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Objective: Analysis of the implementation by Atos SE of the provisions of the AFEP-MEDEF code as modified in December 2022 (the "Code")
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The term "Universal Registration Document" refers to the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

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| 1 | The tasks of the Board of Directors |  |  |
|  | 1.1 | Considering social and environmental stakes <br> The Board endeavors to promote long-term value creation by the company by considering the social and environmental aspects of its activities. | Yes. Atos' corporate social and environmental orientations, which have for a long time been part of the strategy assigned to the Company, are determined by the Board of Directors assisted by the CSR Committee, which held four meetings in 2022. This Committee currently comprises the following Board members: Ms. Valérie BERNIS (Chairwoman), Mr. Farès LOUIS and Ms. Astrid STANGE. <br> The Group's "raison d'être", adopted by the shareholders during the 2019 Annual General Meeting, anticipating the implementation of the PACTE law on May 22, 2019 , is structured around the following three pillars: <br> (i) to ensure safety, security and trust in the information space; <br> (ii) to contribute to the environmental transition; <br> (iii) to promote scientific and technological excellence. <br> The activity of the Board of Directors with regards to Atos' "raison d'être" and CSR in 2022 was as follows: <br> - review of the Company's initiatives regarding its social and environmental responsibility (in particular with respect to decarbonization, gender balance and diversity accessibility and digital training), their implementation and results. <br> - review the Group's 2021 achievements" regarding the implementation of its raison d'être; |


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|  |  | the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer or combination of such offices), monitors the management as well as the quality of the information provided to shareholders and to the markets. |  |
|  | 1.4 | Information of the Board <br> The Board is informed about market developments, the competitive environment and the most important aspects facing the company, including in the area of social and environmental responsibility. | Yes. Directors are regularly informed of the market developments and the evolution of the competitive environment, either during the Board of Directors and the Committees' sessions or via occasional reports. |
|  | 1.5 | Risk review <br> The Board reviews, in relation to the strategy it has defined, the opportunities and risks, such as financial, legal, operational, social and environmental risks, as well as the measures taken accordingly. To this end, the Board receives all of the information needed to carry out its task, notably from the executive officers. | Yes. The Audit Committee receives a report on internal audit activities at least six times a year, quarterly reports on litigation and contracts with significant risks, and periodic updates on internal control and risk management. The committee communicates this information to the Board. In addition, each year, the Company's performances in corporate social and environmental responsibility are discussed by the Board in particular during the reports by the CSR Chair to the Board. A full description of the risk factors, and the Company's management thereof, is included in section 7 of the Universal Registration Document. |
|  | 1.6 | Anti-corruption and influence peddling measures <br> If applicable, the Board ensures the implementation of a mechanism to prevent and detect corruption and influence peddling. | Yes. The Group Compliance program, which includes the prevention and detection of corruption and influence peddling, is regularly presented to the Board of Directors, which ensures its effective implementation. In 2023, the Board was presented with the Atos Compliance Annual Review 2022). |
|  | 1.7 | Non-discrimination and diversity policies <br> The Board ensures that the executive officers implement a policy of nondiscrimination and diversity, notably with regard to the balanced representation of men and women on the governing bodies. | Yes. Atos is strongly convinced of the importance of diversity as a key driver of the Group's continuous growth and competitiveness. In 2022 Atos took the opportunity to review its diversity journey to date and focus on how to move forward for the future. The Group considered feedback from its people; undertook a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE\&I) maturity assessment; reviewed its actions, data and external benchmarks; using these insights to develop its revised DE\&I global framework and ambitions, which was launched in early 2022. |


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|  |  | - the rules according to which the Board of Directors is informed on the corporation's financial situation, cash position and commitments. <br> These rules relate not only to external acquisitions or disposals, but also to major investments in organic growth or significant internal restructuring operations. <br> The Board of Directors is informed in a timely fashion of the corporation's cash position in order, where applicable, to take decisions relating to its funding and indebtedness. |  |
| 2 | The Board of Directors: A collegial body |  |  |
|  | 2.2 | Composition, organization and operation of the Board <br> The organization of the Board's work, and likewise its membership, must be suited to the shareholder make-up, to the size and nature of each firm's business, and to the particular circumstances facing it. The foremost responsibility of the Board is to adopt the mode of organization and operation that enables it to carry out its tasks in the best possible manner. Its organization and operation are described in the internal rules that it has drawn up, which are published in part or in full on the company's website or in the report on corporate governance. | Yes. On December 15, 2022 and on December 12, 2023, the proportion of directors of non-French nationality was equal to $54.5 \%$, in line with the group's international dimension. Six nationalities were represented on the Board of Directors (German, American, British, Bulgarian, French and Senegalese). Consequently, the Board considered that the ratio was highly satisfactory and reflected well the Group's international dimension. <br> The Board of Directors has adopted internal rules presenting the organization and the operation of the Board. The internal rules are summarized in the Universal Registration Document (see Universal Registration Document, section 4.2.3.9) and published in their entirety on the Company's website. |
|  | 2.3 | Limitation on the representation of special interests within the Board <br> Since the Board acts in the corporate interest, having large numbers of special interests represented within it should be avoided, except in cases provided for by law. | Yes. The director's charter, that is appended to the internal rules and summarized in the Universal Registration Document, reminds that each director represents all stakeholders and must act in all circumstances in the best interest of the company. |
|  | 2.4 | Specific responsibility of the majority shareholder | N/A. The Company is not controlled. |


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|  |  | When a corporation is controlled by a majority shareholder, the latter assumes a specific responsibility with regard to the other shareholders, which is direct and separate from that of the Board of Directors. They take particular care to prevent conflicts of interest and to take account of all interests. |  |
| 3 | The diversity of forms of organization of governance |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | Option between separation of offices and single office <br> Corporations with Boards of Directors can choose between separation of the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the combination of such offices. The law does not favor either formula and allows the Board of Directors to choose between the two forms of exercise of executive management. It is up to the Board to decide and to explain its decision. The Board may appoint a Lead Director from among the independent directors, particularly when it has been decided to combine such offices. In the event of the separation of the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, any tasks entrusted to the Chairman of the Board in addition to those conferred upon him or her by law must be described. <br> The chosen formula and the reasons for this decision must be communicated to the shareholders and third parties. | Yes. The offices of Chairman of the Board of Directors and of Chief Executive Officer have been separated since November 1, 2019. Following the resignation of the former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the Board decided to separate the two functions in accordance with the succession plan proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The missions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors are detailed in section 4.2.2 of the Universal Registration Document. The selected management mode is justified in section 4.2.2 of the Universal Registration Document. |
|  | 3.3 | The Lead Director <br> If the Board decides to confer upon a director, and in particular a Lead Director, special tasks that relate to governance or shareholder relations, these tasks and the resources and prerogatives available to him or her must be described in the internal rules. | Yes. Since November 1, 2019, the offices of Chairman of the Board of Directors and of Chief Executive Officer have been separated., the Board of Directors meeting meeting on June 4, 2023 appointed Elizabeth Tinkham as Lead Independent Director in the continuity of her role as Chairwoman of the Nomination and Governance Committee. <br> The tasks, resources and prerogatives of the Lead Independent Director are set out in article 12 of the Board's internal rules. |


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| 4 | The Board and communication with shareholders and the markets |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | Communication with the market <br> Each corporation should have a very rigorous policy for communication with the market and analysts. All communications activities must allow everyone to access the same information at the same time | Yes. Press releases relating to the results of the Company and to the main transactions within the authority of the Board of Directors are validated by it. All Company's press releases are published on the Company's website and provided to broadcasters (through a professional broadcaster), making them available to all investors at the same time. Conference calls are available in replay on the website. |
|  | 4.3 | Shareholders and investors' information <br> The Board should ensure that the shareholders and investors receive a relevant balanced and instructive information about the strategy, development model, the consideration of non-financial issues that are of significance to the corporation and its long-term outlook. | Yes. In accordance with the AFEP-MEDEF code, the Company has regular direct contacts with its shareholders and investors throughout the year to understand their expectations and take them into account. In that context, the following measures, in favor of a smooth shareholders' dialogue have been implemented: <br> - Atos regularly communicates its strategy to shareholders. On June 7, 2023, Atos presented its highlights plan to refocus, recover and rebound, upgrading mid-term ambitions of Tech Foundations activities; <br> Atos' shareholders, during the Annual General Meeting held on April 30, 2019, decided with $99.93 \%$ of the votes to enshrine the Company's raison d'étre in its articles of association; <br> - presentations established for financial reports, investor days or General Meetings are posted on the website of the Company; <br> the Company is exchanging with its shareholders throughout the year but has, for many years, been conducting presentations on the governance prior to its Annual General Meetings. <br> At last, Atos SE's Universal Registration Document aims to be an example of financial and extra-financial communication media allowing stakeholders to have an overview of the issuer's activity over the past financial year as well as its short and medium-term objectives and targets. |


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| $\mathbf{4 . 4}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Shareholder relations with the Board of Directors } \\ \text { Shareholders' relations with the Board of Directors, particularly with regard to } \\ \text { corporate governance aspects, may be entrusted to the Chairman of the Board } \\ \text { of Directors or, if applicable, to the Lead Director. He or she shall report on } \\ \text { this task to the Board of Directors. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Yes. In addition to its traditional missions, the Chairman of the Board is in charge } \\ \text { in particular of the relations with shareholders. } \\ \text { At its meeting on June 4, 2023, the Board of Directors appointed Elizabeth } \\ \text { Tinkham as Lead Independent Director, with particular responsibility for } \\ \text { shareholder relations. The role and tasks of the Lead director are set out in article } \\ \text { 12 of the Board's internal rules. }\end{array}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{4 . 5}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Identifying, monitoring and assessing the commitments and risks } \\ \text { All listed companies must be equipped with reliable procedures for the } \\ \text { identification, monitoring and assessment of its commitments and risks, and } \\ \text { provide shareholders and investors with relevant information in this area. } \\ \text { The annual report specifies the internal procedures set up to identify and } \\ \text { monitor off-balance-sheet commitments, as well as to evaluate the } \\ \text { corporation's material risks. } \\ \text { The ratings given to the firm by financial rating agencies are published along } \\ \text { with any changes that have occurred during the financial year. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Yes. Information on off-balance sheet commitments is included in the Universal } \\ \text { Registration Document in the note 15 to the consolidated financial statements. }\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { In 2021 and 2022, the Board of Directors met to discuss the review of off-balance } \\ \text { sheet commitments (see Universal Registration Document, section 4.2.4.2). } \\ \text { The risks and the risk management systems are described in section 7 of the } \\ \text { Universal Registration Document. }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| The Company's financial rating by S\&P Global Ratings, as well as its evolution, |  |  |  |
| have been published by the Company. Indeed, on July 13, 2022 S\&P Global |  |  |  |
| lowered Atos credit rating from BBB- with a negative outlook, to BB with a |  |  |  |
| negative outlook (See Universal Registration Document, section 8.8.5, p. 457) |  |  |  |$]$


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| 5 | The Board of Directors and the social and environmental responsibility |  |  |
|  | 5.1 <br> 5.2 <br> 5.3 <br> 5.4 | At the proposal of the executive management, the Board of Directors shall establish multi-annual strategic guidelines on social and environmental responsibility. <br> The executive management shall submit to the Board of Directors the measures implementing this strategy, with an action plan and the time frames within which these actions will be carried out. The executive management shall inform the Board of the results that were reached on a yearly basis. <br> On climate-related issues, this strategy is accompanied by precise objectives defined for different time frames. The Board shall review annually the results achieved and the relevance, if any, of adapting the action plan or changing the objectives in the light of, inter alia, the evolution of the company's strategy, technologies, shareholder expectations and the economic capacity to implement them. <br> The climate strategy referred to in § 5.3 and the main actions undertaken to this end shall be presented to the general shareholders' meeting at least every three years, or in the event of a significant change in the strategy. | Since 2021, the Board, on the proposal of senior executive management, determines multi-year strategic orientations and Atos' objectives in the field of social and environmental responsibility. In February 2021, Atos has already raised its decarbonization ambition by committing to reach "Net Zero" by 2028. The Long-Term Net Zero target was adjusted early 2022 following the evolution of the standards issued by the Science-Based Targets initiative. Atos set a new "longterm" objective to reduce carbon emission by $90 \%$ by 2039 at the latest, i.e. a minimum of 11 years ahead of SBTi and the Paris Agreement requirements. <br> At its meeting on 28 February 2023, the Board of Directors reviewed the update of the multi-year strategic plan for social and environmental responsibility. <br> A synthesis of the Group's main challenges, objectives, action plans and achievements is presented in the Universal Registration Document (see section 5.2.1.3, p. 163). <br> The Board of Directors has already submitted a "Say On Climate" resolution on the Group's environmental decarbonization policy to its 2021 shareholders' meeting, which was adopted by a very large majority ( $97.10 \%$ ). |


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| 6. |  | The Board of Directors and the Shareholders' meeting |  |
|  | 6.2 | Communication with shareholders <br> The shareholders' meeting is a decision-making body for the areas stipulated by law as well as a privileged moment of communication for the company with its shareholders. It is not only the occasion when the managing bodies report on the corporation's activities and on the operation of the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, but also an opportunity for a dialogue with the shareholders. | Yes. Atos is keen to ensure open discussions with its shareholders (see answer on point 4.3 above). <br> Furthermore, during the Annual General Meetings, a significant time is devoted to the summary presentation of the activity of the Board and its committees in order to prepare an open discussion on these issues. The presentation is followed by a fruitful dialogue with shareholders where any questions raised either before the shareholders meeting or during the shareholders meeting are answered by the top management. In that respect, Atos' technology benefits corporate governance with two tools: <br> - electronic voting through the Votaccess application, already used for several years including the meetings on May 18, 2022, June 28, 2023 and made available to all registered shareholders of the Company, and <br> - the possibility to ask questions live during the General Meeting on June 28, 2023, via a form made available on the live videocast of the meeting and accessible on the Company's website. <br> Finally, regular roadshows organized with investors and governance analysts and discussions with CSR rating agencies, notably in connection with the preparation of the Annual General Meeting, provide opportunities for being attentive to the investors' expectations. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 6.3 \\ 6.4 \end{gathered}$ | Disposal exceeding more than half of the assets of the Company <br> If a disposal is contemplated, whether in one or more transactions, concerning at least half of the company's assets over the past two financial years, the Board of directors and the executive management must assess the strategic merits of the transaction and ensure that the process takes place in accordance with the corporate interest, in particular by putting in place resources and procedures permitting the identification and management of any conflicts of interest. To | Yes. As part of the study of the strategic project of the Group presented during the Capital Markets Day on June 14, 2022, which aims to separate Atos' historical activities (Tech Foundations) from its Digital, Big Data and Security activities into two independent companies, the Board of Directors decided to set-up a consultative Ad hoc Committee in charge, inter alia, of providing recommendations and overseeing the study and implementation of the project by the management team. This committee is composed of a majority of independent Directors. Prior to the General Meeting which would be called upon to vote on the |


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|  |  | this end, they may seek external opinions, in particular concerning the merits of the transaction, its valuation and the contemplated arrangements. It is also recommended that the Board set up an ad hoc committee, at least two-thirds of which is made up of independent directors and from which executive officers are excluded. <br> Before carrying out this disposal, the Board must present the shareholders' meeting with a report about the context and the progress of the transactions. This presentation shall be followed by an advisory vote by the shareholders subject to the same quorum and majority conditions as for ordinary shareholders' meetings. If the meeting issues a negative opinion, the Board shall meet as soon as possible and immediately publish on the company's website a notice detailing how it intends to proceed with the transaction. | transaction, the Board of Directors would present a report on the transaction and would also seek the opinion of an independent expert. |
| 7 | Membership of the Board of Directors: Guiding Principles |  |  |
|  | 7.1 | Directors' essential qualities <br> All directors are expected to act in the corporate interest and to possess the following essential qualities: <br> - ability to judge in particular, situations, strategies and people, based primarily on his or her own experience; <br> - a capacity to anticipate that enables him or her to identify risks and strategic issues; <br> integrity, regularity of attendance, active participation and involvement. | Yes. Atos SE directors have extensive professional experience in various industries on high profile positions and are serving or have served as directors or corporate officers in other French or non-French companies, some of which are listed on the stock exchange. They combine all the skills and experience required to perform their office. Their involvement is reflected in the strong attendance rate to Board meetings in 2022 ( $96.5 \%$ ). The individual attendance rate to the meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees is described in the Universal Registration Document (section 4.2.4.1, p. 100). |
|  | 7.2 | Membership of the Board of Directors <br> Each Board should consider what would be the desirable balance of its membership and that of the Board committees should be, in particular as in terms of diversity (gender representation, nationalities, age, qualifications, professional experience, etc.). It should make public in the report on corporate | Yes. The diversity policy applied to Board members, including its objectives, implementation measures and results is debated et validated each year by the Board upon recommendation of the Nomination and Governance Committee. These |


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|  |  | governance a description of the diversity policy applied to members of the Board of Directors, as well as a description of the objectives of this policy, its implementation measures and the results achieved in the past financial year. | elements are described in the report on corporate governance included in the Universal Registration Document (cf. section 4.2.3.1, p. 93). <br> In addition, Atos has put diversity as the heart of its people strategy. The measures taken to encourage diversity are detailed in section 5.3.5 of the Universal Registration Document. |
| 8 | Gender diversity policy in management bodies |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | On the proposal of executive management, the Board sets targets for gender diversity within the management bodies. <br> In the corporate governance report, the Board describes the gender diversity policy applied to the governing bodies, as well as the objectives of this policy, the procedures for implementing it, the results achieved during the past financial year, including, where applicable, the reasons why the objectives were not achieved and the measures taken to remedy the situation. | Yes. The objectives for gender diversity within the management bodies are presented to the Board of Directors. The Group has included in the corporate governance report, published in the Universal Registration Document, and chose to notably present the ratio of women in the Atos Executive Group (section 5.3.5). In line with Atos' objectives, $30 \%$ of the Atos Executive Group are women in 2022 compared to only $13 \%$ in 2019. Atos has set a target of reaching $40 \%$ in 2023, with a continued focus on gender equality across its operations (see p. 210 of the Universal Registration Document). |
| 9 | Representation of employee shareholders and employees |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 9.2 \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ | Rights and duties of directors representing the employees and employee shareholders <br> Within a group, the directors representing employees elected or appointed in accordance with the legal requirements sit on the Board of the company that declares that it refers to the provisions of this code in its report on corporate governance. When several group companies apply these provisions, the Boards shall determine the corporation(s) eligible for this recommendation. <br> Directors representing employee shareholders and directors representing employees are entitled to vote at meetings of the Board of directors, and may also be selected by the Board to participate in committees. <br> They have the same rights, are subject to the same obligations, in particular in | Yes. In June 2023, Mr. Farès LOUIS' and Ms. Vesela ASPARUHOVA's terms of office as Employee Directors have been renewed in accordance with article L. 225-27-1 of the Commercial Code and the articles of association of the Company, and sit on the Board of directors of Atos SE, which refers to the provisions of the AFEP-MEDEF Code. The Employee Directors and the director representing employee shareholders are explicitly named as Board members in the articles of association. Thereby they participate in meetings and deliberations of the Board. They enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same obligations as any other director, including confidentiality, with the exception of the obligation to hold at least 500 shares of the Company. |


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|  |  | relation to confidentiality, and take on the same responsibilities as the other members of the Board. |  |
| 10 | Independent directors |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10.3 \\ 10.4 \end{gathered}$ | Independence of the directors <br> The independent directors should account for half the members of the Board in widely-held corporations without controlling shareholders. <br> Qualification as an independent director should be discussed by the appointments committee in the light of the criteria set out in § 8.5 and decided on by the Board: <br> - on the occasion of the appointment of a director; <br> - and annually for all directors. <br> The shareholders must be made aware of the conclusions of this review. <br> The Board of Directors may consider that, although a director meets the criteria set out in $\S 8.5$, he or she cannot be held to be independent owing to the specific circumstances of the person or the company, due to its ownership structure or for any other reason. Conversely, the Board may consider that a director who does not meet these criteria is nevertheless independent. | Yes. The qualification of independent director is reviewed annually by the Board of directors, on the basis of preliminary works carried out by the Nomination and Governance Committee, in accordance with the recommendations of the AFEPMEDEF Code. <br> The conclusions of the Board of Directors during its meeting of December 15, 2022 were transcribed in the Universal Registration Document. It is stated that six out of the ten members of the Board of Directors who must be taken into account ${ }^{1}$ (i.e., $72,72 \%$ ) were qualified as being independent during this annual assessment of their independence. The report also includes a nominative list of members who do not qualify as being independent. <br> As part of its annual review during the meeting of December 12, 2023, the Board acknowledged that $75 \%$ of its directors were considered independent (six out of eight members to be taken into account in order to calculate the independent director ratio ${ }^{2}$ ), i.e., Valérie BERNIS, Laurent COLLET-BILLON, Jean-Pierre MUSTIER, René PROGLIO, Astrid STANGE and Elizabeth TINKHAM. |

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|  | 10.5.3 | Independence criteria based on the significant nature of the relationship with the Company. <br> To be considered as independent, a director must, inter alia, not to be a customer, supplier, commercial banker, investment banker or consultant: <br> that is material to the corporation or its group; <br> or for a significant part of whose business the corporation or its group accounts. <br> The evaluation of the significant or non-significant relationship with the company or its group must be debated by the Board and the quantitative criteria that lead to the evaluation (continuity, economic dependence, exclusivity, etc.) must be explicitly stated in the report on corporate governance | Yes. As part of the assessment of how significant the relationship with the Company or its group is, the Board of Directors, during its meeting held on December 12, 2023, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Governance Committee, retained the same criteria as those used the previous year, i.e.: <br> (i) <br> a quantitative criterion, being the consolidated turnover of $1 \%$ performed by the Company with a group within which an Atos director exercises a function and/or holds a mandate. This criterion was set on the basis of the specificities of the Atos Group activity, in particular the rigorous procedures related to answers to bidding processes; <br> qualitative criteria, i.e.: (i) the duration and continuity of the business relationship (seniority of the relationship or impact of potential contract renewals...), (ii) the importance or intensity of the relationship (potential economic dependency), and (iii) the structure of the relationship (director free of any interest...). |
| 11 | Evaluation of the Board of directors |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 \\ & 11.2 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | Assessment of the Board's work <br> The Board of Directors evaluates its ability to meet the expectations of the shareholders that have entrusted authority to it to direct the corporation, by periodically reviewing its membership, organization and operation (this involves a corresponding review of the Board's committees). <br> The evaluation has three objectives: to assess the way in which the Board operates; to check that the important issues are suitably prepared and discussed; to measure the actual contribution of each director to the Board's work. <br> The evaluation is performed in the following manner: <br> Once a year, the Board debates its operation; <br> There is a formal evaluation at least once every three years. This can be | Yes. For the 2022 financial year, the assessment of the Board of directors' performance has been carried out by an external specialized consultant, in accordance with best practices and under the supervision of the Nomination and Governance Committee pursuant to the following procedure and results of which are described in section 4.2.5 of the Universal Registration Document (see p. 107). <br> In 2023, the annual performance review of the Board of Directors was carried out under the supervision of the Lead Independent Director and of the Nomination and Governance Committee. |


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|  |  | undertaken under the leadership of the appointments or nominations and governance committee or an independent director assisted by an external consultant. <br> - The shareholders are informed each year in the report on corporate governance of the evaluations carried out and, if applicable, of any steps taken as a result. |  |
| 12 | Meetings of the Board and of the Committees |  |  |
|  | 12.1 | Number of Board and committees meetings and attendance. <br> The number of meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Board committees held during the past financial year is mentioned in the report on corporate governance, which also provides the shareholders with any relevant information relating to the directors' individual attendance at such meetings. | Yes. The Universal Registration Document indicates the number of meetings and the attendance rates during the financial year 2022: <br> the Board of Directors met 21 times. The attendance rate of all directors at these meetings amounted to $96.5 \%$; <br> (ii) the Audit Committee held 8 meetings. The attendance rate of all its members at these meetings amounted to $100 \%$; <br> (iii) the CSR Committee held 4 meetings. The attendance rate of all its members at these meetings amounted to $93 \%$; <br> (iv) the Nomination and Governance Committee held 6 meetings. The attendance rate of all its members at these meetings amounted to $100 \%$; <br> (v) the Remuneration Committee held 5 meeting in 2021. The attendance rate was $100 \%$. <br> The individual and the average attendance rates to the meetings of the Board and the committees are indicated in section 4.2.4.1 of the Universal Registration Document. |


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|  | 12.2 | Frequency <br> The frequency and duration of meetings of the Board of Directors should be such that they allow in-depth review and discussion of the matters that are subject to the Board's authority. The same applies to meetings of the Board's committees (audit, compensation, appointments, nominations committee, etc.). | Yes. In 2022, the Board of Directors met 21 times which allowed a very regular review of the Company's affairs. The duration of meetings is not limited and items on the agenda are discussed on the basis of a complete documentation, reviewed as the case may be by the committees. |
|  | 12.3 | Meeting attended by non-executive directors <br> It is recommended that at least one meeting not attended by the executive officers should be organized each year. | Yes. At least twice a year, Directors hold meetings, formal and informal, in the absence of the executive corporate officers, during which they discuss the Company's affairs and address any relevant topic. <br> The Chief Executive Officer and, if applicable, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer are excused from the parts of the Board meetings when their performances or their compensations are being discussed. <br> Additionally, during the financial years 2022 and 2023, the Remuneration Committee met outside of the Chief Executive Officer's and, as the case may be, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer's presence, to assess their performances on the occasion of the award of their variable compensation. The Remuneration Committee has then communicated to the Board of Directors the assessment on the Chief Executive Officer's and, as the case may be, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer's performance. <br> Likewise, the yearly assessment of the works of the Board of Directors (cf. item 10 above), carried out under the supervision of the Nomination and Governance Committee, allows each director to express himself outside the presence of the executive corporate officers. |
|  | 12.4 | Minutes of meetings <br> The minutes of the meeting should summarize the discussions and the questions raised and indicate the decisions made and any reservations expressed | Yes. These measures are specified in the internal rules and applied in the context of the drafting of all minutes. |


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| 13 | Directors' access to information |  |  |
|  | 13.1 | Right to disclosure and confidentiality duty <br> The manner in which the right to disclosure provided for by law is exercised and the related duties of confidentiality should be set out in the internal rules of the Board of Directors. | Yes. Board of Directors' internal rules provide the terms and conditions of the directors' information right and their confidentiality duty. The directors formally undertake to comply with the Board of Directors' internal rules. |
|  | 13.2 | Permanent information <br> Corporations must also provide their directors with appropriate information between meetings of the Board throughout the life of the corporation, if the importance or urgency of the information so requires. Ongoing disclosure should also include any relevant information, including criticism, relating to the corporation, such as articles in the press and financial analysts' reports. | Yes. This right to permanent information is mentioned in the Board of Directors' internal rules. On that basis, directors receive regular information, between meetings, through communication sent by the Board secretary, on such subjects as market developments, competitors' situation, or analysts' reports. |
|  | 13.4 | Meetings with executive managers <br> Directors must have the opportunity to meet with the corporation's principal executive managers, including in the absence of the company Officers. In the latter case, these should be given prior notice. | Yes. As per the Board of Directors' internal rules, committee members may contact the Company's main executives after informing the Board of Directors or the Chairman. In practice, certain Board and committee meetings are attended by the Company's main executive managers as guests, allowing directors to easily discuss the Company's affairs with them. |


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| 14 | Directors' training |  |  |
|  | 14.1 | Directors' training <br> Each director should be provided, if he or she considers it to be necessary, with supplementary training relating to the corporation's specific features, its businesses, its business sector and its social and environmental responsibility aspects. | Yes. Upon the appointment of a new Director, various sessions are offered with the main group executives on the Group's business, organization, governance, innovation and CSR practises. Newly appointed Directors are provided with the Company's governance documentation (including the Articles of Association, the Board Internal Rules and the Director Charter) and received a specific training focusing on corporate governance and stock exchange regulations. Most recently, the induction program included presentations by the members of the senior executive management of the fundamentals of Atos and of its three business lines, trainings on the CSR and decarbonization activities, the ongoing separation project, Atos' R\&D and innovations and financial specificities of Atos, as well as a visit in Bezons of the innovations demonstrated in Atos' Business Technology and Innovation Center (BTIC). <br> In addition, specific external trainings are also contemplated for Directors on an ad hoc basis (see Universal Registration Document, section 4.2.3.5, page 98). |
|  | 14.2 | Training of members of the Audit Committee <br> The Audit Committee members should be provided, at the time of appointment, with information relating to the company's specific accounting, financial and operational features. | Yes. A specific training is provided to Directors appointed on the Audit Committee. The members of the Audit committee have the required financial skills by virtue of their education and professional experience. |


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|  | 14.3 | Training of directors representing employees or employee shareholders <br> Directors representing employees or directors representing employee shareholders should be provided with suitable training enabling them to perform their duties | Yes. Upon their appointments on the Board of Directors, Mr. Farès LOUIS, Ms. Vesela ASPARUHOVA and Ms. Kat HOPKINS have received a training on such subjects as corporate governance and the operating rules of a listed company. They were provided, like the other directors, with the Company's governance documentation (articles of association, Board's internal rules, directors' charter) and alerted on stock exchange regulation obligations applying to directors of listed companies. In addition, specific external trainings were organized for Mr. LOUIS, Ms. ASPARUHOVA and Ms. Kat HOPKINS in accordance with training opportunities provided by law. |
| 15 | Duration of Directors' terms of office |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 15.2 \end{aligned}$ | Duration and staggering of Directors' terms <br> The duration of each director's terms should not exceed four years. These terms should be staggered in order to avoid the replacement of the entire body. | Yes. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Code, and in compliance with the articles of association, the term of office of directors never exceeds three years and terms of office come to an end each year for one third of them, allowing for a staggering of terms. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 \\ & 15.4 \end{aligned}$ | Information on the directors <br> The report on corporate governance should detail the dates of the beginning and expiry of each director's term of office to make the existing staggering clear. For each director, it should also indicate, in addition to the list of offices and positions held in other corporations, the director's nationality, age and principal position, and provide a named list of the members of each Board committee. <br> When the general meeting of shareholders is asked to appoint or reappoint a director, the booklet or the notice calling the meeting of shareholders should, in addition to the items required by statute, contain biographical information outlining his or her curriculum vitae as well as the reasons for proposing his or her appointment to the shareholders' meeting. | Yes. The information can be found in the biographies and in the presentation of the members of the Board of Directors included in the report on corporate governance included in the Universal Registration Document, section 4.2.3.1. <br> Likewise, biographical information on candidates to the office of director is included in the Annual General Meeting convening notice. For the term of office renewals or on any new nomination proposal, the report to the General Meeting indicates the reasons why the candidate is presented to the General Meeting. A presentation is also made by the Chairman of the Nomination and Governance Committee. |


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| 16 | Committees of the Board: General principles |  |  |
|  | 16.1 | Membership of the committees <br> The existence of cross-directorships in the committees should be avoided. | Yes. There is no cross-directorship in the committees. |
|  | 16.2 | Appointment of the committees <br> It is necessary to emphasize the importance of the quality of the activity reports drawn up by the Board committees and of the rules which must keep the latter fully informed in order to facilitate its deliberations, as well as the importance of including a description of the committees' activities in the past financial year in the report on corporate governance. | Yes. The Universal Registration Document contains a detailed description of the activity of the committees. In advance of or during Board meetings, directors are provided with detailed presentations prepared by committees to ground and facilitate the Board's decisions. |
|  | 16.3 | Methods of operation of the committees <br> The committees of the Board may request external technical studies relating to matters within their competence. <br> Each committee must have internal rules setting out its duties and mode of operation. The committees' internal rules, which must be approved by the Board, may be integrated into the internal rules of the Board or be set out in separate provisions. | Yes. The Board of Directors' internal rules include committees' operating procedures. As per the internal rules, Board committees are indeed allowed to request external technical studies, subject to prior information to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. |


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| 17 | The Audit Committee |  |  |
|  | 17 | Existence <br> Each Board should appoint an audit committee, the duties of which are inseparable from those of the Board of Directors, which is legally bound to approve the annual corporate financial statements and to prepare the annual consolidated accounts. | Yes. The Board of Directors has an Audit Committee. |
|  | 17.1 | Membership <br> The audit committee members should be competent in finance or accounting. <br> The proportion of independent directors on the audit committee should be at least equal to two-thirds, and the committee should not include any executive officer. <br> The appointment or extension of the term of office of the audit committee's Chairman is proposed by the nominations committee and should be the subject of a specific review by the Board. | Yes. In 2023,the Board decided to modify the composition of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is now composed of three members, two of which are independent: Mr. René PROGLIO, independent director, appointed Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Vernon SANKEY and Ms. Astrid STANGE (replacing Mr. Vivek BADRINATH). <br> Mr. René PROGLIO, Chairman of the Audit Committee, holds a Chartered Accountant Diploma and has extensive financial and accounting knowledge. Currently a partner of PJT Partners, he was also a partner for 20 years at Arthur Andersen in the Audit and Consulting groups. <br> The financial skills of Mr. Vernon SANKEY are the result of the years spent with as chief executive officer, chairman and director of several companies in Switzerland and the United Kingdom. He also served as Chairman of the Company's Audit Committee between November 2014 and December 2020. <br> Mrs Astrid STANGE joined the Committee on June 28, 2023. In 1993, she obtained a doctorate from the Department of Economics of the Technische Universität Braunschweig. Since 2022, she has been Chief Executive Officer of ELEMENT Insurance AG (Germany), a leading European digital platform for B2B2X insurance. |


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|  | 17.2 | Duties <br> In addition to the duties conferred on it by law, the audit committee must, when preparing the financial information, make sure that the accounting methods employed are relevant and applied consistently, in particular when dealing with major transactions. It is also desirable that when reviewing the accounts, the committee focus on major transactions which could have given rise to conflicts of interest. <br> When monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems and, where applicable, the internal audit of the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and extra-financial accounting information, the committee should hear the persons responsible for the internal audit and risk control and issue an opinion on the organization of their services. It should be informed of the internal audit schedule and receive internal audit reports or a periodical summary of these reports. <br> The committee reviews the major risks and off-balance-sheet commitments, assesses the significance of any deficiencies or weaknesses of which it has been notified and informs the Board if necessary. <br> The review of the accounts must be accompanied by a management presentation describing the company's exposure to risks, including those of a social and environmental nature, and significant off-balance-sheet commitments as well as the chosen accounting methods. <br> Finally, it should review the scope of consolidation and, if necessary, the reasons why any companies should not be included in it. | Yes. As reported in section 4.2.4.3 of the Universal Registration Document, the Board of Directors' internal rules include the scope set by the Code as to the duties of the Audit Committee. During the Board of Directors meeting held on December 17, 2018, the internal rules were also modified so as to integrate the new social and environmental duties of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee annually reviews the updates of the risk mapping of the Group presented by the Head of Internal Audit and Internal Control. This work is then presented in a Board meeting with the related documentation. |
|  | 17.3 | Operating methods <br> Sufficient time must be available for the provision of the accounts and their review. <br> The committee hears the statutory auditors, in particular on the occasion of meetings held to review the process used for preparing the financial | Yes. Audit Committee members receive the documentation regarding committee meetings several days before they take place, allowing them a sufficient time to review the documents. In addition, the members of the Audit Committee keep close contacts with the Company on subjects concerning the committee. |


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|  |  | information and reviewing the accounts. It also hears the directors responsible for financial affairs, accounting, cash flow and internal audits. | The working methods of the Audit Committee and the intervention of the Chief Financial Officer together with the Head of Internal Audit and the statutory auditors are set out in the Universal Registration Document (see section 4.2.4.3). |
| 18 | The Nomination Committee |  |  |
|  | 18 | Existence <br> Each Board should appoint, from its members, a committee for the nomination of directors and company Officers which may or may not be separate from the compensation committee. | Yes. The Company has a Nomination and Governance Committee to facilitate the work of the Board of Directors. |
|  | 18.1 | Membership <br> It must not include any executive officer and must mostly consist of independent directors. | Yes. The membership requirements of the Nomination and Governance Committee relating to the proportion of independent directors are fully complied with. The Committee does not include any executive director. |
|  | 18.2 | Duties <br> This committee is responsible for submitting proposals to the Board after reviewing in detail all of the factors that it is to take into account in its proceedings, in particular with regard to the make-up and changes in the corporation's ownership structure, in order to arrive at a desirable balance in the membership of the Board: gender representation, nationality, international experience, etc. In particular, it should organize a procedure for the nomination of future independent directors and perform its own review of potential candidates before the latter are approached in any way. <br> The nominations committee (or an ad hoc committee) should design a plan for replacement of company Officers. | Yes. The Nomination and Governance Committee's general field of competence shall be to research and examine any candidate for the appointment to the position of member of the Board of Directors or to a position of executive director and to formulate an opinion on these candidates and/or a recommendation to the Board of Directors. For that purpose, it considers the desirable balance in the Board membership in terms of diversity and met regularly in 2022 and 2023 to review various applications that met these criteria. <br> The Nomination and Governance Committee is also in charge of examining the succession plan of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.. Following the resignation of Mr. Bertrand MEUNIER in October 2023, the Board of Directors has implemented the succession plan for the Chairman of the Board. On the appointment of his successor, Mr. Jean-Pierre MUSTIER, and upon the recommendation of the Nomination and Governance Committee, the Board of |


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|  |  |  | Directors confirmed its governance structure, with the separation of the offices of Chairman of the Board and of Chief Executive Officer. |
|  | 18.3 | Operating methods <br> The Chief Executive Officer contributes to the work of the nominations committee. | Yes. Although the Committee does not include any executive corporate officers (see $\S 17.1$ ), executive corporate officers may be invited to attend meetings of the Nomination and Governance Committee. |
| 19 | The Remuneration Committee |  |  |
|  | 19.1 | Membership <br> It must not include any executive officer and must mostly consist of independent directors. <br> It is recommended that the Chairman of the committee be independent and that one of its members be an employee director. | Yes. The Company has a Remuneration Committee to facilitate the work of the Board of Directors. <br> The composition of the Remuneration Committee complies with the provisions of the AFEP-MEDEF Code regarding the proportion of independent directors and presence of an employee director (within the meaning of Article L. 225-27-1 of the French Commercial Code) as member of the Remuneration Committee. |
|  | 19.2 | Duties <br> The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing and proposing to the Board of Directors all the elements determining the compensation and benefits accruing to the company Officers. It also issues recommendations concerning the global amount of and methods used for the distribution of the compensations awarded to directors. <br> Furthermore, the committee must be informed of the compensation policy applicable to the principal executive managers who are not company Officers. To this end, the executive officers attend meetings of the compensation committee. | Yes. The Remuneration Committee's general field of competence shall be to formulate proposals regarding the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Chief Executive Officer and, if applicable, of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and the grants of long-term incentives to executive officers and the principal executive managers who are not executive directors. It also reviews and makes recommendation on the global amount of the compensations awarded to the directors and the methods used for the allocation thereof. |


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|  | 19.3 | Operating methods <br> When the report on the work of the compensation committee is presented, the Board should deliberate on issues relating to the compensation of the company Officers in the absence of the latter. | Yes. At Board meetings, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer did not attend debates on issues relating to their respective compensation. |
| 20 | Number of terms of office for Company officers and directors |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \\ \text { to } 20.5 \end{gathered}$ | Other directorships <br> An executive officer should not hold more than two other directorships in listed corporations, including foreign corporations, not affiliated with his or her group. He or she must also seek the opinion of the Board before accepting a new directorship in a listed corporation. <br> A director should not hold more than four other directorships in listed corporations, including foreign corporations, not affiliated with his or her group. This recommendation will apply at the time of appointment or on the next renewal of the director's term of office. <br> The director should keep the Board informed of directorships held in other companies, including his or her participation on committees of the Boards of these companies, both in France and abroad. | Yes. On December 31, 2022, neither of the Chief Executive Officer; the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, or the Chairman of the Board held any other office in a listed company. <br> Yes. All mandates held by each director are specified in the Universal Registration Document. The Universal Registration Document indicates by 2 asterisks all mandates held in listed companies, including foreign ones. None of the directors hold more than four other directorships in listed corporations external to his or her group. <br> Yes. The Board of Directors' internal rules provide that the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and, if applicable, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer request the Board of Directors' opinion before accepting a new corporate mandate in a listed company, whether French or foreign, external to the group. |
| 21 | Ethical rules for Directors |  |  |
|  | 21 | Any director of a listed corporation should consider himself or herself as being bound by the following obligations: <br> - Before accepting office, the director ensures that he or she is familiar with the general or specific obligations connected with that office. In particular, | Yes. All directors abide by the ethical rules provided under art. 21 of the AFEPMEDEF Code which are mentioned in the Board of Directors' internal rules, to which Atos' Director Charter and Atos' guide to the prevention of insider trading are attached. In particular, directors must own 500 shares of the Company ${ }^{3}$. |

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|  |  | he or she should familiarize himself/herself with the relevant laws and regulations, the company by-laws, these recommendations as supplemented by the Board and internal rules adopted by the Board; <br> The director should personally be a shareholder and, by virtue of the provisions in the by-laws or the internal regulations, hold a minimum number of shares that is significant in relation to the directors' compensations awarded. The director will notify the corporation of this information, which will publish it in its report on corporate governance; <br> The director is mandated by all the shareholders and should act in all circumstances in the best interests of the corporation; <br> The director is bound to report to the Board any conflict of interest, whether actual or potential, and abstain from attending the debate and taking part in voting on the related resolution; <br> The director is regular in his or her attendance and take part in all meetings of the Board and any committees of which he or she is a member. He or she must also be present at the general meeting of shareholders; <br> The director has a duty to remain informed. <br> With regard to any non-public information obtained in the discharge of his or her duties, the director should consider that he or she is bound by a strict duty of confidentiality that goes beyond the mere duty of discretion provided for by law; <br> The director will respect the applicable legal and regulatory provisions relating to the declaration of transactions and the requirement to abstain from dealing in the securities of the corporation. | On July 26, 2012, the Board of Directors also set up an Ethics Committee made up of independent and highly respected external professionals. Activity reports of such Ethics Committee are presented from time to time to the Board of Directors. |


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| 22 | Directors' Compensation |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 22.1 \text { to } \\ 22.4 \end{gathered}$ | It should be recalled that the method of allocation of directors' compensation, the total amount of which is determined by the meeting of shareholders, is set by the Board of Directors. The Board should take account, in such ways as it shall determine, of the directors' actual attendance at meetings of the Board and committees, and the amount shall therefore consist primarily of a variable portion. <br> Directors' participation in specialized committees, their chairmanship or the exercise of special tasks, such as those of Vice President or Lead Director, may give rise to the allocation of additional compensation. The performance of specific tasks entrusted to a director may give rise to a payment of extraordinary compensation subject to the application of the procedure for related parties' agreements. <br> The rules for allocation of the directors' compensations and the individual amounts of payments thereof made to the directors should be set out in the report on corporate governance. | Yes. All information is included in the corporate governance report as well as in section 4.3.1.2 of the Universal Registration Document. <br> Allocation rules are defined by the Board of Directors of the Company and specified in the Universal Registration Document. <br> The allocation rules applied to directors' compensation for Board and committee meetings held in 2022 and 2023 are as follows: <br> (i) For Board of Directors: a fixed compensation of 20,000 euros per director and a variable compensation of 2,500 euros per attended meeting; <br> (ii) For Committees: the compensation depends solely on attendance at meetings: the Chairman of the Audit Committee receives a compensation of 3,000 euros per meeting. The Chairman of all the other committees receives 2,000 euros per meeting. The other committee members receive 1,000 euros per meeting. <br> It is to be noted that the employee directors did not receive any specific compensation for the performance of their mandate in 2022; they will be entitled to receive a director compensation for 2023. Mr. Farès Louis has nevertheless waived his right to receive any remuneration in respect of his directorship. |
| 23 | Termination of employment contract in case of appointment as Company Officer |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 23.1 \text { to } \\ 23.3 \end{gathered}$ | When an employee is appointed as company Officer it is recommended to terminate his or her employment contract with the company or with a company affiliated to the group, whether through contractual termination or resignation. <br> This recommendation applies to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer or Chief Executive Officer in corporations with Boards of Directors, to the Chairman of the Management Board, to the sole Managing Director in | Yes. As indicated in the report of the Board of Directors on the resolutions for the Annual General Meeting held on April 30, 2019, Mr. Elie GIRARD terminated his employment contract on April 2, 2019, prior to his appointment as Deputy Chief Executive Officer. Therefore, when he was appointed Chief Executive Officer on November 1, 2019, he was not bound by any employment contract. Mr. BELMER did not have any employment contract with the Atos Group. The employment |


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|  |  | companies with a Management Board and a Supervisory Board and to the statutory managers of partnerships limited by shares. <br> It does not apply to employees of a group of companies who are company officers of a subsidiary of the group, whether listed or not. | contracts of Mr. Nourdine BIHMANE and Mr. Philippe OLIVA were terminated upon their appointment as Deputy Chief Executive Officer in June 2022. <br> Since his appointment on October 4, 2023, Mr. Yves BERNAERT has no employment contract. |
| 24 | Requirement for Company officers to hold shares |  |  |
|  | 24 | The Board of Directors defines a minimum number of registered shares that the company Officers must retain through the end of their term of office. This decision is reviewed at least on each extension of their term of office. <br> Until this objective regarding the holding of shares has been achieved, the company Officers will devote a proportion of exercised options or awarded performance shares to this end as determined by the Board. This information must be presented in the corporation's report on corporate governance. | Yes. All the share retaining obligations of the executive corporate officers are set forth in the Universal Registration Document. <br> Regarding performance shares in particular, a specific minimum holding threshold is defined by each award plan. On the occasion of the award of performance shares by the Board of Directors in the context of these plans, the executive corporate officers are subject to an obligation to retain, throughout their term of office, this minimum threshold defined by each award. <br> The Board also set a general rule for the holding of Atos SE shares applicable to the executive corporate officers of $15 \%$ of the shares awarded to them since the beginning of their mandate, aside from the specific rules usually set at the time of each award (see Universal Registration Document, p. 117). |
| 25 | Conclusion of a non-competition agreement with a Company Officer |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.2 \\ & 25.3 \\ & 25.4 \\ & 25.5 \end{aligned}$ | Conclusion of a non-competition agreement <br> In accordance with the procedure governing related parties agreements, the Board must authorize the conclusion of the non-competition agreement, the length of the requirement for non-competition and the amount of benefits, taking into account the actual and effective scope of the non-competition requirement. The decision of the Board must be made public. | Yes. Pursuant to the compensation policy approved by the General Meeting of June 28, 2023, in accordance with Article L. 22-10-8 of the French Commercial Code, each executive corporate officer may receive a monthly indemnity equal to $100 \%$ of one-twelfth of his or her theoretical gross annual compensation (fixed and variable target) in return for an 18 -month non-competition undertaking. This same policy also provides that the Board of Directors may waive the implementation of |


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|  |  | The Board must incorporate a provision that authorizes it to waive the application of this agreement when the Officer leaves. <br> The Board must also make provision for no non-competition benefit to be paid once the officer claims his or her pension rights. In any event, no benefit can be paid over the age of 65 . <br> There must be no possibility of concluding a non-competition agreement at the time when the company Officer leaves the company in cases where no such clause had previously been stipulated. | this non-competition undertaking and that its payment is excluded if the executive exercises his right to retirement or if he is over 65 years old. <br> As indicated in the Universal Registration Document (p. 127), the Board of Directors has decided to release Mr. Rodolphe BELMER from his non-competition undertaking after the effective termination of his duties as Chief Executive Officer of the Company on July 13, 2022. Consequently, no indemnity is due in this respect. |
|  | 25.6 | Cap on financial compensation <br> The benefit paid in respect of the non-competition agreement must not exceed the cap of two years of (annual fixed and variable) compensation. When a termination benefit is also paid, the aggregate of these two benefits must not exceed this cap. The non-competition benefit must be paid in instalments during its term. | Yes. The compensation policy approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of June 28, 2023, in accordance with Article L. 22-10-8 of the French Commercial Code, the sum of the termination indemnity and the non-competition indemnity may not exceed a maximum amount equal to twice the theoretical gross annual compensation (fixed and variable target) applicable on the date of termination of the duties. It is also provided that this indemnity must be paid monthly during the term of the non-competition undertaking. <br> Following Mr. Rodolphe BELMER's constrained departure in July 2022 due to the complete redefinition of Atos SE's strategy resulting in a possible change in Atos components by separating the Group's activities and thus a complete redefinition of the scope, the substance, functions and mission of the Executive management function, he was entitled to a severance payment approved by the Annual General Meeting on June 28, 2023. In agreement with Mr. Rodolphe BELMER, and taking into account the special circumstances, the amount of the severance payment was reduced compared to that approved by the General meeting pursuant to article L . 22-10-8 of the French Commercial Code (see below, para. 26.5.1). <br> The 2023 compensation policy does not provide for any severance payment. |


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| 26 | Compensation of Company Officers |  |  |
|  | 26.1 | Principles for the determination of the compensation of company Officers and role of the Board of Directors |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 .1 \\ & 26.1 .2 \end{aligned}$ | The Board must debate the performances of the executive Officers in the absence of the interested parties. <br> The compensation of these directors must be competitive, adapted to the company's strategy and context and must aim, in particular, to improve its performance and competitiveness over the medium and long term, notably by incorporating one or more criteria related to social and environmental responsibility. <br> The Board of directors is responsible for determining the compensation of executive officers, on the basis of proposals made by the compensation committee, taking into account the following principles: <br> (i) Comprehensiveness <br> (ii) Balance between the compensation components <br> (iii) Comparability <br> (iv) Consistency <br> (v) Understandability of the rules <br> (vi) Proportionality <br> The Board provides reasons for its decision. | Yes. The general compensation policy applicable to the executive corporate officers is debated within the Remuneration Committee in the absence of the executive corporate officers, before being submitted to the Board of Directors. <br> At Board meetings, the executive corporate officers do not attend debates on issues relating to their compensations. <br> The compensation policy for the executive corporate officers is disclosed in the Universal Registration Document (see section 4.3.1.4) which describes how the principles of balance, competitiveness, relation to performance and CSR undertaking are implemented within Atos. The multi-annual variable equity-based compensation includes social and environmental responsibility criteria. |
|  | 26.2 | Principles for the determination of the compensation of non-executive officers |  |
|  |  | The Board of Directors, which appoints non-executive officers, is responsible for determining their compensation on the basis of proposals made by the compensation committee. The Board provides reasons for its decision in such matters. | Yes. The compensation policy for the Chairman of the Board of Directors is set by the Board on the proposal of the Remuneration Committee. It is presented in section 4.3.1.4 of the Universal Registration Document. |


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|  |  | It is not desirable to award variable compensation, stock options or performance shares. |  |
|  | 26.3 | Components of the compensation of executive officers |  |
|  | 26.3.1 | Fixed part of executive officers' compensation <br> In principle, fixed compensation may only be reviewed at relatively long intervals. If, however, the company opts for annual increase of the fixed compensation, this increase must be modest and must respect the principle of consistency set out in § 26.1.2. In the event of any significant increase in compensation, the reasons for this increase must be clearly indicated. | Yes. The compensation structure applicable to executive corporate officers, including the fixed part, is presented in section 4.3.1.4 of the Universal Registration Document. |
|  | 26.3.2 | Variable part of executive Officers' compensation <br> The Board may decide to award annual variable compensation, the payment of which may be deferred if appropriate. The rules for fixing this compensation must be consistent with the annual review of the performances of the executive officers and the corporate strategy. They depend on the director's performance and the progress made by the company. <br> The terms of the annual variable compensation must be understandable to shareholders. Clear and complete information must be provided each year in the report on corporate governance. <br> The Board defines the criteria that make it possible to determine the annual variable compensation as well as the objectives to be achieved. These must be precise and, of course, predetermined. These criteria must be reviewed regularly, while avoiding overly frequent revisions. <br> The quantifiable criteria are not necessarily financial and must be simple, relevant and suited to the corporate strategy. They must account for the largest share of this compensation. | Yes. The compensation structure applicable to the executive corporate officers, including the variable part is presented in section 4.3.1.4 of the Universal Registration Document. The Board of Directors determines in advance the objectives for the next calendar half-year. <br> The variable part of the executive corporate officers' compensation is indeed expressed in percentage of the fixed compensation. The targeted bonus of the CEO and, as applicable, the Deputy CEO, equals to $100 \%$ of the fixed compensation, with a maximum payment capped at $130 \%$ of the target annual variable compensation in the event of overperformance and with no minimum payment. <br> For the 2023 financial year, $80 \%$ of the compensation policy for Atos Group executive officers is based on quantitative criteria, which are now measured on an annual basis. The "non-financial" qualitative criteria of this compensation policy are precisely defined so that their achievement rate can be easily measured. They are presented in section 4.3.1.4 of the Universal Registration Document. <br> Information on the rate of achievement of the criteria for the year 2022 is inserted in the report on corporate governance included in the Universal Registration Document (sections 4.3.2.3 to 4.3.2.5) |


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|  |  | If used, the stock exchange price must not constitute the only quantifiable criterion and it may be assessed on a relative basis (comparison with similar companies or indexes). <br> The qualitative criteria must be defined precisely. When qualitative criteria are used for the annual variable compensation, a limit must be set for the qualitative part. <br> The maximum amount of annual variable compensation must be defined as a percentage of the fixed compensation and must be of a magnitude that is proportionate in the light of this fixed part. <br> Except in justified cases, the award of annual variable compensation may not be restricted solely to executive Officers. |  |
|  | 26.3.3 | Long term compensation of executive officers <br> General principles <br> Long-term compensation mechanisms may consist in the award of instruments such as stock options or performance shares or may take the form of the award of securities or cash payments within the framework of multi-annual variable compensation plans. <br> Such plans are not restricted solely to executive officers and all or a part of the company's employees may benefit from them. <br> They must be simple and comprehensible, both for the interested parties themselves and for the shareholders. <br> When awarding them, the Board may include a provision authorizing it to rule on the continuation of long-term compensation plans that have not yet been acquired, options that have not yet been exercised or shares not yet vested at the time of departure of the beneficiary. <br> These plans, the award of which must be proportionate to the annual fixed and variable compensation components must provide for demanding performance | Yes. Serious and demanding performance requirements were set for the final acquisition of performance shares awarded to executive corporate officers. These conditions are detailed in the Universal Registration Document. <br> The performance share award plans approved by the Board of Directors during the meetings of July 24, 2019, July 24, 2020, July 27, 2021, May 18, 2022, June 13, 2022 and June 28, 2023 combine internal and external performance conditions. <br> In the context of the departure of Mr. Rodolphe Belmer from his position as Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors acknowledged that the presence condition had not been met and, consequently, that the performance shares granted to this former executive were null and void. <br> On June 11, 2012, Atos France signed a specific profit-sharing agreement with the representative trade unions. Such agreement has entered into force as from the 2012 fiscal year and is still currently in force. |


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|  |  | conditions to be fulfilled over a period of several consecutive years. These conditions may be performance conditions that are internal to the company or relative conditions, that is to say linked to the performances of other corporations, a reference sector, etc. If chosen as a criterion, the stock exchange price may be assessed on a relative basis (comparison with similar companies or indexes). Whenever possible and relevant, these internal and relative performance conditions should be combined. <br> Only under exceptional circumstances (substantial change to scope, unexpected change in the competitive context, loss of relevance of a reference index or a comparison group, etc.) is it permissible to modify the performance conditions during the period in question. In this case, these changes are made public following the Board meeting at which they were decided on. In the event of a change to the performance conditions, the alignment of the interests of the shareholders with those of the beneficiaries must be maintained. |  |
|  |  | Provisions specific to stock options and performance shares <br> The Board must ensure that awards are made at the same calendar periods, e.g. after the disclosure of the financial statements for the previous financial year, and should preferably do so each year. <br> It is necessary to specify periods preceding the disclosure of the annual and interim financial statements, during which the exercise of the stock options is not possible. The Board of Directors must specify these periods and where applicable specify the procedure to be followed by the beneficiaries prior to any exercise of the stock options in order to ensure that they do not hold any information likely to prevent them from exercising these options. <br> With regard to executive officers, it is necessary: <br> to ensure that the awarded stock options and performance shares valued in accordance with the method chosen for the consolidated financial statements represent a proportionate percentage of the aggregate of all compensation, options and shares awarded to them. The Board must | Yes. With some exceptions, the Company favors the award of stock options or performance shares, as applicable, at the same periods. It was decided, for the calendar years 2023 and 2022, to decide on these awards after the Annual General Meeting. <br> As per regulatory provisions on insider trading and recommendations of the Financial Market Authority and the Code, Atos has set, in the Board's internal rules, closed periods during which any person having regular or occasional access to inside information (i.e. leading executives, and some employees who are likely to access to financial information or accounts before its public disclosure) must abstain from dealing in Atos SE securities (including the exercise of stock options, the acquisition or sale of securities). |


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|  |  | specify the percentage of the compensation not to be exceeded by such awards; <br> to avoid awards from being overly concentrated on executive directors. According to the situation of each company (size, industry, broad or narrow scope of the award, number of Officers, etc.), the Board must define the maximum percentage of options and performance shares that may be awarded to company Officers, as compared with the aggregate award approved by the shareholders. The resolution for authorizing the award plan submitted to a vote at the meeting of shareholders must mention this maximum percentage in the form of an award sub-ceiling for company Officers; <br> to remain consistent with the corporation's prior practices for the valuation of the awarded options and performance shares. <br> No discount should be applied upon the award of stock options to company Officers. <br> Company Officers who are beneficiaries of stock options and/or performance shares must make a formal commitment not to engage in any hedging transactions in respect of their own risks with regard to options, to shares resulting from the exercise of options or to performance shares and to respect this commitment until the end of the share retention period determined by the Board of Directors. | These periods are as follows: <br> 6 weeks preceding the public disclosure of annual financial results; 30 days preceding the public disclosure of half-yearly financial results; 4 weeks preceding the public disclosure of financial information for the $1^{\text {st }}$ and $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ quarters. <br> As far as the Chief Executive Officer is concerned: <br> The Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, set the maximum weight of equity-based compensation in the total compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, and as the case may be, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, in accordance with AFEP-MEDEF Code provisions, and in connection with market practices presented in the registration documents of CAC 40 and SBF 120 companies. Thus, the total equity-based compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and as the case may be, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, is limited, based on the fair value set by reference to IFRS 2 recognized in the consolidated financial statements, to circa $50 \%$ of the global compensation of the Chief Executive Officer or the Deputy Chief Executive Officer; <br> The Universal Registration Document (and its amendment as the case may be) specifies the fraction (of the overall number of allocated performance shares) allocated to the executive corporate officers during the financial year and prior financial years. Additionally, in line with the recommendations of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the $22^{\text {th }}$ resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting held on June 28, 2022, concerning the authorization to the Board of Directors to allot performance shares, included an award sub-cap of $0.5 \%$ of the share capital for the executive officers within the global award cap set at $2.5 \%$ of the share capital at the date of the meeting. <br> There is no discount applied upon the award of stock options to executive directors. Performance share plan and stock options plan rules provide that the beneficiaries |


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|  |  |  | cannot engage in risk hedging transactions over Atos SE shares which are being allocated throughout the duration of their employment contract or social mandate. |
|  | 26.3.4 | Exceptional compensation of executive officers <br> Only highly specific circumstances may warrant the award of an extraordinary compensation. Justified reasons for the payment of this compensation must be given and the realization of the event that gave rise to the payment must be disclosed. | Yes. The compensation policy approved by the Annual General Meeting of June 28, 2022 and detailed in the Universal Registration Document provides that in the event of special circumstances, characterized by their importance for the Company, the involvement they require and the difficulties they present, the Board of Directors may decide to grant exceptional compensation to the executive corporate officers. Such compensation may not exceed $100 \%$ of the gross annual fixed compensation. <br> The Board of Directors of Atos considered, as part of the compensation policy applicable in 2023, that the project to separate the historical activities of Atos (Tech Foundations) on the one hand, and its Digital, Big Data and Cybersecurity activities on the other, is a major development justifying the implementation of an incentive compensation because of its importance for the Company and the involvement they require of the two executives. <br> In 2022 and 2023, no exceptional compensation has been paid to Mr. Rodolphe BELMER, Mr. Nourdine BIHMANE and Mr. Philippe OLIVA (see sections 4.3.2.3 to 4.3.2.5 of the Universal Registration Document). |
|  | 26.4 | Taking up of positions by executive officers |  |
|  |  | Benefits for taking up a position may only be granted to a new executive officer who has come from a company outside the group. <br> The payment of this benefit, which may take a number of different forms, is intended to compensate the director for the loss of the entitlements from which he or she previously benefited. It must be explicitly indicated and the amount must be made public at the time it is determined, including in the event of periodic or deferred payment. | Yes. No benefits for taking up a position were granted to either Mr. Rodolphe BELMER, Mr. Nourdine BIHMANE or Mr. Philippe OLIVA upon their appointment as Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be (see section 4.3.2.3 of the Universal Registration Document for Mr. Rodolphe BELMER). <br> No taking-up indemnity was granted to Mr. Yves BERNAERT when he took up office on October 4, 2023. |


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|  | 26.5 | Departure of company Officers |  |
|  | 26.5.1 | General provisions <br> The law gives a major role to shareholders by making these predefined benefits, paid on termination of office as company Officer, subject to the procedure for related parties agreements. It demands total transparency and makes termination payments conditional upon performance requirements. <br> The performance requirements set out by the Board for these benefits must be assessed over at least two financial years. They must be demanding and may not allow for the indemnification of a director, unless his or her departure is imposed, regardless of the form of this departure. <br> The payment of any termination benefits to a company Officer must be excluded if he or she elects to leave the company in order to hold another position or is assigned to another position within the same group or is entitled to benefit from his or her pension rights <br> The termination payment must not exceed, where applicable, the cap of two years of compensation (fixed and annual variable). | Yes ${ }^{4}$. The compensation policy for the Chief Executive Officer, approved at the Annual General Meeting of June 28, 2023 in accordance with article L. 22-10-8 of the French Commercial Code, provides for a severance payment in the event of involuntary departure. <br> Given the exceptional circumstances linked to the preparation of the Group's new strategic plan, the payment of the indemnity was conditional on the presentation by Mr. Rodolphe Belmer during the second quarter of 2022 of a plan approved by the Board of Directors and the implementation of the first stages of the plan. <br> The departure of Mr. Rodolphe Belmer can be qualified as involuntary due to the redefinition of Atos SE's strategy resulting in a possible change in Atos' components by separating the Group's activities and thus a complete redefinition of the scope, substance, functions and mission of the executive management role. Following the approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on June 28, 2023, Mr. Belmer was entitled to a severance payment of $€ 1.8$ million (corresponding, taking into account the specific circumstances, to 9 months of theoretical gross monthly compensation (fixed and variable target)). |
|  | 26.5.2 | Rules governing information <br> When a company Officer leaves the company, the financial conditions relating to his or her departure must be set out in detail. | Yes. The Company complied with this requirement upon the announcement of Mr. Rodolphe Belmer's resignation from his office as Chief executive Officer effective on June 13, 2022. |
|  | 26.6 | Supplementary pension schemes for company Officers |  |

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| $\mathbf{2 6 . 6 . 1}$ | General principles <br> The award of a supplementary pension scheme to a company Officer must <br> comply with the principles used to determine compensation as set out in <br> §25.1.2. Except where its purpose is to offset the loss of potential entitlements <br> in respect of which the benefit has already been subject to performance <br> conditions, the award of entitlements or compensation intended to constitute a <br> supplementary pension scheme is subject to such conditions. | N/A. Executive corporate officers do not benefit from any supplementary pension <br> scheme beyond the mandatory basic and complementary schemes. |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 . 6 . 2}$ | Supplementary pension schemes with defined benefits governed by Article <br> L. 137-11 of the Social Security Code <br> Supplementary pension schemes must be subject to the condition that the <br> beneficiary be a director or employee of the company when claiming his or her <br> pension rights under the applicable rules. <br> In order to prevent any abuse, it is necessary to impose the following rules: <br> the group of potential beneficiaries must be considerably larger than the <br> group of company Officers alone; <br> the beneficiaries must meet reasonable requirements of seniority within <br> the company, equal to at least two years, as determined by the Board of <br> Directors, before they benefit from payments from a pension plan with <br> defined benefits; | N/A. Executive corporate officers do not benefit from any supplementary pension <br> scheme beyond the mandatory basic and complementary schemes. |  |
| the performance conditions permitting the annual definition of the |  |  |  |
| acquisition of conditional rights, applicable in accordance with current |  |  |  |
| legislation, must be demanding; |  |  |  |
| the benchmark period taken into account for the calculation of the |  |  |  |
| benefits must cover several years, and any artificial increase in |  |  |  |
| compensation aimed solely at increasing pension benefits over the same |  |  |  |
| period must be excluded; |  |  |  |$\quad$| - |
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|  |  | - systems that confer an entitlement, either immediately or after a small number of years, to a high percentage of the total end-of-career compensation must therefore be excluded; <br> - the maximum percentage of the reference income which the supplementary pension scheme would confer must not be greater than 45 $\%$ of the reference income (annual fixed and variable compensation due in respect of the reference period). |  |
| 27 | Information on company officers' compensation and the policy for awarding stock options and performance shares |  |  |
|  | 27 | Companies must disclose in their report on corporate governance or, if applicable, in a specific section of their management report, the aggregate compensation and entitlements of all types paid during the financial year to each company officer, as well as the amount of the compensation and entitlements of any type that each of these officers has received during the financial year from group companies. Comprehensive information must be provided to shareholders so that they can have a clear view, not only of the individual compensation paid to company officers, but also of the policy applied by the company in order to determine the compensation. | Yes. Sections 4.4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of the Universal Registration Document on the compensation of the executive officers, which the report on corporate governance refers to, give a clear view of the compensation policy applicable to the executive officers as well as the compensation received for the past financial year. |
|  | 27.1 | Ongoing information |  |
|  |  | All of the company Officers' compensation components, whether potential or vested, must be publicly disclosed, immediately after the meeting of the Board approving the relevant decisions. | Yes. The Company complies with this recommendation of the AFEP MEDEF code. |


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|  | 27.2 | Annual information |  |
|  |  | The report on corporate governance must include a chapter, drawn up with the support of the compensation committee, informing shareholders of the compensation received by company Officers. <br> This chapter must contain a detailed presentation of the policy used to determine the compensation of the company Officers. It is recommended that this should follow the standard presentation (shown in Annex 3) of all the compensation components received by the directors, and include the items listed below: | Yes. Section 4.3 of the Universal Registration Document on the compensation of the executive officers gives a clear view of the compensation policy applicable as from 2023 to the directors, to the Chairman of the Board and to the executive corporate officers as well as the compensation received for the past financial year. The Universal Registration Document contains the summary tables and the standardized presentation recommended by the Code, where applicable. |
|  |  | Variable compensation <br> The rules governing the award of the annual variable part. This presentation must indicate the breakdown of the qualitative or quantitative criteria on the basis of which this variable part is determined, their relative importance, the manner in which these criteria have been applied during the financial year and whether the individual targets have been attained. It must also, where necessary, specify if the payment of this variable part is partly deferred and indicate the conditions and methods of this deferred payment. | Yes. The criteria on the basis of which the variable part is determined, their weighting, and the information on the application of the criteria are specified in section 4.3 of the Universal Registration Document dedicated to the compensation of the executive officers. |
|  |  | Multi-annual variable compensation <br> The rules governing the award of multi-annual variable compensation. It must indicate the qualitative or quantitative criteria on the basis of which this compensation is determined and their respective importance and, when the payment of the multi-annual variable part is made, the manner in which these criteria have been applied | N/A. The corporate executive officers do not receive any variable multiannual compensation other than the multi-annual equity-based variable compensation mentioned in section 4.3.1.4 of the Universal Registration Document. |



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|  |  | Compensation paid to directors <br> The aggregate and individual amount of compensation paid to directors and the rules for allocating fees, as well as the rules governing the payment of the directors' compensation awarded, where applicable, to the general management team in respect of corporate offices held in affiliates of the group. | Yes. The Universal Registration Document indicates the amounts paid globally and individually to each director, together with the allocation rules, it being specified that the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer do not receive directors' compensation for their mandates. Information can be found in section 4.3.2.1 of the Universal Registration Document. |
|  |  | Pension scheme <br> Information on the pension system. Given the considerable variety of pension schemes, it is necessary to indicate whether company Officers benefit from the same pension scheme as the group's senior executives or whether they benefit from a specific pension scheme and to describe the main features of these schemes and in particular their calculation methods. | N/A. Executive corporate officers do not benefit from any supplementary pension scheme beyond the mandatory basic and complementary schemes. |
|  |  | Equity ratios <br> Information on the ratios used to measure the gaps between the compensation of company officers and that of the company's employees. Companies that have no or few employees in relation to the total workforce in France must take into account a more representative scope in relation to the payroll or workforce in France of companies over which they have exclusive control within the meaning of Article L. 233-16 II of the French Commercial Code. | Yes. The Company has presented in its Universal Registration Document comprehensive information on the ratios used to measure the gaps between the compensation of company officers and that of the Company's employees. These ratios have been broken down into the compensation received by executive directors under the governance structure (Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer). In addition to the results, the calculation method used is explained in detail (section 4.3.2 of the Universal Registration Document). |


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| $\mathbf{2 8}$ |  | Implementation of the recommendations |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 8 . 1}$ | Implementation of the "Comply or Explain" rule <br> Listed corporations referring to this Corporate Governance Code should report <br> in detail in their report on corporate governance, on the implementation of these <br> recommendations and, if applicable, provide an explanation of the reasons why <br> they have deviated from any of them. | This table on the implementation of the AFEP-MEDEF Code is posted on the <br> Company's website and thus available to all investors. The Company also included <br> in section 4.2.1 of its Universal Registration Document, which the report on <br> corporate governance refers to, the "Comply or Explain" table stating the <br> recommendation of the AFEP-MEDEF Code which are not applied by the <br> Company and the related justifications. |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ As per article 10.3 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the Directors representing the employee shareholders and the Employee Directors are not taken into account for the ratios of independent directors.
    ${ }^{2}$ As per article 10.3 of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, the Directors representing the employee shareholders and the Employee Directors are not taken into account for the ratios of independent directors.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Save for the directors representing the employees and the director representing the employee shareholders.

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ But refer to second paragraph.

