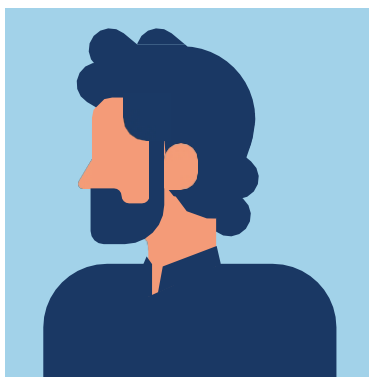




The Ethical Charter

2026 Edition
(public version)

JCDecaux

Letter from the Executive Board

The JCDecaux Group operates, and is committed to operating, in a responsible and ethical manner in all the markets in which it is present. This commitment applies to our employees, customers, suppliers and reference partners, local and regional authorities, as well as our competitors. Our reputation and the trust of our reference partners (including our investors, clients and suppliers) depend on it.

The Group's Ethical Charter, the first version of which dates from 2001, has been updated on several occasions, most recently in 2018, in order to reflect changes in our markets and the relevant regulations as effectively as possible.

This 2026 edition:

- reaffirms the commitment of the Executive Board and the entire Group to firmly oppose all forms of corruption and influence peddling;
- takes into account changes in national regulations and, in particular, the implementation of the French laws of 9 December 2016 on transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernisation of economic life (known as the 'Sapin II Law') and of 21 March 2022 aimed at improving the protection of whistleblowers (known as the 'Waserman Law');
- emphasises the operational implications of the principles and rules set out in the Charter.

The Ethical Charter is supplemented by a number of Group-wide policies and procedures that reinforce the operational nature of our ethical commitments, particularly in the following areas: engagement with and management of lobbyists, third-party assessment, prevention of conflicts of interest, management of gifts and hospitality, sponsorship and patronage procedure, and the procedure of collection and handling reports.

It is accompanied by the renewal, at Group level, of mandatory training modules on ethics, particularly regarding the fight against corruption and influence peddling – a key commitment of the Executive Board – for which, once again, no breaches will be tolerated.

All our employees are committed to the principles of quality and integrity, which lie at the heart of our company's values. The Executive Board confirms that these values are, and will continue to be, the Group's core values, and is counting on all of you to help us uphold its reputation.

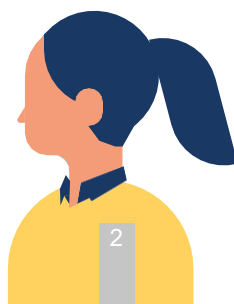
Together, we will continue to progress and succeed whilst maintaining a responsible corporate attitude in all the countries where we operate and will operate in the future.

The Executive Board

Jean-François Decaux Jean-Charles Decaux

Emmanuel Bastide

David Bourg



| Preamble

In a complex international environment—be it legal, operational, commercial or social—the JCDecaux Group is committed to upholding, and calls upon every employee to uphold, a code of professional ethics, the principles of which are set out in this Ethical Charter.

The principles set out herein go beyond simply reiterating the need to comply with the law, which may vary in each of the countries where the Group operates; they aim to encourage personal reflection and foster a sense of responsibility in everyone.

The Executive Board has expressed a strong commitment to ensuring that relations between, on the one hand, each Group company and its employees and, on the other hand, our stakeholder partners, such as:

- ✓ public officials and representatives of local and regional authorities,
- ✓ clients, whether they are advertisers, agencies or buying groups,
- ✓ suppliers and external service providers,
- ✓ partners,

adhere to an ethical approach in all circumstances.

The Ethical Charter is intended both as a means of communicating the Executive Board's ethical message and as a tool to aid decision-making in certain situations.

Consequently, a thorough understanding and acceptance of the Charter are essential to ensuring compliance with the Group's ethical principles. Consequently, in addition to ensuring its effective dissemination internally, the Executive Board has tasked the Group Legal & Compliance Department with ensuring that the principles of the Charter, particularly those relating to the fight against corruption and influence peddling, are fully understood and that their practical implementation is effectively ensured throughout the Group.

To this end, a compulsory training programme has been in place for several years in the form of e-learning modules, supplemented where necessary by more targeted and specific modules, with content designed to be as practical as possible in order to address the situations encountered in our business lines and the issues that may arise.

These training initiatives are primarily aimed at employees identified as likely to face issues of corruption and influence peddling, but the gradual development of more diverse formats (e-learning, face-to-face sessions, webinars, etc.) aims to ensure, across all our activities and in our various geographical locations, a clear understanding of the rules set out in the Charter and the associated policies and procedures to which it refers.

Group General Counsel

Bertrand Allain

ETHICS

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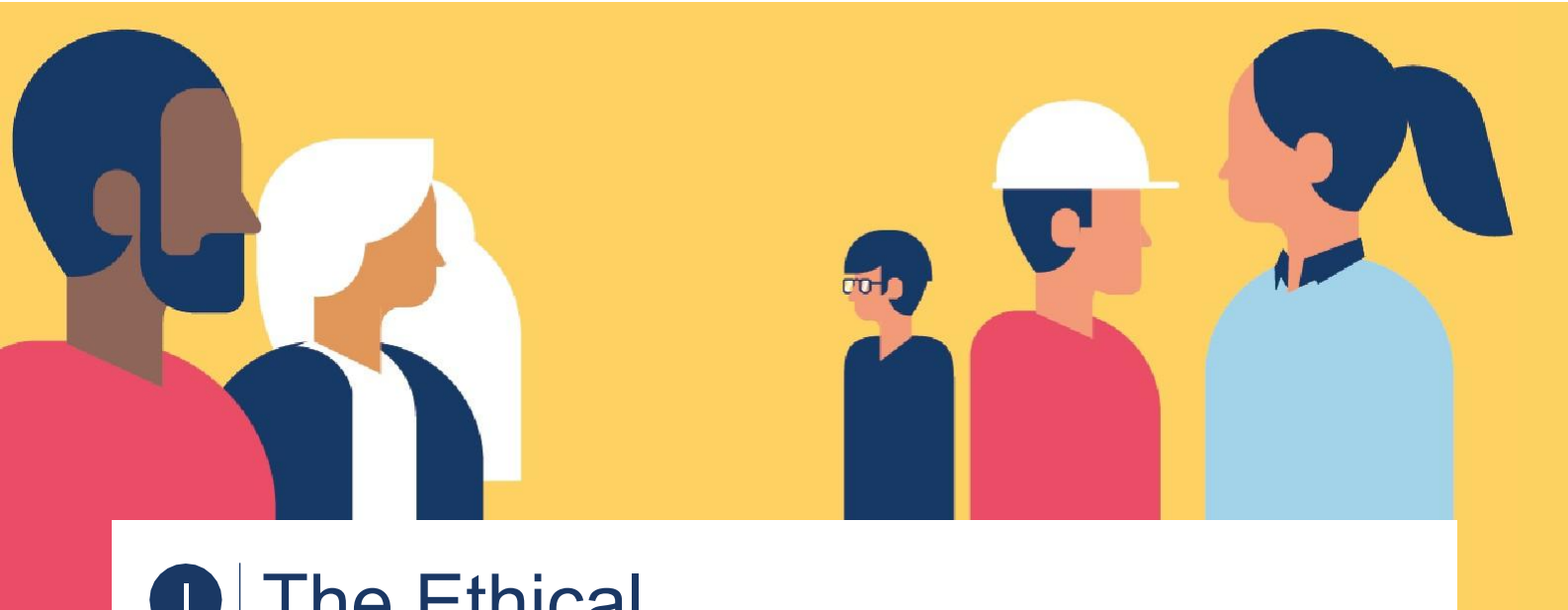
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I | The Ethical Charter

1. Purpose of the Ethical Charter & scope of application

The JCDecaux Group's Ethical Charter (the "Charter") sets out the rules that every Group company and every employee must strictly adhere to, both in their conduct within the Group and in their dealings with individuals, businesses and local authorities in their professional relationships. It also sets out the whistleblowing System established at Group level to handle any reports of non-compliance with these rules.

The principles and guidelines set out in the Charter apply to all Group subsidiaries controlled, directly or indirectly, by JCDecaux SE, as well as to entities in which JCDecaux exercises joint control.

However, their implementation may be adapted in accordance with local regulations and/or requirements. In such cases, the adjustments will be formalised in a specific document specific to the entity concerned.

2. Dissemination of the Ethical Charter

The Charter must be:

- systematically provided to every employee upon joining the Group and form part of their employment contract,
- accessible *via* the Compliance page on the Group's intranet sites or, upon request, from the Human Resources Department of each Group company (note that it is also available on all the Group's public websites).

Managers and executives of JCDecaux SE and its subsidiaries are responsible for its implementation and dissemination to their employees.

The senior management of each entity within the JCDecaux Group is required to commit annually to complying with these dissemination rules.

The Legal & Compliance Department and the Internal Audit Department of the JCDecaux Group are responsible for ensuring compliance with these distribution rules.

3. Whistleblowing system

1. Principles

If you become aware of a situation in which one or more of the principles set out in the Charter are not being complied with, the [JCDecaux Group's Procedure for Receiving and Handling Reports](#) (available on the Group's public websites) will guide you in handling your report.

Indeed, any situation suggesting that a Fundamental Ethical Rule or a Principle of Ethical Conduct, as set out in the Charter, is not being complied with may be reported to the Compliance Referent for the relevant country or region, in accordance with the conditions set out in section 3.2 below.

The Fundamental Ethical Rules are those whose non-compliance is likely to have a major impact on the Group's current and future activities: prohibition of corruption and influence peddling, compliance with the rules of free competition, and compliance with accounting and financial reporting rules.

The Principles of Ethical Conduct aim to clarify how Group employees should apply the Fundamental Ethical Rules in their dealings with various stakeholders, in particular public authorities, clients and suppliers, by setting out specific high-risk situations.

It should be noted that, in accordance with applicable regulations, and as specified in the Group's Procedure for the Collection and Processing of Reports, a report may also relate to a criminal offence, a breach or an attempt to conceal a breach of an international commitment by France, or a threat to or harm caused to the public interest.

Similarly, in accordance with applicable regulations, particularly in European Union countries, a report may also be made alternatively by contacting directly, in accordance with the applicable regulations in the country concerned, (i) the competent authority, (ii) the Ombudsman, (iii) a judicial authority, or (iv) an institution, body, office or agency of the European Union competent to gather information on infringements of European Union law.

2. Procedures

The JCDecaux Group has chosen to use an external platform provided and managed by an independent third party. This reporting tool is secure and encrypted, and accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week via the Group's intranet and public websites.

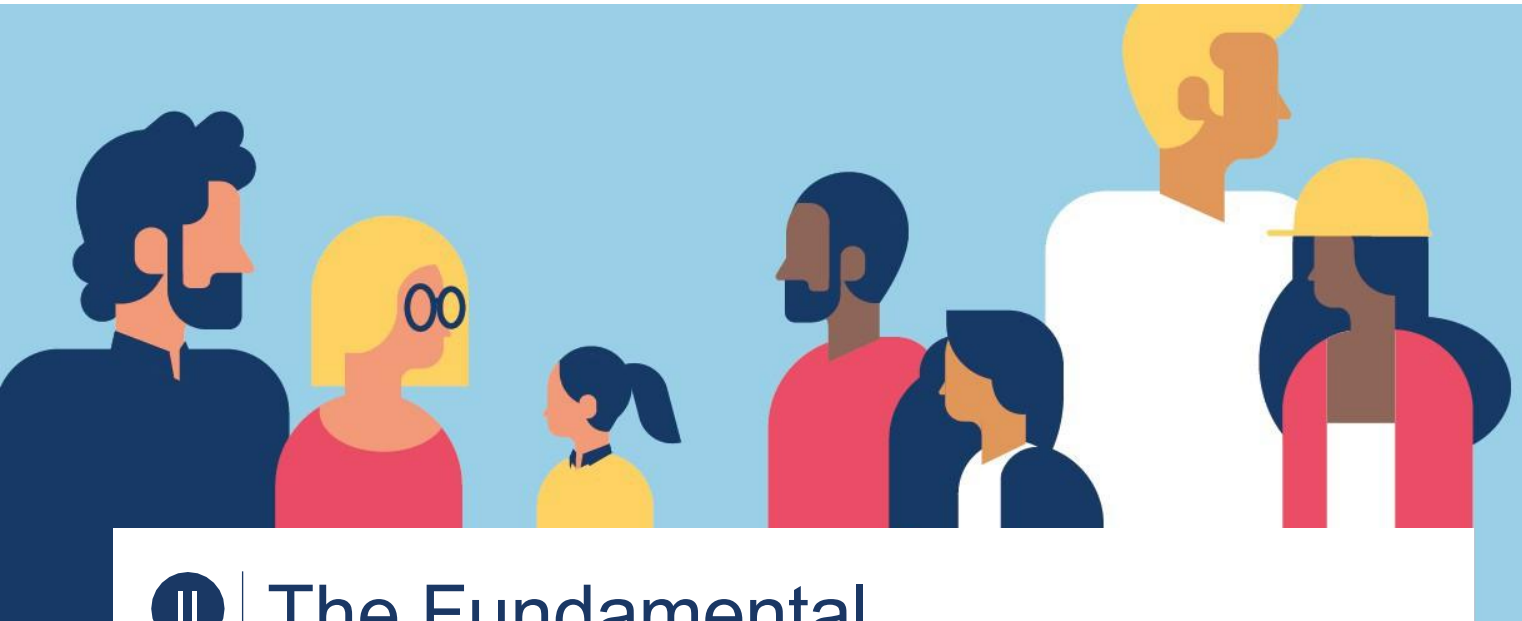
The [relevant access link](#) enables a whistleblower, as well as any employees and stakeholders who may be concerned, to submit a report and communicate in complete confidence (including anonymously, if the whistleblower so wishes) with the Compliance Referent responsible for handling the report locally, in the 17 main languages used within the Group.

3. Handling of reports & safeguards

A confirmation of receipt is sent to the person who made the report. The facts in question must be precise and objective, and must have been personally observed. Once the report has been deemed admissible, an investigation is conducted by the locally responsible Compliance Referent, assisted where necessary by a dedicated investigation team which may interview all persons concerned and identified. The findings and any disciplinary measures or sanctions decided upon are shared confidentially with the whistleblower via the external whistleblowing platform.

The person making the report and all other individuals involved are entitled to all legal guarantees regarding confidentiality, protection against retaliation and the protection of personal data (please refer to the [JCDecaux Group's Whistleblowing Scheme Privacy Policy](#), available on the Group's public websites).

All reports and their handling are subject to confidential and regular reporting to the Group's various governance bodies, in particular the Ethics & Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (the "CERSE"), a specialised committee of the Supervisory Board of JCDecaux SE, and to the Company's Management Board. The remit, composition and role of this Committee are detailed in Part IV of the Charter.



II The Fundamental Ethical Rules

1. Prohibition of corruption and influence peddling

1. Any form of corruption or influence peddling is strictly prohibited The JCDecaux Group expressly prohibits any form of corruption or influence peddling. Compliance with this commitment is an absolute imperative for the JCDecaux Group:

- to help promote ethical business practices;
- to safeguard our short- and long-term interests in all countries around the world in which we currently operate, or where we wish to expand.

The Group must set an example in this regard. Indeed, a company that engages in corruption and/or influence peddling, or that fails to take action to combat acts of corruption and/or influence peddling that may be committed by third parties on its behalf:

- ruins its reputation;
- faces major risks which, beyond criminal and/or financial penalties, may include a ban on participating in tenders or entering into contracts issued by or with public authorities;
- and exposes its employees to severe personal criminal penalties, which may include fines and/or imprisonment.

What is corruption?

A distinction is made between 'active' corruption and 'passive' corruption.

Active corruption is the act of giving a public official or a private individual, whether solicited or not, directly or indirectly, any undue advantage, for themselves or for someone else, or even promising to give or simply offering such an advantage, in order that that person may perform, delay or refrain from performing an act in the course of their duties. This includes benefits given directly or indirectly via a third party, for example a family member or a business associate.

Passive corruption is when a person, whether in the public or private sector, takes advantage of their position by soliciting or accepting gifts, promises or benefits with a view to performing or refraining from performing an act related to their duties.

What is influence peddling?

Influence peddling is the act by a person holding public authority, entrusted with a public service role or holding an elected public office, of soliciting or accepting, without right, at any time, directly or indirectly, offers, promises, donations, gifts or benefits of any kind for themselves or for others, in order to abuse or have abused their actual or supposed influence with a view to obtaining from a public authority or administration honours, employment, contracts or any other favourable decision.

2. Gifts & invitations

Invitations and gifts to public officials or private individuals are permitted only in strict compliance with the applicable laws of the country concerned and the code of conduct in force within their administration or company. In any event, such invitations and gifts are strictly prohibited during the tendering process. So-called 'facilitation' payments are not permitted within the Group.

All these rules, as well as the maximum values set for gifts and invitations offered or received by JCDecaux employees, are detailed in a dedicated internal procedure.

3. Use of lobbyists

The use of lobbyists must be strictly monitored and must correspond to genuine and justified services. The remuneration of these individuals constitutes an identified risk of indirect corruption, which may occur without the Group's knowledge. Everyone must act professionally and remain vigilant in this regard.

The relevant rules are set out in a dedicated internal procedure.

4. Political party funding

The Group's general policy is not to contribute to the funding of political parties or politicians.

Any exception to this general policy must be authorised in advance by the relevant member of the Executive Board for the country concerned.

Authorised contributions must be made in accordance with applicable national legislation. In particular, if such contributions are permitted by law and approved by the relevant member of the Executive Board, all declarations and registrations required by law must be completed.

The Group respects its employees' right to engage in political life in a personal capacity, as guaranteed by its International Charter of Fundamental Social Values (available on the Group's public websites), provided that such participation remains strictly personal.

5. Prevention of Conflicts of Interest

Preventing conflicts of interest is part of a responsible and ethical approach: indeed, conflicts of interest, where an individual's personal interests conflict or compete with the Group's interests, can undermine trust in JCDecaux and damage its credibility.

A conflict of interest arises when an employee's personal interest, whether financial, moral or otherwise, directly or indirectly conflicts with or competes against the interests of the Group or one of its subsidiaries, thereby compromising the employee's ability to make objective and ethical decisions within the scope of their professional responsibilities at JCDecaux.

The various situations involving potential conflicts of interest, whether with third parties (suppliers, clients, public authorities, etc.), in the event of acquiring a stake in a company that is a partner or competitor of the Group, or in the event of recruitment, are set out in a dedicated internal procedure.

To better prevent this risk, employees most at risk are required to regularly certify that there is no conflict of interest concerning them or to declare such a situation, so that appropriate protective measures can be decided upon and implemented.

For further details on this subject, please refer to Part III of the Charter ("Principles of Ethical Conduct") below.

2. Compliance with the rules of free competition

The JCDecaux Group attaches particular importance to compliance with the rules of fair competition.

1. Compliance with regulations

Regardless of the geographical market in which the Group operates, its employees, in their dealings with the Group's competitors, must be aware of and comply with all regulations applicable to the field of competition.

Almost all the countries in which the Group operates have competition regulations, the common features of which are:

- the prohibition of all agreements between undertakings, whether written or not, the object or effect of which is to restrict competition;
- the prohibition of abuse of a dominant position.

In Europe, these rules are set out in Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and have been incorporated into the domestic law of all Member States of the European Union.

2. Prohibited practices

There are essentially two types of anti-competitive behaviour: cartels and abuses of a dominant position.

Prohibited conduct is not limited to behaviour towards competitors, but also extends to suppliers and clients, if such agreements result in distorting the free play of competition.

Cartels and exchanges of information

Any oral or written agreement, whether direct or indirect, between operators in a market, the object or effect of which is to result in conditions of competition that do not correspond to normal market conditions, is prohibited.

The same applies to the exchange of confidential information between competitors which, although not constituting a cartel in itself, distorts free competition.

Abuse of a dominant position

A company may hold a dominant position in a market, or increase its dominance by gaining market share, particularly by winning tenders. This is not illegal. What is penalised is the abusive exploitation of a dominant position in a market to hinder the free play of competition in that market.

3. Penalties

Failure to comply with the applicable competition regulations is subject to penalties:

- financial: in Europe, these can amount to up to 10% of the Group's or the company's global turnover; European legislation applies in addition to any legislation that may be applicable in other countries where the Group operates, meaning that unlawful competition law practices may be penalised in several countries where they have had an effect; furthermore, these penalties may be accompanied by a total ban on access to public procurement;
- Criminal: in certain countries, serious breaches of competition law are punishable by personal fines and/or prison sentences for the individuals involved.

Furthermore, practices contrary to competition law:

- may lead to administrative and judicial investigations, which can result in substantial legal costs and entail considerable costs and the mobilisation of internal resources;
- have a negative impact on the company's reputation;
- may give rise to claims for compensation for damage suffered by third parties who consider themselves aggrieved.

3. Compliance with financial reporting & accounting

The JCDecaux Group is committed to:

- provide reliable and honest financial and accounting information and, to this end, implement rigorous and effective internal processes and controls;
- comply with all applicable laws and regulations governing the protection and disclosure of confidential information, in particular with regard to the equal treatment of its shareholders.

Within the framework set out above:

1. Every member of staff within the Group involved in the preparation of financial and accounting information must ensure that the information contained in the Group's financial and accounting documents is always accurate and prepared in strict compliance with applicable accounting principles and other accounting standards and rules. It is essential that the Group's financial and accounting documents are free from material misstatements.
2. The senior management of each Group entity is responsible for compliance with the accounting and financial regulations applicable in the country in which it operates.
3. It is responsible for internal control and ensures compliance with the Internal Control Manual. This includes ensuring that all accounting and financial transactions are correctly recorded in the Group's books and accounts.
4. Beyond the necessary compliance with the rules defined by the financial market supervisory authorities, every employee of the JCDecaux Group must be aware that they are, or may be, by virtue of their duties or their relationships with other members of the Group, in possession of confidential information, the use or disclosure of which would, irrespective of any applicable criminal penalties, be likely to influence the Group's valuation on the financial markets or to give certain individuals an advantage over the shareholders as a whole.
5. It is therefore essential that any information known to employees by virtue of their work within the Group, and unknown to the general public, is kept strictly confidential and is not disclosed.
6. Insider Dealing: the purchase or sale of JCDecaux SE shares by a person who, in the course of their profession or duties, possesses information not yet made public and likely to influence the share price, or the disclosure of such information to third parties so that they may carry out such transactions, is prohibited. This practice is punishable under criminal law





III Principles of Ethical Conduct

The Principles of Ethical Conduct must be implemented by local management within each subsidiary and controlled company of the Group, in accordance with applicable national regulations.

1. Business relations with public authorities

1. Compliance with regulations

Every relevant employee must familiarise themselves with all applicable laws, regulations and practices in the country, state and/or territories concerned, which apply to the transaction they are to conduct with the government. Compliance with these laws, regulations and practices is essential.

Relations with public authorities are, as a general rule, strictly regulated, whether at the tender stage, during contract negotiations, during the performance of the contract or when invoicing for the service provided.

2. Compliance with the principle of fairness

Securing new contracts and agreements with public authorities is a key objective for the development of the JCDecaux Group. However, this objective must not be pursued by employing means considered unfair in the country, state and/or territories concerned. In particular, any conflict of interest between the Company, its employees, its suppliers in a specific market, and the public authority is strictly prohibited.

Fair competition is a fundamental element of the proper functioning of all markets, including public procurement.

Consequently, in the country, state and/or territories in which the employee operates, any conduct likely to breach the rules governing public procurement is prohibited.

2. Business relations with Clients

The JCDecaux Group's main clients are advertisers, advertising agencies, media specialists and media buying agencies, to whom our advertising space is sold.

Regardless of the economic stakes or the intensity of competition, employees must use only lawful means that comply with our code of business ethics in their dealings with clients. This rule aims to safeguard the long-term relationships with the Group's existing clients, reassure new clients and preserve its reputation for excellence and integrity in the market.

1. Compliance with regulations

Whether the commercial transaction with a client is domestic or international, the employee concerned must familiarise themselves with all applicable laws and regulations and comply with them strictly.

In particular, and following the French law of 9 December 2016 (the "Sapin II" law), the legal framework preventing and punishing acts of corruption and influence peddling applies to relations with clients of all Group companies.

2. Compliance with the principles of integrity

Any behaviour likely to compromise the Group's reputation with its clients is prohibited. In particular, Group employees must not offer, directly or indirectly, any advantage to a representative of one of its clients if such an advantage were to influence, by creating a bond of obligation, that representative's decision regarding the JCDecaux Group.

3. Advertising campaign control procedures

With regard to campaigns displayed or broadcast on our networks, the JCDecaux Group is committed to complying with applicable laws and regulations as well as the principles of this Charter, and to ensuring that they do not undermine morality and public decency in accordance with the standards in force in the country concerned. In this context, creative work and visuals addressing certain specific themes (in particular: alcohol/tobacco, nudity/lingerie, violence, indirect pornography, the environmental benefits of products, cinema/television, video games, products that may offend the sensibilities of young audiences, etc.) must be examined with particular care.

In this context, a procedure for checking the compliance of visual content, and in particular that relating to the themes referred to in the previous paragraph, is implemented in each country by a local advertising ethics committee.

For further details, please refer to the [Group's Outdoor Advertising Code of Ethics](#) (available on the Group's public websites).

4. Use of barter arrangements

The practice of selling advertising space in exchange for services (such as travel) or supplies (such as IT equipment) must be exceptional in nature and carried out with the utmost transparency (justification of the practice and prices, compliance with accounting and tax invoicing rules, and accounting recording of the corresponding expense and revenue).

5. Source of funds

Money laundering, which consists of concealing or converting funds derived from illegal activities into a legal form, is a criminal offence.

To mitigate this risk, the Group selects business partners with a proven track record. However, in order to identify Clients or business intermediaries likely to expose the Group to legal and/or reputational risk, an assessment process is carried out at regular intervals based on criteria established from the Group's corruption risk map (business activity, geographical location, shareholding structure, etc.), in accordance with regulations.

3. Business relationships with suppliers

Compliance with the Group's Principles of Ethical Conduct is essential to establishing effective and sustainable relationships with all of the Group's suppliers, which are necessary to guarantee the quality and best economic terms of its products and services.

Compliance with these Principles also applies to relations with the owners of land or buildings on which the Group's advertising installations are located.

1. Compliance with regulations

Employees must comply with the laws and regulations of the country in which they operate and which apply to relations with suppliers, such as the Act of 9 December 2016 (the 'Sapin II' Act) in France. Similarly, they must comply with the terms of contracts entered into with suppliers.

With regard to relations with landlords or owners of buildings or land, in most countries there are a number of rules at national and/or local level applicable to advertising installations located on private property. Consequently, employees must consult the relevant local authority to find out about all the customs, regulations and procedures governing the display or broadcasting of advertising locally.

2. Compliance with the principles of integrity

Employees must not engage in any conduct towards suppliers that could damage the Group's reputation, in particular by accepting or soliciting any offer of hidden remuneration, gifts, invitations or the like that could influence their assessment or judgement, either directly or through any intermediary person or entity.

To mitigate this risk, the Group selects supplier partners with a proven reputation. However, in order to identify suppliers and service providers that may expose the Group to legal and/or reputational risk, an assessment process is carried out at regular intervals based on criteria established from the Group's corruption risk map (business activity, geographical location, shareholding structure, etc.), in accordance with regulations.

3. Procurement contract control procedures

The Group's suppliers and external service providers must undertake to comply with principles of integrity. To this end, the contracts binding us to our main suppliers and service providers must include contractual provisions requiring them to comply with the Group's ethical rules, and any breach of these rules will result in the termination of the contract with that supplier or service provider.

To strengthen our vigilance and that of the supplier or service provider regarding compliance with the principles of integrity, any new supplier or service provider must sign the [Group's Supplier Code of Conduct](#) (available on the Group's public websites); furthermore, this document must also be attached to any purchase contract entered into with a new supplier or a key supplier, as defined by the Group Procurement Department.

4. Rights & responsibilities of JCDecaux Group employees

1. Employees' rights

The JCDecaux Group strives to provide its employees with a safe, healthy and productive working environment, free from any discrimination, and has set out its commitments in this regard in several documents: an [International Charter of Fundamental Social Values](#) and a [Group Social Policy](#), available on the Group's public websites, supplemented by policies on professional equality and the prevention of harassment.

2. Employees' responsibilities

Integrity and Loyalty

Every employee, at their own level, contributes to JCDecaux's integrity and reputation and, as such, must uphold these values in their professional conduct, particularly in dealings with third parties. In particular, the Group possesses a wide range of assets that are essential to its competitiveness and success. It is the responsibility of every employee to protect the Company's assets entrusted to them.

Confidentiality of information

All information, such as financial or technical data, or information on products, contracts or know-how, belongs to the Group. Most of this information is confidential and must not be disclosed without prior authorisation from management. Employees of the JCDecaux Group are responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of the information to which they have access.

Respect for third-party intellectual property rights

In the course of their work, employees must ensure that they do not infringe the copyright, trademarks, patents, designs and models belonging to third parties.

The use or copying of third-party software without a valid licence is prohibited.

Use of Information Systems

Every user has a duty to take care of the equipment made available to them (computers, smartphones, tablets, printers). They must take all necessary measures to prevent damage, theft or unauthorised use by third parties. In particular, they must protect the information received and stored on this equipment, must not alter the configuration of these devices for purposes other than professional use, and must not install software outside the scope provided for this purpose – the relevant rules are set out in a dedicated internal procedure.

Everyone has a duty to ensure that these practices regarding the use of Information Systems comply with legal and regulatory provisions relating in particular to copyright, intellectual property, the protection of privacy and the processing of personal data, cybercrime and e-commerce.

Protection of information assets

Information assets comprise all computerised data, whether structured or unstructured, that is necessary for the Group's operations. Examples include our site databases, customer and supplier databases, email correspondence, etc.

Every employee must, at all times, maintain the confidentiality of the data and databases they manage or use in the course of their duties. In particular, they must maintain the confidentiality of user accounts, codes, passwords or any other access control mechanisms, and must be vigilant regarding the nature of data exchanged via email or on social media – the relevant rules are set out in a dedicated internal procedure.



IV | Role of the Ethics & CSR Committee

The Ethics & CSR Committee ensures compliance within the Group with rules relating to ethics and corporate social responsibility ('CSR'). It reviews the strategy and policies implemented by the Management Board regarding ethics and CSR, reports regularly to the Supervisory Board on the performance of its duties, and issues recommendations on the Group's policy and achievements in these areas.

Composition

The Ethics & CSR Committee is a specialised committee of the Supervisory Board of JCDecaux SE, comprising three members of the Supervisory Board. Its Chair and members are appointed by the Supervisory Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee. The Group General Counsel acts as secretary to the Committee.

Role

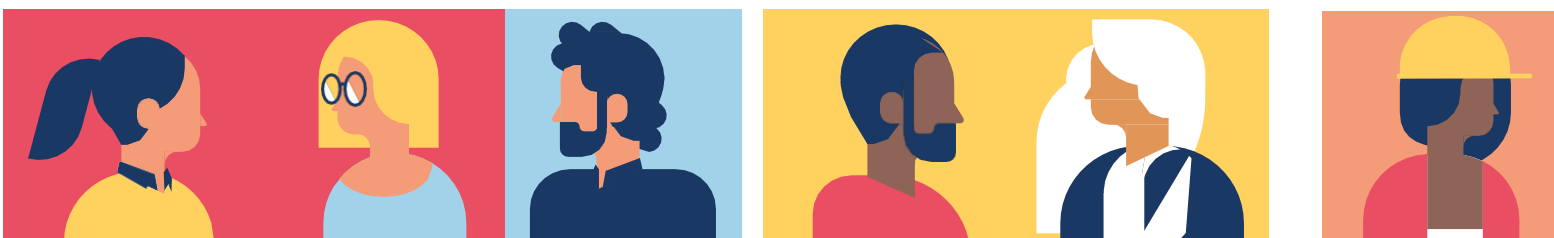
In matters of ethics, it ensures the proper implementation and application of the Ethical Charter, as well as the Group's rules and procedures. Its specific remit is:

- to examine any situation that may contravene the Group's rules and procedures, in particular those set out in the Ethical Charter, which may be brought to its attention, notably as a result of reports made via the Group's whistleblowing scheme or otherwise, and
- to monitor the handling of suspected breaches of the Fundamental Ethical Rules (prohibition of corruption and influence peddling, compliance with competition rules and compliance with financial reporting and accounting rules) and/or the Principles of Ethical Conduct set out in the Charter.

The whistleblowing System referred to is described above in section I-3 of the Charter, in particular the procedures for its use and the rights and safeguards (confidentiality, protection against retaliation, protection of personal data, etc.) enjoyed by those making reports.

This version of the JCDecaux Group's Code of Ethics is available on our public websites and is addressed to all our partners and stakeholders, for whom it is intended.

To be approved by the Communications Department



The Ethical Charter
2026 Edition (public version)

JCDecaux