MAIN FACTS ON... SHAREHOLDERS

WHAT ARE **SHAREHOLDERS FOR?**

Shareholding enables companies to raise capital to finance their activities and projects. Shareholding plays an essential role in a company's development and relies on investments from institutional and individual shareholders.

WHO ARE **OUR SHAREHOLDERS?**

Shareholders are the holders of a portion of a company's capital. They directly support the risks in case of difficulties. There are two types of shareholder:

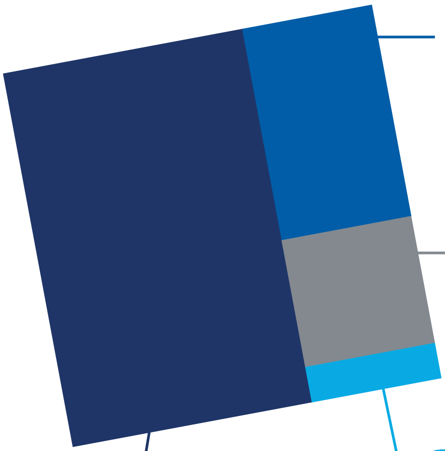
Institutional shareholders

Most institutional shareholders are investment firms, banks, and insurers that purchase shares in the company to invest the money their customers entrust to them.

Individual shareholders

Most individual shareholders are people from outside the company and employees who buy shares on their own account. Employee's shareholders have a singular status as they both contribute to and benefit from the Group's value creation.

Ownership of Group capital (%)
as of December 31, 2024



HOW ARE **SHAREHOLDERS REMUNERATED?**

In exchange for the risk that they take in investing in a company, shareholders expect a return in the form of **dividends** or **a rise in share value**.

- A **dividend** is a pay-out to shareholders, its value depends on the company's net profit.
- The **rise in share value** is primarily driven by the company's long-term performance. It can also be supported from time to time by **share buybacks**, which reduce the number of shares in circulation and theoretically increase the value per share.