was approximately 51%. The cost of risk stood at 13 basis points during 2021, against a cost of risk of 64 basis points in 2020."

and shall be replaced as follows:

"At 31 December 2021, the stock of provisions relating to outstanding amounts (on- and off-balance sheet) amounted to EUR 3.6 billion on performing assets and EUR 8.9 billion on assets in default. Outstanding loans in default (stage 3 under IFRS 9) represented EUR 17.8 billion, including 47% in France, 23% in Africa and Middle East and 14% in Western Europe (excluding France). The gross ratio of doubtful loans on the balance sheet was 2.8% and the gross coverage ratio of these loans was approximately 50%. The cost of risk stood at 27 basis points in the first semester 2022, against a cost of risk of 16 basis points in the same period in 2021."

- (h) In section "3. Market and structural risks" of the Registration Document on page 16 et seq.

- (i) the section "3.2 Risks related to changes in interest rates" shall be set out first in this category and the heading shall be changed as follows:

"3.1 Risks related to changes in interest rates"

- (ii) and the heading of section "3.1. Volatility risks" shall be changed as follows:

"3.2. Volatility risks"

- (i) In section "4. Operational risks (including risk of inappropriate conduct) and model risks" of the Registration Document on page 21 et seq.
- (i) the heading of section "4.3. Reputational risks" shall be changed as follows:
"4.5. Reputational risks"
- (ii) and the heading of section "4.4. Personal risks" shall be changed as follows:
"4.6. Personal risks"
- (iii) and the heading of section "4.5. Model Risk" shall be changed as follows:
"4.7. Model Risk"
- (iv) and the heading of section "4.6 Risk resulting from catastrophic events" shall be changed as follows:
"4.8 Risk resulting from catastrophic events"
- (j) In section "4.3 Risks related to operational failures of communication and information systems of the Group" of the Registration Document on page 20 the following paragraph shall be deleted:

"The Group is exposed to the risk of operational failure or capacity constraints in its own systems and in the systems of third parties, including those of financial intermediaries that it uses to facilitate cash settlement or securities transactions (such as clearing agents and houses and stock exchanges), as well as those of clients and other market participants. The international tensions linked to the situation in Ukraine and the sanctions that have been put in place and those that may be put in place in the future could also lead to operational difficulties within the Rosbank subsidiary until the sale of the Rosbank is completed."

and shall be replaced as follows:

"The Group is exposed to the risk of operational failure or capacity constraints in its own systems and in the systems of third parties, including those of financial intermediaries that it uses to facilitate cash settlement or securities transactions (such as clearing agents and houses and stock exchanges), as well as those of clients and other market participants."

- (k) In section "5.1 Risks related to a resurgence of financial crises or deteriorating economic conditions" of the Registration Document on page 24 the following paragraph shall be deleted

"The Group's regulatory short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) stood at 129% at 31 December 2021 and liquidity reserves amounted to EUR 229 billion at 31 December 2021."

and shall be replaced as follows:

"The Group's regulatory short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) stood at 140% at 30 June 2022 and liquidity reserves amounted to EUR 244 million at 30 June 2022."

- (l) In section "5.2 Liquidity risks" of the Registration Document on page 25 the following paragraphs shall be deleted

"At end 2021, the Group raised a total of EUR 39.1 billion of long-term funding (of which EUR 35.3 billion for the parent company and EUR 3.8 billion for its subsidiaries) which relates, at the parent company level, to senior structured issues (EUR 19.9 billion), subordinated issues (EUR 2.4 billion), senior vanilla non-preferred issues (EUR 6.9 billion), unsecured senior vanilla preferred issues (EUR 2.1 billion) and secured issues (EUR 7.1 billion).

For 2022, the Group has planned a funding programme of approximately EUR 20 billion in vanilla long-term debt, in senior preferred and secured debt as well as in senior non-preferred debt and subordinated debt."

and shall be replaced as follows:

"For 2022, the Group has planned a funding programme of approximately EUR 20-22 billion in vanilla long-term debt, in senior preferred and secured debt as well as in senior non-preferred debt and subordinated debt

During the second semester of 2022, the Group raised a total of EUR 31.5 billion of long-term funding (of which EUR 30.3 billion for the parent company and EUR 1.2 billion for its subsidiaries) which relates, at the parent company level, to senior structured issues (EUR 11.1 billion), subordinated issues (EUR 1.9 billion), senior vanilla non-preferred issues (EUR 5.5 billion), unsecured senior vanilla preferred issues (EUR 5.9 billion) and secured issues (EUR 5.9 billion)."

2. Amendments to Section "1. Information about Société Générale"

On page 29 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 1,046,405,540. This is divided into 837,124,432 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 1,062,354,722.50. This is divided into 849,883,778 fully paid-up shares, each with a nominal value of EUR 1.25."

3. Amendments to Section "4. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of Société Générale"

On page 30 et seq. of the Registration Document in section "4. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of Société Générale" the table shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

Name	Function within Société Générale	Major activities outside of Société Générale
Lorenzo Bini Smaghi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman of the Board of Directors - Independent Director 	None
Frédéric Oudéa	Chief Executive Officer	Director at Cap Gemini
William Connelly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Company Director - Chairman of the Risk Committee and Member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman of the Supervisory Board at Aegon N.V. (Netherlands) - Director and Chairman at Amadeus IT Group (Spain) - Director at Self Trade Bank SA (Spain)
Jérôme Contamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Chairman of the Compensation Committee and Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee - Company Director 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director and Member of the Audit Committee at TOTAL (France) - Chairman at Sigatéo (France)
Diane Côté	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee 	Director at LCH SA (France)
Kyra Hazou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Company Director - Member of the Risk Committee and member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee 	None
France Houssaye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director elected by employees - Head of External Business Opportunities, Regional Commercial Department, Rouen - Member of the Compensation Committee 	None
Annette Messemer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Member of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and of the Risk Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director at EssilorLuxottica S.A. (France) - Director at Savencia S.A.(France), - Director at Imerys S.A.(France)

G�rard Mestrallet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Chairman of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and Member of the Compensation Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Honorary Chairman at ENGIE & SUEZ (France) - Executive President at French Agency for the Development of AI Ula (France)
Juan Maria Nin G�nova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Company Director - Member of the Risk Committee and Member of the Compensation Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman of the Board of Directors at Promociones Habitat (Spain) - Chairman of the Board of Directors at Itinere Infraestructuras (Spain) - Director at Azora Capital S.L. (Spain)
Henri Poupart-Lafarge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Alstom 	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer at Alstom
Johan Praud*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director elected by employees - Client Service Advisor, Client Services Centre 	None
Lubomira Rochet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Member of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee - Partner at JAB Holding Company 	Director at Founders Factory Ltd (L'Or�al Group) (United Kingdom)
Alexandra Schaapveld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Director - Company Director - Chairwoman of the Audit and Internal Control Committee and Member of the Risk Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the Supervisory Board at Bumi Armada Berhad (Malaysia) - Member of the Board of Directors at 3I PLC (UK)
S�bastien Wetter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director Elected by Employee Shareholders - Banker managing Societe Generale's coverage with international financial institutions - Global Chief Operating Officer for the Financial Institutions coverage teams 	None

Jean-Bernard Lévy	- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EDF - Non-Voting Director	- Director at Edison S.p.A - Director at EDF Energy Holdings
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4. Amendments to Section "6. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings"

On page 33 of the Registration Document in section "6. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings" the 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 "Note 9 – Information on risks and litigation" on pages 156 to 160 of the Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2022 which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (please see "V. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE")."

5. Amendments to Section "7. Documents Available"

On page 33 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 2022 (<https://investors.societegenerale.com/en/financial-and-non-financial-information/financial-results-and-publications/financial-publications>)"

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

On page 33 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 2020 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 2021 prepared in accordance with the IFRS as well as the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2022.

The consolidated financial statements of Société Générale Group relating to the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020 and the consolidated financial statements of Société Générale Group relating to the fiscal year ended 31 December 2021 as well as the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2022 are hereby incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (please see "V. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE")."

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

On page 33 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 2022 have not been audited."

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

On page 33 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 2022."

9. Amendments to Section "11. Trend Information"

On page 34 et seq. of the Registration Document in section "11. Trend Information" the entire section shall be deleted and shall be replaced as follows:

"Uncertainties caused by the war in Ukraine and supply side shocks are still present, notably regarding food and energy. The disruptions in energy supply should remain transitory.

Restrictions in China related to the Covid-19 pandemic should be gradually eased during the third trimester of the year. Globally, the risks induced by the pandemic should remain persistent and will require significant investments in vaccines and prevention efforts.

However, those investments will probably not be enough in emerging countries. The pandemic should remain a significant source of risk for the global economic outlook.

Across the major advanced economies, activity is slowing with fading reopening momentum, loss of household purchasing power and less policy accommodation. A recession is unlikely in 2022 due to built-up savings in households accounts and firm labour markets in the major advanced economies. This, combined with high levels of inflation, will see central banks tighten further over the coming quarters. A technical US recession is expected in late 2023.

Economic slowdown, tighter lending conditions and high levels of debt should prevent the Fed, the BoE and the ECB to return to "neutral" interest rates. Some easing regarding fiscal policy is expected in Europe and China while a tightening is expected in the US.

Geopolitical fractures are set to weigh structurally on global trade and capital flows.

With regards to the regulatory landscape, the first quarter of 2022 was marked by reactionary measures to the situation in Ukraine, which resulted in several waves of extraordinary sanctions and numerous support measures for refugees and companies impacted by the war.

On 23 March 2022, the European Commission adopted a temporary crisis framework enabling Member States to use the flexibility foreseen under State aid rules to support their national economy and grant targeted support measures. In France, the existing support toolbox developed during the COVID-19 crisis was extended to help companies face the economic consequences of the conflict. A new form of State guarantee "Prêts Garantis par l'Etat Resilience" was launched, and "Prêts Participatifs Relance" will likely be maintained.

During the Covid-19 crisis, the European Commission, the European Central Bank (ECB) in its capacity as prudential supervisor, the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the High Council for Financial Stability (HCFS) used the flexibility of prudential regulations to act on the liquidity and solvency of banks. However, these regulatory adjustments progressively come to an end:

- the flexibility measure taken by the ECB to allow banks to have a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) below the regulatory threshold of 100% ended on 31 December 2021,
- given the strong credit dynamics, the HCFS has decided on 7 April 2022 to engage towards the normalization of the counter-cyclical capital buffer and raise its rate for France from 0% to 0.5% starting from 7 April 2023.

Beyond the prevailing conjunctural economic conditions, several structural regulatory projects aim to strengthen the prudential framework, support environmental and digital transitions, protect consumers, and develop European capital markets.

The year 2021 put the spotlight back on finalising the implementation of the Basel III prudential agreements in the EU. In October 2021, the European Commission published its new banking rules - the proposed CRR3 regulation and the CRD6 directive – which will enter into force on 1 January 2025. The timetable for rolling out the reforms in the main non-EU jurisdictions remains uncertain and is not expected to coincide with the Basel timetable of 1 January 2023.

In accordance with the European Green Deal and the sustainable finance strategy of the European Commission, the environmental and sustainable European legislative agenda has accelerated in 2021 with the aim to rapidly mobilize capital flows to achieve carbon neutrality and ensure the resilience of the financial system. Work on the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities are now finalized on climate and should lead to the first complete reporting of financial institutions in 2024. Besides, the global framework of sustainability reportings (not limited to climate) is getting designed, with the aim of a first publication in 2025. The EU being a pioneer on ESG topics, the issue of harmonising European standards with those introduced in other jurisdictions will be a key consideration in 2022, in order to avoid any distortion of competition and prevent duplicating reportings to answer divergent standards, while

guaranteeing that the necessary data is available, including from non-European counterparts.

Banks are expected to better integrate their climate and sustainability exposure when managing risks and be more transparent about disclosing ESG risks in their prudential publications. The ECB's climate stress tests are currently ongoing and ESG risks are now part of the prudential review. Besides, from 2023, credit institutions will have to publish detailed information on their exposure to physical and transition risks. The lack of data, in the absence of a proper sequencing with the application timeline of corporate standards, will remain an important obstacle to the comparability between banks. Finally, debate is intensifying over the prudential treatment of assets that are harmful to the climate and will be the topic of an EBA report in 2023.

Concomitantly, digital transformation will continue to be a priority, with progress on legislative projects proposed in 2021:

- a digital finance action plan;
- a crypto-assets regulation (MICA);
- a Digital Operations Resilience Act (DORA) to strengthen cybersecurity and the monitoring of outsourced services;
- initiatives centred on artificial intelligence and digital identity.

In addition, during T1 2022, the European Commission also proposed a cross-sectoral act on data (Data Act).

Beginning 2022, in-depth work on significant topics related to payments have continued, i.e., the EPI project and ECB's study of a central bank digital currency (CBDC) and of an acceleration in the spread of instant payments. These projects should be supplemented by Open Finance proposals for which the DSP2 Directive assessment will be an important step.

Consumer issues are also set to attract considerable attention in both France and Europe. Plans to revise MiFID, PRIIPS, IDD could come to an end in 2023 and the Consumer Credit Directive review is well under way at European level. Because of the impact of the economic situation on households' purchasing power, more parliamentary debates on banking fees are expected around the vote of the French State's Budget.

Last, in a post-Brexit environment, the European Commission gave new momentum to the development of the Capital Markets Union (CMU), as designed by the European action plan published in 2020. The initial will to prioritize the deepening and integration of European markets is now coupled with the reaffirmed ambition of ensuring the EU's financial autonomy, as a response to both the Covid-19 crisis and the situation in Ukraine. The European Commission's plan on the European strategic autonomy, published in January 2021, as well as the Council conclusions of April 2022 underline the weaknesses that a dependent EU can bring.

It is in this context that the following proposals have emerged:

- the legislative proposals for the revision of MIFIR, the directive relating to alternative management (AIFM), the regulation on long-term investment funds (ELTIF), and the establishment of a European single access point for financial and non-financial information publicly disclosed by companies (ESAP);
- the work plan around the equivalence framework for Central Counterparties in non-EU countries and the gradual relocation of compensation for euro products within the Union;
- the publication of a consultation on the Listing Act, with the aim of ensuring the attractiveness of capital markets for EU companies and facilitating access to capital for small and medium-sized enterprises, and a consultation on withholding taxes, with the aim to simplify and harmonize complex processes which are considered to be a hindrance for transborder investments."

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

On page 37 of the Registration Document in section "13. 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 2022."

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

On page 38 of the Registration Document in section "V. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE" 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 2022 **"**

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 2022:	
Consolidated balance sheet	1 to 2	33
Consolidated income statement	3	33

Statement of net income and unrealised or deferred gains and losses	4	33
Changes in shareholder's equity	5	33
Cashflow statement	6	33
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	7 to 98	33

4. Information incorporated from the Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2022 of Société Générale *****

Information	Incorporated from the following pages of the Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2022 of Société Générale dated 4 August 2022	Incorporated into this Registration Document on the following pages:
- Note 9 – Information on Risk and Litigation	156 to 160	33

**** The interim financial statements of Société Générale Group as at 30 June 2022 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/2022-08/Etats-financiers-Q2-2022_EN.pdf

***** The Second Amendment to the English Universal Registration Document 2022 of Société Générale dated 4 August 2022 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/2022-08/Societe-Generale-URD-2nd-amendment-05-08-2022.pdf>