

**REXEL**  
***société anonyme***  
**with share capital of €1,484,986,270**  
**Registered office: 13, boulevard du Fort de Vaux**  
**75017 Paris**  
**479 973 513 R.C.S. Paris**

**INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF REXEL**

**April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2026**

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## **Introduction**

These internal regulations (the "**Regulations**") constitute the corporate governance charter of Rexel's Board of Directors and govern the relationship between Rexel's Board of Directors and executive management, in a spirit of cooperation with the principal objective of facilitating the exchange between the company's management bodies in the interest of its shareholders.

The purpose of the Regulations is to contribute to the quality of work produced by the members of the Board of Directors by favoring the application of corporate governance principles and best practices as required by considerations of ethics and efficiency.

For the purposes of these Regulations:

The "**Group**" means Rexel and any company under its control as set forth in clause L.233-3 I and II of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*).

The "**Company**" means Rexel, a company with limited liability with a Board of Directors, with its registered office at 13, boulevard du Fort de Vaux, 75017 Paris.

"**Independent Director**" means a director expressly appointed as an independent director, in accordance with the terms of section II of the Regulations (and excluding any other directors who may meet the eligibility criteria for an Independent Director, but have not been appointed as such).

*The internal regulations are for internal use only. They are not intended to replace the Company's by-laws but rather to implement them. Its provisions therefore cannot be enforced against the Company by third parties. A summary of the Regulations appears in the Company's annual report.*

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## **I. BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

### **1.1 Competence**

The Board of Directors determines the orientations of the Company's activities and ensures their implementation, in accordance with its corporate interest, taking into consideration the social, environmental challenges of its activity. Subject to the powers expressly conferred to the shareholders' meetings and within the scope of the corporate purpose, it acts on all matters relating to the proper operation of the Company and manages the Company's business through its deliberations.

In its relationships with third parties, the Company is bound even by the *ultra vires* acts of the Board of Directors, unless it is able to prove that the third party was aware of the *ultra vires* nature of the relevant act, or could not have been unaware of it in the circumstances, it being specified that the mere publication of the By-Laws shall not suffice to establish such proof.

The Board of Directors conducts all controls and verifications it deems appropriate.

Each director receives all information required for him/her/it to discharge his/her/its duties, and may obtain copies of any and all documents he/she/it deems useful from the Chairman.

The Board of Directors possesses the following powers, inter alia:

- (i) Powers relating to audits:

- management control;
- examination of the Company's financial and cash situation, and of the obligations of Company and its subsidiaries;
- examination of the cash position of the Company and of its subsidiaries;
- examination of the verification procedure for the financial statements and the information provided to the Company's shareholders and the market;
- authorization of regulated agreements.

(ii) Powers relating to appointments and compensation:

- Appointment and removal of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- appointment and removal of the Chief Executive Officer and of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, determination of the number of Deputy Chief Executive Officers in accordance with the limits set forth in the Company's by-laws and determination of their level of compensation;
- choice of the executive management organization method (dissociation or merger of the functions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer);
- cooptation of directors;
- allocation of directors' compensation ;
- setting of the compensation policy;
- information about appointment, revocation or dismissal of the Executive Committee members;
- advice about the compensation policy of the Executive Committee members.

(iii) Preparation of reports for the general meetings of the Company's shareholders:

Each year, the Board of Directors must present to the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders an annual report on the position and activities of the Company during the financial year ended, as well as on the financial statements for the financial year.

The report of the Board of Directors on corporate governance is attached to this report.

The Board of Directors issues proposals relating to the appointment and the renewal of the functions of the directors.

(iv) Powers relating to prior authorization of certain decisions of the Chief Executive Officer:

The Board of Directors confers on the Chief Executive Officer authorizations as required by law or the Company's by-laws.

In accordance with the Company's by-laws, the following decisions require the prior authorization of the Board of Directors:

- adoption of the annual budget,
- adoption of the strategic plan,

- proposed resolutions to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders pertaining to any distribution (including dividends or reserves) to shareholders,
  - proposed resolutions to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders pertaining to replacement of the statutory auditors,
  - adoption of significant changes in accounting methods,
  - acceptance of and resignation from any office as a member of a board of directors or equivalent body by the Company and appointment and revocation of the appointment of the Company permanent representatives to such boards of directors or equivalent body,
  - proposed resolutions to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders and use of authorizations or powers granted by the general meeting pertaining to the issuance of shares or securities granting immediate or future access to the share capital of the Company, of a company that directly or indirectly owns more than half of the Company's share capital or of a company in which the Company directly or indirectly owns more than half of the share capital, or securities granting rights to the award of debt securities,
  - proposed resolutions to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders pertaining to any share buyback program,
  - acquisition and disposal of any business segments, equity interests in any company, any assets and undertaking any investment, in each case, with an enterprise value exceeding a threshold determined by the Board of Directors,
  - the creation of any business division or subsidiary, the realization of investments in any business division or the acquisition of any equity interest in a country in which the Company does not operate,
  - borrowing (including by issuing bonds) or assumption of liabilities, in each case, in an amount exceeding a threshold determined by the Board of Directors,
  - awarding options to subscribe for or to purchase shares, awarding free shares or other plans for the employees of the Company or its subsidiaries involving equity securities of the Company,
  - entering into merger, spin-off or asset transfer agreements,
  - admission to trading of negotiable securities issued by the Company or one of its subsidiaries on an organized exchange,
  - any transaction entailing a significant change in the scope of the business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries,
  - any transaction or settlement in connection with any litigation in an amount exceeding a threshold determined by the Board of Directors, by the Company or one of its subsidiaries.
- (v) Powers relating to sustainability and social and environmental responsibility:
- on the proposal of the Executive Management, establishment and follow-up of the multi-year strategic plan relating to social and environmental responsibility;
  - review of the main risks and opportunities relating to social and environmental responsibility;

- examination of publications on social and environmental responsibility notably the sustainability report and the vigilance plan;
- review of the process of identification, treatment and verification of sustainability information;
- selection of one or more certifiers in the field of sustainability (the “**Certifiers**”);
- review and follow-up of social and environmental responsibility ratings.

## **1.2 Prior consultation with the Committees**

Insofar as possible and depending on the circumstances, any deliberation of the Board of Directors on a matter falling within the scope of a Committee shall be preceded by referring such matter to the relevant Committee and may be made only after the relevant Committee has submitted its recommendations or proposals.

In the interests of good corporate governance, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall ensure that the Chairman of the relevant Committee receives, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, all information and documents necessary for the Committee to carry out its mission and formulate its opinions, recommendations and proposals on the matters proposed by the Board of Directors for deliberation.

## **1.3 Meetings**

The Board of Directors may meet face-to-face, by a mean of telecommunication or by written consultation under the conditions provided for by law and the by-laws.

The Board of Directors meets as often as required to serve the interests of the Company and at least once every quarter at meetings called by its Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

Notices of the Board of Directors can be made by all means, including by electronic mean or orally, at least three (3) days prior to the date of the meeting, save in exceptional circumstances, and are to be accompanied by the meeting’s agenda and all documents prepared to be submitted to the Board of Directors. Nonetheless, when all the members of the Board of Directors are in presence or represented by another Board member (including by participating or being represented where a mean of telecommunication is used) at a meeting, this meeting may occur without prior notice and without the obligation to comply with the three-day (3) notice.

However, if the Board of Directors has not met in more than two months, a group of directors may, provided they represent at least one third of the directors in office, request the Chairman to call the Board of Directors on a specific agenda. In all other cases, the agenda is set by the Chairman and must, in any event, be mentioned in the meeting notice.

The decisions of the Board of Directors are only valid if at least half of its members are present. An attendance register is kept and signed by the directors attending the meetings of the Board of Directors.

The attendance register indicates the names of the directors who participated in discussions by a mean of telecommunication or who voted by correspondence and specifies the meetings held by means of written consultation.

The deliberations of the Board of Directors (including by written consultation) are recorded in minutes, which are drawn up in accordance with applicable law. They are signed by the chairman of the meeting

and at least one director or, in the event that the chairman is unable to sign, by two directors, subject to the provisions applicable to decisions taken by written consultation.

Decisions taken by written consultation of the directors are recorded in minutes kept under the same conditions as other decisions of the Board of Directors.

Copies or excerpts of these minutes are certified by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, the director temporarily acting as Chairman of the Board of Directors, or a person duly authorized for such purpose.

#### **1.4 Meetings held by a mean of telecommunication**

Directors who attend meetings of the Board of Directors by a mean of telecommunication in accordance with the following conditions shall be deemed present for purposes of quorum and majority requirements:

- The mean of telecommunication may be used for any meeting of the Board of Directors.
- The mean of telecommunication must ensure effective participation to the deliberations of the Board of Directors, which must take place normally and without interruption.
- Each participant must be able to participate and hear what is said at the meeting.
- Directors who participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by any mean of telecommunication must inform other attendees of the potential presence of any other person who might hear or see the deliberations.
- Where applicable, attendance of members to each meeting of the Board of Directors by a mean of telecommunication is recorded in the attendance register.
- Directors who attended meetings of the Board of Directors by a mean of telecommunication must sign the attendance register.
- The minutes of each meeting of the Board of Directors must include the names of those directors who attended by a mean of telecommunication and, as the case may be, details of any technical disruption which may have occurred during the meeting.

#### **1.5 Meetings by written consultation**

The Board of Directors may also, at the discretion of its Chairman, make decisions by way of written consultation, including electronically, as provided by law and by the by-laws. Any director may oppose the use of this method by notifying the Chairman of the Board of Directors within the time limits set forth below.

In the event of a written consultation, the Chairman shall send each director, either (i) by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or (ii) by e-mail with acknowledgment of receipt, the text of the proposed decisions and all documents useful for his/her information.

The directors have a period of five calendar days (ending at 11:59 p.m., Paris time, on the last day of this period) from the date of dispatch of the draft decisions to cast their vote in writing. Their reply shall be sent either (i) by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or (ii) by e-mail with acknowledgment of receipt to the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, at the Company's registered office, where applicable.

The Board of Directors' decisions after written consultation, including electronically, shall only be valid if at least half of its members have replied within the time limit indicated above.

Decisions shall be made by a majority vote of the responding members, each member having one vote.

## **1.6 Majority rules**

In accordance with the Company's by-laws, decisions are approved by a majority of votes of the members present or represented; each director has one vote and may not represent more than one of his colleagues.

In the event of a tie, the Chairman of the meeting shall cast the tie-breaking vote, if and only if the Board of Directors consists of an even number of directors and only at meetings chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## **1.7 Members of the Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is composed of a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 15 members, subject to exemptions provided for by law in the case of a merger.

During the Company's lifetime, Board members are appointed or reappointed by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

They are appointed for a term of four years. The term of office of a director expires at the end of the ordinary shareholders' meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the previous financial year and held during the year in which the term of office of such director expires.

The Board of Directors ensures compliance with the minimum threshold of 50% independent directors if the Company's share capital is widely held and there is no controlling shareholder(s), and a minimum threshold of at least one third independent directors if the Company is controlled.

The Board of Directors shall be renewed in quarters, rounded to the higher whole number every year so that it is fully renewed every four years. The order of early termination of the terms of office shall be determined by the unanimous decision of the directors present or represented or, if unanimity is unable to be reached, by drawing lots. The term of office of the persons so designated will expire on the date determined by the unanimous decision of the Board of Directors or determined by the Chairman of the Board of Directors before the draw. The renewal of Board of Directors shall then be carried out in the order of length of service.

Directors are always eligible for reelection.

They may be dismissed at any time by the ordinary shareholders' meeting.

No individual exceeding the age of 70 may be appointed as director if such appointment raises the number of directors who are over this age to more than one-third.

Directors may be individuals or legal entities. Any legal entities must, at the time of their appointment, designate a permanent representative who is subject to the same conditions and obligations and who incurs the same liability as if he/she were a director in his/her own name, without prejudice to the joint and several liability of the legal entity he/she represents. This office of permanent representative is concurrent with the term of office of the legal entity that he represents. It must be renewed each time the term of office of the legal entity comes up for renewal.

Should the legal entity revoke the appointment of its permanent representative, it must notify the Company thereof without delay by registered mail and identify its new permanent representative. The same shall apply in the event of the death, resignation or long-term disability of the permanent representative.

Should one or more seats on the Board of Directors become vacant between two general meetings of shareholders as a result of the death or resignation of members, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more persons to serve as interim members in accordance with applicable laws.

Any co-opted directors appointed by the Board of Directors are subject to ratification by the shareholders at the next ordinary general meeting.

If the appointment of members is not ratified, the resolutions adopted and actions carried out previously shall be nonetheless valid.

Should the number of directors fall to less than three, the remaining directors shall immediately call an ordinary general meeting of shareholders to bring the number of directors up to the required minimum.

A director who is appointed to replace another director shall remain in office only for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

No person may be appointed as director unless he/she/it complies with the rules on holding multiple offices, conflicts of interests or disqualification or prohibitions as provided by applicable law and regulations.

The number of directors who have an employment agreement with the Company may not exceed one third of the directors in office.

The Board of Directors ensures that its composition and that of its Committees are balanced, particularly in terms of the representation of women and men, nationalities and diversity of skills. The objectives, implementation methods and outcomes of its diversity policy are made public in the corporate governance report.

## **1.8 Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Senior Independent Director**

The Board of Directors elects a Chairman and, as the case may be, a Deputy Chairman from among those of its members who are private individuals. The term of office of the Chairman and of the Deputy Chairman lasts for as long as their term of office as directors, unless the Board of Directors decides to appoint a new Chairman and, as the case may be, a new Deputy Chairman.

### **1.8.1 Chairman**

The Chairman of the Board of Directors convenes the Board of Directors and organizes and leads the work of the Board of Directors, on which he/she reports to the shareholders' meeting. He/she oversees the proper operation of the Company's corporate bodies and in particular ensures that the directors are in a position to discharge their duties.

The Chairman also has the following responsibilities:

- to ensure that the principles of corporate governance are defined and implemented;
- to ensure the effective functioning of the Board of Directors and its Committees;
- with the support of the Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee, to organize the replacement and succession processes that concern the Board of Directors and nominations on which it will have to decide;
- to ensure that the directors have access to all the documentation and information necessary to carry out their duties in a timely manner and in a clear and appropriate form;
- as the case may be, to provide assistance and advice to the Chief Executive Officer, while respecting the functions of the latter;
- to contribute to promoting the values and image of the Company within the Group and externally;
- to ensure that the quality of relations with shareholders is maintained in close coordination with the Chief Executive Officer.

To such effect, the Chairman:

- will be informed of significant events affecting the life of the Company and of the Group;
- shall have access to the documents and information he/she may deem necessary or useful for the fulfillment of his/her missions;
- may assist any meetings of the committees of which he/she is not a member, without the right to vote; and
- may meet any current or potential shareholders, and forward their concerns in relation to governance to the Board of Directors.

The Chairman reports on his/her work to the Board of Directors.

### **1.8.2 Deputy Chairman or Senior Independent Director**

In the event of the Chairman's unavailability, the Deputy Chairman performs the same duties and enjoys the same powers as the Chairman. In the event of unavailability, the Deputy Chairman shall act as Chairman for the entire duration of the Chairman's unavailability. In the event of death, the Deputy Chairman shall act as Chairman until a new Chairman is elected.

In the Chairman's absence, the Deputy Chairman presides the meetings of the Board of Directors.

The Deputy Chairman may also act as Senior Independent Director. The Deputy Chairman acting as Senior Independent Director must qualify as an Independent Director under the criteria made public by the Company.

The appointment of a Deputy Chairman is mandatory if the functions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and of Chief Executive Officer are exercised by the same person; in such case, the Deputy Chairman shall also act as Senior Independent Director.

The Senior Independent Director shall have the following responsibilities:

- managing any conflict of interest situations;
- as the case may be, providing assistance and advice to the Chairman of the Board of Directors on the principles of corporate governance or on the organization of the Board of Directors and committees, while respecting the functions of the latter; and
- conducting the annual reviews of the organization and operation of the Board of Directors and of its committees.

To such effect, the Senior Independent Director:

- presents potential conflict of interest situations identified by him/her to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors, as well as his/her recommendations in relation to the means of handling such conflict of interest situations;
- shall have access to the documents and information he/she may deem necessary or useful for the fulfillment of his/her missions;
- may assist any meetings of the committees of which he/she is not a member, without the right to vote;
- may meet with the directors at least once a year, outside the presence of the corporate officers; and
- may meet any current or potential shareholders and forward their concerns in relation to governance to the Board of Directors.

The Deputy Chairman or the Senior Independent Director reports on his/her work to the Board of Directors.

## **1.9 Executive management**

The Company's executive management is exercised, under his/her responsibility, either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or by another private person, who need not be a director, appointed by the Board of Directors and bearing the title of Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors chooses one of the two aforementioned executive management methods, by the majority set forth in §2 of article 17 of the By-Laws. The shareholders and third parties are informed of the method chosen in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

The executive management method applies until a contrary decision is made in accordance with the same procedure.

In order to ensure the continued operation of the Company upon expiry of the functions of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, or in the event of unavailability of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s) shall, unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors, assume the Company's executive management until a new Chief Executive Officer is appointed, and the Deputy Chairman shall temporarily assume the functions of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## **1.10 Board Secretary**

The Secretary is appointed by the Board. He/she assists the Chairman in organizing the work of the Board, notably in defining the annual work program and Board meeting schedule.

He/she ensures that the documents and projects submitted to voting at Board meetings are produced and made available in a timely manner. He/she is responsible for the secure computer platform available to the directors.

He/she prepares the draft minutes of the Board meetings, which are submitted to the Board for approval.

He/she keeps a permanent watch on regulatory developments and on market thinking on the corporate governance of listed companies.

The Secretary assists the Senior Independent Director in organizing the annual assessment of the Board and meetings with investors, and collects the annual declarations of independence from each director.

Lastly, he/she answers any questions the directors may have regarding the rights and obligations related to their position.

## **1.11 Ethics**

**1.11.1** The Board of Directors, a collegiate body, is required to act in the Company's best interests under all circumstances.

**1.11.2** Directors carry out their duties with loyalty and professionalism.

**Loyalty and good faith:** Directors shall not take any initiative that would be contrary to the interests of the Company and shall act in good faith under all circumstances.

In addition to the confidentiality undertaking provided by article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*), each director shall consider himself/herself to be bound by the rules of professional secrecy with respect to any information obtained in the performance of his duties and that has not been made public. Each member personally undertakes to keep completely confidential the information he receives, the discussions in which he participates and the decisions adopted.

Only the Chairman may speak on behalf of the Board of Directors, except in exceptional circumstances or in the case a specific mandate is granted to another director. Other than the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Directors undertake to refrain from speaking about the Company or the Group, except during the meetings of the Board of Directors or at the Chairman's invitation or with his/her approval. In the event of a demonstrated breach by a Director of his or her confidentiality duty, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, after having consulted with the Senior Independent Director and the Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee, will report to the Board on any actions, including legal, that he/she intends to take as a result of this breach.

**Professional approach and involvement:**

Directors:

- (i) undertake to dedicate the necessary time and attention to carrying out their duties. Directors may not hold more than four other directorships in listed companies outside the Group, including foreign companies;
- (ii) shall be diligent and attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Committees to which they belong whenever possible;
- (iii) shall inform themselves of the business and special characteristics of the Company's businesses, its challenges and its values;
- (iv) shall strive to keep up-to-date the knowledge they need to effectively carry out their duties;
- (v) shall request and undertake the necessary procedures to timely obtain the information they consider to be essential to deliberate as a member of the Board of Directors with full knowledge of the matters addressed;
- (vi) shall formulate all proposals aimed at improving the operating conditions of the Board and its Committees;
- (vii) shall comply with all provisions of code of conduct regarding trading in the Company's securities on the stock exchange as approved by the Board of Directors.

Each director shall keep the Board of Directors informed of any directorships held in other French or foreign companies, including their membership on the committees of such companies.

Each director may, if he or she deems it necessary, receive additional training on the specific characteristics of the Company, its businesses, its sector of activity, and its social and environmental responsibility challenges. Additionally, the directors representing employees are provided with training tailored to the performance of their duties.

Each Director undertakes to resign from his/her position on the Board of Directors when he or she believes in good faith that he or she is no longer able to fully assume his or her duties and obligations.

**Independence and conflicts of interest**

- (i) Directors shall, under all circumstances, strive to maintain independence in their judgment, decision-making and actions. They shall not be influenced by any factor that is not in keeping with the corporate interests that they are responsible for defending.

- (ii) They undertake to avoid any conflict that may exist between their moral and material interests and those of the Company. They shall notify the Secretary of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board or the Senior Independent Director, where one exists, of any conflict of interests, actual or potential, with the Company or any company of the Group, in which they may be involved. In such cases, they shall abstain from taking part in the discussions and in any decisions on the relevant matters and shall not receive any documents in relation to the situation that is, or potentially is, creating a conflict of interest.

The Chairman or the Senior Independent Director, where one exists, may elect to deal with any actual or potential conflict of interest which may come to his/her attention and conduct investigation that will enable him/her to identify or prevent them. If the Chairman is the one concerned by the conflict of interest, the Senior Independent Director, where one exists, or the Secretary of the Board shall deal with the matter and conduct investigations. When and if the Senior Independent Director is involved, the Chairman remains responsible.

### **1.12 Compensation**

The ordinary general meeting may allocate a compensation to directors; the amount of such fees is included in the operating expenses of the Company and is maintained until the general meeting decides otherwise.

The Board of Directors divides such fees among the directors as it sees fit.

The compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Chief Executive Officer and of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers is determined by the Board of Directors. Such compensation may be either fixed or proportional or both fixed and proportional.

The Board of Directors may allot exceptional compensation for special missions or duties assigned to directors. Any such compensation is recorded in operating expenses and is subject to approval by the ordinary general shareholders' meeting, in accordance with the procedure set forth in articles L. 225-38 to L. 225-42 of the French Commercial Code.

The Board of Directors may authorize reimbursement of travel and other expenses incurred by its members in the interest of the Company upon presentation of receipts and according to the expenses policy implemented by the Board of Directors.

Members of the Board of Directors who reside in a different continent from the place of the meeting of the Board shall be granted a "time and travel allowance" for an amount fixed by the Board of Directors. This "time and travel allowance" will be subject to tax.

No compensation other than as described herein, whether permanent or temporary, may be paid to directors, other than pursuant to an employment agreement with the Company under the conditions allowed by applicable law and regulations.

### **1.13 Holding of shares by the directors**

During the whole duration of their term of office, the members of the Board of Directors should hold at least one thousand (1,000) shares of the Company. Should a director not own the required number of shares on the date of his appointment or should he cease to own them during his term of office, he shall be deemed to have resigned from office if he has not regularized the situation within the time limits provided for by applicable laws and regulations.

Each director, as an individual member or as permanent representative of a legal entity, shall hold, under the registered form (*sous la forme nominative*), during the term of his or her mandate, a number of shares of the Company corresponding to an amount at least equal to the gross amount of the fixed portion on yearly theoretical basis (assuming a participation to all the meetings of the Board of Directors)

of the compensation received by such director. If a director does not hold a sufficient number of shares at the time of the entry into force of these stipulations that is to say on 10 February 2016 or, if later, at the time of his or her appointment, the said director shall progressively acquire the said number of shares over a period of four years by using the compensation received.

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## **II. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS**

In accordance with the corporate governance principles and practices set out in the Regulations, the Board of Directors and each of the Committees comprise Independent Directors who are elected or co-opted as such.

### **2.1** Definition of independence and related criteria

Independence and criteria of independence are defined by reference to the AFEP and MEDEF Code of Corporate Governance for listed companies.

The Board of Directors may find that, while one of its directors fulfills the aforesaid criteria, he may not be designated as Independent Member as a result of his individual situation or the situation of the Company in light of its shareholder base, or for any other reason. Conversely, the Board of Directors may consider that a director who does not meet the aforementioned criteria is nonetheless independent.

### **2.2** Qualification procedure for Independent Directors

The Nomination Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee reviews the designation of Independent Directors each year and draws up a report to the Board of Directors on the matter. Each year, in light of this report, the Board of Directors reviews the situation of each director with respect to independence criteria.

The Board of Directors submits the findings of its review to the shareholders in the annual report.

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## **III. OBSERVERS ( *CENSEURS* )**

The Board of Directors may exceptionally appoint up to three observers (*censeurs*), who may be but are not required to be shareholders, and who shall be asked to attend meetings of the Board of Directors, exclusively for purposes of information.

Observers serve in an advisory capacity and do not have the right to vote.

Observers may be invited to attend meetings of the Committees created by the Board of Directors.

Observers are appointed for a maximum term of four years. They are always eligible for reelection and may be dismissed at any time.

Barring a decision to the contrary by the Board of Directors, observers do not receive compensation.

Barring a decision to the contrary by the Board of Directors, observers shall have access to the same information as directors.

Observers are bound by all confidentiality and discretion requirements applicable to directors set forth in 1.11.2 above, as well as those arising from articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*).

Observers shall abstain from all actions in connection with the management, supervisory or control powers falling within the exclusive scope of the legal bodies and shall not substitute themselves for such bodies.

#### **IV. COMMITTEES**

##### **4.1 Rules applicable to all Committees**

###### **4.1.1 Composition**

Committee members are selected by the Board of Directors from among the directors, on the recommendation of the Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. Their appointment may be revoked by the Board of Directors upon the advisory opinion of the Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee.

The term of office of Committee members is concurrent with their term of office as director. It may be renewed at the same time as their term of office as director.

Each Committee appoints its own chairman who is in charge of organizing its work on the recommendation of the Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The chairman of the Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee is appointed by members of the said Committee from among its members.

###### **Access to information, interviews and support**

After notifying the Chairman of the Board of Directors (and the [Chief Executive Officer] in the cases set forth in (i) and (ii) below) and subject to reporting thereon to the Board of Directors, each Committee shall have the right, in carrying out its responsibilities:

- (i) to receive from the Company any document that it may deem useful in carrying out its duties;
- (ii) to interview the Chief Executive Officer or any other person that the Committee may deem useful to interview; and
- (iii) to be assisted by any third party of its choosing (expert, adviser, attorney or auditor) during meetings.

The Committees may also invite the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers to attend their meetings.

###### **4.1.2 Operations**

###### **(i) Majority rules**

In order to be duly convened, at least half of the members of the Committee must be present at the meeting. A Committee member may not be represented by proxy.

Committees adopt recommendations or proposals by a simple majority of the members.

In case of a tie, the Chairman of a committee does not cast the tie-breaking vote.

###### **(ii) Meeting – Referral**

The frequency and duration of a Committee's meetings must be such that they allow for in-depth review and discussion of the matters falling within the scope of that Committee.

Whenever a matter must be referred to a Committee under clause 1.2 of the Regulations, that Committee shall meet as soon as required by the urgency of the matter, as indicated by the Board of Directors when the matter is referred.

(iii) **Summary of decisions**

A summary of Committee meetings shall be drawn up. It shall be transmitted to members of that Committee and may be communicated to other members of the Board of Directors. The chairman of the Committee or a member appointed for this purpose shall report to the Board of Directors on the Committee's work.

(iv) **Reimbursement of expenses**

Committee members may request reimbursement for reasonable expenses as provided in Article 1.12 of the Regulations.

(v) **Rules**

Committee rules may be drawn up by the Committee's members and, if so, shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

(vi) **Improvement of Committee operations**

The members of the Committees shall make all recommendations that they deem likely to improve the operations of their Committee.

## **4.2 Audit and Risk Committee**

### **4.2.1 Composition**

The Audit and Risk Committee is composed of a maximum of seven members and includes Independent Directors. At least one of the Independent Directors is appointed on the basis of specific skills in the financial or accounting fields.

The Committee should not include any executive directors. Audit and Risk Committee members shall be selected for their expertise in accounting and finance.

### **4.2.2 Competence**

The Audit and Risk Committee is in charge of any matters relating to the preparation and control of accounting and financial information as well as the sustainability information. It assists the Board of Directors in ascertaining the accuracy and faithfulness of the parent company and consolidated financial statements of the Company and the quality of the information provided. Its mission, as assigned by the Board of Directors when preparing the parent company and consolidated financial statements, which are drawn up annually, half-yearly and quarterly in accordance with applicable regulations, when preparing the sustainability information, and when preparing any deliberations with respect to the financial statements of the Company or sustainability information, is to make recommendations and submit proposals to the Board of Directors in all areas listed below:

#### **Regarding accounting and financial information:**

- Review and audit of the accounting and financial information:

- Knowledge of the scope of consolidation, accounting methods and audit procedures;
  - Review of the process for preparation of financial information and, where appropriate, the formulation of recommendations to ensure its integrity;
  - Review of the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements, and in particular analysis of provisions, and of material risks and off-balance sheet commitments;
  - Knowledge of accounting positions taken in recognizing material transactions;
  - Submission of recommendations to the Board of Directors on proposed adoptions of material changes to accounting methods;
  - Review of the Group's financial position, review and issue of recommendations to the Board of Directors on any borrowing or assumption of liabilities by the Company in an amount exceeding the threshold which such transactions are subject to prior approval by the Board of Directors;
  - Review of the procedures for preparing information provided to shareholders and to the market and review of the Group press releases relating to accounting and financial information.
- Oversight of the way the statutory auditors conduct their assignment:
- Monitoring the work of the statutory auditors on the quarterly, half year and annual company and consolidated financial statements;
  - Reporting to the Board of Directors on the results of the assignment to certify the financial statements, the way in which this assignment contributed to the integrity of the financial information and the role it played in this process and informing it immediately of any difficulties encountered;
  - Monitoring the checks carried out by the French High Council of Statutory Auditors (*Haut Conseil du commissariat aux comptes*).
- Oversight of the independence of the statutory auditors:
- Steering of the selection procedure applicable to the statutory auditors;
  - Submission of recommendations to the Board of Directors on the proposals to the general meeting of shareholders with respect to appointing, replacing and reappointing the statutory auditors;
  - Knowledge of the amount of fees paid to the statutory auditors and recommendation thereon to the Board of Directors;
  - Ascertaining that the statutory auditors comply with the rules governing their independence;
  - Approval of the provision of services other than the certification of accounts by the statutory auditors.
- Oversight of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and internal audit procedures:

- Submission of recommendations on the mission and organization of the Group's internal audit department and its action plan;
- Review of the main conclusions made by the internal audit department within its work, followed by a report to the Board of Directors;
- Review of the contribution of the internal audit department within the evaluation of the risk management process and of the internal control;
- Review of the organization and of the implementation of the internal control guidelines within the Group and review of the process for identifying and monitoring risks.

**Regarding sustainability information:**

- Review and control of the information relating to sustainability:
  - Review of the scope as well as the procedures and methods for identifying, monitoring and processing sustainability information;
  - Review of the process of identifying, monitoring and processing sustainability information, and if necessary, making recommendations to ensure its integrity;
  - Review of consultations on the appointment of the Certifiers for the sustainability report and the recommendation to be made to the Board of Directors;
  - Examination and analysis of the sustainability information to be included in the sustainability report;
  - Recommendation to the Board of Directors on any draft adoption of significant changes to the procedures and methods used;
- Monitoring of the performance of their mission by the Certifiers:
  - Monitoring of the work of the Certifiers on sustainability information and the risk management process, including the exercise of double materiality;
  - Reporting to the Board of Directors on the results of the certification mission of sustainability information, on how this mission contributed to the integrity of sustainability information and on the role it played in this process, and informs it without delay of any difficulty encountered;
  - Monitoring of the controls carried out by the competent authorities;
- Control of the independence of the Certifiers:
  - Steering of the selection procedure of the Certifiers;
  - Recommendation to the Board of Directors on the draft proposals to the general meeting regarding the appointment, replacement and renewal of the Certifiers;
  - Knowledge of the amount of the Certifiers' fees for opinion to the Board of Directors;
  - Control of the compliance by the Certifiers with the conditions of independence;
- Monitoring of the effectiveness of the procedures for identifying, monitoring and processing sustainability information.

### **4.2.3 Operations**

The Audit and Risk Committee meets at least four times per year and whenever it deems it necessary. It meets prior to those meetings of Directors during which matters falling within the Audit and Risk Committee's responsibilities scope are to be addressed. The frequency and duration of Audit and Risk Committee meetings must be such that they allow for in-depth review and discussion of the matters falling within the Committee's scope.

## **4.3 Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee**

### **4.3.1 Composition**

The Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee is composed of a maximum of seven members and includes Independent Directors. It should be chaired by an Independent Director.

The Committee should not include any executive directors.

### **4.3.2 Competence**

The Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee has the following powers:

- Make proposals for appointments, revocations, dismissals and renewals and dismissal of directors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors, members and the chairmen of the Committees, the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers, and issue recommendations on the candidates considered, in terms of expertise, availability, appropriateness and complementarity with other members of the Board of Directors or of executive management.
- Consider and propose to the Board the appointment of new directors. The Committee may appoint one or more internationally renowned firms specializing in the search for independent directors and collect any suggestions from directors. The Committee assesses the knowledge and skills of applicants in relation to the needs identified, in line with the diversity policy. Interviews are held between certain directors and potential applicants. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board for the selection of new directors.
- Be informed about appointment, revocation or dismissal of the Executive Committee members.
- Ensure the application of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, to which the Company refers.
- Propose the qualification of relevant directors as Independent Directors of the Board of Directors.
- Verify compliance with independence criteria and issue opinions thereon, as required, and advise the Chairman of the Board of Directors on the number of Independent Directors.
- Prepare a succession plan for corporate officers and directors (including independent directors) so as to be in a position to propose succession solutions to the Board, particularly in the event of unforeseen vacancies;
- Issue recommendation, upon the Chief Executive Officer's proposal, on the acceptance and resignation by the Company of any office as member of the board of directors or

any equivalent body, and on the appointment and dismissal of permanent representatives of the Company from such board of directors or equivalent bodies.

- Review the Group’s engagements in terms of social and environmental responsibility, taking into account the challenges specific to its business and in light with the best practices on governance;
- Review the multi-year strategic plan on social and environmental responsibility, with qualitative and quantitative indicators, and follow their implementation;
- Review the reports on social and environmental responsibility (sustainability report, vigilance plan, taxonomy, etc.);
- Review and follow social and environmental responsibility ratings.

The Nomination, Governance and CSR Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee shall meet as often as necessary, under arrangements set on a case-by-case basis, to ensure the proper coordination of their sustainability work and adequate information for all.

Pursuant to the responsibilities above, executive directors may be invited to take parts to meetings to give their opinion with regards to the proposed appointments, except when it concerns their own situation.

### **4.3.3 Operations**

The Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee meets at least once each year and whenever it deems it necessary. It meets prior to those meetings of the Board of Directors during which matters falling within its scope are to be reviewed. The frequency and duration of The Nomination, Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee meetings must be such that they allow for in-depth review and discussion of the matters falling within the committee’s scope.

## **4.4 Compensation Committee**

### **4.4.1 Composition**

The Compensation Committee is composed of a maximum of seven members and includes Independent Directors. It should be chaired by an Independent Director.

The Committee should not include any executive directors.

### **4.4.2 Competence**

The responsibilities of the Compensation Committee are the following:

- Make recommendations to the Board of Directors on the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Chief Executive Officer, and of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, on the rules for determining the variable components and any supplemental components such as pension schemes and benefits in kind.
- Make recommendations to the Board of Directors with regards to allocation of directors’ compensation.
- Be informed of planned compensation in the event of the breach of an employment agreement of the Chief Executive Officer, of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers or of

a member of the Executive Committee and to render an opinion in this respect to the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

- Render an opinion on the stock option and free shares award policy, for all categories of beneficiaries, and more particularly in relation to the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officers and members of the Executive Committee; to make recommendations on the frequency of such awards and the terms and conditions of award.
- Make recommendations with regards to the compensation policy of the Executive Committee members. On this occasion, executive directors may be invited by the Committee to take parts to meetings to give their opinion regarding the compensation of the Executive Committee members.
- Review the compensation policy; review the information relating to compensation in the corporate governance report as well as any other document required by law and regulations in force in this area and, more generally, ensure the accuracy of the information communicated to shareholders on compensation.

#### **4.4.3 Operations**

The Compensation Committee meets at least once each year and whenever it deems it necessary. It meets prior to those meetings of the Board of Directors during which matters falling within its scope are to be reviewed. The frequency and duration of Compensation Committee meetings must be such that they allow for in-depth review and discussion of the matters falling within the Committee's scope.

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### **V. EVALUATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Board of Directors shall assess periodically and at least on a yearly basis, its performance, covering the following aspects of its duties and commitment:

- Functioning modalities of the Board of Directors
- Frequency of meetings of the Board of Directors and directors' attendance.
- Preparation and discussion of important matters.
- Scope of the directors' duties and their contribution to the work of the Board of Directors.
- Contribution of the Board of Directors to the development of the Company.
- Efficiency of the Committees established by the Board of Directors.
- Involvement of the Board of Directors in decisions relating to operational or financial investment or divestiture projects.

The assessment of the performance of the Board of Directors is carried out by the Senior Independent Directors, or in the absence of a Senior Independent Director, by an independent director appointed by the Board of Directors. It may take the form of anonymous question forms sent to each director. Once a year, the directors may debate the results of this assessment of the Board of Directors, during a meeting of the Board of Directors and, under the supervision of the Senior Independent Directors or in the absence of a Senior Independent Directors by the Independent Director appointed by the Board of Directors. Upon this assessment, the various aspects of the duties and commitment of the Board of Directors and of its members are reviewed and where appropriate, recommendations for a better operation are drawn up.

In addition, at least every three years, an assessment of the performance of the Board of Directors must be carried out with the assistance of an external consultant, and may be supervised by the Senior Independent Directors, or in the absence of a Senior Independent Director, by the independent director appointed by the Board of Directors.

A summary on the evaluation and on any recommendations resulting from it shall appear in the Company's annual report.

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## **VI. MISCELLANEOUS**

### **6.1 Amendments to the Regulations**

Any amendment to the Regulations requires a simple majority of the members of the Board of Directors.

### **6.2 Notification of the Regulations**

The principal elements of the Regulations shall be brought to the attention of the market, initially through the Company's *Document de Base*, and then on an annual basis through the Company's *Universal Registration Document*, and also generally, in accordance with applicable legal or regulatory requirements

### **6.3 Disputes**

In the event of any inconsistency between the Regulations and the Company's by-laws, the provisions in the Company's by-laws shall prevail.

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## **VII. APPENDIX 1 TO THE INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF REXEL**

### **INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES FOR CURRENT AND REGULATED AGREEMENTS**

This procedure was established in accordance with the regulations in force pursuant to Act No 2019-486 for the growth and transformation of companies of 22 May 2019 (known as the PACTE Act) and market recommendations, in particular Autorité des Marchés financiers Recommendation No. 2012-05 of 2 July 2012, as amended on 5 October 2018.

In a French société anonyme with a Board of Directors, the agreements referred to in Article L.225-38 of the French Commercial Code, known as "regulated agreements", are subject to a specific procedure and require prior authorisation by the Board of Directors and a special report of the Statutory Auditors for submission for the approval of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Excluded from this control procedure are agreements relating to current transactions entered into under normal conditions as well as intra-group agreements between two companies, one of which directly or indirectly holds 100% of the other's share capital.

This procedure applies prior to entry into an agreement that could be classified as a regulated agreement but also upon any amendment, renewal or termination of an agreement, including agreements considered to be "free" when they are entered into.

This internal procedure describes the criteria to be considered to classify a current or regulated agreement (1), the procedure for identifying agreements (2) and the specific procedures to be applied depending on whether or not the agreement is a regulated agreement (3).

#### **1. Evaluation and classification criteria for agreements**

An agreement must undergo the prior authorisation procedure if it is entered into, directly or through an intermediary, between Rexel SA and:

- one of its corporate officers (Chief Executive Officer, Deputy CEO or Director);
- one of its shareholders who holds more than 10% of the voting rights or, if it is a shareholder company, the company controlling it within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code; or
- any agreement in which one of the aforementioned persons or entities has an indirect interest; *"An indirect interest in an agreement to which it is not a party is held by persons or entities that, by virtue of their ties with the parties and the powers they possess to influence their conduct, derive an advantage therefrom"*<sup>1</sup>

However, if it can be identified on a case-by-case basis that an agreement meeting the criteria set forth above relates to a transaction that is both current and entered into under normal conditions, the regulated agreements procedure may not be used<sup>2</sup>.

- "Current transactions"

Current transactions are transactions usually carried out by the company and entered into as part of its social activity, taking into consideration the usual practices of companies in a similar situation. The

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<sup>1</sup>In accordance with Proposal No 4.2 of Autorité des Marchés financiers Recommendation No 2012-05 of 2 July 2012

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with Article L225-39 of the French Commercial Code

circumstances surrounding the entry into the agreement should also be taken into account, as well as its nature and legal significance or economic consequences, or even its duration.

Intra-group agreements relating to the following transactions are considered to be current operations:

- provision of services, legal, management, communication, finance, accounting, purchasing;
- re-invoicing of the cost of free shares;
- tax consolidation;
- current account transactions, borrowing, lending;
- cash-at-hand management transactions;
- acquisitions and/or disposals of insignificant assets or securities; and
- acquisitions and/or disposals of receivables.

The above list was established on the basis of the agreements normally entered into within the group to date and may be subject to change.

- Transactions entered into under "normal conditions"

Transactions entered into under "normal conditions" are transactions performed by the company under the same conditions as those it usually practices with a third party in the same business sector or for the same type of transaction. The normal or abnormal nature of the terms of the agreements is evaluated by reference to economic data such as the price, especially if it is a market price or a price common in the sector in question.

The main stipulations of the agreement and the commitments made by the parties, including, but not limited to, terms of payment, guarantees, duration and options to terminate, shall also be considered. Current agreements entered into under normal conditions are said to be free and are not subject to prior authorisation procedure by the Board of Directors, nor to approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.

## **2. Agreement identification procedure**

The agreement identification procedure is based on the General Secretariat and Legal Department of Rexel SA.

Accordingly, the General Secretariat and Legal Department must be informed of any agreement to be entered into or renewed (by explicit or tacit agreement) with Rexel SA. A copy of said agreement and a description of the main characteristics thereof must be communicated to them.

On the basis of this information, the General Secretariat and Legal Department evaluate, with the support of the teams involved (the various group departments, etc.) or third parties (legal counsel, auditors, etc.) whether an agreement constitutes a current agreement or a regulated agreement within the meaning of Articles L.225-38 et seq. of the French Commercial Code.

Persons with a direct or indirect interest in the agreement do not participate in the evaluation thereof<sup>3</sup>. The conclusions of the evaluation performed by the General Secretariat and Legal Department with the

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<sup>3</sup> In accordance with Article L225-39 of the French Commercial Code

teams involved shall be recorded by the General Secretariat on a digital medium until expiry of the statutory limitation periods.

If, once its evaluation has been performed, it has been determined that the agreement in question is a current agreement, it will not be subject to the regulated agreements procedure and only an annual examination, described below, will be performed.

Conversely, once its evaluation has been performed, if it has been determined that the agreement in question was a regulated agreement, the related procedure described below shall be followed under the supervision of the Legal Department and the General Secretariat of the group.

Once a year, the General Secretariat shall examine the list of current agreements entered into under normal conditions

The General Secretariat shall be informed of the list of current agreements. This list shall be made available to the Board of Directors by the General Secretariat for examination, and the Board of Directors shall communicate it to the shareholders in its annual report.

### **3. Procedures**

The Board of Directors approves the procedure for the annual evaluation of current and regulated agreements. This annual review may cause Board of Directors to rethink the internal control practices implemented by Rexel SA and, if necessary:

- reconsider the classification criteria for some categories of current agreements;
- revise the list of agreements considered current; and
- reexamine, if necessary, agreements that do not or no longer meet the criteria used.

#### **3.1. Annual review of transactions entered into under normal conditions**

The Board of Directors shall review annually and on the occasion of specific events (renewals, extensions, addenda) all agreements relating to current transactions entered into under normal conditions during the past financial year or whose performance continued during the past financial year.

As part of this review, it is the Board's mission to ensure that the classification criteria are always met.

Following this review, the Board of Directors may decide that a signed agreement can no longer be classified as a current agreement entered into under normal conditions.

In this case, said agreement must not be reclassified automatically. The Board must subject said agreement to the regulated agreements procedure in the event of:

- an error or anomaly occurring during the initial identification procedure for said agreement;
- or
- changes in the context and/or conditions of said agreement upon renewal, extension or signature of any addendum that gives rise to a modification.

Persons with a direct or indirect interest in any of these agreements do not participate in the evaluation thereof.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>In accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article L. 225-39 of the French Commercial Code

### **3.2. Internal control procedure for regulated agreements**

- Prior authorization of the Board of Directors:

Any signing, modification, renewal (including tacit renewal) or termination of regulated agreements and commitments shall be presented to the Board of Directors.

Each regulated agreement and commitment shall be authorised by a specific decision of the Board that justifies its interest to Rexel SA, in particular with regard to the financial conditions attached to it, it being specified that<sup>5</sup>:

- persons with a direct or indirect interest in the agreement shall not take part in the deliberations or the vote on the authorisation requested<sup>6</sup>;
- failure to state reasons may cause the Statutory Auditors to report this irregularity in their special report and inform the Autorité des Marchés financiers.

The Board of Directors may appoint an independent expert if entry into a regulated agreement may have a significant impact on the balance sheet or results of Rexel SA and/or the Group<sup>7</sup>.

In the absence of prior authorisation of regulated agreements and commitments, [the Group/Rexel SA] shall also ensure<sup>8</sup> that they are ratified by the Board before their approval by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, except in special cases in which there is a conflict of interest with all of the directors.

Finally, in accordance with the regulations in force, any new regulated agreement must be published on the website by the time it has been entered into<sup>9</sup>.

The following information shall be made public:

- the name of the person or entity with a direct or indirect interest;
- the nature of the relationship with [Rexel SA / the Group];
- the date;
- the financial conditions of the agreement; and
- any other information necessary to evaluate the interest of the agreement for Rexel SA and the shareholders, including minority shareholders with no direct or indirect interest therein.

- Procedure for control of regulated agreements by the Board of Directors

Every year, the Board of Directors shall review all of the agreements and commitments entered into and authorised during previous financial years, whose performance was ongoing during the last financial year<sup>10</sup> and does not require new authorisation. As such, it shall declassify any agreements whose regulated nature has become irrelevant.

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<sup>5</sup> In accordance with Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code

<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to Article L. 225-40 of the French Commercial Code

<sup>7</sup> In accordance with Proposal No 4.6 of the AMF Recommendation

<sup>8</sup> In accordance with Proposal No 4.7 of the AMF Recommendation

<sup>9</sup> Pursuant to Article L. 225-40-2 of the French Commercial Code

<sup>10</sup> Pursuant to Article L. 225-40-1 of the French Commercial Code

The results of this annual review shall be communicated in the Universal Registration Document, which shall list the following<sup>11</sup>:

- each of the agreements authorised during a previous financial year and whose performance was ongoing during the last financial year or may be ongoing or shall occur in future financial years;
- specific information for each of these agreements that has undergone substantial changes; and
- the agreements that, in the Board's opinion, can no longer be classified as a regulated agreement in light of changing circumstances.

- Approval of regulated agreements by the Shareholders' Meeting

The Statutory Auditors shall present a special report on the regulated agreements entered into during the financial year. The Shareholders' Meeting shall decide on such report. This report shall also mention the agreements entered into and authorised during previous financial years whose performance was ongoing during the last financial year.<sup>12</sup> During the vote at the Shareholders' Meeting, the shares belonging to the person or entity with a direct or indirect interest in the agreement are not taken into account for the calculation of the majority. However, such shares are taken into account for the determination of the quorum.g

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<sup>11</sup>In accordance with Proposal No 4.8 of the AMF Recommendation

<sup>12</sup>In accordance with Proposal No 4.11 of the AMF Recommendation