



PRATICAL GUIDE

Property in France

- Buying Property
- Financing your purchase
- Settling in
- Insuring and protecting your property

Edition 2015



BNP PARIBAS

**The bank
for a changing
world**

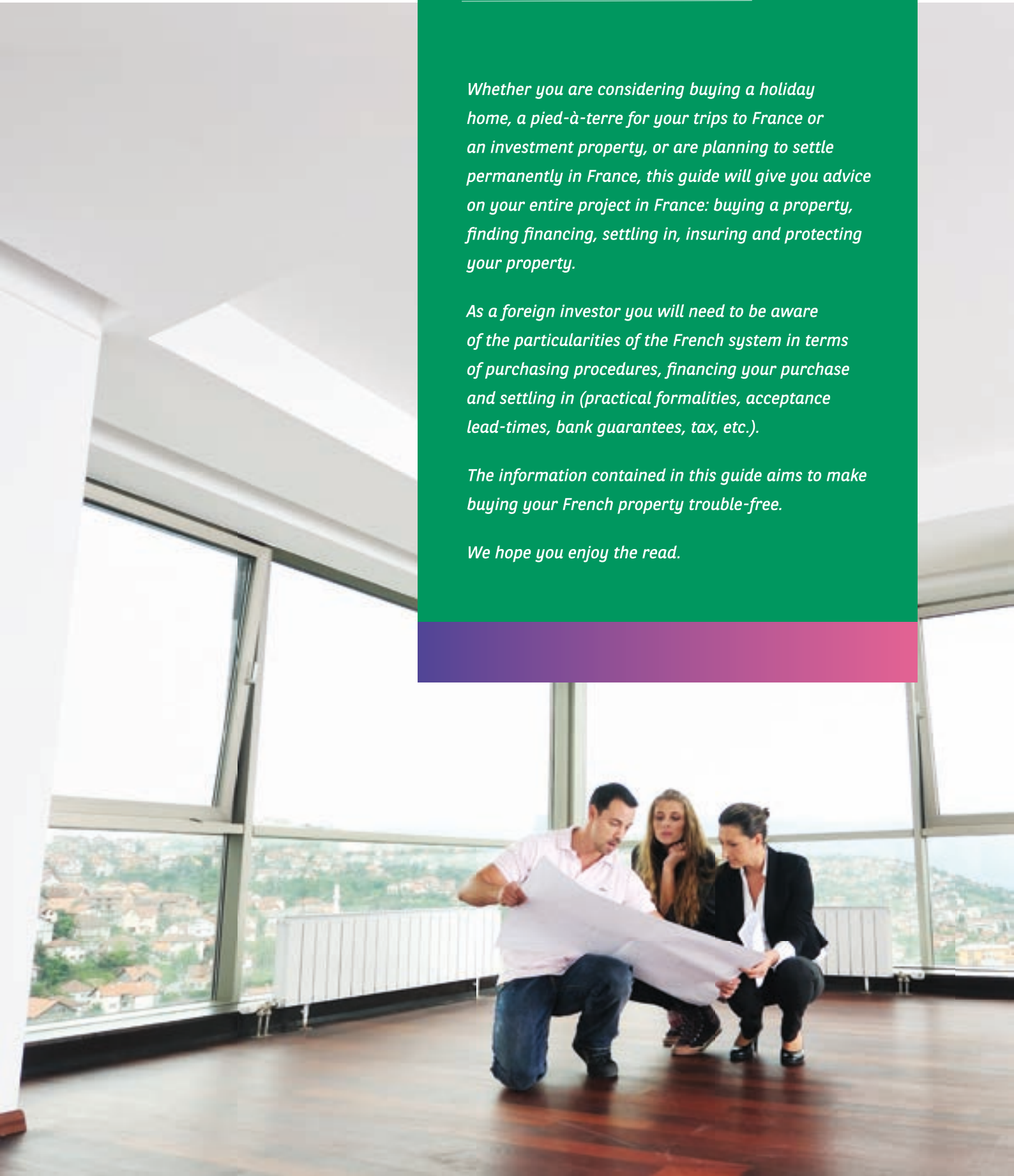
FOREWORD

Whether you are considering buying a holiday home, a pied-à-terre for your trips to France or an investment property, or are planning to settle permanently in France, this guide will give you advice on your entire project in France: buying a property, finding financing, settling in, insuring and protecting your property.

As a foreign investor you will need to be aware of the particularities of the French system in terms of purchasing procedures, financing your purchase and settling in (practical formalities, acceptance lead-times, bank guarantees, tax, etc.).

The information contained in this guide aims to make buying your French property trouble-free.

We hope you enjoy the read.



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BUYING PROPERTY

1 / DETERMINING YOUR BUDGET

The house price you can afford will depend on how much you can offer as a down payment and how much you are able to borrow. You will need to calculate these sums separately.

1.1 Calculate your down payment

As a non-resident, French banks will tend to require a minimum down payment based on the purchase price for the property and your circumstances (if you are not a salaried employee, if you do not have any assets in France, etc.).

You may use your savings (cash, savings accounts, home savings plans, life insurance products, share portfolio, etc.) or borrow funds from family members, for example.

Remember that you will also be expected to pay legal fees (frais d'acquisition, generally called frais de notaire - see page 7), and eventual real estate agent commissions, as the bank cannot include these in your mortgage. Depending on the type of property you purchase, they will amount to between 3 and 10% of the sale price.

1.2 Calculate how much you can borrow

Calculate your regular annual income: salary, pension(s), rental income, etc. Then calculate your regular financial commitments: repayments on your new BNP Paribas mortgage and on all other existing loans and mortgages, rent, child support and maintenance payments, tax, etc.

French banks use the formula reproduced below to calculate debt ratios (taux d'endettement).

As a general rule, your financial commitments should not exceed 30% of your regular income.

$$\text{Debt ratio} = \frac{\text{Annual regular financial commitments}}{\text{Annual regular income}}$$

The bank will tell you how much you can borrow, on the basis of this ratio and your plans.

2 / FINDING A PROPERTY

In France, half of all property sales are negotiated directly between the buyer and the seller ('de particulier à particulier'). When this is not the case, the business of conveyancing is handled by a professional. In most cases this is an estate agent ('agent immobilier'), but may also be a property developer, a builder if the property is a new house, or a notary. Properties are advertised in specialist magazines in France, but you may also be able to find adverts in your own country as specialist publications offering properties in France do exist in certain countries. You can also consult property websites (estate agent networks, adverts between private individuals, etc.), and you can go to the website of French notaries, www.immobilier.notaires.fr.

BNP Paribas Real Estate, the BNP Paribas Group Company specialising in property, can also help you find the right property solution (www.logement.bnpparibas.fr).

3 / THE PURCHASING PROCESS

For any sale of property in France, a deed of sale, called the acte authentique, must be drawn up by a notary and registered with the Land Registry. First, a potential buyer will look for the right property. Once the buyer has found the property he wishes to purchase, he must sign a preliminary agreement (preliminary sales agreement, promise to sell or reservation contract), which will state the price and the terms and conditions of the transaction. The sale will only be completed when the deed of sale has been signed in the presence of a notary.



3.1 The preliminary agreement

If you wish to purchase a property that is already built, the estate agent or notary will draw up a preliminary sales agreement or promise to sell. Once this is signed, you have a seven-day cooling-off period (this period is 14 days for distance and off-premises contracts). Ask your real estate agent or notary for more details. Beyond this period, the contract cannot be modified, unless a condition precedent is not realized (read page 7).

■ Preliminary sales agreement

In this agreement the buyer and the seller undertake to respectively buy and sell the property at a set price.

■ Promise to sell

In this document the seller offers to sell you his property and gives you right of first refusal for a clearly defined period. The estate agent or notary will ensure that the seller provides all the necessary documents:

- The technical survey reports
- The exact surface area if the property is an apartment within a co-owned building, in compliance with the Carrez Act.



TECHNICAL SURVEY REPORTS

The technical survey report file is designed to inform the buyer of certain aspects of the property he is planning to buy or rent.

There can be up to 8 reports in total;

- report on the risk of exposure to lead;
- energy efficiency report;
- report on the presence of asbestos;
- report on the condition of the electric system;
- report on the condition of the gas installation;
- report on the presence of termites;
- and in some cases, a report on any natural and technical risks;
- a report written following an inspection of non-collective sewage treatment facilities (this concerns properties that are not connected to the mains sewer system)..

■ Buying property

In the event of a sale off-plan or of a building under construction, the seller will undertake in the reservation contract to reserve a property for the buyer.

■ The deposit

When the preliminary agreement is signed you will be asked to pay a deposit, which is usually 10% of the purchase price. You will forfeit the deposit if you withdraw from the sale after the cooling-off period. However, the deposit will be refunded if your withdrawal is due to one of the conditions precedent not being satisfied (see page 7).

For a preliminary agreement, the deposit will be a maximum of 5% of the purchase price if the property is to be completed within the next year, 2% if completion is scheduled within the second year, or 0% otherwise.

3.2 Conditions precedent

These are contractual conditions which, if not satisfied, render the agreement null and void. Some of the usual conditions precedent included in conveyancing agreements are :

- planning permission and other necessary administrative permits must be obtained (for renovation work or construction of a new property);
- the buyer must obtain a mortgage;
- a damage insurance policy must have been purchased (for renovation or construction work);
- a performance bond must be obtained (notably for the construction of a new house);
- the purchase of the land must be completed, if a promise to sell or preliminary sales agreement has been signed (for the construction of a new house, for example).

3.3 The deed of sale

The signature of the deed of sale in the presence of a notary is mandatory. It generally takes at least 3 months between the signature of the preliminary agreement and the deed of sale.

Usually, the seller's notary draws up the preliminary sales agreement and the buyer's notary draws up the deed of sale. The seller's notary may act for both the seller and the buyer, although you can always decide to appoint a different notary.

The notary is responsible for ensuring that the transaction is legally sound, and will carry out a number of formalities with the administrative authorities, the tax authorities and the Mortgage Office. Before the parties sign the deed of sale, the notary will check the documents evidencing origin of title and verify the existence of any mortgage or charge on the property or of any easements affecting the property, etc.

Once signed, the deed of sale is "recorded at the Bureau of Mortgages" and you will receive the title deed and the final cost of all the procedures after several months (generally between three and six). After the signature of the deed of sale, the notary gives you all property certificates necessary in your administrative procedures (water, gas, electricity, phone, house insurance).

You can find a notary by consulting the French Notary Public (Conseil Supérieur du Notariat) at www.notaires.fr (website in French and English).

3.4 Legal fees

You must pay legal fees and costs to the notary in addition to the purchase price. They include:

- the notary's fees;
- costs incurred to obtain necessary documents (urban planning documents, documents from the Bureau of Mortgages or the Land Registry etc.);
- local and national duties and taxes;
- the cost of registering the mortgage charge. Legal costs usually amount to between 3 and 5% of the sale price for new properties and between 8 and 10% for second-hand properties.



5 years property

If you buy a property that is less than five years old, the duties and taxes payable may be reduced in certain conditions. Find out about these conditions on www.notaires.fr

Before you make any commitment with respect to your property project, contact your notary and ask for a provisional calculation of the fees so that you can include them in your total budget



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2

FINANCING YOUR PURCHASE

Any type of credit is binding and must be repaid. Check beforehand that you will be able to pay the corresponding amount.

1 / FINANCING YOUR PURCHASE

You can borrow from a French bank to finance your purchase of property in France. The property loan that you take out can particularly be used to:

- purchase a second-hand property, and carry out any renovation work that may be necessary;
- do any major renovation work on property you already own;
- purchase a new property (house or apartment/flat);
- build a house, and purchase the land if necessary;
- purchase land.

If you take out a credit to finance a property off-plan (VEFA), the bank will pay the amounts requested to the real estate promoter. The credit starts to be amortized from the first release of funds. In order to reduce the total credit cost, the amortisation is proportional to the funds.



Open a bank account

To borrow from a French bank, the bank may ask you to open a non-resident's account.

2 / TYPES OF MORTGAGE AVAILABLE

You can use property loans to finance the purchase of your property or any major renovation work, irrespective of the type of property (permanent home, holiday home, rental property).

Their duration is usually between 2 and 25 years.

The money you borrow is either fully paid out when you sign the loan agreement or in instalments.

The borrower has a ten-day cooling-off period after receiving the quotation. Property purchases are subject to the borrower obtaining a loan.

If the borrower has paid any funds to the seller, the seller must refund those sums if the borrower did not obtain a mortgage.

2.1 Fixed rate loans

With a fixed rate loan you know in advance, for the entire duration of the mortgage, exactly how much you will be paying each month.

These products tend to be fairly flexible: you can increase or reduce the monthly repayment amounts, or request a payment holiday, which will have the effect of extending the overall duration.

2.2 Capped variable rate loans

These variable rate loans are linked to the variations in an index (such as 12 month Euribor). This means you benefit from any falls in interest rates, with the guarantee that the rate will never exceed a maximum rate set at the outset:

- Falls in the rates are not capped: this means you benefit from any fall that applies to your mortgage.
- Rate hikes are capped at a maximum rate defined when you sign your mortgage agreement.



Borrowers can decide whether any rises or falls in interest rates should be reflected in the monthly repayments or in the loan duration. In addition, these loans are flexible: you can ask to increase or reduce the monthly repayment amounts or temporarily suspend repayments, by adjusting the overall duration. Please note that amortising or bullet payment loans are also available.



TALLOR-MADE FINANCING ⁽¹⁾

To finance the purchase of a property in France, the BNP Paribas group offers you a wide range of mortgage solutions in euros: flexible fixed rate loans, capped variable rate loans, bridging loans etc.

Ask your financial advisor for more details.

(1) Subject to acceptance of your file by BNP Paribas (lender). BNP Paribas mortgage credits are intended to finance the purchase of a residence, a vacation house, a rental investment or renovation works. The borrower has a ten-day cooling-off period after receiving the quotation. Property purchases are subject to the borrower obtaining a loan. If the borrower has paid any funds to the seller, the seller must refund those sums if the borrower did not obtain a mortgage.

■ Lender's priority lien

The Privilège de Prêteur de Deniers (PPD) is specific to France. It may only be requested if the loan has been taken out under French law for a property purchased in France. Less costly than a contractual mortgage, it is registered as security when land or a second-hand property is being purchased. It will be registered for the term of the loan plus one further year. It covers the capital borrowed plus three years' interest at the rate specified in the agreement. It is registered on the property register (fichier immobilier) by a notary.

■ Contractual mortgage

The legal effects are the same as the PPD, but this security is contractual. It applies when:

- The loan will be used to finance renovation work (in which case it may be registered in addition to any PPD registered when the property was purchased);
- The loan will be used to finance renovation work (in which case it may be registered in addition to any PPD registered when the property was purchased);

■ Surety bond from a surety company

To find out more about this third option, ask one of our advisors for information.

3 / SECURITIES

When you apply for a mortgage, the credit institution will ask you almost systematically, to provide securities allowing it to sell the property in case of non-payments. The credit establishment may also ask for additional securities, particularly from non-residents (surety bond, pledge of assets, etc.).

3.1 Contractual mortgage or Lender's priority lien

These two types of security enable the bank to sell the mortgaged property in case of payment default. The sale price then serves to repay the amount due to the bank at the time the payment incident occurs.

3.2 Additional securities

■ Joint and several sureties

A third party agrees to stand joint and several sureties, thus undertaking to make your monthly repayments should you default.

■ Pledges of assets

Pledged assets 'locked' in an account with a bank in France will be used to repay all or a part of your loan should you fail to make the monthly repayments.

4 / LOAN INSURANCE

Whenever you borrow funds, you must be able to repay your loan without jeopardising your property plans or affecting your standard of living. You will therefore always be asked to take out loan insurance to cover you against death, total and



BNP PARIBAS INSURES YOU

BNP Paribas ATOU EMPRUNTEUR is a loan insurance policy available to residents of the European Economic Area (EEA), New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna and Monaco, provided they are over the age of 18 and under 80.

It is a comprehensive policy that covers you, your family and your property investment against death, total and irreversible loss of autonomy or temporary total incapacity to work. Cover for loss of employment is also available.

The policy offers the following main advantages⁽¹⁾:

- **a pre-tax price** is maintained during the whole duration of the mortgage, regardless of any future changes in your health, your situation, your incomes, your sport activities...;
- **Limited exclusions** : at-risk occupations (policemen, firemen...) and risky activities (scuba diving, Climbing, Kite surf...) are also covered;
- **Simplified applications in case of medical formalities** : if any medical examinations are necessary, they can be done in accredited healthcare centres at short notice. All costs of medical examinations are fully covered.

Lastly, if any change is made to your loan (adjustment of repayment amounts, accelerated maturity, etc.), your insurance policy changes accordingly without the need for you to do anything.

To find out more, ask our advisors.

(1) Within the limits of the contract and according to the conditions set out in the notice.

irreversible loss of autonomy and temporary total incapacity to work. Depending on the insurance policy selected by the borrower, other cover may apply such as partial permanent invalidity, total permanent invalidity and loss of employment.

5 / QUOTATIONS AND THE CONSUMER CODE

When you apply for a mortgage, after the acceptance of your application, the bank will mail you a quotation. The content is regulated by law and includes the mortgage quotation and the repayment plan. This shows you, for each monthly repayment, the amount of interest payable and the amount of capital outstanding. This quotation is legally binding the bank within 30 calendar days from the date you receive it.

You have a cooling-off period of at least 10 calendar days, which begins from the date you receive the quotation (maximum of 30 calendar days).

You can therefore accept it on the 11th day.

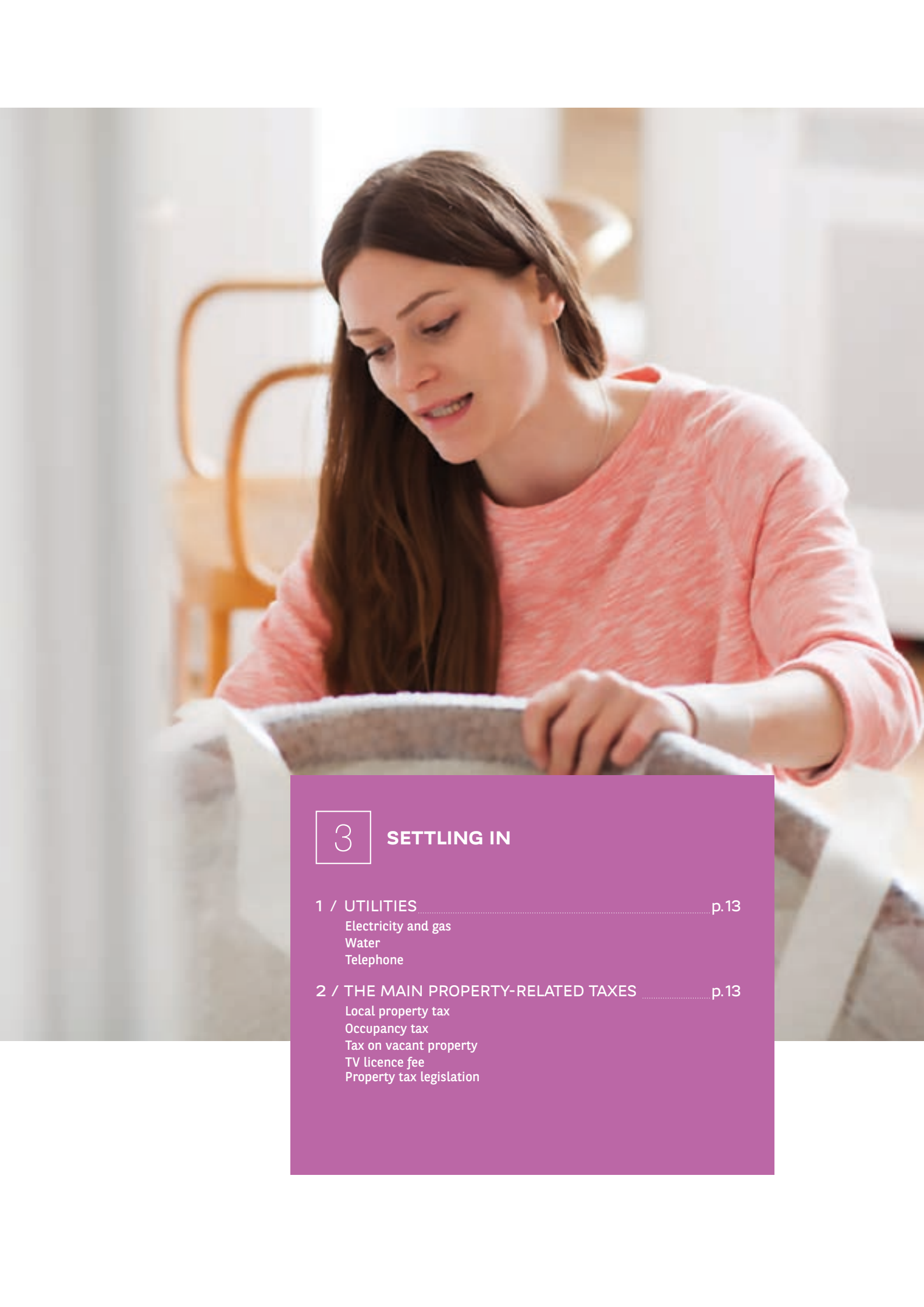
If you accept the quotation, you must date and sign the acceptance form and mail it back to the bank in addition to the other documents requested.

If you do not wish to accept the quotation, you are advised to notify your bank.



THE COST OF ARRANGING A LOAN

The effective interest rate (Taux Effectif Global or TEG), which must be stated in the quotations, includes all expenses that apply to your mortgage (application costs, required insurance costs...).



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SETTLING IN

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3

SETTLING IN

1 / UTILITIES

You will need to contact various utilities companies to arrange for your home to be (re) connected and supplied with electricity, gas, water and possibly phone lines.

1.1 Electricity and gas

Electricity and gas services have been deregulated in France. On the Internet, you will find comparisons of the services that the various suppliers provide.

1st possible scenario your home is already connected to the electricity and gas networks. You can use the supplies, but should contact the supplier quickly to draw up a new contract.

2nd possible scenario your home is not connected to the electricity and gas networks yet. Find out about the various available offers to suit your needs and then ask for your supply (electricity and/or gas) to be reconnected and for a contract to be drawn up.

1.2 Water

If you have purchased a property, you will need to contact the local water company. Ask your local town hall (Mairie) for details.

1.3 Telephone

There are several telephone operators in France. Look on the Internet to find out about the connection and contract possibilities available from the various operators

2 / THE MAIN PROPERTY RELATED TAXES

As a non-resident, you will be required to pay certain taxes in France on your property.

2.1 Local property tax

In principle, as at 1st January, all owners of land or buildings in France are required to pay the local property tax, wherever their main residence is located. In the year of acquisition, the buyer and the seller generally share the cost of this tax in proportion to the occupation of the property. This arrangement must be mentioned in the preliminary agreement.

2.2 Occupancy tax

In principle, any person possessing or using furnished premises for residential purpose is subject to occupancy tax. The premise's occupant on 1st January of the year in question pays the tax. If a property is empty or not occupied on a permanent basis (holiday home for instance), the owner is liable for the tax.



MOVING HOUSE WITH BNP PARIBAS

To help you move, BNP Paribas negotiated special offers with its partners.

Find them on www.mabanque.bnpparibas



2.3 Tax on vacant property

This tax applies to vacant housing (except for furnished accommodation) for at least a year on 1 January of the year in question and which are located in specific agglomerations.

2.4 TV licence fee

The TV licence fee is payable by all private individuals liable for occupancy tax with a private TV set in France on 1 January of the year in question (this condition is deemed satisfied where a taxpayer does not declare that he does not own a TV on his income tax return).

2.5 Property tax legislation

Before buying your property, you should find out about the tax system that applies to your purchase (registration duties, VAT, etc.) and about the taxation applicable during the detention of the property (income from property, wealth tax, minimum lump-sum taxation, etc.) or if you subsequently sell it (capital gains, intervention of an accredited representative, etc.).

For more information please contact your nearest Tax office. To find it, please visit

www.impots.dispofi.fr/centres-des-impots



HOW YOU PAY YOUR TAX?

- **If you have a bank account in France**, you can pay your tax online directly on the website www.impots.gouv.fr.

You can also opt for a direct debit from your French bank account, either monthly or on the due date. To arrange this, you will need to sign a direct debit form and provide your International Banking Account Number (IBAN). With BNP Paribas, you can directly print out your IBAN from our website www.mabanque.bnpparibas.

- **If you do not have a French bank account yet**, you can pay taxes by cheques or transfer to the Service des Impôts Non-Résidents. For more details: www.impots.gouv.fr, section "Le paiement de vos impôts".



AN ACCOUNT AT BNP PARIBAS

To repay your mortgage, you will need to open an account in France. The account will also be useful for paying local taxes and gas and electricity bills, and to ensure your money is easily accessible during your stays in France.

When you open an account, BNP Paribas offers Esprit Libre, a package that provides you with all the main services associated with your account :

- the right bank card for your needs⁽¹⁾ (Visa Electron, Visa Classic, Visa premier or Visa Infinite);
- insurance cover for your payment items, cash, official documents and keys with BNP Paribas Sécurité ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾;
- personalised overdraft facilities⁽⁴⁾ with a limit up to which you will not pay any charges;
- accidental death insurance with Assurcompte ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾;
- two bank cheques per year;
- two standing orders free of charge in France (between French or Monaco Euros account); and a free access⁽⁵⁾ to www.mabanque.bnpparibas enabling you to manage your accounts and transfer funds wherever you are... even outside France.

For more information, ask your advisor or go to www.mabanque.bnpparibas

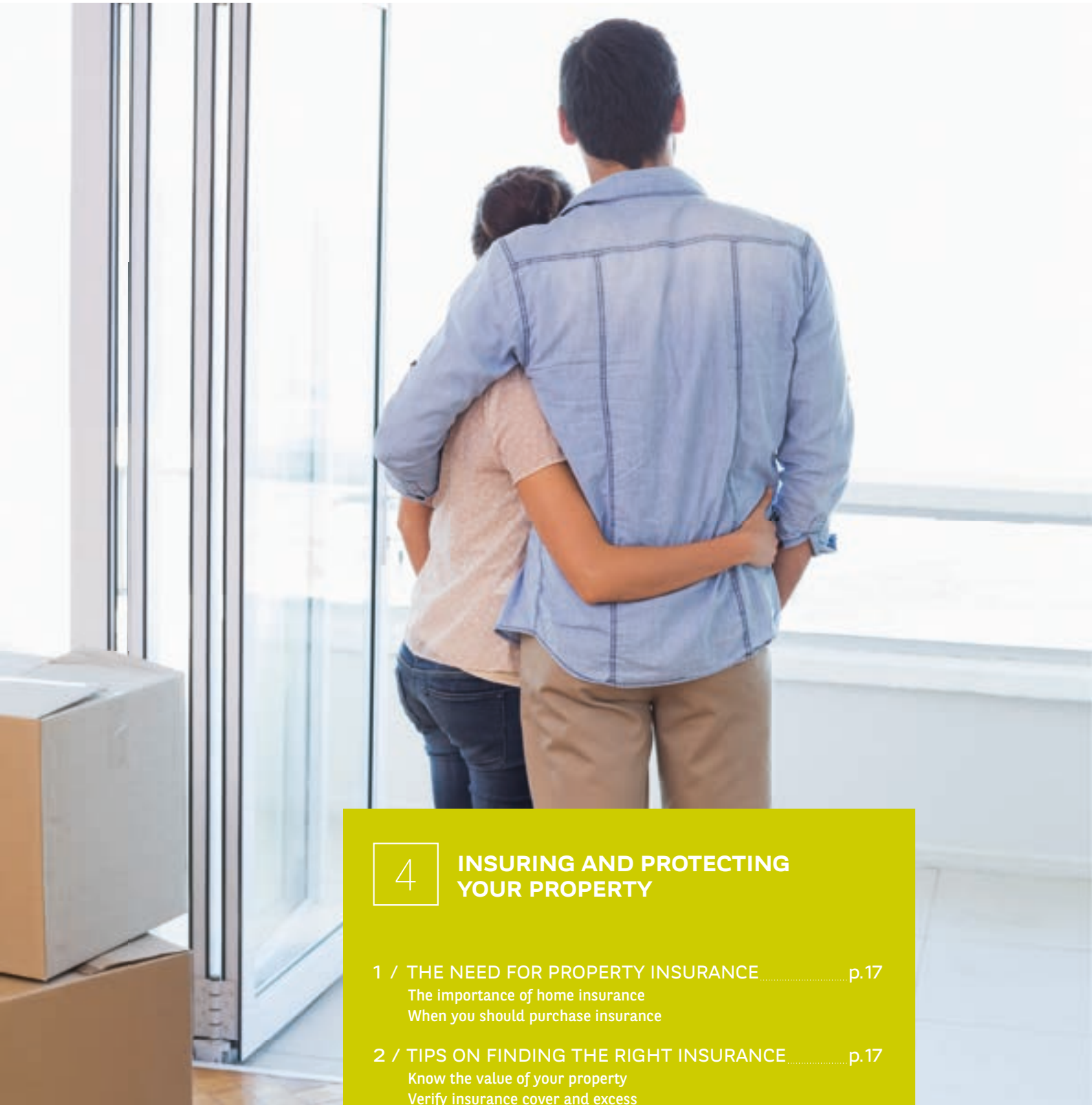
(1) Issue subject to acceptance of the bank.

(2) For natural persons aged 18 and residents in a European Economic Area (EEA) member state, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna or Monaco, at the time of buying the insurance.

(3) Within the limits of the conditions fixed by the notice.

(4) Optional and subject to acceptance of your application by BNP Paribas.

(5) Excluding any connection fees charged by your ISP.



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INSURING AND PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY

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INSURING AND PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY

1 / THE NEED FOR HOME INSURANCE

1.1 The importance of home insurance

Building and contents insurance is essential in order to receive compensation for any loss or damage. Such a policy will cover you against theft, fire, water damage or climatic events (storms, frozen pipes, etc.). This type of policy also provides third party liability insurance covering any damage to property or bodily injury sustained by third parties and caused by the insured or any member of the insured family. Without this cover, you will have to bear the financial consequences of any such loss or injury.

1.2 When you should purchase insurance

As soon as you become owner of a property, you are advised to take out insurance. If your house is under construction, you should check what is covered by the architect's and the builder's insurance policies. To avoid finding yourself out of pocket if a problem arises during construction (storm, fire, natural disaster), you should consider taking out insurance as soon as construction work starts



For rental investors

If you rent property out and you wish to protect your assets, you can take out a special house insurance policy. You should ensure that this insurance covers the payment of the rent and the repayment period in the event of major disasters.

2 / TIPS ON FINDING THE RIGHT INSURANCE

Your insurance policy is generally based on the number of rooms you have in your apartment or house. This calculation does not include kitchen, bathroom, toilets, corridors or entrance halls... but bear in mind that very large rooms, such as living rooms, may count as more than one room.

2.1 Estimate the value of your property

You should estimate your property because this value calculated defines the amount that will be given to you in the event of major disasters. The insurance company will calculate any payments on this basis and will not pay out any sum over and above the predetermined value even if the loss is greater. Furthermore, you should make a detailed inventory of your belongings and keep the receipts that will be asked in the event of a claim.

2.2 Verify insurance cover and excess

The excess is the amount you will not be able to claim back on your insurance policy: you need to be aware how much this is. You also need to know the basis on which any insurance claims will be calculated: less wear and tear, or at replacement value?



2.3 Check your property is safe and secure

You are responsible for ensuring your property is safe and secure, as specified in your insurance policy's terms and conditions.

- Check that the locks comply with current standards and don't forget to lock doors and windows when you leave the property.
- Remember to drain your heating appliances and pipes before the winter and arrange for your chimneys to be swept at least once a year.
- Fit a smoke detector (under French regulations, all properties must be equipped with a smoke detector and alarm).
- Insurance claims should be submitted before the deadline set by the insurance company. This is 5 days for all claims except theft (48 hours), from the time you become aware of the occurrence.
- Call your insurance company before committing yourself to any expenditure.

3 / OTHER WAYS OF PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY

Whether a holiday home or a pied à terre in France, you will need to seriously consider how to protect your property, particularly when you are out of the country. You are therefore strongly advised to install an effective security system to prevent house fire and to ward off burglars and vandals.

Fitting an alarm with a remote surveillance system is a good solution. This enables your property to be linked by phone to a surveillance center operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The costs vary greatly among the different service providers. They may include the equipment hire, security interventions by a security agent, caretaking, repair and cleaning services, temporary accommodation if necessary, etc.

These services are often provided in the form of a monthly contract.

You should choose a firm certified by APSAD P3, as this body is recognised by insurance companies.



PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY WITH BNP PARIBAS

BNP Paribas can help you protect your property:

- **Property insurance** that covers your main residence, your vacation or your investment property⁽¹⁾.
- **Home protection** (Protection Habitat)⁽²⁾, the alarm and remote surveillance system provided by PROTECTION 24, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas. The monthly contract includes the equipment supply and remote maintenance, remote surveillance 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, the intervention of a security agent, battery changes, assistance in the event of burglary, and specific services depending on the options you choose, such as smoke detection which will be mandatory in all properties in 2015.

The mobile application allows remote control of the alarm system.

The equipment is discreet, wireless and very easy to use. Protection Habitat is a comprehensive, open-ended service, offering several extra advantages: smoke detection, video-image detection, etc.

To find out more: go to mabanque.bnpparibas

(1) Designed and managed by Avanssur. Only available for a property in France (excluding Corsica, French overseas départements and territories and Monaco).

(2) Designed by PROTECTION 24, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, licensed AUT-041-2112-12-11-20130362101 issued on 12 December 2013 by the Conseil National des Activités Privées de Sécurité. "The prior administrative authorization does not confer any official status to the company or the persons who benefit from it. It does not bind the government responsibility". Station Centrale de Télésurveillance certified APSAD P3 under the number 162 00 31. Protection 24 - limited company with a Management Board and Supervisory Board with share capital of €3,672,000 - Registered with the Blois Trade and Companies Registry under number 420 127 128 - Registered Office: 628 avenue du Grain d'Or, 41350 Vineuil.



TO FIND OUT MORE

www.mabanque.bnpparibas

Notaries in France: www.notaires.fr www.immobilier.notaires.fr

Taxes in France: www.impots.gouv.fr

Buying and renting out property: www.service-public.fr

THE LEAFLET "YOUR PROJET IN FRANCE"

Ask your advisor for the leaflet

The legal and tax information contained in this guide is provided for guidance only and has no contractual or advisory value. It may be changed at any time to reflect legal and regulatory developments and is up-to-date at the time of writing, on 3 March 2015.

BNP Paribas, limited company (SA) with share capital of €2,492,372,484 - Registered Office: 16, boulevard des italiens, 75009 Paris. Registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Registry under number 662 042 449. EC Identifier FR76662042449 - ORIAS n° 07 022 735.

BNP Paribas Real Estate, simplified limited company (société par actions simplifiée) with share capital of €329,196,608, registered with the Nanterre Trade and Companies Registry under number 693 012 180. Registered Office: 167 quai de la bataille de Stalingrad 92867 Issy les Moulineaux.

Cardif – Assurance Vie, company governed by the French Insurance Code (Code des assurances) – Limited company (SA) with share capital of €717,559,216 – registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Registry under number 732 028 154 – Intercommunity VAT number FR12732028154 – Registered Office: 1 bd Haussmann, TSA 93000, 75 318 Paris Cedex 09 – Offices: 8 rue du Port, 92728 Nanterre Cedex – Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel, 61 rue Taitbout, 75436 Paris Cedex 09.

Cardif – Assurances Risques Divers, company governed by the French Insurance Code (Code des assurances) – Limited company (SA) with share capital of €16,875,840 – Registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Registry under number 308 896 547 – Registered Office: 1 boulevard Haussmann TSA 93000 – 75318 Paris Cedex 09 – Offices: 8 rue du Port, 92728 Nanterre Cedex.

AVANSSUR, insurance company governed by the French Insurance Code (Code des assurances), Limited company (SA) with share capital of €67,155,752.86 – Registered Office: 48 rue Carnot, CS 50025, 92158 Suresnes Cedex - Registered with the Nanterre Trade and Companies Registry under number 378 393 946.

PROTECTION 24, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, licensed AUT-041-2112-12-11-20130362101 issued on 12 December 2013 by the Conseil National des Activités Privées de Sécurité. "The prior administrative authorization does not confer any official status to the company or the persons who benefit from it. It does not bind the government responsibility". Station Centrale de Télésurveillance certified APSAD P3 under the number 162 00 31. Protection 24 – limited company with a Management Board and Supervisory Board with share capital of €3,672,000 – Registered with the Blois Trade and Companies Registry under number 420 127 128 – Registered Office: 628 avenue du Grain d'Or, 41350 Vineuil.

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