EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

Imposition of a sanction on BGL BNP Paribas by

the EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

Pursuant to Article 3(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98[1] and Article 7(1) of Council Regulation 2533/98[2], the Executive Board of the European Central Bank decided on **2 June 2026** to impose a sanction on **BGL BNP Paribas (BGL)** in the amount of **EUR 20,000.00**. In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48)[3] this sanction is imposed on BGL for failing to meet its obligations to:

(a) report the required statistical information within the deadline established by the ECB, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2014/48, on three occasions in the period from 5 to 26 September 2025;

(b) report complete statistical information, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2014/48, on three occasions in the period from 5 to 26 September 2025.

When determining the appropriate sanction, the ECB follows the rules set out in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98 and in Decision (EU) 2022/1921 (ECB/2022/32)[4].

Therefore, the amount of the sanction was determined taking into consideration the relevant circumstances of the case.

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1 Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the powers of the European Central Bank to impose sanctions (OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 4).

2 Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank (OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 8).

3 Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 of the European Central Bank of 26 November 2014 concerning statistics on the money markets (ECB/2014/48) (OJ L 359, 16.12.2014, p. 97).

4 Decision (EU) 2022/1921 of the European Central Bank of 29 September 2022 on the methodology for the calculation of sanctions for alleged infringements of statistical reporting requirements (ECB/2022/32) (OJ L 263, 10.10.2022, p. 59–64).

In particular, the ECB took into account the good faith and the degree of openness, diligence and cooperation shown by BGL in the prompt and responsive communication with the ECB, including by voluntarily notifying the non-compliance, submitting the correct information as soon as possible after the identification of the incidents, and its readiness to remedy the non-compliance. The ECB also duly considered the low degree of seriousness of the infringements and that BGL did not gain any profits from the non-compliance.

At the same time, the ECB took into account one case of repetition of the infringement, outside the period of non-compliance to which the infringement procedure relates, which occurred on 28 November 2025.

The sanction is published in accordance with Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2157/1999 (ECB/1999/4)[5], as the decision imposing a sanction became final on 6 July 2026 in accordance with Article 3(8) of Council Regulation (EC) 2532/98.

The ECB's decision to impose a sanction on BGL may be challenged before the Court of Justice of the European Union under the conditions and within the time limits provided for in Article 263 et *seq.* of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union[6], and Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98.

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5 European Central Bank Regulation (EC) No 2157/1999 of 23 September 1999 on the powers of the European Central Bank to impose sanctions (ECB/1999/4) (OJ L 264, 12.10.1999, p. 21).

6 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47).