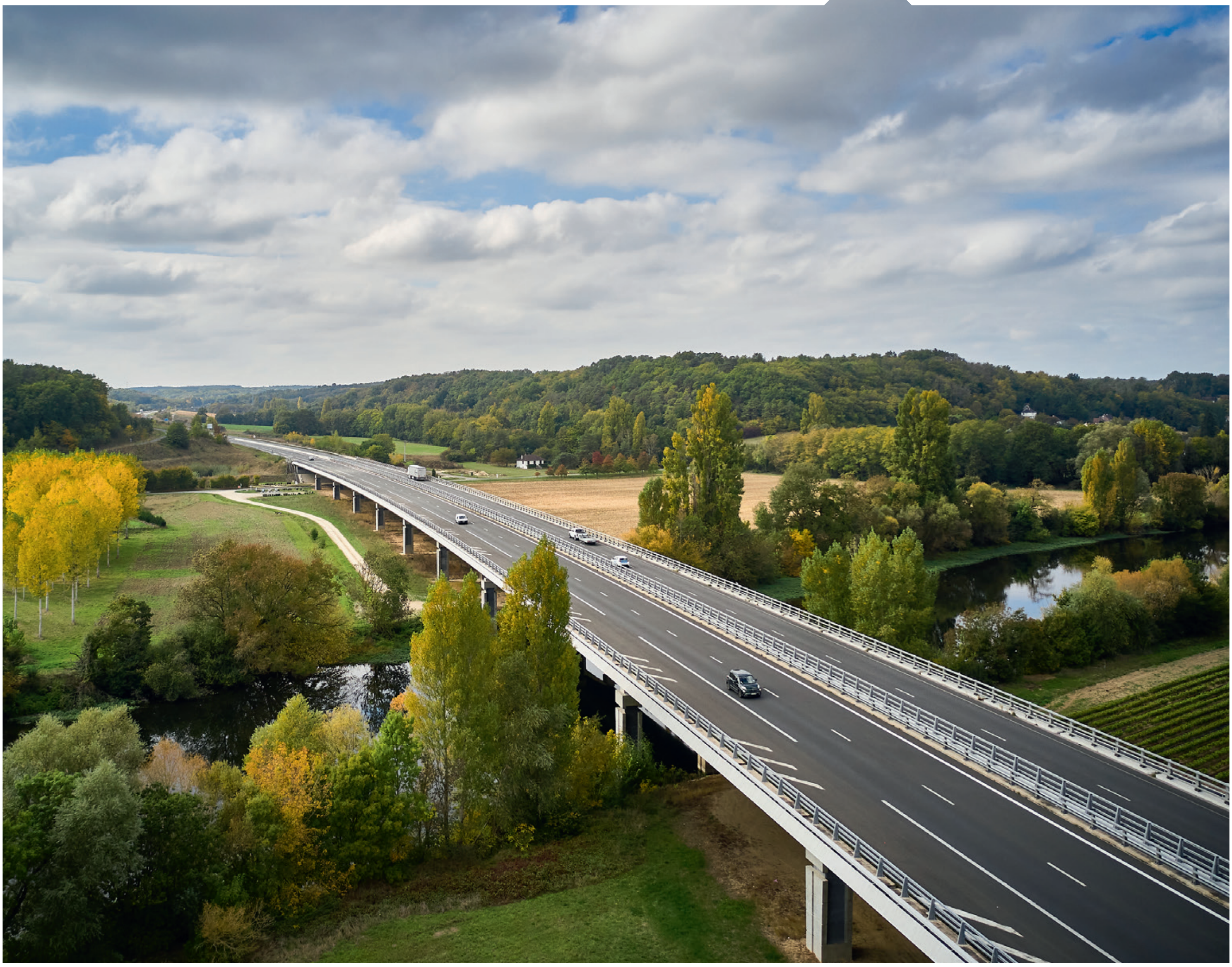
IFRS INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2022



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IFRS individual financial statements at 31 December 2022

IFRS individual financial statements at 31 December 2022

IFRS income statement

(in € millions)	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue(*)	**2**	**1,534.2**	**1,438.3**
Revenue – construction of new infrastructure assets under concession		192.6	183.6
Total revenue		1,726.8	1,621.9
Income from ancillary activities		2.9	1.9
Operating expenses	4	(819.6)	(794.2)
Operating income from ordinary activities		**910.1**	**829.7**
Share-based payments (IFRS 2)	20	(4.3)	(3.1)
Current operating income		**905.8**	**826.6**
Operating income	**4**	**905.8**	**826.6**
Cost of gross financial debt		(33.1)	(40.5)
Cost of net financial debt	**5**	**(33.0)**	**(40.5)**
Other financial income and expenses	6	21.8	(1.3)
Income tax	7	(230.2)	(221.5)
Net income		**664.4**	**563.4**
Earnings per share *(in €)*	**8**	**163.70**	**138.81**

(*) *Excluding revenue – construction of new infrastructure under concession.*

IFRS comprehensive income statement for the period

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Net income	**664.4**	**563.4**
Changes in the fair value of financial instruments used to hedge cash flows(*)	0.3	1.6
Tax expense(**)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Other comprehensive income that can be reclassified subsequently in net income	**0.2**	**1.1**
Actuarial gains and losses on retirement benefit obligations	4.0	0.7
Tax expense	(1.0)	(0.2)
Other comprehensive income items that cannot be reclassified subsequently in net income	**3.0**	**0.5**
Total other comprehensive income items recognised directly in equity	**3.2**	**1.7**
Comprehensive income	**667.5**	**565.0**

(*) *Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recognised in equity for the effective portion. Cumulative gains or losses in equity are recognised in the income statement if the hedged cash flow affects earnings.*
(**) *Tax effects related to changes in the fair value of financial instruments used to hedge cash flows (effective portion).*

IFRS balance sheet – Assets

(in € millions)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Non-current assets			
Concession intangible assets	9	4,498.8	4,546.0
Other intangible assets	10.2	1.8	2.0
Property, plant and equipment related to concession contracts	10.1	179.0	186.1
Property, plant, and equipment	10.1	7.5	8.3
Non-current derivative financial instruments assets	15 - 18	52.6	39.7
Total non-current assets		**4,739.7**	**4,782.1**
Current assets			
Inventories and work in progress	11	1.4	1.1
Trade and other receivables	11	126.8	110.0
Other current assets	11	29.7	32.0
Current derivative instruments assets	15 - 18	0.7	3.4
Cash and cash equivalents	15 - 16	6.7	30.6
Total current assets		**165.2**	**177.0**
Total assets		**4,904.9**	**4,959.1**

IFRS balance sheet – Equity and liabilities

(in € millions)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Equity			
Share capital	13.1	158.3	158.3
Other equity instruments		7.0	7.0
Consolidated reserves		(52.3)	(21.3)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent		664.4	563.4
Amounts recognised directly in equity	13.2	8.7	5.5
Total equity		**786.0**	**712.8**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for employee benefits	19	13.4	15.3
Bonds	15 - 18	2,628.5	2,971.7
Other loans and borrowings	15 - 18	239.5	294.7
Non-current derivative instruments liabilities	15 - 18	414.4	56.7
Non-current lease liabilities	12	1.2	1.2
Other non-current liabilities		7.0	8.0
Net deferred tax liabilities	7.3	174.9	170.3
Total non-current liabilities		**3,478.8**	**3,517.9**
Current liabilities			
Current provisions	11.4	271.3	283.9
Trade payables	11	55.2	44.4
Liabilities for non-current concession assets		55.3	49.5
Other current liabilities	11.2	123.1	120.5
Current tax liabilities		5.2	8.1
Current lease liabilities	12	0.9	1.0
Current derivative instruments liabilities	15 - 18	0.9	1.5
Current financial debt	15	128.2	219.5
Total current liabilities		**640.1**	**728.3**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,904.9**	**4,959.1**

IFRS cash flow statement

(in € millions)	Notes	2022	2021
Consolidated net income for the period (including non-controlling interests)		**664.4**	**563.4**
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	263.3	268.2
Net increase/(decrease) in provisions and impairment		(19.8)	2.4
Share-based payments (IFRS 2) and other restatements	20	(1.1)	(2.4)
Gain (loss) on disposals		(0.3)	0.7
Impact of present-discounting of non-current receivables and liabilities		(1.0)	0.0
cost of net financial debt recognised	5	33.0	40.5
Financial expenses associated with leases	6	0.0	0.0
Current and deferred tax expense recognised	7	230.2	221.5
Cash flows (used in)/from operations before tax and financing costs		**1,168.5**	**1,094.3**
Changes in operating working capital requirement and current provisions	11	7.8	50.9
Income taxes paid		(229.2)	(209.4)
Net interest paid		(28.2)	(56.9)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities **I**		**919.0**	**878.9**
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1.1)	(0.4)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		0.0	0.4
Investments in concession fixed assets (net of grants received)	9 - 10	(199.5)	(223.5)
Other		(0.2)	(0.2)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities **II**		**(200.8)**	**(223.7)**
Dividends paid			
- to Cofiroute shareholders	14	(593.4)	(577.2)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	15	(55.5)	(1,160.9)
Repayment of lease liabilities and associated financial expense		(1.4)	(3.4)
Change in cash management assets and other current financial liabilities	15	(100.0)	150.0
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities **III**		**(750.3)**	**(1,591.5)**
Change in net cash **I+II+III**		**(32.0)**	**(936.4)**
Net cash at opening		30.6	967.0
Net cash at closing		**(1.5)**	**30.6**

Change in net financial debt for the period

(in € millions)	Notes	2022	2021
Net financial debt at beginning of period		**(3,470.4)**	**(3,562.9)**
Change in net cash		(32.0)	(936.4)
Change in cash management assets and other current financial liabilities		100.0	(150.0)
(Proceeds from)/repayment of loans		55.5	1,160.9
Other changes		(4.5)	18.1
Change in net financial debt		**119.0**	**92.6**
Net financial debt at end of period	**15**	**(3,351.4)**	**(3,470.4)**

IFRS statement of changes in equity

	Equity				
(in € millions)	**Share capital**	**Reserves**	**Transactions recognised directly in equity**	**Net income**	**Total**
Equity at 31/12/2020	**158.3**	**132.5**	**3.9**	**432.2**	**726.8**
Net income for the period				563.4	563.4
Other comprehensive income items			1.7		1.7
Comprehensive income for the period			**1.7**	**563.4**	**565.0**
Appropriation of net income and dividend payments		(145.0)		(432.2)	(577.2)
Share-based payments		(1.8)			(1.8)
Equity at 31/12/2021	**158.3**	**(14.3)**	**5.5**	**563.4**	**712.8**
Net income for the period				664.4	664.4
Other comprehensive income items			3.2		3.2
Comprehensive income for the period			**3.2**	**664.4**	**667.5**
Appropriation of net income and dividend payments		(30.0)		(563.4)	(593.4)
Share-based payments		(1.0)			(1.0)
Equity at 31/12/2022	**158.3**	**(45.3)**	**8.7**	**664.4**	**786.0**

Notes to the IFRS individual financial statements

A. Key events of the period, accounting policies and specific arrangements

1. Key events of the period

Assessment of financial performance

Cofiroute's activity and results remain on a good momentum following the significant recovery initiated in 2021.

- revenue for 2022 amounted to €1.5 billion, up by 6.7% compared to that of 2021;
- operating income from ordinary activities (ROPA), up compared to 2021, stood at €910.1 million. The ROPA to revenue ratio amounted to 59.3% (57.7% in 2021);
- Cofiroute's net income was €664.4 million (€563.4 million in 2021);
- net financial debt stood at €3,351.4 million at 31 December 2022, down €119 million over 12 months.

Cofiroute's financing transactions and liquidity management

The main debt repayments made during 2022 concern:

- EIB borrowings for €55.4 million;
- the revolving credit facility with VINCI for €100 million.

As of 31 December 2022, Cofiroute had cash totalling €1,048.5 million, of which:

- net cash of -€1.5 million (€30.6 million at end-December 2021);
- a revolving credit facility with VINCI, the unused portion of which amounted to €1,050 million.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

As required by European regulation No. 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, Cofiroute's IFRS individual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared and presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union at 31 December 2022[*].

The accounting policies applied at 31 December 2022 are the same as those used in preparing the IFRS individual financial statements at 31 December 2021, with the exception of the standards and/or amendments to standards described below, adopted by the European Union and mandatorily applicable from 1 January 2022.

The IFRS individual financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 February 2023 and will be submitted for shareholder approval at the Shareholders' General Meeting on 17 March 2023.

New standards and interpretations applied from 1 January 2022

The applicable standards and interpretations that were mandatory from 1 January 2022 do not have a significant impact on the IFRS individual financial statements of Cofiroute at 31 December 2022. They mainly include:

- amendment to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts – Contract Fulfilment Costs":
  In May 2020, the IASB published amendments to IAS 37 on the valuation of onerous contracts. This amendment specifies the indirect costs to be taken into account when determining the "cost of fulfilment" of the contract to determine whether it is an onerous contract. The impact is not significant for Cofiroute;
- amendment to IAS 16 "Proceeds before intended use":
  In May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IAS 16 relating to the recognition of income generated by a non-current asset during its transfer to a site or its reclamation. This amendment prohibits an entity from deducting such income from the cost of the asset. Cofiroute is not affected by this type of non-current asset.

Concerning the conclusions of IFRS IC relating to IAS 38 cited in Note 2.1 to the IFRS individual financial statements at 31 December 2021, the analysis of configuration and customisation costs related to the implementation of SaaS (Software as a Service) was carried out in the first half of 2022. The IFRS IC agenda decision indicates that in most cases these costs must be recognised as expenses and not as intangible assets because, firstly, the entity does not control the software, and secondly, the customisation/configuration activities do not generate any resource controlled by the customer, separate from the software.
In application of this decision, the configuration and customization costs of software used as SAAS mode that had previously been capitalised were identified and were not reclassified due to their non-material amount.

[*] *Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/finance/company-reporting:ifrs-financial-statements/index_fr.htm*

Standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB but not yet applicable at 31 December 2022

Cofiroute has not applied early any of the following standards or interpretations that might affect it, application of which was not mandatory at 1 January 2022:

- amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of accounting policies";
- amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements – Classification of liabilities as current or non-current liabilities";
- amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of accounting estimates";
- amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction";
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts – Recognition, Measurement and Presentation".

An analysis of the impacts and practical consequences of application of these provisions is currently under way. However, these amendments do not contain any provisions counter to Cofiroute's current accounting practices.

Cofiroute is also studying the impacts and practical consequences of the IFRS IC's final decisions taken in the 2022, which are not expected to be significant.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires estimates to be used and assumptions to be made that affect the amounts shown in these financial statements. In a context of rising interest rates and high inflation, Cofiroute carried out an in-depth review of these assumptions and estimates.

These estimates are based on a going concern assumption analysed on the basis of Cofiroute's liquidity and the upturn in business recorded. They are compiled on the basis of the information available at the time of their preparation. Estimates may be revised if the circumstances on which they were based change or if new information becomes available. Actual results may be different from these estimates.

The consolidated financial statements for the financial year have been prepared with reference to the immediate environment, in particular as regards the estimates presented below.

Values used in impairment tests

The assumptions and estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment relate in particular to the market outlook required to assess the cash flow and discount rates applied. Any change in these assumptions could have a material effect on the recoverable amount.

The main assumptions used by Cofiroute are described in Note E.10. "Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets".

Measurement of provisions

The factors likely to cause a material change in the amount of provisions are:

- forecasts for medium to long-term maintenance expenditure and for major repairs, which serve as a basis for provisions for obligations to maintain infrastructure assets under concession in good condition. These forecasts are estimated by taking into account the indexing clauses of construction contracts (primarily the TP01, TP02 and TP09 indices);
- the discount rates used to discount these provisions to present value.

Lease valuation

The assumptions and estimates made to determine the value of the rights-of-use and associated liabilities for leases relate, in particular, to the determination of discount rates and lease periods.

Cofiroute determines the performance period for leases, taking into account all the economic facts and circumstances of which it is aware and ensures that this is not less than the amortisation period for non-moveable leasehold improvements.

Measurement at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a normal transaction. It is recognised on the basis of the asset or liability's main market (or the most advantageous market if there is no main market), i.e. the one that offers the highest volume and activity levels. The fair value of derivative financial instruments includes a "counterparty risk" component for derivatives carried as assets and an "own credit risk" component for derivatives carried as liabilities.

Cofiroute mainly uses fair value in measuring, on a consistent basis, derivative instruments, cash and cash equivalents, and cash management financial assets. The fair values of other financial instruments (in particular debt instruments and assets measured at amortised cost) are disclosed in the notes to the annual IFRS individual financial statements under Note G.18. "Book and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by accounting category".

Cofiroute uses the following measurement methods to determine these fair values:

- market-based approaches, based on observable market prices or transactions;
- revenue-based approaches, which convert future cash flows into a single discounted amount;
- cost-based approaches, which take the physical, technological and economic obsolescence of the measured asset into account.

The following three-level ranking of fair values is used:
- level 1: quoted prices in an active market. Marketable securities and listed bonds are valued in this way;
- level 2: internal model using observable factors based on internal valuation techniques: these techniques are based on standard mathematical computation methods, which incorporate observable market data (forward prices, yield curves, etc.). The fair value of most derivative financial instruments (swaps, caps, floors, etc.) traded on the markets is measured on the basis of models commonly used to determine the price of these financial instruments.
  Internal valuations of derivative instruments are checked quarterly for consistency with the valuations sent by counterparties;
- level 3: internal model using non-observable factors: this model applies in particular to customer relationships and contracts acquired as part of business acquisitions, as well as holdings of unlisted shares which are valued at their acquisition cost plus transaction costs, in the absence of an active market.

Measurement of retirement benefit obligations
Cofiroute subscribes to defined-contribution and defined-benefit retirement plans. For defined-benefit plans, obligations are measured using the actuarial projected unit credit method based on assumptions such as the discount rate, future increases in wages and salaries, employee turnover, mortality rates and the healthcare expenditure growth rate.

These obligations are therefore likely to change in the event of a change in assumptions, most of which are updated annually. Cofiroute considers that the actuarial assumptions used are appropriate and justified in current conditions.

Valuation of share-based payments
Cofiroute recognises a share-based payment expense for the granting of performance share plans to certain employees and the VINCI Group savings plans. This expense is measured using actuarial calculations based on estimated behavioural assumptions arising from observation of past behaviour.

The main actuarial assumptions (volatility, return on shares) used by Cofiroute are described by plan in Note H.20 "Share-based payments".

Climate risks
Cofiroute takes into account, to the best of its knowledge, climate risks in its closing assumptions and includes their potential impact in the financial statements. The process implemented is described in Note A.3. "Specific provisions".

3. Specific arrangements

Climate risks
The VINCI Group has committed to an environmental strategy with targets for 2030:
- achieve a 40% reduction in direct greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared with 2018 levels;
- reduce indirect emissions by 20% by 2030 compared to 2019, by acting on the value chain of the company's businesses;
- adapt assets and activities to improve their resilience to climate change.

The main risks identified relate, on the one hand, to physical risks such as floods, typhoons, etc. and on the other hand, to transition risks such as market uncertainties related to projections of possible carbon taxes on fossil fuels or the consequences of European taxonomy on sectors that are excluded from it.

Physical risks are usually covered by property and casualty insurance policies.

The main transition risks related to changes in the markets in which VINCI operates have also been reviewed to the best of our knowledge. The Group's ability to adapt quickly enough could be a condition for securing new contracts.
- Short-term regulatory and market changes are included in the flows, whilst medium- and long-term changes are managed through sensitivity tests.
- Longer-term market changes related to the environmental transition are difficult to anticipate and quantify, but are not expected to have a significant impact on the life of Cofiroute's assets.

However, certain expected market changes such as the development of low-carbon mobility are also opportunities for the Group.

VINCI has incorporated the identification of the main climate risks into its reporting process so as to assess the potential impact of these risks on its financial statements. Specific information has been included in the closing instructions and distributed to all Group subsidiaries. These instructions mainly concerned:
- the review of the useful life of certain assets;
- inclusion in the impairment testing for non-current assets of expected impacts on future cash flows;
- the assessment of risks to determine the amount of provisions for risks (including RMP).

The Finance Department is in regular contact with the Environment Department, which is provided with dedicated resources, to ensure consistency between the commitments made by the Group and their inclusion in the financial statements.

VINCI considers that the assessment of climate risks has been properly considered and is consistent with its commitments in this area. The inclusion of these items did not have any material impact on the Group's 2022 financial statements.

Cofiroute has ramped up the roll-out of its environmental ambition, by initiating or continuing, on the three areas of focus set at VINCI Group level, a series of actions aimed at reducing the direct impact of its businesses and that of road and motorway mobility: decarbonisation of its fleet of vehicles, roll-out of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, close collaboration with local communities to develop sustainable mobility in their regions, recycling of waste generated by its own activities in the form of secondary raw materials.

Consequences of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia

The direct financial consequences of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine are limited for Cofiroute.

However, Cofiroute remains very vigilant about the evolution of the conflict and its consequences on the global economy, in particular with regard to cost inflation (in particular of energy and raw materials) and the disruption of supply chains.

Moreover, as the price increases of the managed infrastructure are determined by contractual formulas, they at least partially offset the risk of inflation. The current macroeconomic environment has led to a tightening of monetary policies around the world and an increase in interest rates. This should lead to higher financing conditions for Cofiroute. In this context, Cofiroute is closely monitoring financial market developments and remains particularly attentive to maintaining good liquidity.

B. Financial indicators

1. Segment information

Cofiroute is managed as a single business segment, namely the management and operation of motorway concession sections to which ancillary fees are attached (commercial premises, the provision of fibre optics, telecommunication stations, parking for heavy goods vehicles).

2. Revenue

Accounting policies

Cofiroute's revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" requires the identification of a contract as well as the various performance obligations contained in the contract. The number of performance obligations depends on the types of contracts and activities. Cofiroute's contracts contain only one performance obligation.

The recognition of revenue from contracts with customers must reflect, in accordance with IFRS 15:
- both the rate of achievement of the performance obligations corresponding to the transfer of control of the good or service to a customer;
- and on the other hand, the consideration to which the vendor expects to be entitled in exchange for the activities carried out.

Control of a good or service is the key factor, with transfer thereof being determinant for the recognition of revenue. Control of a good or service may be passed over time (recognition of revenue on the basis of the stage of completion) or at a specific point in time consistent with the completion of works.

Income from concession contracts consists of:
- payments received on road infrastructures operated under concessions and ancillary income such as fees for use of commercial premises, and revenue from the rental of telecommunication infrastructures and parking facilities; and
- revenue in respect of the construction of new concession infrastructure recognised on a stage of completion basis in accordance with IFRS 15.

The method for recognising revenue in respect of concession contracts is detailed in Note D "Concession contracts".

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Revenue – Tolls	1,511.5	1,416.4
Revenue – Other	22.7	21.9
Operating revenue	**1,534.2**	**1,438.3**
Revenue – construction of new infrastructure assets under concession	192.6	183.6
Total revenue	**1,726.8**	**1,621.9**

Revenue generated by Cofiroute amounted to €1,726.8 million at 31 December 2022 (including toll revenue of €1,511.5 million), an increase of 6.5% compared to 2021 (including a 6.7% increase in toll revenue).

3. Performance monitoring indicators with the cash flow statement

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	919.0	878.9
Capital expenditure (net of disposals)	(1.1)	(0.1)
Repayment of lease liabilities and associated financial expense	(1.4)	(3.4)
Operating cash flow	**916.5**	**875.4**
Investments in concession fixed assets (net of grants received)	(199.5)	(223.5)
Free cash flow	**717.0**	**651.9**
Other financial investments	(0.2)	(0.2)
Total net financial investments	**(0.2)**	**(0.2)**

C. Main income statement items

4. Operating income

Accounting policies

Operating income from ordinary activities corresponds to the measurement of Cofiroute's operating performance before taking into account the expenses associated with share-based payments (IFRS 2) and other current and non-current operating items**.**

Current operating income is obtained by adding the IFRS 2 expenses associated with share-based payments (Group Savings Plan) and other current operating income and expenses to operating income from ordinary activities.
Current operating income is intended to show the level of Cofiroute's recurring operating performance excluding the impact of non-recurring transactions and events of the period.

Operating income is obtained by adding income and expenses considered as non-current to current operating income.

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Revenue(*)	**1,534.2**	**1,438.3**
Revenue – construction of new infrastructure assets under concession	*192.6*	*183.6*
Total revenue	*1,726.8*	*1,621.9*
Income from ancillary activities	**2.9**	**1.9**
Concession operating companies' construction costs	(192.6)	(183.6)
Purchases consumed	(9.7)	(10.0)
External services	(80.3)	(71.6)
Taxes	(167.9)	(154.8)
Employment costs	(97.8)	(97.3)
Other operating income and expense	0.5	(0.5)
Depreciation and amortisation	(263.3)	(268.2)
Net provision expense	(8.4)	(8.2)
Operating expenses	**(819.6)**	**(794.2)**
Operating income from ordinary activities	**910.1**	**829.7**
Share-based payments (IFRS 2)	(4.3)	(3.1)
Current operating income	**905.8**	**826.6**
Operating income	**905.8**	**826.6**

(*) *Excluding revenue – construction of new infrastructure assets under concession.*

The increase in operating income recorded for the 2022 financial year mainly reflects the increase in traffic compared to 2021.

4.1 Employment costs

Employment costs break down as follows:

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Wages and employee benefit expenses – I	**(83.9)**	**(84.1)**
Of which wages and salaries	*(55.5)*	*(55.5)*
Of which employer social contributions	*(28.4)*	*(28.7)*
Incentive and employee profit-sharing – II	**(13.9)**	**(13.2)**
Total I+II	**(97.8)**	**(97.3)**

The average workforce in 2022 breaks down as follows:

	2022	2021
Average workforce	**1,261**	**1,293**
Of which managers	245	251
Of which other employees	1,016	1,042

4.2 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation break down as follows:

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Concession intangible assets	(227.9)	(227.2)
Concession property, plant and equipment	(34.1)	(39.7)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1.3)	(1.4)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(263.3)**	**(268.2)**

The depreciation of concession property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2022 includes -€1.3 million in depreciation of right-of-use assets (-€3.3 million at 31 December 2021).

5. Cost of net financial debt

Accounting policies

The cost of net financial debt includes:

- the cost of gross debt, which includes interest expenses (calculated at the effective interest rate), gains and losses on interest rate derivatives allocated to gross debt, whether or not they are designated as hedging instruments and hedging costs;
- finance income from investments which includes income from investments in cash and cash equivalents measured at fair value through profit and loss;
- the recycling of financial hedging costs.

At 31 December 2022, the cost of net financial debt amounted to €33.0 million, down €7.5 million from 31 December 2021 (€40.5 million).

The cost of net financial debt breaks down as follows:

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(37.1)	(59.8)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	0.0
Derivatives designated as hedges: assets and liabilities	1.4	18.6
Derivatives at fair value through profit and loss: assets and liabilities	2.6	0.8
Total cost of net financial debt	**(33.0)**	**(40.5)**

The entry "Derivatives designated as hedges: assets and liabilities" breaks down as follows:

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Net interest from derivatives designated as fair value hedges	1.7	20.1
Change in value of interest rate derivatives designated as fair value hedges	(344.9)	(89.5)
Change in value of the adjustment to hedged financial liabilities at fair value	344.9	89.5
Reserve recycled through profit or loss in respect of cash flow hedges	(0.3)	(1.6)
Gains and losses on derivative instruments allocated to net financial debt	**1.4**	**18.6**

6. Other financial income and expenses

Accounting policies

Other financial income and expenses mainly comprise the effects of discounting to present value, the impact of capitalised borrowing costs, foreign exchange gains and losses related to financial items, changes in the value of derivatives not allocated to interest and exchange rate risk hedging and the financial expenses related to lease liabilities in application of IFRS 16.

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Discounting costs of provisions for obligation to maintain the condition of concession assets	20.9	(1.1)
Discounting costs of provisions for non-current receivables and liabilities	1.0	(0.0)
Discounting costs of provisions for retirement benefit obligations	(0.2)	(0.1)
Financial expense related to leases	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total other financial income and expenses	**21.8**	**(1.3)**

7. Income tax expense

Accounting policies

Cofiroute calculates its income taxes in accordance with French tax law. In accordance with IAS 12, deferred tax is recognised for the temporary differences between the book value and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Tax is calculated on the basis of the latest tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The effects of changes in tax rates from one period to another are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the change occurs except when they relate to transactions recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax relating to share-based payments (IFRS 2) is recognised in income as long as the deductible base does not exceed the fair value of the plans drawn up in accordance with IFRS 2.

Deferred tax balances are determined on the basis of the tax status of Cofiroute and are presented as assets or liabilities at their net position by tax category. Deferred tax is reviewed at each balance sheet date to take account in particular of the impact of changes in tax law and the prospect of recovery. Deferred tax assets are only recognised if their recovery is probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tax expense amounted to €230.2 million at 31 December 2022, compared to €221.5 million at 31 December 2021.

7.1 Breakdown of net tax expense

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Current tax	(226.6)	(231.2)
Deferred tax	(3.6)	9.7
Total	**(230.2)**	**(221.5)**

Net tax expense for the period reflects:
- tax recorded by Cofiroute, belonging to the VINCI tax consolidation group;
- the supplementary welfare tax of 3.3% of the Company tax rate;
- the impact of non-current changes in deferred taxation (reduction of the corporate tax rate from 27.5% to 25% from 2022).

7.2 Effective tax rate

The effective tax rate is 25.73% in 2022, compared to 28.22% in 2021.

The difference between the tax calculated using the standard tax rate in force in France and the amount of tax effectively recognised in the period can be analysed as follows:

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Income before tax	894.5	784.8
Theoretical tax rate in force in France	25.83%	28.41%
Expected theoretical tax expense	**(231.1)**	**(223.0)**
Permanent differences and other	0.9	1.5
Tax expense recognised	**(230.2)**	**(221.5)**
Effective tax rate	25.73%	28.22%

7.3 Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities

		Change			
(in € millions)	31/12/2022	Income	Equity	Other	31/12/2021
Deferred tax assets					
Retirement benefit obligations	3.3	0.3	(1.0)		4.0
Concession assets	22.7	1.0			21.7
Temporary differences on provisions	2.7	(2.4)			5.1
Fair value adjustment on financial instruments			(0.1)		0.1
Finance leases	0.5	(0.0)			0.6
Other	10.0	0.8			9.2
Total	**39.2**	**(0.3)**	**(1.1)**		**40.6**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Concession assets	(201.3)	5.9			(207.2)
Finance leases	(0.5)	0.0			(0.5)
Fair value adjustment on financial instruments	(1.4)	(0.5)			(0.9)
Other	(10.9)	(8.7)			(2.3)
Total	**(214.1)**	**(3.2)**			**(210.9)**
Net deferred tax	**(174.9)**	**(3.6)**	**(1.1)**		**(170.3)**

Net deferred tax liabilities amounted to €174.9 million (versus €170.3 million in 2021).

8. Earnings per share

Accounting policies

Earnings per share before dilution (basic earnings per share) correspond to net income divided by the number of shares for the year.

Cofiroute SA's share capital comprises 4,058,516 shares, unchanged between 2021 and 2022. The Company has not issued any instrument granting rights to shares.

Earnings per share amounted to €163.70 in 2022 (€138.81 in 2021).

D. Concession contracts

Cofiroute (the concession operator), according to the provisions of IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements", has two business activities:
- a construction business consisting of its obligations to design, build and finance new infrastructures that it delivers to the concession grantor: revenue is recognised according to the percentage of completion method of accounting under IFRS 15 with the performance obligations being continually recognised;
- an operating and maintenance activity in respect of concession assets: revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15.

The concession operator has the right to receive toll (or other types of revenue) from users for financing, building and operating the infrastructure. If the grantor pays the concession operator on the basis of the extent to which users use the service, with no guarantee of payment amounts ("pass through" or "shadow toll" agreements), the "Intangible Asset Model" applies.

In this model, the right to receive toll (or other) revenue is recognised on the balance sheet of the concession operator under "Concession intangible assets".

This right corresponds to the fair value of the infrastructure asset under concession plus the capitalised borrowing costs recognised during the construction period. It is amortised over the period covered by the contract in order to reflect the pace at which the contract's economic benefits are consumed, from the date on which the concession asset is commissioned.

This model has been applied to the two Cofiroute concession contracts.

Grants related to assets are presented on the balance sheet and charged against the book value of the asset for which they were received.

9. Concession intangible assets

9.1 Details of concession intangible assets

(in € millions)	Cost of infrastructure in service(*)	Advances and outstanding amounts	Total
Gross			
At 01/01/2021	**8,402.9**	**310.0**	**8,712.9**
Acquisitions during the period	30.7	152.9	183.6
Other movements	80.5	(92.4)	(11.9)
At 31/12/2021	**8,514.1**	**370.6**	**8,884.7**
Acquisitions during the period		192.6	192.6
Other movements	(0.8)	(10.8)	(11.6)
At 31/12/2022	**8,513.3**	**552.4**	**9,065.7**
Depreciation and amortisation			
At 01/01/2021	**(4,111.3)**		**(4,111.3)**
Depreciation during the period	(227.4)		(227.4)
Other movements	(0.0)		(0.0)
At 31/12/2021	**(4,338.7)**		**(4,338.7)**
Depreciation during the period	(228.1)		(228.1)
Other movements	(0.0)		(0.0)
At 31/12/2022	**(4,566.8)**		**(4,566.8)**
Net			
At 01/01/2021	**4,291.6**	**310.0**	**4,601.6**
At 31/12/2021	**4,175.4**	**370.6**	**4,546.0**
At 31/12/2022	**3,946.4**	**552.4**	**4,498.8**

(*) *After deduction of grants.*

The increase in the gross value of concession intangible assets corresponds mainly to the €192.6 million of acquisitions completed in 2022 (against €183.6 million in 2021). This increase consists of assets under construction mainly related to the implementation of the motorway recovery plan signed in 2015.

9.2 Main characteristics of concession contracts

The characteristics of concession contracts granted to Cofiroute are presented in the table below:

2022	Control and regulation of prices by concession grantor	Source of payments	Grant or guarantee from concession grantor	Residual value	End date or average duration	Accounting mode
Cofiroute						
Intercity network motorway tolls - France (1,100 km of toll motorways)	Pricing regulation as defined in the concession contract. Price increases subject to agreement by grantor.	Users	None	Infrastructure returned to grantor for no consideration at the end of the contract unless purchased by the grantor on the basis of its economic value.	Contract end: 30 June 2034	Intangible asset
A86 Duplex - France (11 km toll tunnel)	Pricing regulation as defined in the concession contract. Price increases subject to agreement by grantor.	Users	None	Infrastructure returned to grantor for no consideration at the end of the contract unless purchased by the grantor on the basis of its economic value.	Contract end: end of December 2086	Intangible asset

9.3 Commitments given under concession contracts

Under the concession contracts it has signed, Cofiroute has committed to making certain infrastructure investments in facilities that it will subsequently operate as a concession company.

At 31 December 2022, the total investment commitment provided for under the concession contracts was €369.8 million, compared with €467.2 million in 2021.

E. Other balance sheet items and commitments related to the business

10. Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

10.1 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at acquisition or production cost, net of investment grants received, less cumulative depreciation and any impairment losses. Their value is not remeasured. These assets mainly include fittings, equipment, furniture and vehicles wholly owned by Cofiroute. They also include concession operating property, plant and equipment that is not controlled by the grantor but that is necessary for the operation of the concession: buildings used in operations, toll equipment, signage, remote transmission, video surveillance, vehicles and equipment.
Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis over the period of use of the asset. Accelerated depreciation may, however, apply when deemed more appropriate given the terms of use of the asset.
Periods of use of the various categories of property, plant and equipment (fittings, equipment, furniture and vehicles) range from three to ten years.
Depreciation commences on the date on which the asset is ready to come into service.

(in € millions)	Operating concession assets	Land	Plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings	Right-of-use of concession assets	Total
Gross					
At 01/01/2021	**958.6**	**1.4**	**25.2**	**9.7**	**994.9**
Acquisitions during the period	28.6		0.4		29.1
Disposals during the period	(2.5)		(9.3)		(11.8)
Other movements	(0.6)		0.1	1.3	0.9
At 31/12/2021	**984.1**	**1.4**	**16.4**	**11.1**	**1,013.0**
Acquisitions during the period	25.1		1.0		26.1
Disposals during the period	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)		(9.9)
Other movements	0.7	0.0	(1.2)	0.0	(0.5)
At 31/12/2022	**1,000.8**	**1.4**	**15.4**	**11.1**	**1,028.7**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment					
At 01/01/2021	**(765.6)**		**(18.0)**	**(6.1)**	**(789.6)**
Depreciation during the period	(36.3)		(0.6)	(3.3)	(40.3)
Disposals during the period	1.8		9.2		11.0
Other movements	(0.0)		0.0	0.3	0.3
At 31/12/2021	**(800.1)**		**(9.5)**	**(9.1)**	**(818.6)**
Depreciation during the period	(32.8)		(0.6)	(1.3)	(34.7)
Disposals during the period	9.1		0.8		9.9
Other movements	(0.0)		(0.0)	1.1	1.1
At 31/12/2022	**(823.8)**		**(9.3)**	**(9.2)**	**(842.3)**
Net					
At 01/01/2021	**193.1**	**1.4**	**7.1**	**3.7**	**205.3**
At 31/12/2021	**184.1**	**1.4**	**6.9**	**2.0**	**194.4**
At 31/12/2022	**177.1**	**1.4**	**6.1**	**1.9**	**186.5**

Rights to use concession property, plant and equipment refer mainly to vehicles.

10.2 Other intangible assets

They mainly include software licenses and software. They are stated in the balance sheet at acquisition cost less amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. They are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The net value of other intangible assets amounted to €1.8 million at 31 December 2022. These include software, patents, licenses and other intangible assets, representing a gross value of €20.5 million.

Cumulative amortisation recorded at the end of 2022 stood at €18.7 million.

10.3 Impairment of non-financial non-current assets

Accounting policies

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets where evidence of a loss of value arises.

Cofiroute did not identify any material impairment of its tangible or intangible non-current assets in 2022 or 2021.

11. Working capital requirements and current provisions

Accounting policies

Trade receivables are current financial assets. They are initially measured at their fair value, which is generally their nominal value, unless the effect of discounting is material.

The Group applies the simplified model defined under IFRS 9 and accordingly records an impairment of its trade receivables equal to the credit loss expected at maturity.

At each balance sheet date, trade receivables are measured at their amortised cost less any impairment losses taking account of any likelihood of non-recovery.

An analysis of the losses recognised during the period is performed in order to make any necessary adjustments in the impairment rates. This risk is assessed in the light of payment delays and guarantees obtained.

Trade payables are current financial liabilities. They are initially measured at their fair value, which is most often their nominal value, unless the effect of discounting is material.

Inventories and work in progress are recognised at their cost of acquisition or of production by the entity. At each balance sheet date, they are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

11.1 Change in working capital requirement

			Change	
(in € millions)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**	**Change in operating WCR**	**Other changes**
Inventories and work in progress (net)	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.0
Trade and other receivables	126.8	110.0	16.8	0.0
Other current operating assets	29.7	32.0	3.7	(6.1)
Inventories and operating receivables (I)	**157.9**	**143.1**	**20.9**	**(6.1)**
Trade payables	(55.2)	(44.4)	(10.8)	0.0
Other current liabilities	(123.1)	(120.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)
- Non-operating liabilities	0.0	1.0	(1.0)	0.0
Trade and other operating payables (II)	**(178.3)**	**(163.9)**	**(14.3)**	**(0.0)**
Working capital requirement (excluding current provisions) (I+II)	**(20.4)**	**(20.9)**	**6.6**	**(6.1)**
Current provisions	(271.3)	(283.9)	(8.3)	20.9
of which part at less than one year of non-current provisions	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Working capital requirement (including current provisions)	**(291.7)**	**(304.8)**	**(1.8)**	**14.9**

The working capital requirement (WCR) comprises current assets and liabilities related to operations except for current tax assets and liabilities and other current financial assets and liabilities.

11.2 Current operating assets and liabilities

The components of current assets and liabilities break down with respect to maturity in the following manner:

(in € millions)		31/12/2022	Maturity < 1 year 1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Inventories and work in progress (net)		1.4	1.4				
Trade and other receivables		126.8	126.8				
Other current operating assets		29.7	15.0	11.3		3.4	
Inventories and operating receivables	**I**	**157.9**	**143.2**	**11.3**		**3.4**	
Trade payables		(55.2)	(55.2)				
Other current operating liabilities		(123.1)	(108.0)		(8.0)	(7.1)	
Trade and other operating payables	**II**	**(178.3)**	**(163.2)**		**(8.0)**	**(7.1)**	
Working capital requirement (connected with operations)	**I+II**	**(20.4)**	**(20.0)**	**11.3**	**(8.0)**	**(3.7)**	

11.3 Breakdown of trade receivables

The following table presents invoiced trade receivables and any possible impairment:

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Trade receivables invoiced	39.3	28.6
Allowances against trade receivables	(2.3)	(2.4)
Trade receivables, net	**37.0**	**26.2**

At 31 December 2022, trade receivables between six and twelve months past due amounted to €0.3 million (€0.4 million at 31 December 2021). Trade receivables more than one year past due amounted to €2.5 million (€2.6 million at 31 December 2021) and were impaired in the amount of €2.3 million (€2.4 million at 31 December 2021).

11.4 Breakdown of current provisions

Current provisions are directly linked to the operating cycle, irrespective of their expected maturity. They are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37. They also include the current part (maturing in less than one year) of provisions not directly linked to the operating cycle.

Provisions are recognised for the contractual commitments to keep the facilities under concession in good working order. They are calculated on the basis of a medium to long-term expenditure programme that is reviewed annually. This expenditure is remeasured using the appropriate indices (primarily the TP01, TP02 and TP09 indices).

Provisions are also booked when structures have been identified with established problems. These provisions are recognised at their discounted amounts. The discounted cost is recorded under "Other financial income and expenses".

In 2022 and 2021, current provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet changed as follows:

(in € millions)	Opening	Provisions taken	Provisions	Other reversals not used	Change in scope and miscellaneous	Closing
01/01/2021	**270.0**	**42.1**	**(15.7)**	**(20.7)**		**275.6**
Obligation to maintain the condition of concession assets	274.3	27.3	(25.3)	(6.4)		269.9
Other current liabilities	1.3	13.5	(0.8)			14.0
31/12/2021	**275.6**	**40.8**	**(26.1)**	**(6.4)**		**283.9**
Obligation to maintain the condition of concession assets	269.9	30.3	(27.7)	(8.8)		263.7
Other current liabilities	14.0	0.8		(7.2)		7.6
31/12/2022	**283.9**	**31.1**	**(27.7)**	**(16.0)**		**271.3**

Current provisions relate directly to the operating cycle. They amounted to €271.3 million at 31 December 2022 (compared with €283.9 million at 31 December 2021) and mainly relate to provisions for the obligation to maintain the condition of concession assets.

12. Lease liabilities

Accounting policies

At the start of the lease, the liability is measured at the discounted value of the payments remaining due to the lessor, i.e.:

- the fixed rents, less any sums received from the lessor as incentives to sign the lease;
- the variable rents, which vary with an index or a rate, with the understanding that future payments are calculated based on the level of the index or rate at the start date of the lease;
- payments to be made by the lessee as part of a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise it; and
- the penalties to be paid should the lease termination option be exercised, if the term of the lease was determined on the assumption that the lessee would exercise that option.

The liability may be remeasured in the following situations: a change in the lease term; a change in the reasonably certain (or otherwise) likelihood of an option being exercised; when the residual value guarantee is re-estimated; when the rates or indices used to determine lease payments are revised at the time of lease adjustments.

At 31 December 2022, lease liabilities amounted to €2.1 million, of which €1.2 million relating to the portion beyond one year and €0.9 million to the portion at less than one year.

They amounted to €2.2 million at 31 December 2021.

The net change of -€0.1 million recorded for the period just ended breaks down as follows:

- new lease liabilities: €0.6 million,
- repayment of lease liabilities: -€0.7 million.

Schedule of non-current lease liability

(in € millions)	Non-current lease liability	between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	> 5 years
Lease liabilities on real property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lease liabilities on moveable assets	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
31/12/2022	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**

F. Equity

13. Information on equity

13.1 Share capital

Cofiroute SA's share capital comprises 4,058,516 shares, unchanged between 2022 and 2021. The Company has not issued any instrument granting rights to shares.

13.2 Transactions recognised directly in equity

The following tables provide a breakdown of changes in these items by type of financial instrument:

(in € millions)		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Net cash flow hedges			
Reserve at start of period		**(0.3)**	**(1.9)**
Other changes in fair value for the period		0.3	1.7
Items recognised in the income statement			(0.1)
Gross reserve before tax effect at balance sheet date (items that may be reclassified in the income statement)			**(0.3)**
Associated tax effect			0.1
Reserve net of tax (items not reclassified in the income statement)	**I**		**(0.2)**
Equity instruments			
Reserve at start of period		**10.1**	**10.1**
Changes in fair value for the period(*)			
Gross reserve before tax effect at balance sheet date	**II**	**10.1**	**10.1**
Actuarial gains and losses on retirement benefit obligations			
Reserve at start of period		**(4.4)**	**(4.9)**
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in the period		4.0	0.7
Associated tax effect		(1.0)	(0.2)
Reserve net of tax at reporting date	**III**	**(1.4)**	**(4.4)**
Total reserve net of tax (items not reclassified in the income statement)	**II+III**	**8.7**	**5.7**
Total transactions recognised directly in equity	**I+II+III**	**8.7**	**5.5**

(*) *Change in value of disposed equity investments measured at fair value through equity.*

Changes in fair value recognised in the income statement for the period mainly concern the hedging of floating-rate borrowings. These operations are described in Note G.17.1.3 "Description of cash flow hedging transactions".

14. Dividends

The balance of the 2021 dividend was paid in March 2022 and amounted to €477.6 million.

An interim dividend of €115.7 million was paid for the 2022 financial year.

The total amount of the dividend to be distributed in respect of the 2022 financial year will be submitted for approval at the Shareholders' Ordinary General Meeting of 17 March 2023 (see Note K. "Post-balance sheet events").

G. Financing and financial risk management

15. Net financial debt

Accounting policies

Bonds, other borrowings and financial debt are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is determined after taking redemption premiums and issuance expenses into account. Under this method, the interest expense is measured actuarially and reported under "Cost of gross financial debt".

When the prevailing rate is significantly lower than market rates, particularly in the case of project financing granted by public bodies, the economic benefit that results is considered, according to IAS 20, as a government grant for debt reduction and the related investments.

Certain financing contracts provide for early redemption options, for amounts that are always close to the amortised cost of the financial liabilities that are recognised as a result. Consequently, Cofiroute does not recognise any derivative financial instrument separately from these original contracts.

The portion at less than one year of financial debt is reported under "Current financial debt".

At 31 December 2022, net financial debt, as defined by Cofiroute, stood at €3,351.4 million, down €119 million from 31 December 2021.

Net financial debt breaks down as follows:

Analysis by accounting category	*(in € millions)*	31/12/2022 Non-Current	31/12/2022 Current(*)	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Non-Current	31/12/2021 Current(*)	31/12/2021 Total
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Bonds	(2,628.5)	(11.5)	(2,639.9)	(2,971.7)	(11.5)	(2,983.2)
	Other bank loans and borrowings	(239.5)	(58.5)	(298.0)	(294.7)	(58.0)	(352.7)
	Long-term financial debt(**)	**(2,867.9)**	**(70.0)**	**(2,937.9)**	**(3,266.4)**	**(69.5)**	**(3,335.9)**
	Other current financial liabilities		(50.0)	(50.0)		(150.0)	(150.0)
	Financial current accounts – liabilities		(8.2)	(8.2)			
	I – Gross financial debt	**(2,867.9)**	**(128.2)**	**(2,996.1)**	**(3,266.4)**	**(219.5)**	**(3,485.9)**
	of which impact of fair value hedges	*361.8*	*0.0*	*361.8*	*16.9*	*0.0*	*16.9*
Financial assets at amortised cost	Collateralised loans and financial receivables						
	Financial current account assets						
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Cash management financial assets			0.0			0.0
	Cash equivalents			0.0		24.4	24.4
	Cash		6.7	6.7		6.2	6.2
	II – Financial assets	**0.0**	**6.7**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**30.6**	**30.6**
Derivatives	Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	(414.4)	(0.9)	(415.3)	(56.7)	(1.5)	(58.1)
	Derivative financial instruments – assets	52.6	0.7	53.3	39.7	3.4	43.1
	III – Derivative instruments	**(361.8)**	**(0.2)**	**(362.0)**	**(16.9)**	**1.9**	**(15.0)**
	Net financial debt (I+II+III)	**(3,229.7)**	**(121.7)**	**(3,351.4)**	**(3,283.4)**	**(187.0)**	**(3,470.4)**

(*) *Current portion including accrued interest not yet due.*
(**) *Including portion at less than one year.*

Change in net financial debt

(in € millions)	Opening	Cash flows	Ref.	"Non cash" changes: Changes in consolidation scope	Translation effect	Changes in fair value	Other Changes	Total "non cash"	Ref.	Closing
Non-current bonds	**(2,971.7)**	**0.1**	**(3)**			**344.9**	**(1.8)**	**343.1**	**(4)**	**(2,628.5)**
Other non-current loans and borrowings	**(294.7)**		**(3)**				**55.3**	**55.3**	**(4)**	**(239.5)**
Current financial debt	(219.5)	147.2				0.0	(55.9)	(55.9)		(128.2)
of which portion of long-term debt at less than one year	*(55.4)*	*55.4*	*(3)*				*(56.0)*	*(56.0)*	*(4)*	*(56.0)*
of which current financial debt at origin	*(0.0)*		*(3)*				*0.0*	*0.0*	*(4)*	*(0.0)*
of which other current financial debt	*(150.0)*	*100.0*	*(2)*					*0.0*	*(4)*	*(50.0)*
of which financial current accounts – liabilities	*0.0*	*(8.2)*	*(1)*					*0.0*	*(4)*	*(8.2)*
of which accrued interest not yet due	*(14.1)*		*(4)*				*0.1*	*0.1*	*(4)*	*(14.0)*
of which overdraft	*0.0*		*(4)*					*0.0*	*(4)*	*0.0*
Cash management assets	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(2)**					**0.0**	**(4)**	**0.0**
Cash and cash equivalents	**30.6**	**(23.9)**	(1)					**0.0**	(1)	**6.7**
Derivative financial instruments – net	**(15.0)**	**0.0**				**(342.0)**	**(5.0)**	**(347.0)**		**(362.0)**
of which FV of derivatives	*(16.8)*	0.0	*(2)*			(342.0)		*(342.0)*	*(4)*	*(358.8)*
of which accrued interest not matured on derivative financial instruments	*1.8*		*(4)*				*(5.0)*	*(5.0)*	*(4)*	*(3.2)*
Net financial debt	**(3,470.4)**	**123.5**	**(5)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.9**	**(7.4)**	**(4.5)**	**(5)**	**(3,351.4)**

"Other changes" include the reclassification of the non-current portion of long-term financial debt to the current portion.

Reconciliation of net financial debt with the financing flows in the statement of cash flows

(in € millions)	Ref.	31/12/2022
Change in net cash	(1)	(32.0)
Change in cash management assets and other current financial liabilities	(2)	100.0
(Issue) repayment of borrowings	(3)	55.5
Other changes	(4)	(4.5)
Change in net financial debt	(5)	119.0

15.1 Breakdown of long-term financial debt

At 31 December 2022, long-term financial debt recognised in the balance sheet stood at €2,937.9 million, a decrease of €398 million compared to 31 December 2021. This is mainly due (in the amount of €344.9 million) to the revaluation, in respect of the hedged risk, of the debts subject to a fair value hedge and to the repayment of EIB loans for €55.4 million.

Long-term financial debt at 31 December 2022 showed the following characteristics:

(in € millions)	Currency	Contractual interest rate	Maturity	31 December 2022: Capital outstanding	Carrying amount	of which accrued interest not yet due	31 December 2021: Capital outstanding	Carrying amount	of which accrued interest not yet due
Bonds I				**3,000,0**	**2 639,9**	**11,5**	**3,000,0**	**2,983.2**	**11,5**
2016 bond issue	EUR	0.750%	September-28	650.0	553.2	1.5	650.0	657.3	1.5
2016 bond issue	EUR	0.375%	February-25	650.0	641.6	2.2	650.0	652.0	2.2
2017 bond issue	EUR	1.125%	October-27	750.0	720.8	1.8	750.0	756.8	1.8
2020 bond issue	EUR	1.000%	May-31	950.0	724.3	5.9	950.0	917.0	5.9
Other bank loans and borrowings II				**297.7**	**298.0**	**2.5**	**353.1**	**352.7**	**2.6**
EIB March 2002	EUR	EUR3M + 0.31%	March-13 to March-27	25.0	25.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
EIB December 2002	EUR	EUR3M + 0.467%	June-13 to June-27	16.7	16.7	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
EIB December 2005	EUR	4.115%	December-12 to December-25	49.8	50.0	0.2	65.2	65.4	0.2
EIB December 2006	EUR	4.370%	December-13 to December-29	20.6	20.6	0.0	23.5	23.6	0.0
EIB June 2007	EUR	4.380%	June-14 to June-29	91.9	93.9	2.1	105.0	107.4	2.4
EIB November 2008	EUR	EUR3M + 0.324%	November-13 to November-28	93.8	91.7	0.2	109.4	106.4	0.0
Long-term financial debt				**3,297.7**	**2,937.9**	**14.0**	**3,353.1**	**3,335.9**	**14.1**

15.2 Breakdown of the maturity of net financial debt

The maturity of Cofiroute's financial liabilities, at redemption value and the associated interest payments, based on interest rates at 31 December 2022, breaks down as follows:

	31/12/2022					
(in € millions)	Carrying amount	Capital and interest cash flows(*)	< 1 year	between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	> 5 years
Bonds						
Capital	(2,639.9)	(3,000.0)			(1,400.0)	(1,600.0)
Interest cash flows		(164.2)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(70.9)	(42.9)
Other bank loans and borrowings						
Capital	(298.0)	(297.7)	(56.0)	(56.6)	(137.3)	(47.8)
Interest cash flows		(34.5)	(10.2)	(8.3)	(13.5)	(2.5)
Sub-total: long-term financial debt	**(2,937.9)**	**(3,496.5)**	**(91.5)**	**(90.2)**	**(1,621.7)**	**(1,693.1)**
Other current financial liabilities and current account liabilities	*(58.2)*	*(58.3)*	*(58.3)*			
I – Financial debt	**(2,996.1)**	**(3,554.8)**	**(149.8)**	**(90.2)**	**(1,621.7)**	**(1,693.1)**
Cash management financial assets	0.0	0.0				
Cash equivalents	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Financial current account assets	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Cash	6.7	6.7	6.7			
II – Financial assets	**6.7**	**6.7**	**6.7**			
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	(415.3)	(319.1)	(48.4)	(48.4)	(135.8)	(86.5)
Derivative financial instruments – assets	53.3	35.0	7.0	7.0	20.9	
III – Derivative financial instruments	**(362.0)**	**(284.1)**	**(41.4)**	**(41.4)**	**(114.9)**	**(86.5)**
Net financial debt (I+II+III)	**(3,351.4)**	**(3,832.2)**	**(184.5)**	**(131.5)**	**(1,736.6)**	**(1,779.6)**

(*) *Regarding derivative financial instruments, the amounts equal only interest cash flows.*

At 31 December 2022, the average maturity of Cofiroute's long-term financial debt was 5.3 years (6.2 years at 31 December 2021).

15.3 Financial covenants

Cofiroute's financing agreements (bonds, bank loans and credit facility) do not include any case of default as defined by financial covenants.

Furthermore, some finance agreements stipulate that a change in control of the borrower may require mandatory early redemption or repayment.

15.4 Credit ratings

At 31 December 2022, Cofiroute had the following financial ratings from Standard & Poor's:

- long term: A-;
- forecast: stable;
- short-term: A-2.

16. Information on net cash managed and available resources

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents include bank current accounts and short-term liquid investments, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents comprise in particular interest-bearing accounts, monetary UCITS and certificates of deposit with maturities not exceeding three months at inception. Bank overdrafts are not included in cash and are reported under "Current financial liabilities". Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Cash management financial assets include money market securities and bonds and short-term investments in UCITS that do not meet the criteria for cash equivalents defined by IAS 7. They are measured and recognised at their fair value. Changes in the value of these instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of cash management financial assets are recognised at their transaction date.

At 31 December 2022, Cofiroute's available resources amounted to €1,048.5 million, breaking down as -€1.5 million in net cash and €1,050 million in an undrawn internal credit facility with VINCI (see Note G.16.2 "Revolving credit facility").

16.1 Breakdown of net cash under management

Net cash under management, including cash management financial assets, breaks down as follows:

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cash equivalents	0.0	24.4
Cash	6.7	6.2
Financial current accounts – liabilities	(8.2)	0.0
Net cash	**(1.5)**	**30.6**
Other current financial liabilities	(50.0)	(150.0)
Net cash under management	**(51.5)**	**(119.4)**

The investment vehicles available to Cofiroute are mainly money market UCITS, negotiable debt securities (in particular, bank certificates of deposit) and term accounts. They are measured and recognised at their fair value.

Investments ("Cash management financial assets" and "Cash equivalents") are managed to avoid risks to capital and are monitored through a performance and risk control system.

Most cash is invested in a current account with VINCI Autoroutes. Cash borrowed from VINCI on the revolving credit facility is presented in other current financial liabilities. At 31 December 2022, €50 million had been drawn down.

At 31 December 2022, total cash under management amounted to -€51.5 million.

16.2 Revolving credit facilities

At 31 December 2022, the internal credit facility of €1,100 million with VINCI had only been used up to the amount of €50 million.

The amounts authorised and used and the maturity of the VINCI credit facility at 31 December 2022 are presented in the following table:

			Maturity		
(in € millions)	Used at 31/12/2022	Authorised at 31/12/22	< 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	> 5 years
VINCI credit facility	50.0	1,100.0	1,100.0		
Total	**50.0**	**1,100.0**	1,100.0		

17. Information on financial risk management

Management rules

Cofiroute has implemented a system to manage and monitor the financial risks to which it is exposed, and interest rate risk in particular.

In accordance with the rules defined by the Group's Finance Department, the responsibility for identifying, evaluating and hedging financial risks lies with the operational entities. However, derivatives are generally managed by the Group's Finance Department on behalf of the subsidiaries concerned.

As Cofiroute has significant exposure to financial risks, a Treasury Committee, of which the Finance Departments of VINCI SA and Cofiroute are members, regularly analyses the main exposures and decides on hedging strategies.

In order to manage its exposure to market risks, Cofiroute uses derivative financial instruments.

Accounting policies

Most interest rate and currency exchange derivatives used by Cofiroute are designated as hedging instruments. Hedge accounting is applicable if the conditions provided for under IFRS 9 are satisfied:
- the hedging relationship must be clearly designated and documented at inception;
- economic link between the item hedged and the hedging instrument must be documented, as well as the potential sources of ineffectiveness;
- retrospective ineffectiveness must be measured at each closing date.

Changes in fair value from one period to another are recognised differently depending on whether the instrument is designated as:
- a fair value hedge of an asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment;
- a cash flow hedge;
- a net investment hedge in a foreign entity.

Cofiroute applies the provisions allowed or required by IFRS 9 for the treatment of hedging costs of all instruments that qualify as hedges from an accounting viewpoint.

A fair value hedge is used to hedge exposure to the risk of a change in the fair value of a financial asset, a financial liability or an unrecognised firm commitment. They notably concern receive fixed/pay floating interest rate swaps.
Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognised in the income statement for the period. Similarly, the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is also recognised (and adjusted to the book value of the hedged item). These two revaluations offset each other in the same line items in the income statement, for the exact amount of the "ineffective portion" of the hedge.

A cash flow hedge is used to hedge exposure to variability in future cash flows associated with an existing asset or liability, or a forecast and highly probable transaction. They notably concern receive floating/pay fixed interest rate swaps.
Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) for the "effective portion" and in the income statement for the period for the "ineffective portion". Cumulative gains or losses in equity are recycled in the income statement on the same line as the hedged item – i.e. operating income for cash flow hedges and cost of operating cash flow hedges and cost of net financial debt for others – when the hedged cash flow hedge occurs.
When the ineffectiveness of the hedging relationship leads to its disqualification, the cumulative gains or losses in respect of the hedging instrument are retained in equity and recycled to the income statement at the same rate as the occurrence of the hedged flows. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised directly in the income statement. If the future cash flow is no longer expected, the gains and losses previously recognised in equity are recorded in the income statement.

Hedging of a net investment consists of hedging the currency exchange risk related to the net position of an investment in a consolidated foreign subsidiary outside the euro area. Changes in the value of the hedging instrument are recorded in equity under "translation differences" for the effective portion. The portion of changes in the value of the hedging instrument deemed "ineffective" is recorded in the net borrowing cost. Translation differences related to changes in the value of the hedging instrument are recognised in the income statement when the foreign entity that was the subject of the initial investment is removed from the scope of consolidation.

Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at their fair value, while changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivatives broke down as follows:

		31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(in € millions)	Notes	Assets	Liabilities	Fair value(*)	Assets	Liabilities	Fair value(*)
Interest-rate derivatives: fair value hedges	17.1.2	53.3	(418.2)	(365.0)	43.2	(58.1)	(14.9)
Interest-rate derivatives: cash flow hedges	17.1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	(0.5)
Interest-rate derivatives: not designated as hedges	17.1.4			0.0			0.0
Other derivatives		0.0	2.9	2.9	(0.1)	0.5	0.4
Interest rate derivatives		**53.3**	**(415.3)**	**(362.0)**	**43.1**	**(58.1)**	**(15.0)**

(*) *The Fair value includes unpaid accrued interest amounting to -€3.2 million at 31 December 2022 and €1.8 million at 31 December 2021.*

17.1 Interest rate risk management

The interest rate risk is managed according to two horizons: a long-term horizon aimed at securing and preserving the economic equilibrium of the concession, and a short-term horizon with an objective of limiting the impact of the cost of debt on the profit (loss) for the financial year. Over the long-term management horizon, the objective is to ensure that the breakdown between fixed and floating rate debt is adjusted according to the level of debt, the fixed-rate portion being all the greater when the level of debt is high.

To hedge its interest rate risk, Cofiroute uses derivative financial instruments in the form of options (cap) or swaps of which the start date may be deferred. These derivatives may be designated as hedges or not, in accordance with IFRS. Cofiroute ensures that the ineffective portion of hedges is not material.

As part of the benchmark rate reform, the Group transitioned to the new indices during the first half of the year. Coupons starting in 2022 are now calculated on the basis of the new index. The accounting impacts are not significant, insofar as the transition on the hedged instrument and hedging instrument has taken place in a synchronised manner. Finally, the transition to the new indices has no impact on the Group's risk management policy.

17.1.1 Long-term financial debt before and after interest rate hedging and sensitivity to interest rate risk

Characteristics of long-term financial debt before and after interest rate hedging

The table below shows the breakdown at 31 December 2022 of long-term debt between fixed-rate and floating-rate debt before and after taking account of hedging derivative financial instruments:

	Breakdown between fixed and floating rate before hedging							
	Fixed rate			Floating rate			Total	
(in € millions)	Debt	*Share*	Rate	Debt	*Share*	Rate	Debt	Rate
Total at 31/12/2022	**3,162.3**	***96%***	**1.02%**	**135.4**	***4%***	**2.47%**	**3,297.7**	**1.08%**
Total at 31/12/2021	3,193.7	*95%*	1.05%	159.4	*5%*	0.00%	3,353.1	1.00%

	Breakdown between fixed and floating rate after hedging							
	Fixed rate			Floating rate			Total	
(in € millions)	Debt	*Share*	Rate	Debt	*Share*	Rate	Debt	Rate
Total at 31/12/2022	**1,162.3**	***35%***	**1.25%**	**2,135.4**	***65%***	**2.90%**	**3,297.7**	**2.31%**
Total at 31/12/2021	2,193.7	*65%*	0.76%	1,159.4	*35%*	0.48%	3,353.1	0.66%

Sensitivity to interest rate risk

Cofiroute's income statement is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, in light of:
- cash flows connected with net floating-rate financial debt;
- fixed-rate financial instruments, recognised at fair value in the balance sheet through earnings;
- derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments.

By contrast, fluctuations in the value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (for their effective portion) do not have a direct impact on the income statement and are recognised in equity.

The following analysis was carried out by assuming that the amount of financial debt and derivatives at 31 December 2022 remains constant over a year.

A 100-basis point fluctuation in interest rates at the reporting date would lead to an increase or a contraction in equity and (pre-tax) income amounting to the sums shown below. For the purpose of this analysis, all the other variables are assumed to remain constant.

	31/12/2022			
	Impact of the sensitivity calculation			
	Income		Equity	
(in € millions)	+ 100 bps	- 100 bps	+ 100 bps	- 100 bps
Floating-rate debt after hedging (accounting basis)	(21.9)	21.9		
Floating-rate assets after hedging	0.0	0.0		
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			0.0	(0.0)
Total	**(21.9)**	**21.9**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**

17.1.2 Description of fair value hedges

At the reporting date, derivatives designated as fair value hedges broke down as follows:

	Receive fixed/pay floating interest rate swaps					
(in € millions)	Fair value	Notional	< 1 year	between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	> 5 years
At 31/12/2022	**0.0**	**2,000.0**			**400.0**	**1,600.0**
At 31/12/2021	(14.9)	2,000.0			150.0	1,850.0

These transactions hedge Cofiroute's issues of fixed-rate bonds.

17.1.3 Description of cash flow hedging transactions

Cofiroute's exposure to risks of fluctuation in future interest flows results from floating-rate debt payments as at 31 December 2022.

Cofiroute has set up interest-rate swaps and/or caps in order to fix the coupons on floating-rate debt. Contractual payments relating to these derivatives are settled symmetrically with the hedged interest flows on bonds. The deferred amount in equity is recognised in the income statement in the period in which the interest flows of the debt affect earnings.

At 31 December 2022, Cofiroute does not hold any instruments designated from an accounting viewpoint as cash flow hedges.

17.1.4 Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

At 31 December 2022, Cofiroute does not hold any instruments not designated from an accounting viewpoint as hedges.

17.2 Currency exchange risk

Cofiroute is exposed to a currency exchange risk that is not considered to be significant.

17.3 Credit and counterparty risk

Cofiroute is exposed to credit risks in the event of default by its customers. It is exposed to counterparty risk through the investment of its cash and cash equivalents (mainly bank credit balances, negotiable debt securities, term deposits, marketable securities), the subscription of derivatives, commitments received (sureties and guarantees), unused credit authorisations and financial receivables.

Cofiroute has set up procedures to manage and curb credit risk as well as counterparty risk.

Trade receivables

Regarding its exposure to trade receivables risk, Cofiroute considers that the concentration of credit risk related to trade receivables is limited because of the large number of customers and the fact that they are geographically widespread. No customer accounts for more than 10% of Cofiroute's revenue. The breakdown of trade receivables is presented in Note E.11.3 "Breakdown of trade receivables".

Financial instruments (investments and derivatives)

Cash and derivative financial instruments are set up with financial institutions that meet the credit rating criteria defined by the Group In addition, the Group has set up a system of limits for each institution to manage its counterparty risk, as well as maximum control ratios for any given investment. Maximum risk lines are defined by counterparty according to their credit ratings from the ratings agencies. The limits are regularly monitored and updated on the basis of quarterly reporting at consolidated level.

In addition, the Group's Finance Department distributes instructions to subsidiaries setting limits for each authorised counterparty, the list of authorised UCITS (French subsidiaries) and the criteria for selecting money market funds.

The measurement of the fair value of derivative financial instruments carried by the Group includes a "counterparty risk" component for the derivative instruments carried as assets and an "own risk" component for the derivative instruments carried as liabilities. Credit risk is measured by drawing on the mathematical models usually drawn upon by market players.

Netting agreements for derivative financial instruments

At 31 December 2022 and in accordance with IAS 32, Cofiroute's financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are not offset in the balance sheet, except in cases where Cofiroute has netting agreements. In the event of default by Cofiroute or by financial institutions with which it holds contracts, these agreements provide for netting between the fair values of assets and liabilities arising from derivative financial instruments presented in the IFRS statement of financial position.

The table below presents Cofiroute’s net exposure stemming from these netting agreements:

(in € millions)	31/12/2022 Fair value of derivatives recognised on the balance sheet(*)	31/12/2022 Impact of netting agreements	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Fair value of derivatives recognised on the balance sheet(*)	31/12/2021 Impact of netting agreements	31/12/2021 Total
Derivative financial instruments – assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	(4.4)	38.8
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	(58.1)	4.4	(53.8)
Derivative financial instruments – net	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(15.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(15.0)**

(*) *Gross amounts as stated on the balance sheet.*

18. Book and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by accounting category

In 2022, the criteria used to measure the fair value of financial assets and liabilities remained unchanged.

The following table shows the book value in the balance sheet of financial assets and liabilities by accounting category as defined by IFRS 9, and their fair value:

(in € millions)	31/12/2022										
	Accounting categories							Fair value			
Balance sheet headings and Instrument classes	**Derivatives at fair value through profit and loss**	**Derivatives classifiable as hedges**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through equity**	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**	**Total net book value on the balance sheet**	**Level 1 Quoted prices and cash**	**Level 2 Internal model using observable inputs**	**Level 3 Internal model using non-observable inputs**	**Fair value**
I – Non-current financial assets							**0,0**				**0,0**
II – Derivative financial instruments – assets	**0.0**	**53.3**					**53.3**		**53.3**		**53.3**
Cash			6.7				6.7	6.7			6.7
III – Current financial assets			**6.7**				**6.7**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.7**
Total assets	**0.0**	**53.3**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**59.9**	**6.7**	**53.3**	**0.0**	**59.9**
Bonds						(2,639.9)	(2,639.9)	(2,625.3)			(2,625.3)
Other bank loans and borrowings						(298.0)	(298.0)		(300.3)		(300.3)
IV – Long-term financial debt						**(2,937.9)**	**(2,937.9)**	**(2,625.3)**	**(300.3)**		**(2,925.6)**
V – Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	**2.9**	**(418.2)**					**(415.3)**		**(415.3)**		**(415.3)**
Other current financial liabilities						(50.0)	(50.0)		(50.0)		(50.0)
Financial current accounts – liabilities						(8.2)	(8.2)	(8.2)			(8.2)
VI – Current financial liabilities						**(58.2)**	**(58.2)**	**(8.2)**	**(50.0)**		**(58.2)**
Total liabilities	**2.9**	**(418.2)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(2,996.1)**	**(3,411.4)**	**(2,633.5)**	**(765.5)**	**0.0**	**(3,399.0)**

The following table shows the book value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities as published at 31 December 2021 using the categories defined by IFRS 9:

(in € millions)	31/12/2021										
	Accounting categories							Fair value			
Balance sheet headings and Instrument classes	**Derivatives at fair value through profit and loss**	**Derivatives classifiable as hedges**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through equity**	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**	**Total net book value on the balance sheet**	**Level 1 Quoted prices and cash**	**Level 2 Internal model using observable inputs**	**Level 3 Internal model using non-observable inputs**	**Fair value**
I – Non-current financial assets							**0.0**				**0.0**
II – Derivative financial instruments – assets	**(0.1)**	**43.2**					**43.1**		**43.1**		**43.1**
Cash equivalents			24.4				24.4	24.4			24.4
Cash			6.2				6.2	6.2			6.2
III – Current financial assets			**30.6**				**30.6**	**30.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**30.6**
Total assets	**(0.1)**	**43.2**	**30.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**73.7**	**30.6**	**43.1**	**0.0**	**73.7**
Bonds						(2,983.2)	(2,983.2)	(3,122.9)			(3,122.9)
Other bank loans and borrowings						(352.7)	(352.7)		(355.7)		(355.7)
IV – Long-term financial debt						(3,335.9)	(3,335.9)	(3,122.9)	(355.7)		(3,478.6)
V – Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	0.5	(58.6)					**(58.1)**		**(58.1)**		**(58.1)**
Other current financial liabilities						(150.0)	**(150.0)**		**(150.0)**		**(150.0)**
VI – Current financial liabilities						(150.0)	(150.0)		(150.0)		(150.0)
Total liabilities	**0.5**	**(58.6)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(3,485.9)**	**(3,544.0)**	**(3,122.9)**	**(563.8)**	**0.0**	**(3,686.8)**

H. Employee benefits and share-based payments

19. Provisions for employee benefits

As at 31 December 2022, the portion of provisions for employee benefits beyond one year broke down as follows:

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Provisions for retirement benefit obligations	11.9	14.8
Other non-current provisions	0.3	0.5
Total non-current provisions at more than one year	**12.2**	**15.3**

19.1 Provisions for retirement benefit obligations

Accounting policies

Obligations relating to defined-benefit retirement plans are provisioned as liabilities in the balance sheet, both for current employees and for employees who have left the Company (retirees and persons with deferred rights). These provisions are determined in accordance with the projected unit credit method based on actuarial assessments made at each annual reporting date. The actuarial assumptions used to determine the obligations vary according to the economic conditions in which the plan exists. Each plan's obligations are recognised separately.

Under IAS 19, for defined-benefit plans financed under external management arrangements (i.e. pension funds or insurance policies), the surplus or shortfall of the fair value of the assets compared with the discounted value of the obligations is recognised as an asset or liability in the balance sheet. This recognition is subject to the asset ceiling rules and the minimum funding requirements set out in IFRIC 14.

The expense recognised under operating income or loss in each period comprises the current service cost and the effects of any change, reduction or winding up of the plan. The accretion impact recognised on actuarial debt and interest income on plan assets are recognised under other financial income and expenses. Interest income from plan assets is calculated using the discount rate used to calculate obligations with respect to defined-benefit plans.

The impacts of remeasuring net liabilities with respect to defined-benefit retirement plans are recognised in other comprehensive income. They comprise:

- actuarial gains and losses on obligations resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions and from experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the actuarial assumptions adopted and what has actually occurred);
- plan asset outperformance/underperformance (i.e. the difference between the effective return on plan assets and the return calculated using the discount rate applied to the actuarial liability);
- and the change in the effect of the asset ceiling.

The portion of provisions for retirement benefit obligations at less than one year is shown under "Other current liabilities".

Provisions for retirement obligations amounted to €12.9 million at 31 December 2022, including €11.9 million maturing in more than one year, compared to €15.6 million at 31 December 2021, including €14.8 million maturing in more than one year.

Cofiroute's retirement benefit obligations for defined-benefit plans breakdown into two categories:

- obligations borne directly by Cofiroute, covered by provisions recognised in the IFRS balance sheet. These comprise retirement bonuses and additional defined-benefit pension plans;
- plans that are pre-financed through a contract with an insurance company.

Retirement benefit obligations covered by provisions in the balance sheet are measured on the basis of the following assumptions:

Plan	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Discount rate	3.25%	1.05%
Inflation rate	2.00%	1.80%
Rate of salary increases (excl. inflation)	3.00%	2.80%

The discount rate was determined on the basis of the yields of blue-chip corporate bonds (AA rating) whose maturities correspond to the plans' expected cash flows.

On the basis of these assumptions, retirement benefits, the provisioned and recognised pension expenses break down as follows:

Reconciliation of obligations and provisions recorded in the balance sheet

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Actuarial liability from retirement benefit obligations	**14.2**	**17.6**
Fair value of hedging assets	(1.3)	(2.0)
Deficit (or surplus)	**12.9**	**15.6**
Provision recognised as liabilities in the balance sheet	**12.9**	**15.6**

Changes in actuarial liabilities and plan assets for the period

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Actuarial liability from retirement benefit obligations		
Balance at the start of the period	**17.6**	**17.8**
of which obligations covered by plan assets	2.0	2.9
Cost of services rendered during the period	1.4	1.4
Actuarial liability discount cost	0.2	0.2
Past service cost (plan changes and curtailments)	0.0	0.0
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income items (*)	(3.8)	(0.6)
of which impact of changes in demographic assumptions	*0.0*	*0.0*
of which impact of changes in financial assumptions	*(3.6)*	*(0.1)*
of which experience gains and losses	*(0.3)*	*(0.6)*
Benefits paid to beneficiaries	(1.1)	(1.3)
Disposals of companies and other	0.0	0.1
At the end of the period	**14.2**	**17.6**
of which obligations covered by plan assets	1.3	2.0

(*) *Actuarial gains and losses refer primarily to changes in financial assumptions, notably the discount rate.*

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Plan assets		
Balance at the start of the period	**2.0**	**2.9**
Interest income during the period	0.0	(0.0)
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income items (*)	0.1	0.1
Benefits paid to beneficiaries	(0.8)	(1.0)
At the end of the period	**1.3**	**2.0**

(*) *Actuarial gains and losses refer primarily to changes in financial assumptions, notably the discount rate.*

Change in provisions for retirement benefit obligations during the period

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Provisions for retirement benefit obligations recognised under liabilities on the balance sheet		
Balance at the start of the period	**15.6**	**14.9**
Total expense recognised with respect to retirement benefit obligations	1.5	1.6
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income items	(4.0)	(0.7)
Benefits paid to beneficiaries	(0.3)	(0.3)
At the end of the period	**12.9**	**15.6**

Breakdown of expenses recognised in respect of defined-benefit plans

(in € millions)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cost of services rendered during the period	(1.4)	(1.4)
Actuarial liability discount cost	(0.2)	(0.2)
Interest income during the period	0.0	(0.0)
Impact of plan settlements and other	(0.0)	(0.1)
Total	**(1.5)**	**(1.6)**

Breakdown of plan assets by type of vehicle

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	Euro area	Euro area
Equities	8%	7%
Bonds	78%	85%
Real estate	15%	8%
Overall breakdown of plan assets	**100%**	**100%**
Plan assets *(in € millions)*	1.3	2.0
Coverage rate of actuarial liability *(as a %)*	**9%**	**11%**

19.2 Other employee benefits

Provisions for other employee benefits concern the provision for long-service awards, which decreased by €0.2 million compared with 31 December 2021 and amounts to €0.5 million at 31 December 2022, of which €0.2 million due within one year. This provision is measured at the discounted value of future benefits.

20. Share-based payments

Accounting policies

The measurement and recognition methods for the VINCI Group savings plans and performance share plans are defined by IFRS 2 "Share-based payments". The granting of performance shares and offers to subscribe to Group savings plans in France and abroad represent a benefit granted to their beneficiaries and therefore constitute supplementary remuneration borne by the VINCI Group. Because such transactions do not give rise to monetary transactions, the benefits granted in this way are recognised as expenses in the period in which the rights are acquired, with a corresponding increase in equity. They are valued by an external actuary on the basis of the fair value at the grant date of the equity instruments granted.

Benefits in respect of performance shares and the Group savings plan are granted by decision of the Board of Directors of VINCI SA after their approval by the Shareholders' General Meeting. As their valuation is not directly related to operational activity, it was considered appropriate to not include the corresponding expense in operating income from ordinary activities, the indicator used to measure the performance of the business lines, and instead to present it on a separate line entitled "Share-based payments (IFRS 2)" in current operating income.

Performance share plans

Since financial criteria may have to be met for these shares to vest, the number of performance shares to which the fair value is applied for the calculation of the IFRS 2 expense is adjusted at each closing date for the impact of the change in likelihood of the financial criteria being met.

VINCI Group savings plan

The VINCI Board of Directors defines the subscription conditions for the Group savings plans in accordance with the authorisations granted by the Shareholders' General Meeting.

In France generally, VINCI performs capital increases reserved for employees three times a year, with a subscription price including a 5% discount on the average stock market price over the 20 trading days preceding the day on which the Board of Directors sets the subscription price. Subscribers also benefit from an employer's contribution capped at €3,500 per person per year. The subscription period for each capital increase is approximately four months. The subscribed and matched securities are unavailable for a period of five years. The benefits granted in this way to employees of the Group are recognised in profit or loss and are valued in accordance with IFRS 2.

The estimated number of shares subscribed at the end of the subscription period is calculated using an individual subscription allocation method based on historical data observed for the 2018, 2019 and 2021 plans (the 2020 plans are not taken into account due to the exceptional nature of this financial year).

The total expense recorded at 31 December 2022 in relation to share-based payments stands at €4.3 million (€3.1 million in 2021).

I. Other notes

21. Related party transactions

Related party transactions:

- remuneration and similar benefits granted to members of the governing and management bodies;
- transactions with the VINCI Group and other related parties (mainly companies in which the Group holds an equity stake).

21.1 Remuneration and similar benefits paid to members of the governing and management bodies

Remuneration terms for Cofiroute corporate officers are set by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

The table below shows the remuneration and similar benefits, on a full-year basis, granted by Cofiroute to persons who, at the reporting date, are (or, have been, during the year) members of Cofiroute's governing bodies and Executive Committee. The corresponding amounts have been recognised and expensed in 2022 and 2021 as follows:

	Members of governing bodies and Executive Committee	
(in € millions)	2022	2021
Remuneration	1.3	1.2
Employer's social charges	0.6	0.6
Post-employment benefits	0.0	0.0
Severance payments	0.0	0.0
Share-based payments (*)	1.1	1.1
Provisions for retirement benefit obligations	0.2	0.2

(*) *This amount is determined in accordance with IFRS 2 and the terms and conditions described in Note H.20. "Share-based payments".*

Members of Cofiroute's Executive Committee do not benefit from a supplementary retirement plan. They benefit from the plan described in Note H.19.1 "Provisions for retirement benefit obligations".

Corporate Officers benefit from a supplementary retirement plan. Contributions to this plan are made by the parent company VINCI SA.

21.2 Transactions with the VINCI Group

Transactions in 2022 and 2021 between Cofiroute and the VINCI Group break down as follows:

(in € millions)	2022	2021
Construction expenses	(30.1)	(15.1)
Revenue and other ancillary revenue	1.9	3.0
Other external expenses	(25.9)	(46.5)
Trade receivables	4.0	4.6
Trade payables	18.3	17.8
Liabilities for non-current concession assets	8.4	2.9
Dividend payments	593.4	577.2

22. Statutory Auditors' fees

The total amount of fees paid to Statutory Auditors is €153.4 thousand for the 2022 financial year (€143.3 thousand in 2021).

They break down as follows: €102.6 thousand for PwC (of which €90.6 thousand for the statutory audit and €12 thousand for other assignments invoiced in 2022) and €50.8 thousand for KPMG (of which €38.8 thousand for the statutory audit and €12 thousand for other assignments invoiced in 2022).

J. Note on litigation

To Cofiroute's knowledge, there are no litigations likely to have a material impact on the Company's business, earnings, assets or financial position.

K. Post-balance sheet events

Rates

The toll rates on the A86 Duplex were amended on 1 January 2023 pursuant to the Interministerial Decree of 28 December 2022.

Toll rates for the Intercity network will increase on 1 February 2023 pursuant to the Concessions Contract. The average rise in the rate per kilometre is 4.53%.

Appropriation of 2022 net income

The Board of Directors finalised the individual IFRS financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 on 3 January 2023. These financial statements will only become definitive when approved by the Shareholders' General Meeting.

The Shareholders' Ordinary General Meeting of 17 March 2023 will be asked to approve a dividend of €159.58 per share for this financial year, which takes into account the interim dividend already paid in August 2022 (€28.51 per share) and which would bring the balance of the dividend to be distributed to €131.07 per share, to be paid no later than 31 March 2023.

Report of the Statutory Auditors on the IFRS individual financial statements

Cofiroute
1973 Boulevard de la Défense
92000 Nanterre
France

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors for the company Cofiroute and further to your request, we have performed an audit of the Cofiroute IFRS individual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, as attached hereto.

These IFRS individual financial statements were prepared under the responsibility of the Board of Directors on 3 February 2022. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing standards of the profession in France and the professional guidance issued by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes on this operation. These standards require the implementation of procedures to obtain reasonable assurance that the IFRS individual financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit involves examining, on a test basis or by means of other selection methods, the evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the IFRS individual financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the IFRS individual financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the IFRS individual financial statements provide, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the Company's financial position, assets and liabilities and results for the year ended 31 December 2022, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Signed in Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 3 February 2023

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Bertrand Baloche

KPMG Audit
Department of KPMG SA
Karine Dupré

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Designed & published by LABRADOR +33 (0)1 53 06 30 80

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