

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11; and
- IFRS 18 - 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'.

The Company does not expect a material impact on the financial statements due to the adoption of these standards and amendments, except for the application of the new presentation requirements arising from the adoption of IFRS 18 as described below.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 18 was issued in April 2024, endorsed by the EU in February 2026 and will be mandatory as of January 1, 2027. The new standard will replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, introducing new presentation and disclosure requirements for the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. Amendments have also been made to other IFRS Accounting Standards, most notably IAS 7, IAS 8, IAS 33 and IAS 34, in relation to IFRS 18 with the same effective date.

The Company is currently assessing impacts and practical consequences of the standard's future application. Most significantly, IFRS 18 will introduce structural changes to the Company's consolidated statement of profit or loss and, to a lesser extent, the consolidated cash flow statement. IFRS 18 does not adjust any accounting recognition or measurement requirements, meaning the Company's total annual profit or loss and net increase or decrease in cash flows do not change as a result of the new standard.

Under IFRS 18, the consolidated statement of profit or loss will include five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations (when applicable).

The Company's business includes leasing activities, namely in the scope of vessel charter contracts, which qualify as finance leases and operating leases according to IFRS 16 – 'Leases'. The Company is assessing whether or not these activities constitute a main business activity of providing finance to customers or a main business activity of investing in assets, as these activities are technically defined in the new standard. In case the Company has either or both specified main business activities, some adjusted presentation requirements might apply.

Standards and amendments published by the IASB and not yet endorsed by the European Union
Other new standards and amendments have been published by the IASB but have not been endorsed yet by the European Commission. Early adoption is not possible until European Commission's endorsement. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below:
- IFRS 19 - 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures';
- Amendments to IFRS 19; and
- Amendments to IAS 21 - 'Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency'.

The Company does not expect a material impact on the financial statements due to the adoption of these standards and amendments.

B. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical accounting policies that involve a high degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are material, are disclosed in the paragraphs below.

(a) Use of estimates and judgment

When preparing the financial statements, it is necessary for the Management of the Company to make estimates and certain assumptions that can influence the valuation of the assets and liabilities and the outcome in the income statement. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates and assumptions due to changes in facts and circumstances. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

Estimates:
Significant areas of estimation and uncertainty in applying accounting policies that have the most significant impact on amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

The measurement and recognition of revenues on construction contracts based on the input method:
Revenue of the Company is measured and recognized based on the input method (i.e. costs incurred). Costs and revenue at completion are reviewed periodically throughout the life of the contract. This requires a large number of estimates, especially of the total expected costs at completion, due to the complex nature of the Company's construction contracts. Judgment is also required for the accounting of contract modifications and claims from clients where negotiations or discussions are at a sufficiently advanced stage. Costs and revenue (and the resulting gross margin) at completion reflect, at each reporting period, Management's current best estimate of the probable future benefits and obligations associated with the contract. The policy for measurement of transaction price, including variable consideration (i.e. claims, performance-based incentives), is included below in the point (d) Revenue.

In case a contract meets the definition of an onerous contract as per IAS 37, provisions for anticipated losses are made in full in the period in which they become known.

Impairments:
Assumptions and estimates used in the discounted cash-flow model and the adjusted net-present-value model to determine the value in use of assets, or group of assets (e.g. discount rates, residual values and business plans), are subject to uncertainty. There is a possibility that changes in circumstances or in market conditions could impact the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

The anticipated useful life of the leased facilities under an operating lease:
Management uses its experience to estimate the remaining useful life of an asset. The actual useful life of an asset may be impacted by an unexpected event that may result in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset.

Uncertain income tax treatment:
The Company is subject to income taxes in multiple jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's overall income tax liability. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company takes into account the following considerations when determining the liabilities related to uncertain income tax treatment:

- When necessary, the Company engages with local tax advisers, which provide advice on the expected view of tax authorities on the treatment of judgmental areas of income tax;
- The Company considers any changes in tax legislation, and knowledge built based on prior cases, to make an estimate/judgment on whether or not to provide for any tax payable; and
- The Company takes into account any dispute resolutions, case law and discussions between peer companies and the tax authorities on similar cases over an uncertain tax treatment.

The Company consistently monitors each issue around uncertain income tax treatments across the group in order to ensure that the Company applies sufficient judgment to the resolution of tax disputes that might arise from examination of the Company's tax position by relevant tax authorities.

The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues, based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The income tax liabilities include any penalties and interest that could be associated with a tax audit issue. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will influence the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company's exposure to litigation and non-compliance:
The Company identifies and provides analysis on a regular basis of current litigation and measures, when necessary, provisions based on its best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations, taking into account information available and different possible outcomes at the reporting date.

The warranty provision:
A warranty provision is accrued during the construction phase of projects, based on historical warranty expenditure per product type. At the completion of a project, a warranty provision (depending on the nature of the project) is therefore provided for and reported as provision in the statement of financial position. Following the acceptance of a project, the warranty provision is released over the warranty period. For some specific claims formally notified by the customer and which can be reliably estimated, an amount is provided in full and without discounting. An overall review of the warranty provision

is performed by Management at each reporting date. Nevertheless, considering the specificity of each asset, actual warranty expenditures could vary significantly from one project to another and therefore differ materially from the initial statistical warranty provision provided at the completion of a said project.

The timing and estimated cost of demobilization:
The estimated future costs of demobilization are reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted when appropriate. Nevertheless, considering the long-term expiry date of the obligations, these costs are subject to uncertainty. Cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including, for example, new demobilization techniques, the Company's own experience on demobilization operations, future changes in laws and regulations, and the timing of demobilization operations. Generally, demobilization costs include the budgeted operating costs for the activity which consist mainly of employee benefits, materials and insurance, and include activities such as tank and topside cleanings, coral removal and vessel disconnection and lay-up expenses. The estimated future costs are discounted using a risk-free rate appropriate for each obligation.

Estimates and assumptions made in determining these obligations can therefore lead to significant adjustments to the future financial results. Nevertheless, the measurement of demobilization obligations at the reporting date represents Management's best estimate of the present value of the future costs required.

Significant estimates and judgments in the context of current economic and geopolitical environment
The 2025 financial year was impacted by commodity price volatility, inflation and variability of interest rates and energy prices that continued to generate current economic and geopolitical uncertainty and volatility. Accordingly, the Company reassessed its significant estimates and judgments. The following main areas identified by the Company as potentially affected by the current global circumstances are:

- Key assumptions used in the impairment test of assets, or group of assets;
- Expected credit losses; and
- Additional costs in order to satisfy the performance obligations on some of the construction contracts, mainly due to pressure on the global supply chain and a general increase in global inflation.

The impact of the current economic and geopolitical environment on the impairment of the tangible assets is disclosed when applicable in note 4.3.13 Property, Plant and Equipment. Regarding the Company's considerations for estimation of expected credit losses, refer to note 4.3.8 Net Impairment Gains/(Losses) on Financial and Contract Assets. In relation to the impact of additional costs incurred due to these current macroeconomic circumstances when satisfying the Company's performance obligations, refer to note 4.3.3 Revenue.

Following the assessments, the Company does not expect any significant impact in other areas.

Judgments:
In addition to the above estimates, Management exercises the following judgments:

Lease classification as Lessor:
When the Company enters into a new lease arrangement, the terms and conditions of the contract are analyzed in order to assess whether or not the Company retains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset subject of the lease contract. To identify whether risks and rewards are retained, the Company systematically considers, among others, all the examples and indicators listed by IFRS 16.63, on a contract-by-contract basis. By performing such an analysis, the Company makes a significant judgment to determine whether the arrangement results in a finance lease or an operating lease. This judgment can have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and its recognition of profits in the future. The most important judgmental areas assessed by the Company are (i) determination of the fair value, (ii) determination of the useful life of the asset, (iii) the highly specialized nature of an FPSO constructed on behalf of the client and (iv) the probability of the client exercising the purchase or termination option (if relevant).

(b) Leases: accounting by lessor
A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment, or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Under an operating lease, the asset is included in the statement of financial position as property, plant and

equipment. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. This implies the recognition of deferred income when the contractual day rates are not constant during the initial term of the lease contract.

When assets are leased under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognized as a finance lease receivable. Under a finance lease, the difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as revenue during the lease phase. Lease income is, as of the commencement date of the lease contract, recognized over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. The discount rate used to measure the net investment in the lease is the interest rate implicit in the lease. During the construction phase, revenue is recognized over time, as per IFRS 15, due to the fact the Company is acting as manufacturer lessor (refer to accounting policy (d) Revenue).

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

Under certain circumstances, impairment tests must be performed. Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's Cash Generating Unit's ('CGU') fair value, less costs of disposal, and its value-in-use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets, or CGU's carrying amount, exceeds its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. The Company bases its future cash flows on detailed budgets and forecasts. Project discount rates are periodically reviewed and an assessment is performed to conclude whether any change in a project discount rate should be considered a triggering event to run an impairment test on the related CGU.

Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that have been impaired are reviewed for possible reversal at financial position date, whenever the circumstances which caused the initial impairment have improved or no longer exist.

(d) Revenue

The Company provides design, supply, installation, operation, life extension and demobilization of Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessels. The vessels are either owned and operated by the Company and leased to its clients (Lease and Operate arrangements) or supplied on a Turnkey sale basis (construction contracts). Even in the latter case, the vessels can be operated by the Company, under a separate operating and maintenance agreement, after transfer to the clients.

Other products of the Company include: Turret Mooring Systems ('TMS') and brownfield and offshore (off)loading terminals. These products are mostly delivered as construction, lease or service-type agreements.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables (such as Front-End Engineering Design ('FEED'), engineering, construction, procurement, installation, maintenance, operating services and demobilization). The Company assesses the level of integration between different deliverables and the ability of the deliverable to be performed by another party. Based on this assessment, the Company ascertains whether the multiple deliverables are one, or separate, performance obligation(s).

The Company determines the transaction price for its performance obligations based on contractually-agreed prices. The Company has various arrangements with its customers in terms of pricing, but, in principle (i) the construction contracts have agreed fixed-pricing terms, including fixed lump sums and reimbursable type of contracts, (ii) the majority of the Company's lease arrangements have fixed lease rates and (iii) the operating and service type of contracts can be based on fixed lump sums or reimbursable type of contracts. The Lease and Operate contracts generally include a variable component for which the treatment is described below under 'Lease and Operate contracts'. In rare cases when the transaction prices are not directly observable from the contract, they are estimated based on expected cost-plus margin (e.g. based on an operating service component in a lease arrangement).

The Company assesses, for each performance obligation, whether the revenue should be recognized over time or at a point in time. This is explained in more detail under the below sections 'Construction contracts' and 'Lease and Operate contracts'.

The Company can agree on various payment arrangements that generally reflect the progress of delivered performance obligations. However, if the Company's delivered performance obligation exceeds installments invoiced to the client, a contract asset is recognized (see note 4.3.3 Revenue). If the installments invoiced to the client exceed the work performed, a contract liability is recognized (see note 4.3.25 Trade and Other Payables).

Revenue policies related to specific arrangements with customers are described below.

Construction contracts:
The Company, under its construction contracts, usually provides Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Installation ('EPCI') of vessels. The Company assesses the contracts on an individual basis as per the policy described above. Based on the analysis performed for existing contracts:

- The construction contracts generally include one performance obligation due to significant integration of the activities involved; and
- Revenue is recognized over time as the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date and the assets created have no direct alternative use.

Based on these requirements, the Company concludes that, in principle, construction contracts meet the criteria for revenue to be recognized over time. Revenue is recognized at each period based upon the advancement of the work, using the input method. The input method is based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to total estimated costs. Amounts in foreign currencies included in total estimated costs are determined based on the forward exchange rate of the related hedging instruments. Up to the moment that the Company can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation, revenue is recognized to the extent of cost incurred.

Complex projects that present a high-risk profile due to technical novelty, complexity or pricing arrangements agreed with the client are subject to independent project reviews at advanced degrees of completion in engineering. An independent project review is an internal, but independent, review of the status of a project, based upon an assessment of a range of project management and company factors. Until this point, and when other significant uncertainties related to the cost at completion are mitigated, revenue is recognized to the extent of cost incurred. Total estimated costs for an EPCI arrangement usually include an amount of contingent operating costs, such as for project work hours, which are estimated based on the Company's experience and periodically reviewed up to project completion.

Due to the nature of the services performed, variation orders and claims are commonly billed to clients in the normal course of business. The variation orders and claims are modifications of contracts that are usually not distinct and are therefore normally considered as part of the existing performance obligation. When the contract modification (including claims) is initially approved by oral agreement or implied by customary business practice, the Company recognizes revenue only to the extent of contract costs incurred. Once contract modifications and claims are approved, the revenue is no longer capped at the level of costs and is recognized, based on the input method.

EPCI arrangements also often include variable consideration such as for performance-based incentives and options for the client to purchase goods and services in the scope of the project, which, if acquired, generally form part of the existing performance obligation. Such variable consideration is included in the transaction price only when it becomes highly probable that a significant reversal of the related revenue will not occur.

Generally, the payments related to the construction contracts (under EPCI arrangements) correspond to the work completed to date, therefore the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. However, the time value of money is assessed on a contract-by-contract basis and, in case the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year, the transaction price is adjusted for the identified and quantified financing component.

Furthermore, finance lease arrangements under which the Company delivers a unit to a client are treated as direct sales (see also point (b) above), therefore revenue is recognized over time during the construction period as the present value of the

lease payments accruing to the lessor, discounted using a market rate of interest. In order to determine the revenue to be recognized, based on this policy, the Company determines the applicable discount rate using a market interest rate that takes into account, among others: time value of money, financing structure and risk profile of the client and project.

Lease and Operate contracts:
The Company provides its customers with the possibility of leasing the units under charter contracts. Charter contracts are multi-year contracts and some of them contain options to extend the term of the lease or terminate the lease earlier. Some of the contracts also contain purchase options that are exercisable throughout the lease term.

Charter rates
Charter rates received on long-term operating lease contracts are reported on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract once the facility has been brought into service. The difference between straight-line revenue and the contractual day-rates, which may not be constant throughout the charter, is accounted for as deferred income.

Revenue from finance lease contracts is, as of the commencement date of the lease contract, recognized over the term of the lease using the amortized cost method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

Operating fees
Operating fees are received by the Company for facilitating receipt, processing and storage of petroleum services on board the facilities, which occur continuously through the term of the contract. As such, they are a series of services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. Revenue is recognized over time, based on input methods by reference to the stage of completion of the service rendered, either on a straight-line basis for lump-sum contracts or in line with cost incurred on reimbursable contracts.

Bonuses/penalties
On some contracts, the Company is entitled to receive bonuses (incentives) or incurs penalties, depending on the level of interruption of production or processing of oil. Bonuses are recognized as revenue once it is highly probable that no significant reversal of revenue recognized will occur, which is generally the case only when the performance bonus is earned. Penalties are recognized as a deduction of revenue when they become probable. For estimation of bonuses and penalties, the Company applies the 'most likely' method, where the Company assesses which single amount is the most likely in a range of possible outcomes.

Contract costs
The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the costs are expected to be recovered. The Company uses a practical expedient that permits the costs to obtain a contract to be expensed as incurred when the expected amortization period is one year or less. The costs of obtaining a contract that are not incremental are expensed as incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer. Bid, proposal, and selling and marketing costs, as well as legal costs incurred in connection with the pursuit of the contract, are not incremental, as the Company would have incurred those costs, even if it did not obtain the contract.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another IFRS standard (e.g. IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset for the costs incurred to fulfill a contract only if those costs meet all the following criteria:

- The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify (for example, costs relating to services to be provided under renewal of an existing contract or costs of designing an asset to be transferred under a specific contract that has not yet been approved);
- The costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- The costs are expected to be recovered.

An asset recognized for contract costs is amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

Contract assets

Contract assets, as defined in IFRS 15, represent the Company's construction work-in-progress. Construction work-in-progress is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Company has transferred to the customer. The Company's contract assets are measured as accumulated revenue, recognized over time, based on progress of the project, net of installments invoiced to date. The invoiced installments represent the contractually agreed unconditional milestone payments during the construction period and these amounts are classified as trade receivables until the amount is paid. The Company recognizes any losses from onerous contracts under provisions, in line with IAS 37. Further, the impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9. The Company applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses for contract assets. In case of contract asset balances relating to the finance lease contracts, the Company applies the low-credit-risk simplification of IFRS 9 for the computation of the expected credit-loss. The simplification is applied as the credit-risk profile of these balances has been assessed as low.

Contract liabilities

The Company recognizes a contract liability (see note 4.3.25 Trade and Other Payables) where installments are received in advance of satisfying the performance obligation towards the customer.

(e) Operating segment information

As per IFRS 8, an operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose segmental operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker, and for which distinct financial information is available.

The Management Board, as chief operating decision-maker, monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on revenue, gross margin, EBIT and EBITDA, and prepared in accordance with Directional reporting. The Company has two reportable segments:

- The Lease and Operate segment includes all earned charter rates and fees from lease and operate arrangements as well as fees from operating and maintenance agreements for vessels not owned by the Company.
- The Turnkey segment includes revenues from Turnkey supply contracts and after-sales services, which consist mainly of large production systems, large mooring systems, deepwater export systems, fluid transfer systems, tanker loading and discharge terminals, design services, supply of special components and proprietary designs and equipment and brownfield activities. The new energy business, which mainly relates to the Company's partnership in floating offshore wind solutions, also forms part of the Turnkey segment.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable segments.

The Company's corporate overhead functions do not constitute an operating segment as defined by IFRS 8 'Operating segments' and are reported under the 'Other' section in note 4.3.2 Operating Segments and Directional Reporting.

Operating segment information is prepared and evaluated based on Directional reporting, for which the main principles are explained in note 4.3.2 Operating Segments and Directional Reporting.

(f) Demobilization obligations

The demobilization obligations of the Company are either stated in the lease contract or derived from the international conventions and the specific legislation applied in the countries where the Company operates assets. Demobilization costs will be incurred by the Company at the end of the operating life of the Company's facilities.

For operating leases, the net present value of the future obligations is included in property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding amount included in the provision for demobilization. As the remaining duration of each lease reduces, and the discounting effect on the provision unwinds, accrued interest is recognized as part of financial expenses and added to the provision. The subsequent updates of the measurement of the demobilization costs are recognized, both impacting the provision and the asset.

In some cases, when the contract includes a demobilization bareboat fee that the Company invoices to the client during the demobilization phase, a receivable is recognized at the beginning of the lease phase for the discounted value of the fee.

When the receivable is recognized, it is limited to the amount of the corresponding demobilization obligation. These receivables are subject to expected credit-loss impairment, which are analyzed together with the finance lease receivable using the same methodology.

For finance leases, demobilization obligations are analyzed as a component of the sale recognized under IFRS 15. It is determined whether the demobilization obligation should be defined as a separate performance obligation. In that case, because the demobilization operation is performed at a later stage, the related revenue is deferred until the demobilization operations occur. Subsequent updates of the measurement of the demobilization costs are recognized immediately through the contract liability, for the present value of the change.

C. OTHER MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments.

(a) Distinction between current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies its assets as current when it expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle. Inventory and contract balances are classified as current while the time when these assets are sold or consumed might be longer than 12 months. In the context of the Company's operations, it is considered that its operating cycle begins with the construction of the vessels, up to the moment of sale or transfer to finance lease receivable and the remaining Turnkey warranty period. Financial assets are classified as current when they are realized within 12 months. Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled within less than 12 months and the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period or when they are expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(b) Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of all controlled subsidiaries.

In determining, under IFRS 10, whether the Company controls an investee, the Company assesses whether it has (i) power over the investee, (ii) exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement, and (iii) the ability to use power over investees to affect the amount of return. To determine whether the Company has power over the investee, multiple contractual elements are analyzed, among which (i) voting rights of the Company at the General Meeting, (ii) voting rights of the Company at Board level and (iii) the power of the Company to appoint, reassign or remove other key management personnel.

For investees, whereby such contractual elements are not conclusive because all decisions about the relevant activities are taken on a mutual consent basis, the main deciding feature resides then in the deadlock clause existing in shareholders' agreements. In case a deadlock situation arises at the Board of Directors of an entity, whereby the Board is unable to conclude a decision, the deadlock clause of the shareholders' agreements generally stipulates whether a substantive right is granted to the Company or to all the partners in the entity to buy its shares through a compensation mechanism that is fair enough for the Company or one of the partners to acquire these shares. In case such a substantive right resides with the Company, the entity will be defined under IFRS 10 as controlled by the Company. In case no such substantive right is held by any of the shareholders through the deadlock clause, the entity will be defined as a joint arrangement.

Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

All reciprocal transactions between two controlled subsidiaries, with no profit or loss impact at consolidation level, are fully eliminated for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Interests in joint arrangements:

The Company has applied IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. In determining, under IFRS 11, the classification of a joint arrangement, the Company first assesses whether