



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 814 780 422
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: PRYSMIAN GROUP NORGE AS
Forretningsadresse: Kjerraten 16
3013 DRAMMEN

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Humberto Duplat Paiva
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 15.04.2021

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2020: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2019: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2020

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 16.09.2022



Resultatregnskap

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| RESULTATREGNSKAP | | | |
| Inntekter | | | |
| Salgsinntekt | 2 17 18 | 1 321 214 000 | 1 285 435 000 |
| Annen driftsinntekt | 3 | 29 005 000 | 29 324 000 |
| Sum inntekter | | 1 350 219 000 | 1 314 759 000 |
| Kostnader | | | |
| Varekostnad | 2 17 | 1 069 288 000 | 1 019 592 000 |
| Lønnskostnad | 5 | 142 372 000 | 136 581 000 |
| Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler | 6 | 15 236 000 | 15 381 000 |
| Annen driftskostnad | 3 5 6 | 116 298 000 | 129 774 000 |
| Sum kostnader | | 1 343 194 000 | 1 301 328 000 |
| Driftsresultat | | 7 025 000 | 13 431 000 |
| Finansinntekter og finanskostnader | | | |
| Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern | | 11 000 | 936 000 |
| Annen renteinntekt | 16 | 151 458 000 | 45 926 000 |
| Sum finansinntekter | | 151 469 000 | 46 862 000 |
| Annen finanskostnad | 16 | 167 059 000 | 56 470 000 |
| Sum finanskostnader | | 167 059 000 | 56 470 000 |
| Netto finans | | -15 590 000 | -9 608 000 |
| Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad | | -8 565 000 | 3 823 000 |
| Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat | 7 | -1 841 000 | 922 000 |
| Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad | | -6 724 000 | 2 901 000 |
| Årsresultat | | -6 724 000 | 2 901 000 |
| Overføringer og disponeringer | | | |
| Ordinært utbytte | 8 | | 2 900 000 |
| Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital | | -6 724 000 | |
| Sum overføringer og disponeringer | | -6 724 000 | 2 900 000 |



Resultatregnskap

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|



Balanse

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| BALANSE - EIENDELER | | | |
| Anleggsmidler | | | |
| Immaterielle eiendeler | | | |
| Varige driftsmidler | | | |
| Maskiner og anlegg | 6 | 106 790 000 | 115 739 000 |
| Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy, kontormaskiner og lignende | 6 | 1 503 000 | 1 967 000 |
| Sum varige driftsmidler | | 108 293 000 | 117 706 000 |
| Sum anleggsmidler | | 108 293 000 | 117 706 000 |
| Omløpsmidler | | | |
| Varer | | | |
| Varer | 4 | 230 242 000 | 263 945 000 |
| Sum varer | | 230 242 000 | 263 945 000 |
| Fordringer | | | |
| Kundefordringer | 10 | 91 451 000 | 154 209 000 |
| Andre fordringer | 10 15 18 | 24 342 000 | 62 271 000 |
| Group bank account | 19 | 146 172 000 | |
| Sum fordringer | | 261 965 000 | 216 480 000 |
| Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | | | |
| Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | 12 | 239 000 | 1 229 000 |
| Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | | 239 000 | 1 229 000 |
| Sum omløpsmidler | | 492 446 000 | 481 654 000 |
| SUM EIENDELER | | 600 739 000 | 599 360 000 |

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital

Innskutt egenkapital



Balanse

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Selskapskapital | 8 | 22 500 000 | 22 500 000 |
| Overkurs | 8 | 130 573 000 | 130 573 000 |
| Ikke registrert kapitalforhøyelse | 8 | 9 612 000 | 9 612 000 |
| Sum innskutt egenkapital | | 162 685 000 | 162 685 000 |
| Opptjent egenkapital | | | |
| Annen egenkapital | 8 | 101 182 000 | 108 980 000 |
| Sum opptjent egenkapital | | 101 182 000 | 108 980 000 |
| Sum egenkapital | | 263 867 000 | 271 665 000 |
| Gjeld | | | |
| Langsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Pensjonsforpliktelser | 5 | 15 761 000 | 16 158 000 |
| Utsatt skatt | 7 | 9 341 000 | 11 485 000 |
| Andre avsetninger for forpliktelser | 14 | 2 500 000 | 2 500 000 |
| Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser | | 27 602 000 | 30 143 000 |
| Annen langsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Sum langsiktig gjeld | | 27 602 000 | 30 143 000 |
| Kortsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Leverandørgjeld | 10 | 173 698 000 | 162 989 000 |
| Skyldige offentlige avgifter | | 30 983 000 | 43 999 000 |
| Utbytte | 8 | | 2 900 000 |
| Annen kortsiktig gjeld | 10 14 | 104 589 000 | 60 786 000 |
| Group bank account | 19 | | 26 877 000 |
| Sum kortsiktig gjeld | | 309 270 000 | 297 551 000 |
| Sum gjeld | | 336 872 000 | 327 694 000 |
| SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD | | 600 739 000 | 599 359 000 |



Skattedirektoratet

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Saksbehandler Jeanette Munkvold Skovholt | Deres dato 26.01.2017 | Vår dato 08.03.2017 |
| Telefon 90076012 | Deres referanse Kristian Larsen | Vår referanse 2017/88499 |

DRAKA NORSK KABEL AS
Postboks 369
3001 DRAMMEN

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for Draka Norsk Kabel AS, org. nr. 814 780 422

Vi viser til deres brev av 26. januar 2017 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Draka Norsk Kabel AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Draka Norsk Kabel AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Draka Norsk Kabel AS er et heleid datterselskap av italienske selskapet Prysmian S.p.a. Den norske virksomheten drives fra selskapets fabrikk på Holmen i Drammen. Selskapet rapporterer all informasjon på engelsk, da selskapets morselskap, Prysmian S.p.a. er basert i Milano, Italia.

Selskapet anser ikke mer tilfeldige regnskapsbrukere skulle ha noe behov for at regnskapet utarbeides på norsk. Selskapet mener derfor at alle brukere av regnskapet i sum vil være tjent med at regnskapet kun utarbeides på engelsk.

En norsk oversettelse vil kun ha til formål å oppfylle regnskapslovens språkkrav.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *”årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk.”*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

”Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan

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E-post: skatteetaten.no/sendepost

Sentraibord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60



foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til “*informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere*”. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at selskapene er heleid av et utenlandsk selskap. Eierkretsen er begrenset. Arbeidsspråk er engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Torstein Kinden Helleland
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Jeanette Munkvold Skovholt

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer



Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

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Medlemmer av Den norske revisorforening

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Prysmian Group Norge AS

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Prysmian Group Norge AS, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement and statements of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Norway, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities as required by law and regulations. We have also complied with our other ethical obligations in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (management) are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the audit of the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with law, regulations and generally accepted auditing principles in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- ▶ identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- ▶ obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- ▶ evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- ▶ conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- ▶ evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and proposal for the allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to ensure that the Company's accounting information is properly recorded and documented as required by law and bookkeeping standards and practices accepted in Norway.



Drammen, 5 May 2021
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Thomas Karlsen
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: EJE56-EP20N-6BMFA-JEHF2-FDITN-WXULB

Independent auditor's report - Prysmian Group Norge AS

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



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Signaturene i dette dokumentet er juridisk bindende. Dokument signert med "Penneo™ - sikker digital signatur".
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"Med min signatur bekrefter jeg alle datoer og innholdet i dette dokument."

Karlsen\Thomas Anfinrud

Statsautorisert revisor

På vegne av: Ernst & Young AS

Serienummer: 9578-5997-4-399064

IP: 81.167.xxx.xxx

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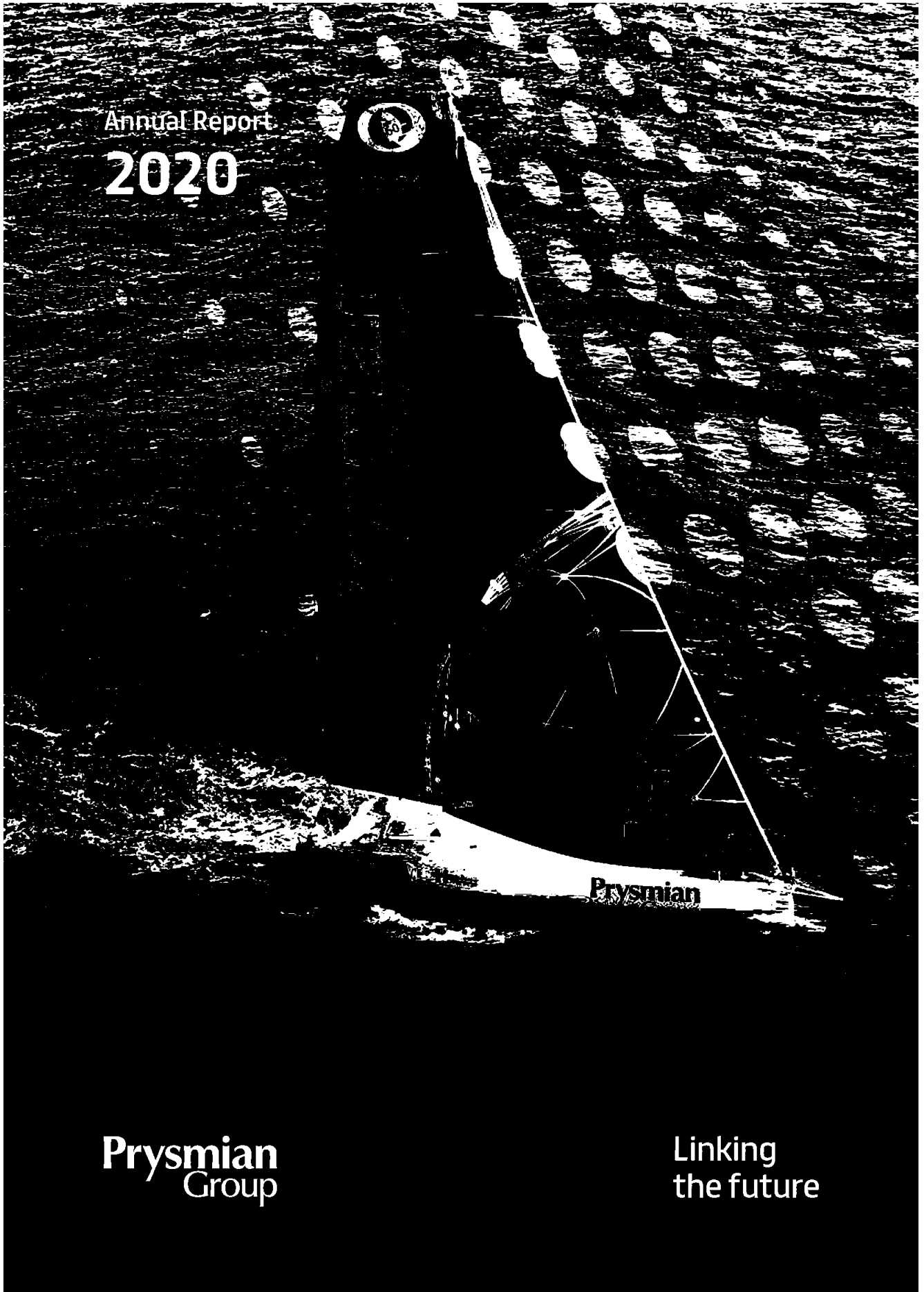
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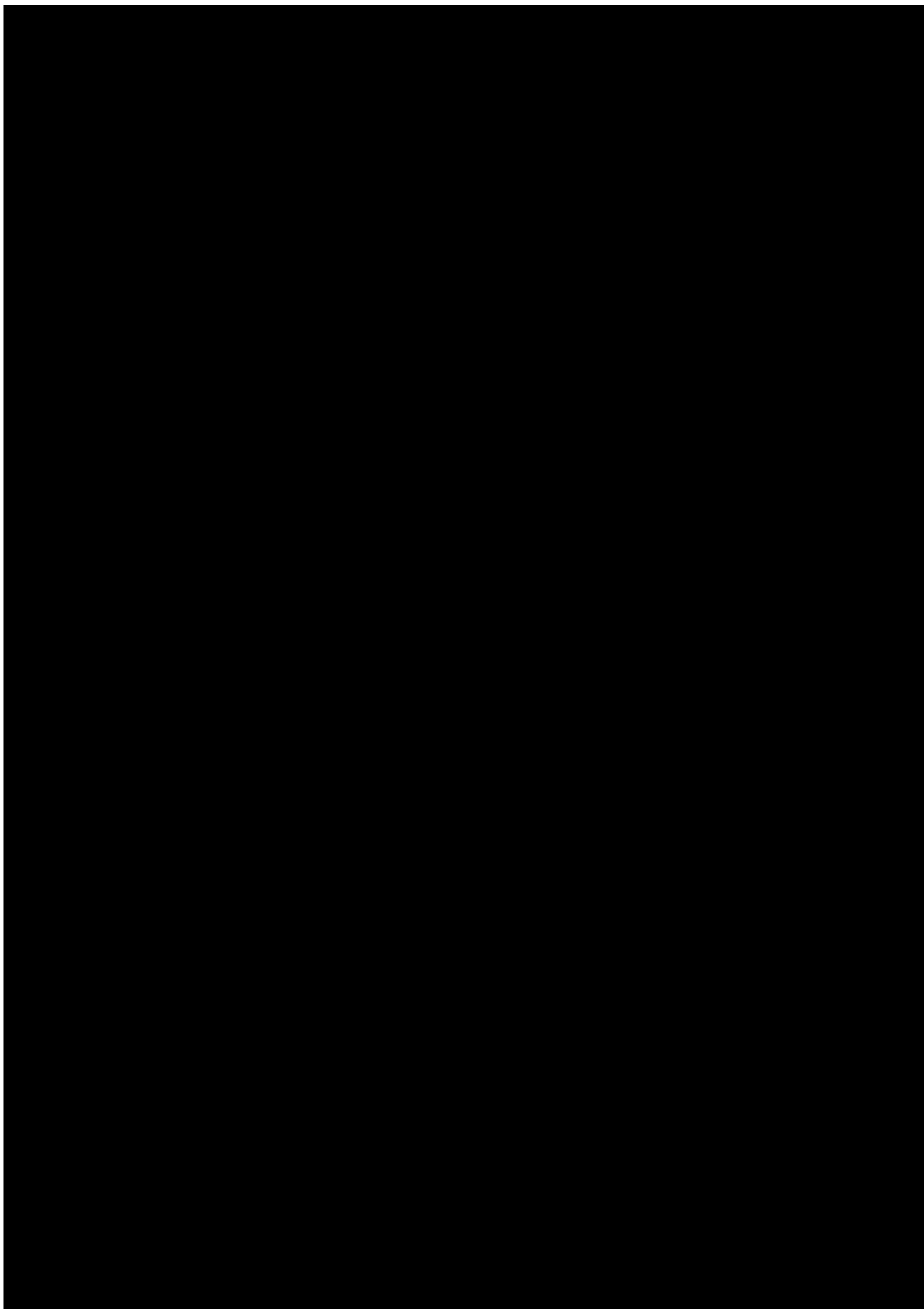


Annual Report
2020

Prysmian

Prysmian
Group

Linking
the future



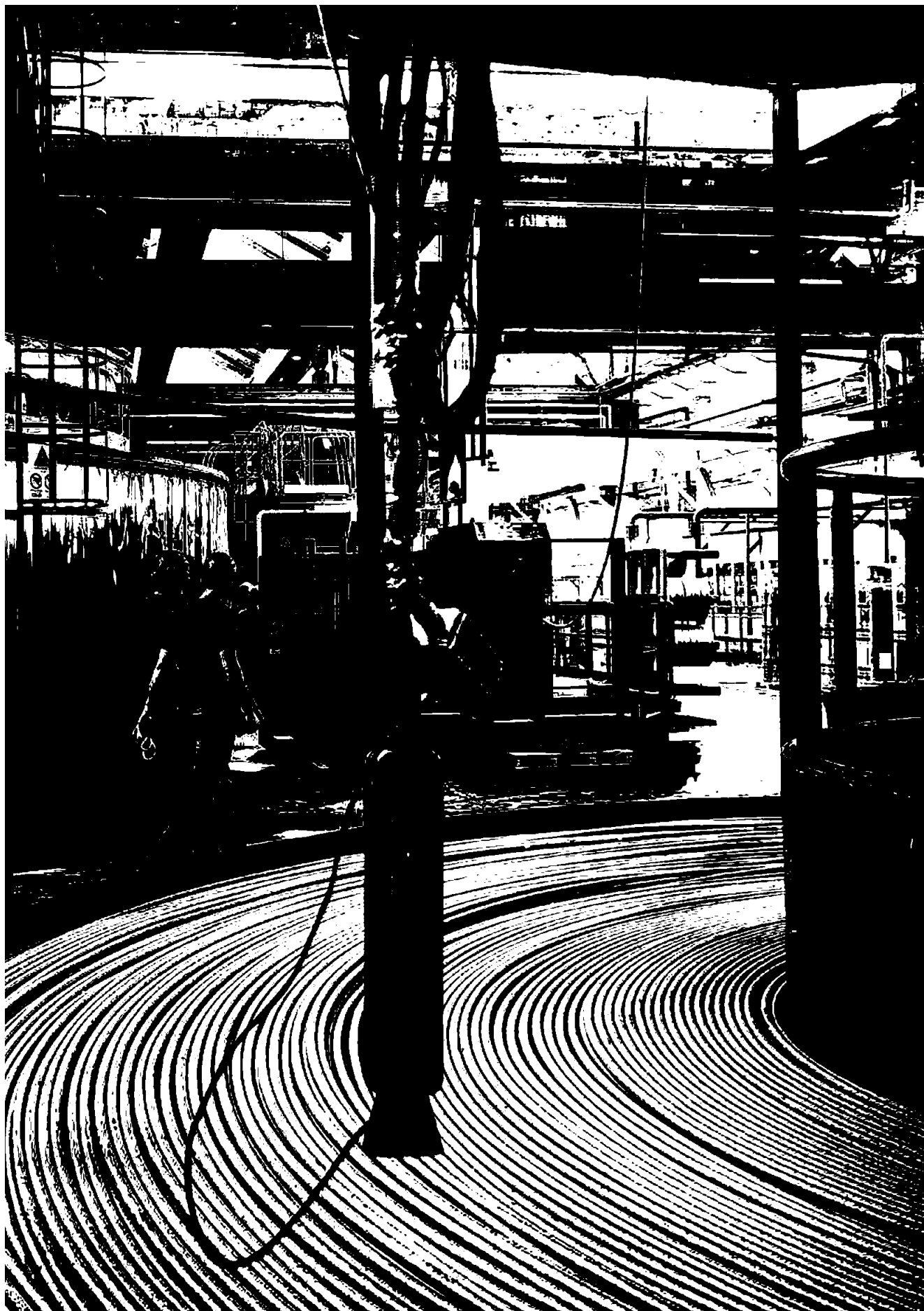


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Disclaimer

This document contains forward-looking statements, specifically in the sections entitled "Events after the reporting period" and "Business outlook", that relate to future events and the operating, economic and financial results of Prysmian Group. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they depend on the occurrence of future events and circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from those reflected in forward-looking statements due to multiple factors.



Letter from the CEO



Valerio Battista
CEO Prysmian Group

Back in January 2020, the CEO of our Chinese affiliate began to tell me about a health crisis likely to explode there, in Wuhan.

About one year on, the whole world has felt the dramatic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In introducing our 2020 Sustainability Report, it is therefore both my duty and an opportunity to focus immediate attention on how our business tackled this "black swan" event that, in all probability, has changed global economic and social priorities for ever.

Our priorities in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic have been, first and foremost, the health and safety of individuals, together with supply chain continuity and the creation of value for all stakeholders.

Reviewing the results of this past year, we can conclude with satisfaction that we have achieved our objectives. The pandemic has obviously had its effect but, thanks to the priorities assigned to our personnel, we managed to ensure a high level of business continuity, meet our profitability objectives with ease and, above all, generate record cash flows.

Giving priority to our people made it possible to protect our manufacturing organisation and, indeed, the entire supply chain. Activity levels at our 104 plants never fell below 80%, with intensified collaboration between countries as, inexorably, they were hit by Covid-19.

Consequently, we retained our ability to assure continuous customer service, regardless of the challenges.

Uncertainty still reigns, apparently, but the strong resilience of our organisation enables us to look ahead with confidence, in the knowledge that we have the resources needed to relaunch the growth challenge following the acquisition of General Cable.

Our ambition is to play a central role, as a technological enabler, in the energy transition and digitalisation processes. To achieve this, we will continue to invest in product innovation and the sustainability of our manufacturing footprint. The decision to set ourselves rigorous, challenging and, above all, science-based targets for the reduction of CO₂ emissions reinforces the credibility and transparency of our commitment to be an ESG Company.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

Group sales amounted to Euro 10,016 million, with an organic change of -10.3%; excluding the Projects business, the organic change was -8.3%, improving in Q4 to -4.8%. A good contribution to the Group's resilience came from the Energy segment, which limited the organic reduction of revenues to -7.1% and recovered as of the third quarter also thanks to the positive performance of Power Distribution and Renewables in North America.

Adjusted EBITDA was Euro 840 million, confirming the Group's resilience to the highly deteriorated market context, also thanks to the timely cost containment actions and the business mix improvement, which allowed the Group to preserve margins. The drop compared to Euro 1,007 million Adjusted EBITDA in 2019 also reflected the negative effects of exchange rates for approximately Euro 32 million. The ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to sales was 8.4% compared to 8.7% in 2019, confirming the Group's ability to protect profitability.

The **Energy** segment benefited from the brilliant profitability performance of Power Distribution and Overhead Lines in North America.

In the **Telecom** segment, the impact on adjusted EBITDA of the volume reduction and price pressure in Europe was partly offset by the cost efficiency actions which also contributed to stabilising margins. Q4 saw signs of a recovery in the optical cable business, mainly in Nord America.

Margins were also maintained in the **Projects** segment, where profitability was hit by production and installation inefficiencies attributable to the pandemic, as well as by an unfavourable mix of projects. Signs of recovery were seen during the fourth quarter. The contribution from the integration of General Cable was significant.

Efforts to protect the cash generation capacity allowed the Group to achieve record-high **Free Cash Flow** at Euro 375 million in 2020 (Euro 487 million, excluding antitrust-related cash outs), higher than the guidance.

Based on the results for 2020, the Board of Directors will recommend to the forthcoming AGM that a dividend of Euro 0.50 per share be distributed, involving a total pay-out of approximately Euro 132 million.

COVID-19: "PEOPLE FIRST", PROTECTION OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION/DIGITALISATION

A significant presence in China enabled the Group to understand the outbreak of the pandemic at an early stage. "People first" — people's health and safety first —, technological innovation, lean manufacturing and protection of the business are the three guidelines adopted by the Group to tackle the pandemic. "People First" entailed increased investment in health and safety (+29% to Euro 17 million), in the massive supply of medical equipment and the carrying out of tests and analyses to detect contagions, in the redefinition of procedures for the safe use of workplaces, and in the extensive use of remote working, in the digitalisation of the Academy and initiatives in favour of the communities impacted by the virus (from donating cables to the Wuhan hospital, to citizenship initiatives also in other areas of the world). In a context that is redefining social and economic priorities, the Group has confirmed its ambition to be an energy and digitalisation transition enabler.



From the flagship 525 kV P-Laser cable to fibre and optical cable innovations like Sirocco, the world record cable in fibre density, and the submarine power cable for record-depth installation up to 3,000 m, the Group has strengthened its commitment to technological innovation. There was also an important focus on digitalising its manufacturing processes (Fast Forward Project). Putting health and safety first allowed the Group to ensure supply chain and business continuity. The operations at production sites never dropped below 80%, thus maintaining the ability to serve customers nearly unaltered (on time delivery exceeded 94%). The Group also promptly implemented a robust cost containment plan and measures to protect its cash generation capacity.

ACCELERATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE. 'ZERO EMISSION' PRYSMIAN BY 2040 (SCOPE 1 AND 2)

Prysmian Group confirms its ambition to be one of the leading technology players in the transition to the use of renewable energy sources and to a decarbonised economy. 48% of the Group's sales are attributable to business segments and products that contribute to a low-carbon economy. With the goal of supporting the expected acceleration of the development of new submarine and underground power interconnections (chiefly links and interconnections of offshore wind farms), the Group has planned investments in the range of Euro 450 million by 2022 (over 50% of total investments), which are also intended to further improve the sustainability of its organisation and supply chain.

Prysmian Group has also announced a new ambitious climate strategy adopting science-based targets, in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement, and endorsing the Business Ambition (1.5°C) with the "net zero" target expected to be achieved between 2035 and 2040 with regard to the emissions generated by its operations (Scope 1 and 2) and by 2050 for emissions generated by the value chain (Scope 3). Among the most important initiatives in this area is the Group's Pikkala plant, chiefly dedicated to the production of cables for offshore wind farms, which will become the first net zero plant, where 100% of the energy used will be obtained from certified renewable sources.



Group Annual Report



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01_DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors and auditors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ⁽⁴⁾

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Chairman | Claudio De Conto ^{(*) (2)} |
| Chief Executive Officer | Valerio Battista |
| Directors | Maria Elena Cappello ^{(**)(3)} Monica de Virgiliis ^{(**)(3)} Francesco Gorj ^{(**)(1)(5)} Joyce Victoria Bigio ^{(**)(1)} Massimo Battaini Pier Francesco Facchini Maria Letizia Marianj ^{(**)(1)(3)} Fabio Ignazio Romeo Paolo Amato ^{(**)(2)} Mimi Kung ^{(**)(3)} |

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS ⁽⁵⁾

| | |
|--|--|
| Chairman | Pellegrino Libroia |
| Standing Statutory Auditors | Laura Gualtieri Paolo Francesco Lazzati |
| Alternative Statutory Auditors | Michele Milano Claudia Mezzabotta |
| Independent Auditors ⁽⁶⁾ | EY S.p.A. |

(*) Independent director as per Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998.

(**) Independent director as per Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998 and Italy's Corporate Governance Code issued by Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

(1) Members of the Control and Risks Committee.

(2) Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

(3) Members of the Sustainability Committee.

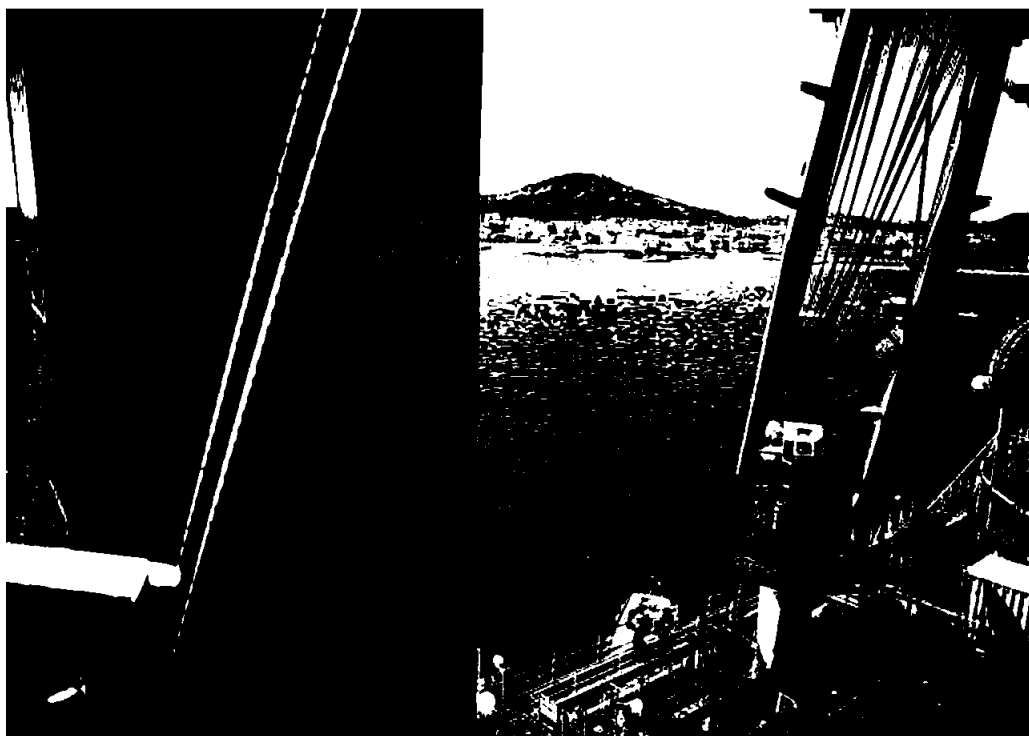
(4) Appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 12 April 2018.

(5) Appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 5 June 2019.

(6) Appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 16 April 2015.

Preface

In compliance with the provisions of art. 5, par. 3 (b) of Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016, the Group has prepared its Consolidated Non-Financial Statement in a separate document (Sustainability Report 2020). This document, covering environmental, social and personnel-related matters, respect for human rights, and the fight against active and passive corruption, aims to provide its users with an understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results and impact. The Consolidated Non-Financial Statement 2020, drawn up in accordance with the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (published by the GRI – Global Reporting Initiative — in 2016), was approved by the Board of Directors on 10 March 2021. As required by Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016, this document is submitted to a limited review by the independent auditors, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE 3000 Revised). The document is available on the Group's website at www.prysmiangroup.com.



Financial highlights

MAIN FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA ^(*)

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 ^(**) |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Sales | 10,016 | 11,519 | -13.0% | 10,104 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 822 | 983 | -16.4% | 634 |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | 840 | 1,007 | -16.6% | 693 |
| EBITDA ⁽²⁾ | 781 | 907 | -13.9% | 501 |
| Adjusted operating income ⁽³⁾ | 515 | 689 | -25.3% | 466 |
| Operating income | 353 | 569 | -38.0% | 215 |
| Profit/(loss) before taxes | 252 | 444 | -43.2% | 103 |
| Net profit/(loss) | 174 | 296 | -41.2% | 58 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | Change | 31.12.2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net capital employed | 4,915 | 5,236 | (321) | 5,059 |
| Employee benefit obligations | 506 | 494 | 12 | 463 |
| Equity | 2,423 | 2,602 | (179) | 2,374 |
| <i>of which attributable to non-controlling interests</i> | 164 | 187 | (23) | 188 |
| Net financial debt | 1,986 | 2,140 | (154) | 2,222 |

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 ^(**) |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Net capital expenditure ⁽⁴⁾ | 244 | 248 | -1.6% | 278 |
| Employees (at period-end) | 28,321 | 28,714 | -1.4% | 29,159 |
| Earnings/(loss) per share | | | | |
| – basic | 0.68 | 1.11 | | 0.24 |
| – diluted | 0.68 | 1.11 | | 0.24 |
| Number of patents ⁽⁵⁾ | 5,581 | 5,881 | | 5,627 |
| Number of plants | 104 | 106 | | 112 |

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA before income and expense for company reorganisation, non-recurring items and other non-operating income and expense.

(2) EBITDA is defined as earnings/(loss) for the year, before the fair value change in metal derivatives and in other fair value items, amortisation, depreciation and impairment, finance costs and income, dividends from other companies and taxes.

(3) Adjusted operating income is defined as operating income before income and expense for company reorganisation, non-recurring items and other non-operating income and expense, and before the fair value change in metal derivatives and in other fair value items.

(4) Net capital expenditure reflects cash inflow from disposals of Assets held for sale and outflow for additions to Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets not acquired under specific financing arrangements, meaning that additions of leased assets are excluded.

(5) These are the total number of patents, comprising patents granted plus patent applications pending worldwide

(*) All percentages contained in this report have been calculated with reference to amounts expressed in thousands of Euro.

(**) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.



2020 SALES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

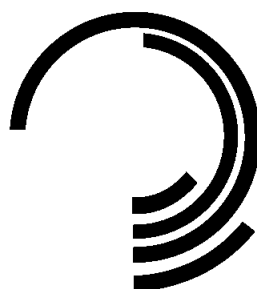


€10,016 million

- 53% EMEA (*)
- 31% North America
- 8% Latin America
- 8% Asia Pacific

(*) Europe, Middle East, Africa.

2020 SALES BY BUSINESS AREA



€10,016 million

- 14% Projects
- 72% Energy
 - 47% of which Energy & Infrastructure
 - 23% of which Industrial & Network Components
 - 2% of which Others
- 14% Telecom

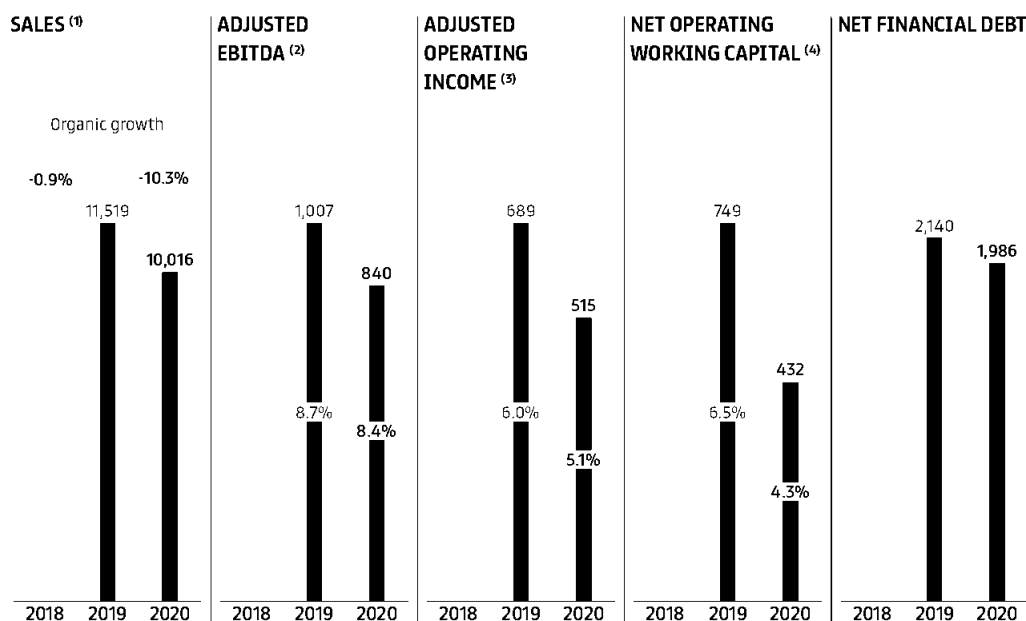


Prysmian Group



KEY FINANCIALS

Amounts in millions of Euro – percentages on sales



(1) Organic growth is defined as growth in sales calculated net of changes in the scope of consolidation, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate effects. The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA before income and expense for company reorganisation, non-recurring items and other non-operating income and expense. The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

(3) Adjusted operating income is defined as operating income before income and expense for company reorganisation, non-recurring items and other non-operating income and expense, and before the fair value change in metal derivatives and in other fair value items. The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

(4) Net Operating Working Capital is defined as Net Working Capital excluding the effect of derivatives. The percentage is calculated as Net Working Capital/Annualised last-quarter sales.

Prysmian Group

HIGHLIGHTS 2020

Intelligent virtual assistant for managing drums and electrical cables

ALESEA is the new IoT solution that provides virtual assistance in the management of drums: this is the first innovation from Corporate Hangar, the innovation hub of Prysmian. An intelligent device is installed on the drum and cloud infrastructure makes it possible to file and process the data, accessible via an intuitive web platform. To date, over 1,000 Alesea devices have been tested in 7 countries.

Innovative technology for monitoring electrical systems

PRY-CAM is the proprietary technology of Prysmian Group that allows the main parameters of an electrical system to be measured on-line, accurately and reliably, as well as the remote diagnosis and localisation of faults, thanks to a series of electronic products that facilitate the efficient management of electrical systems using a predictive approach.

P-Laser

P-Laser is the first technology to offer fully-recyclable, eco-sustainable, high performance cables based on HPTE (High Performance Thermoplastic Elastomer). P-Laser is suitable for higher voltages, offering advanced thermal performance and high reliability for more flexible and sustainable solutions. Fully recyclable with higher productivity, P-Laser lowers production CO₂ emissions by 35%.

Prysmian launches the first optical fibre network with 90% recycled plastic and record low diameter cable

With a cable diameter of 4.5 mm in a 10 mm conduit, compared with the traditional 6 mm cable in a 14 mm conduit, the volume of plastic used is reduced by about 50%. The reduced diameters mean that each drum contains a longer length of cable, thus lowering transportation, storage and packaging costs significantly.

Crete-Attica submarine interconnection in Greece

This 500 kV submarine cable system will join the island to the Greek power transmission grid. Prysmian will also provide two submarine cable links for telecommunications.

EHC Global

Prysmian Group has acquired EHC Global, Canadian leader in the supply of strategic components and integrated solutions for vertical mobility.

Sirocco HD

The Sirocco High Density range delivers record diameters and fibre density for blown mini-cables. The new range boasts optical fibre densities of 10.5 fibre/mm², making it possible to offer cables with a larger number of fibres for use in microtubes with standard dimensions. Sirocco HD mini-cables use Prysmian BendBright-A2 200µm (ITU-T G.657.A2), a single-mode fibre insensitive to bending, to provide a truly future-proof solution that is ready to support advanced systems.

Sirocco Extreme

The first cable with 180µm fibre for FTTx and 5G networks. The Sirocco Extreme cable delivers record diameter and fibre density for mini-cables, ensuring faster, cheaper and more sustainable installations.

First 180µm optical fibre cable installed in Germany

This was the first project to use the new Sirocco Extreme optical cable. The world's first installation of 180µm optical fibre cable will enable a large number of private dwellings and businesses located in Germany to benefit from access to high performance FTTx and 5G networks. Sirocco Extreme is the first 180µm optical fibre cable available on the market.

German Corridors

The Group has obtained contracts worth more than 1.8 billion euro for the SuedLink, SuedOstLink and A-Nord Corridor projects, which are the main energy transition projects. Underground transmission systems will be supplied for all three German projects. Our ±525 kV cable systems will link the regions rich in renewable energy from the wind farms in northern Germany with the main areas of consumption in the south of the country.

Dow Jones Sustainability Index 2020

The Prysmian Group was confirmed as part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World in 2020. This is the most important international index for the assessment of performance in environmental, social and governance (ESG) terms. Inclusion in this index recognises the efforts made by Prysmian to define a sustainable business approach and serve as an enabler in developing the best cable and optical fibre technologies, thus supporting the transition towards a more sustainable use of energy resources, digitalisation and the decarbonisation of economies.

The "Leonardo da Vinci"

The "Leonardo da Vinci" will be the most advanced cable-laying vessel on the market, offering greater flexibility in the execution of projects due to its advanced characteristics. This ship is designed to be the most efficient and effective on the market, guaranteeing a lower environmental impact. Operational from the second quarter of 2021, the cable handling and installation equipment on board the vessel was entirely designed and developed by Prysmian, in order to consolidate the leadership of the Group in the submarine cables business.

THE PRYSMIAN GROUP, A GLOBAL LEADER

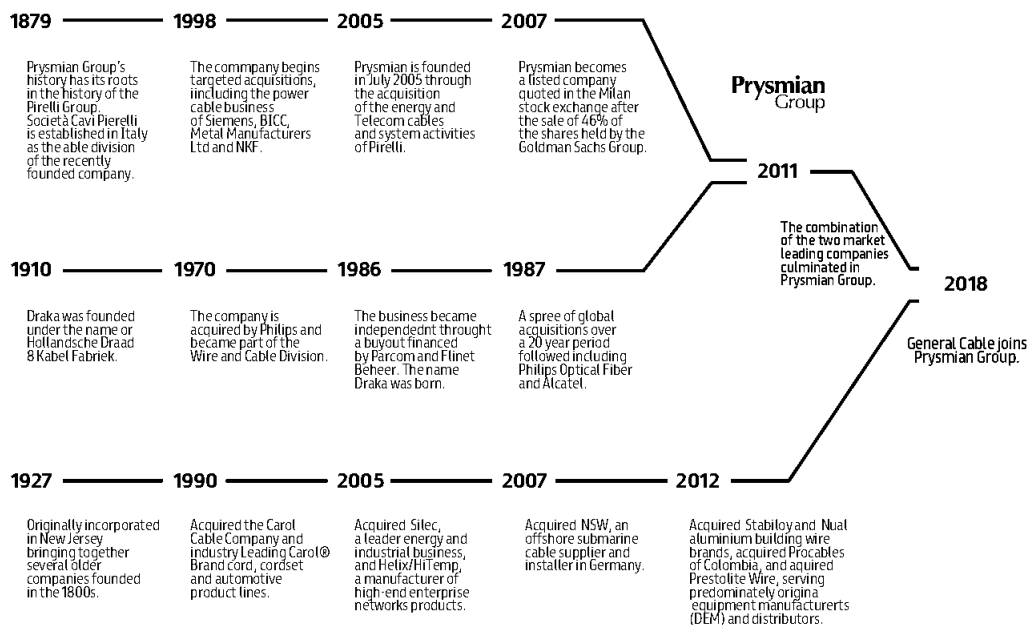
Leadership in strategic sectors

Our identity is underpinned by solid leadership in the power and telecom cable systems industry. As such, we are at the centre of the transition to a low carbon economy. Our vision of the future is founded on this role.

Prysmian Group is world leader in the power and telecom cable systems industry. With sales in excess of 10 billion euro and about 28,000 employees, our heavily international presence is evidenced by 104 plants in more than 50 countries. The Group has a consolidated presence in technologically advanced markets, offering a broad range of products, services, technologies and know how are offered to manufacturers that use cabling systems in the production and distribution of energy and telecommunications.

Sales of over **€ 10 bln** 104 production plants in more than 50 countries

Established as Pirelli Cables at the end of the 1800s, the Group has grown by acquisitions: from integration of the power cables manufactured by Siemens and Nokia, to acquisition of the Draka group based in the Netherlands, and, in 2018, absorption of General Cable, a US group. These aggregations sustained expansion of the range of products and services, with innovations to improve standards and a greater geographical presence, which is a strength when serving regional market needs. This evolution over time evidences the expansion of our know-how and technological capabilities, as well as our operational ability, enabling us to become an industry leader in the area of operational efficiency as well. Operations are guided at all times by strong convictions that support our ESG Identity in what we do, how we do it and with what vision for the future, as embodied in our Values, Mission and Vision.



Prysmian Group

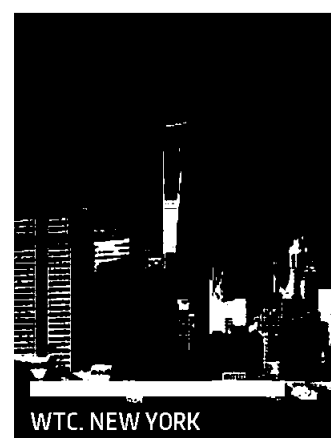
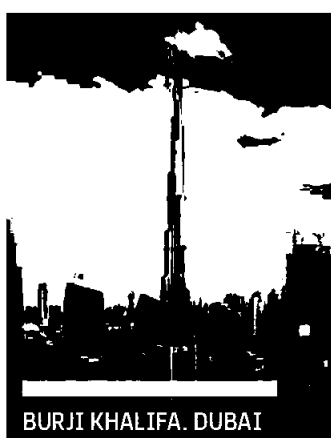


A history of innovation

At the start of the 20th century, Prysmian Group laid the first submarine cables for telecommunications that linked the Americas and Europe.

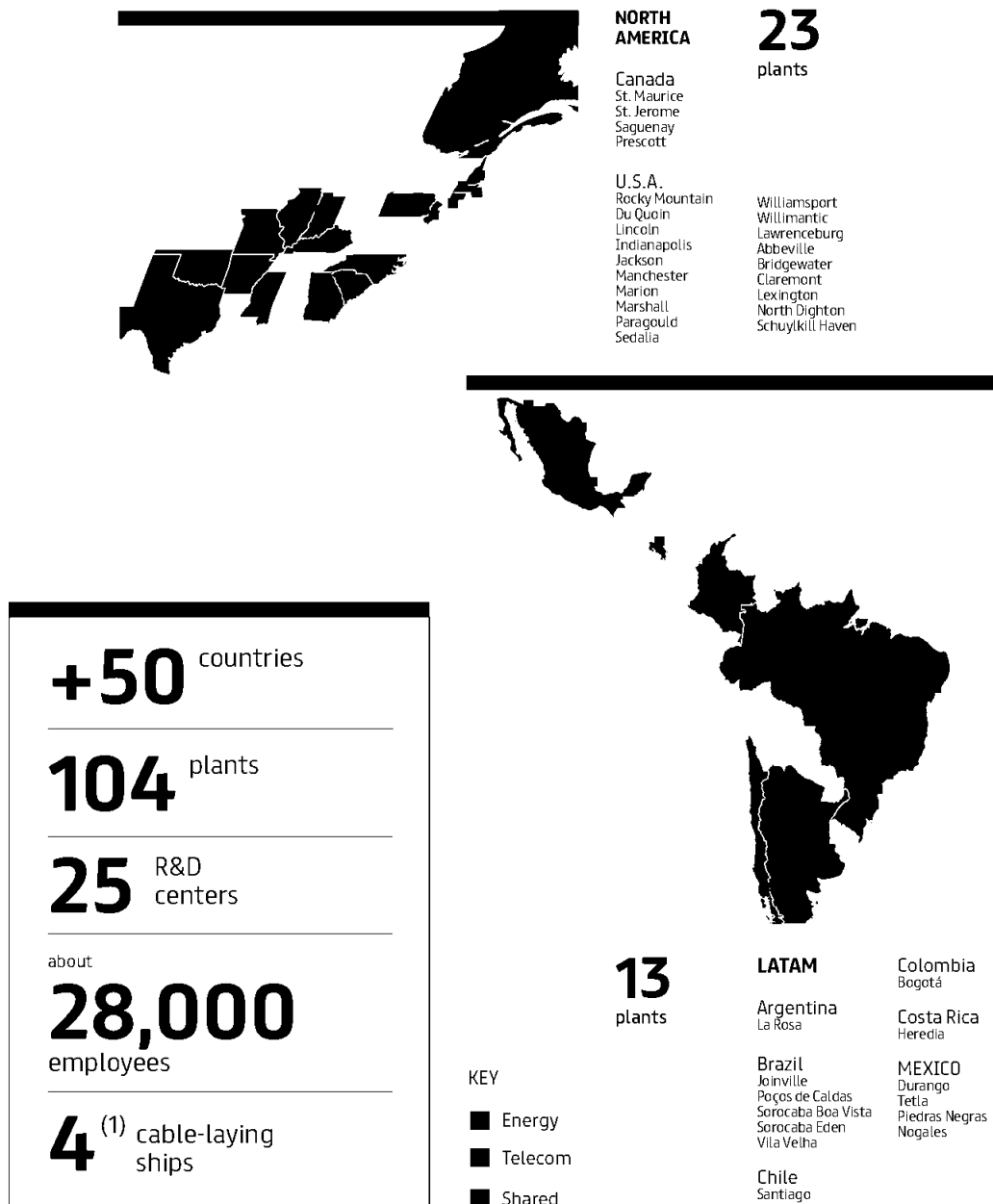
Cables and optical fibres supplied by Prysmian Group comprise a significant part of the main electricity grids and telecommunications networks around the world, with installations in such iconic buildings as the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, The Shard in London, the World Trade Center in New York and the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao.

Prysmian submarine cables are integral to numerous key projects around the world: from the Hudson Transmission Project linking New York and New Jersey, to Viking Link, which is the first submarine cable interconnection between the United Kingdom and Denmark; from German Corridors, comprising three underground cables that link northern and southern Germany, to the Italy-France link; from the West of Adlergrund offshore wind farm in the Baltic, to Hornsea Two in the North Sea.



A TRULY GLOBAL GROUP

Prysmian operates in over 50 countries worldwide, with 104 plants and approximately 28,000 employees. Our business model is diversified by portfolio and geographical area.



(1) The cable-layer Leonardo da Vinci will be operational from 2021.



48
plants

EUROPE

Czech Republic
Velke Mzirici

Estonia
Keila

Finland
Pikkala
Oulu

France
Calais
Douvrin
Sainte Geneviève
Amfreville
Paron
Charvieu
Cornimont
Gron
Chavanoz
Montreau

Germany
Wuppertal
Berlin
Nurnberg
Nordenham
Neustadt
Schwerin

Hungary
Kistelek
Balassagyarmat

Italy
Battipaglia
Giovinazzo
Livorno
Merlino
Pignataro M.
Quattordio
Arco Felice

Norway
Drammen

Portugal
Morelana

Romania
Milcov
Slatina

Russia
Rybinsk

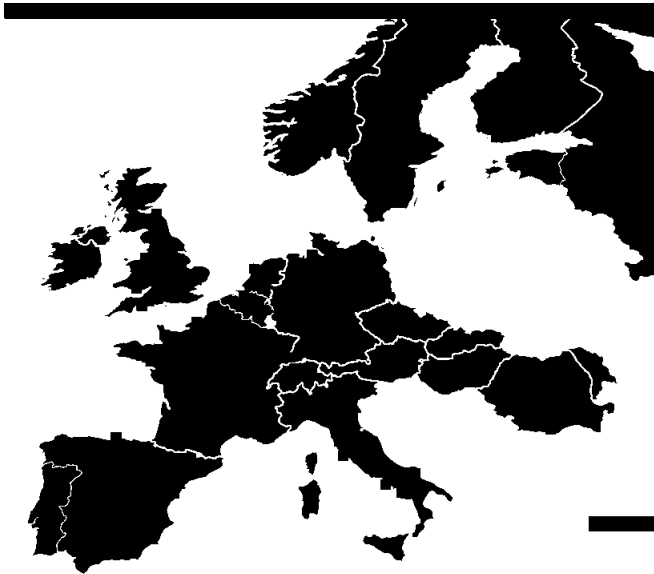
Slovakia
Presov

Spain
Abrera
Santa Perpetua
Villanueva
Santander

Sweden
Nassjo

The Netherlands
Eindhoven
Delft
Nieuw Berger
Emmen

U.K.
Washington
Wrexham
Bishopstoke
Aberdare



7
plants

MEAT

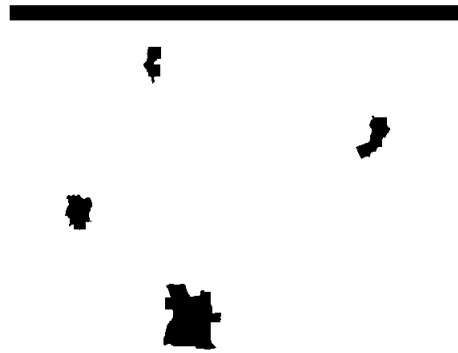
Angola
Luanda

Ivory Coast
Abidjan

Oman
Sohar
Muscat

Tunisia
Gromballa
Menzel Bouzelfa

Turkey
Mudanya



13
plants

APAC

Australia
Liverpool
Dee Why

China
Zhongyao
Haixun
Yixing
Tianjin
Suzhou

India
Chiplun

Indonesia
Cikampek

Malaysia
Melaka

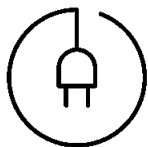

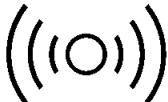
New Zealand
Auckland

Philippines
Cebu

Thailand
Rayong

BUSINESS AREAS

The Group is organised in a matrix structure by reference market and business unit, identifying three macro-areas of activity.

| Energy | Projects | Telecom |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
| <p>Comprising business segments that offer a complete and innovative portfolio of products designed to satisfy the many needs of the markets served. This macro-area is organised as follows: Energy & Infrastructure, which includes Trade & Installers, Power Distribution and Overhead Transmission Lines, and Industrial & Network Components, which includes Oil & Gas, Elevators, Automotive, Network Components, Specialties & OEM (serving in turn the following sectors: Cranes, Mining, Railways, Rolling Stock, Marine and Renewables - cables for the solar energy industry and for the operation and connection of wind turbines) and Electronics (Asset Monitoring Solutions).</p> | <p>Comprising high-tech and high value-added businesses focused on the design, production and customisation of HV and EHV cabling systems for terrestrial and submarine applications. The Group develops pioneering "turnkey" submarine cable systems for installation at depths of up to 3,000 metres, assisted by its cable-laying fleet comprising the Giulio Verne, the Cable Enterprise and the Ulisse (as well as the Leonardo da Vinci, which will become operational in 2021). Prysmian Group also offers advanced services for terrestrial and submarine interconnections between various countries and between offshore wind farms and the mainland, used for both the generation and distribution of electricity.</p> | <p>Comprising businesses devoted to making the cabling systems and connectivity products used in TLC networks. The product portfolio includes optical fibre, optical cables, connectivity components and accessories, OPGW (Optical Ground Wire) and copper cables. The Group is also among the leaders in the production of optical fibre - the essential component of all types of optical cables. A wide range of optical fibres is designed and made using proprietary technology to cater to the broadest possible spectrum of customer applications: single-mode, multimode and specialty fibres. In both cables and connectivity, the Group focuses on the design of products that provided greater density in a smaller diameter, with ease of use and optimal fibre management.</p> |

The ENERGY business area generated 7,207 million euro in 2020, representing 72% of the Group's total revenues, while the PROJECTS business area generated 1,438 million euro or 14% of revenues; lastly, the TELECOM business area generated 1,371 million euro, contributing 14% of revenues.

A BUSINESS MODEL BALANCED BY SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The diversified portfolio of activities is a strength for the Prysmian Group, as the only global leader with a business model balanced among areas with differing profiles, where each segment plays a precise role in the overall strategy, considering stability, growth potential and the generation of opportunities.

Historically, the Energy area has delivered the most stable results, while the Projects and Telecom areas have been marked by greater dynamism.

Acquisitions have always fit in with the strategy of maintaining balance: General Cable enabled the Group to diversify geographically, with strong exposure to the North American market, which is structured differently with more consolidated dynamics.

Additionally, while the positioning of the Prysmian Group as a cable manufacturer remains central, part of our activities makes us a network solution provider, drawing on the ability to integrate ever more closely the various components - engineering, installation, network monitoring and after-sales services - to provide value-added services that ensure recurring revenue streams and build long-term partnerships with customers.

Alongside this, the Group is also able to identify and develop value-added market niches – such as solutions for the elevator industry, cables for multimedia applications, monitoring solutions developed by Prysmian Electronics – while releasing the synergies needed to be cost-effective and offer end-to-end solutions integrated with advanced digital equipment.



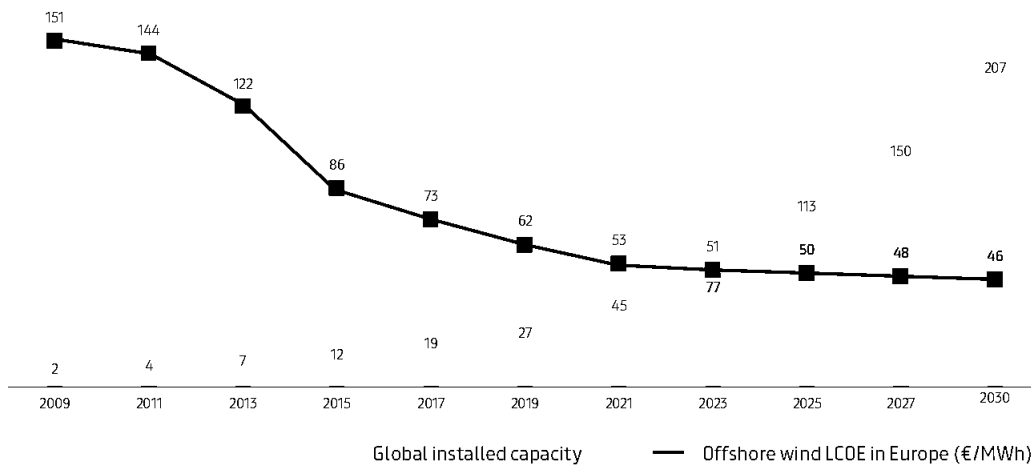
PRYSMIAN GROUP FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION

We explain how our Vision leads us into a world of cleaner energy that is more intelligent and efficient. Our technology enables us to play a central role in the energy transition towards a decarbonised economy.

The Prysmian Group seeks to be the go-to technology player, facilitating the production and transmission of cleaner, more intelligent, more efficient and more competitive energy.

The energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources is one of the greatest and most urgent challenges faced by humanity. The production of electricity and heat generates 25% of all global CO₂ emissions. The European Union was one of the first economies to make a formal commitment by establishing objectives for 2030. By signing the new Green Plan, the European Commission seeks to become carbon neutral by 2050, highlighting the priority need for an integrated energy market that is both digitalised and interconnected with renewable sources. Renewable energy must be transmitted from the places of production (including offshore wind farms) to the places of consumption (communities and urban centres), ensuring a constant flow of energy at a grassroots level. Cable technology will be decisive in this scenario, making it possible to improve the grids needed for this energy transition, while optical fibre will enable the digitalisation of society as an essential step in the development of a low-carbon economy and a new growth model.

MARKET EVOLUTION: THE LONG TERM PERSPECTIVE



Offshore wind: Global installed capacity (GW, navy bars) vs LCOE in Europe (€/MWh)

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research, IRENA

PRYSMIAN A CLEAR BENEFICIARY AND ENABLER OF ENERGY TRANSITION

1

GW of offshore wind requires:

- Submarine Transmission cable (AC or DC)
- Land Transmission Cable (AC or DC)
- Inter-Array cables (MV 33 or 66kV)
- Installation for all

Approx. value for all these items on average 300 € million per Gigawatt

2

Factors that increase cable market:

- Distance from shore
- German legislation

3

IEA estimate 1.3 trillion euro to be invested in Offshore Wind from 2020 to 2040, implying 250 billion euro in cabling in the same period

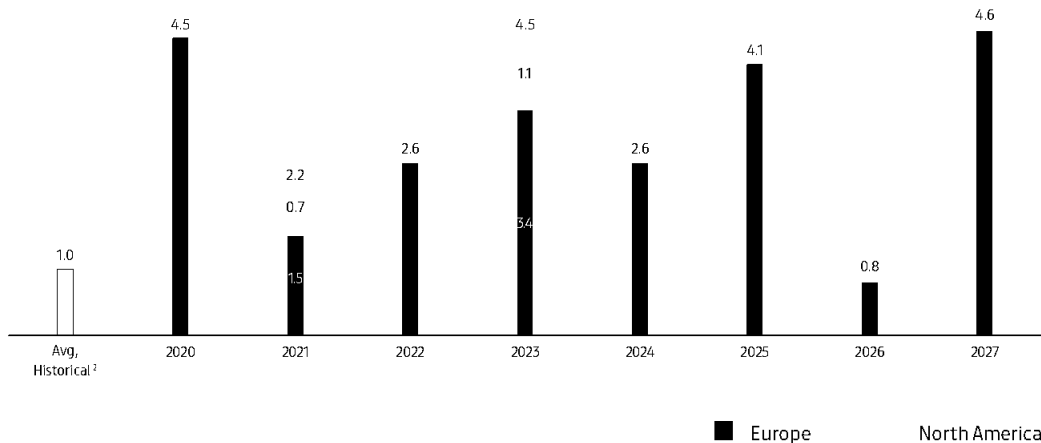
Indicative shares of capital cost by component

Split based on historical figures and projecting the cost per GW



- 30-40% Turbine
- 20-30% Inter-array cabling
- 20-25% Foundation
- 15-20% Installation

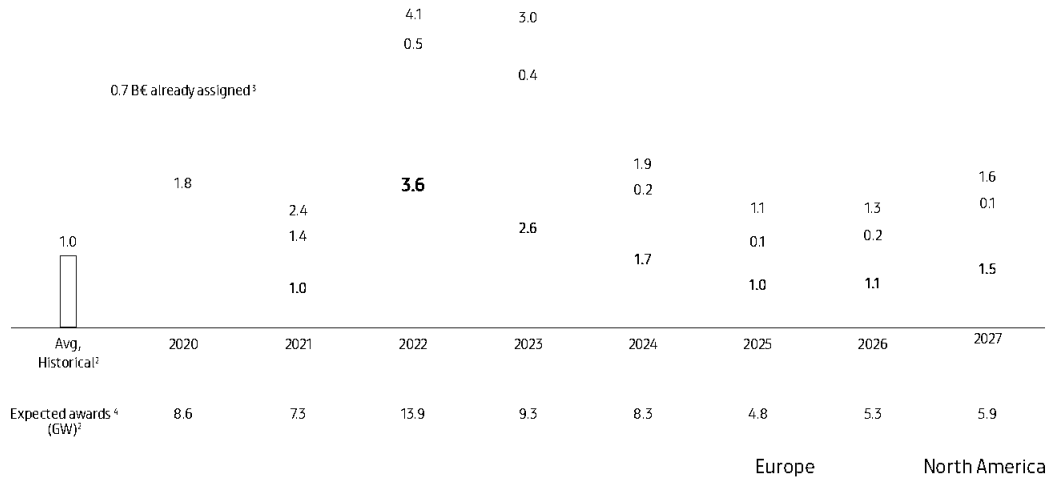
INTERCONNECTORS EXPECTED ORDERS BY REGION (B€, commercial award year) ¹



Sources: ENTSOE, Prysmian

¹ Avg. 3.9 years of anticipation of ordering date vs start-up date.
² Last 5 years average.
³ A North, Ariadne Connection, SuedLink, SuedOst Link.

OFFSHORE WIND EXPECTED ORDERS BY REGION (B€, commercial award year) ¹



Expected awards ⁴ (GW)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2020 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Europe

North America

- 1 Based on expected commissioning of pipeline, assuming an anticipation of ordering date by 3 years when not specified.
- 2 Last 5 years average (2015-2019).
- 3 Parc des Îles d'Yeu et de Noirmoutier, Projet éolien en mer de la Baie de Saint-Brieuc, Hollandse Kust Zuid Holland I and II – Chinook, Dogger Bank A/B.
- 4 Total expected awards of 63.4 GW. With respect to the 67.2 GW of pipeline 2020-2030, it does not include 5.4 GW of projects awarded before 2020 and still in administrative / authorized phase, and it includes 1.6 GW of projects with commercial award year between 2020 and 2027, but start up year >2030.

Sources: 4COffshore, Insight Report, Prysmian

Highlights

- From the commercial perspective, the pipeline is expected to lead to 17 B€ of new orders in 2020-2027 (avg. 2.1 B€/yr)
- Values including the supply of inter-array and export as well as the installation works
- No impacts on inter-array cable needs expected vs current values due to the potential increase in the size of the turbines

In 2020, the commitment of Prysmian Group to the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy translated into 48% of total Group revenues attributable to products, using the Climate Bond Initiative taxonomy, that facilitate the energy transition and achievement of the COP 21 target, as well as the digitalisation of grids. The Group also announced investment totalling 450 million euro by 2022 in order to improve further the sustainability of its organisation and supply chain, and accelerate the development of advanced cable technologies, assets and services. The new project, supported by Carbon Trust, seeks to establish scientific carbon reduction objectives for the Prysmian Group, taking into consideration the Scope 1 & 2 (own organisation) and Scope 3 (value chain) GHG emissions. Objectives for the reduction of carbon emissions are considered "Science-Based Targets" if consistent with those deemed necessary by climate science in order to achieve the Paris accord objectives: limit global warming to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.

CLIMATE-RELATED INFORMATION

48% total Group revenue from "low carbon enabling" products

450 mln € of investment by 2022

CABLE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

With a view to facilitating the development of ever more efficient, sustainable and integrated grids, Prysmian Group strives constantly to improve the performance of its terrestrial and submarine HV cables.

Cables are an essential component of the energy transition, representing the backbone of power grids and facilitating the distribution and transportation of energy between various areas marked by different consumption patterns.

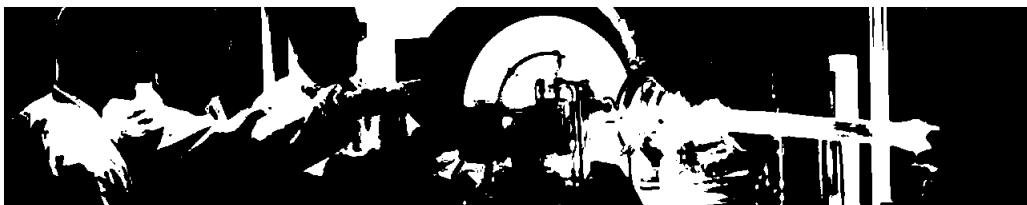
Distinctive characteristics

Cables are the backbone of power grids, without which it would not be possible to transmit and transport energy from one country to another.

Cables make the entire power grid more efficient, facilitating the exchange of energy between different countries/consumption areas with different consumption patterns. Accordingly, they enable consumers to obtain access to cheaper and cleaner energy.

Submarine cables transmit clean and sustainable energy from offshore wind farms to the mainland, where the primary distribution network is located.

Terrestrial cables ensure greater integration between the various power grids, balancing demand and supply and transmitting electricity from the areas in which it is generated (the landfall of submarine cables) to the places where it is consumed.



The research objectives of Prysmian Group

Cables that can be installed at ever greater depths and in any marine environment, even reaching a depth of 3,000 metres, partly as a result of lower weight reinforcements.

Ever longer interconnections, to link countries that are far apart or cable the floating wind farms located far offshore in more windy areas that provide a constant flow of electricity.

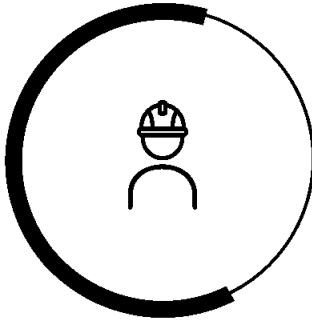
Increase the intrinsic reliability of cables, limiting their dispersion, and equipping them with sensors capable of monitoring the system.

Increase cable productivity, contributing to a significant reduction in system installation costs. Higher performance and more reliable cables help to optimise installation costs.

With regard to optical fibres, ensure ever greater levels of flexibility without degrading the signal quality. The 5G challenge requires the market to make an infrastructure effort almost without historical precedent.

SUSTAINABILITY IS IN OUR DNA

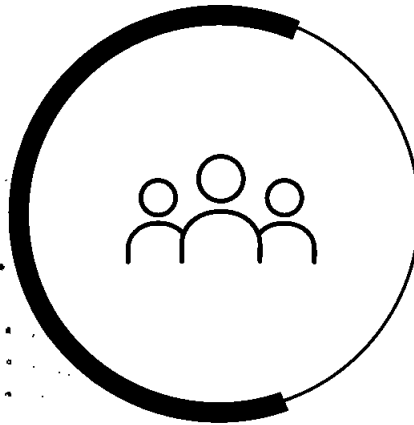
We have decided to build social, environmental and governance factors into our DNA. This path represents a natural evolution of our nature as a public company and the decision to be people-centric, consistent with the model of stakeholder capitalism adopted.



Public Company

Prysmian Group is, in primis, a **public company** with a broad shareholder base and, as such, it is fundamental to align the interests of the Group with those of all stakeholders. This special nature requires an ability to develop open and transparent dialogue with our shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers, with the institutions and with the communities in which we work.

Prysmian Group has always invested in these values of stakeholder capitalism, striving to comply with the highest international standards of governance. For example, 67% of Board members are independent and 42% are women. Integrity as a corporate value is expressed using a series of instruments and policies disseminated throughout the entire organisation, including: the Code of Ethics, the anti-corruption policy, privacy and data protection, and the helpline programme.



People Company

Prysmian Group is people-centric, supporting and recognising the abilities of those who work for the Group and for the community in which it operates. To achieve this, continuous multi-disciplinary and specialist training programmes have been developed for employees.

Out of around 28,000 employees, about one third are stable shareholders. Together with management, these employees own more than 3% of the share capital, investing directly in the Company and demonstrating their confidence in us.

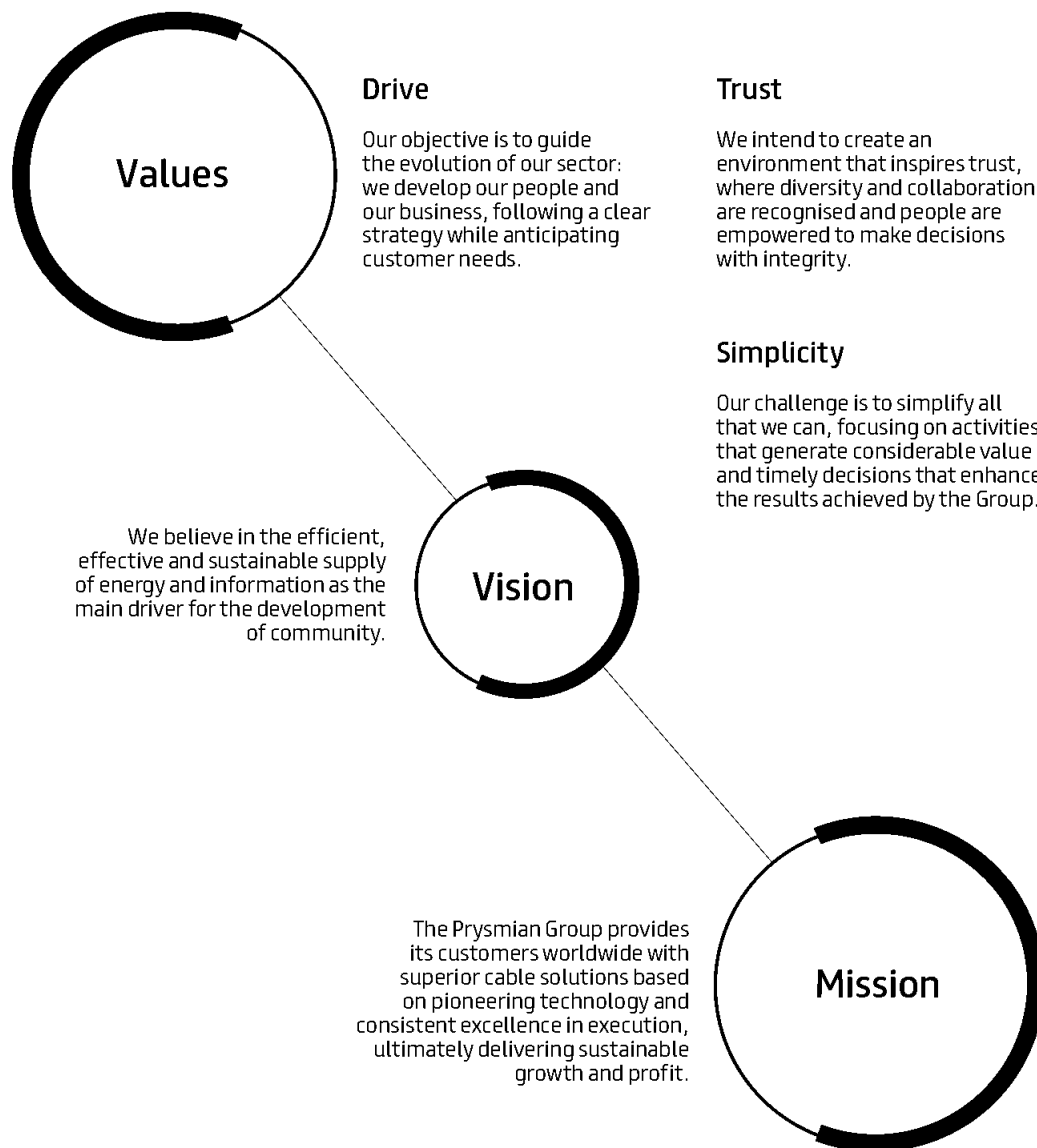
PUBLIC COMPANY

We are one of the few Italian manufacturers with a global presence that has achieved widespread share ownership. This provides the DNA for our ESG identity. Indeed, over the past two years the weighting of our ESG-focused investors has increased substantially, from about 13% to 35% now.

Prysmian Group

VALUES, MISSION, VISION

The ESG Identity of a leading group must be supported by Values, Mission and Vision that guide operations, translate into products made and fuel the ambitions for our role in tomorrow's world.



SDGS – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Discussing sustainability today means describing our ability to create shared value for our stakeholders. This approach, which characterises our DNA as a public company, has resulted in the definition of a strategic sustainability plan that is ambitious and sustainable, consistent with international standards. This section describes how we tackled the challenge of incorporating the various ESG aspects that link Prysmian's employees, our main stakeholder, with our sustainable objectives.

In 2017, Prysmian published its own Sustainability Policy, which defines the vision and reference values for the various areas of Business Integrity, Governance, Product, Social and Environmental Responsibility. The policy aims to provide sustainability guidelines for all Group companies and operations, based on the strategic priorities identified in the business plan to which Prysmian is committed as part of a medium to long-term vision.

The ESG strategy of Prysmian Group is sustained by three strategic pillars:

Priority

SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE BUSINESS

Facilitate the deployment of accessible energy and innovation in telecommunications and infrastructure

RESPONSIBLE USE OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES

Pursue the responsible consumption of natural resources and sustainable supplies

DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

Contribute to the development of people and local communities

Action

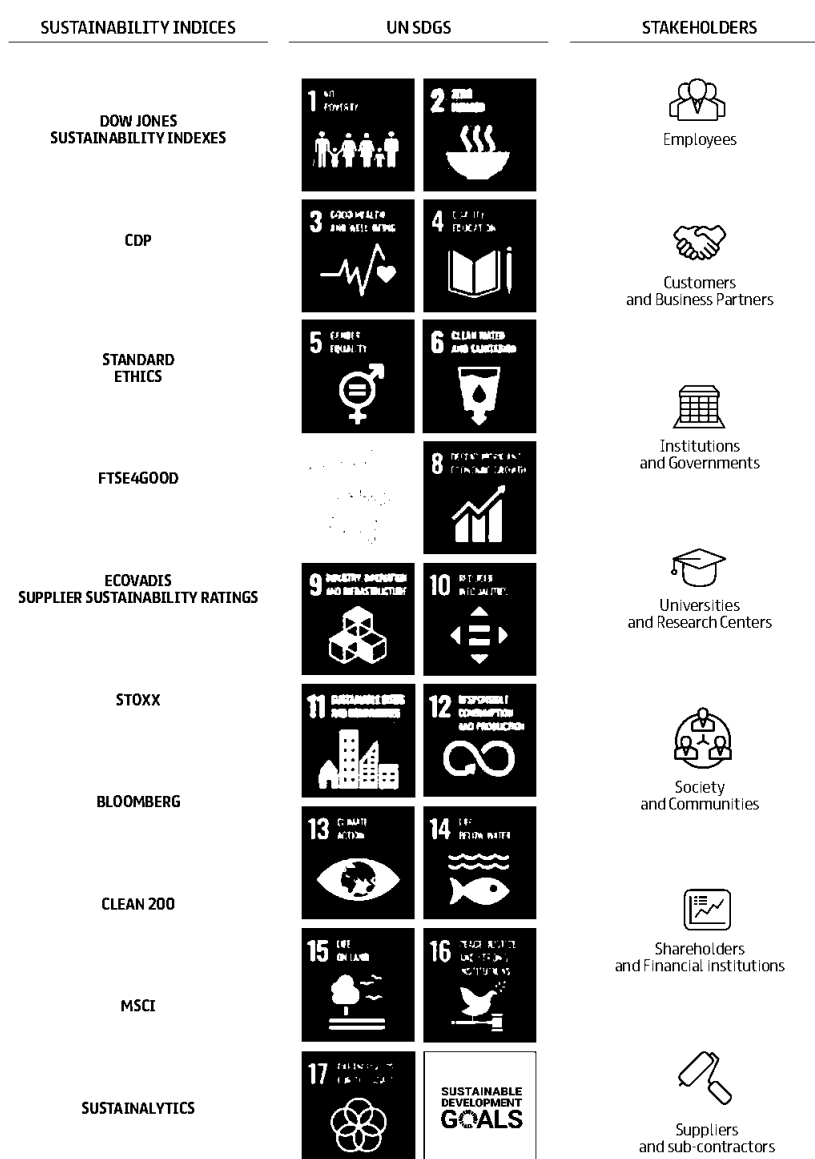
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop innovative products and solutions that support improvement of the sustainability of telecommunication and energy infrastructures. 2. Boost the sale of high quality, reliable and "green" products and services. 3. Contribute to the universal dissemination of energy and telecommunications via reliable and accessible infrastructure. 4. Facilitate access to clean energy, via the development of solutions for the producers of renewable energy and support for the research into sustainable technologies. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Pursue the efficient and sustainable use of energy and natural resources by reducing consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, while minimising the generation of waste and promoting the recycling and reuse of materials. 6. Promote sustainable business practices between our suppliers and business partners. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Participate in and contribute to the socio-economic development of the communities in which the Group operates, via the adoption of an appropriate Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy policy. 8. Promote ethical conduct and the training and professional growth of personnel, protect diversity and the rights of workers and develop a healthy workplace environment. 9. Develop effective, transparent and responsible communications with stakeholders. |
|---|--|---|



The long-term strategy translates into a search for stable equilibrium, balancing the adoption of innovative and efficient processes (organization), the responsible management of performance throughout the entire value chain (operations), the safeguarding of personnel and the recognition of talent (people).

The Group completed the priority definition process in 2016. Analysis considered the main global and industry trends, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 (SDGs) defined by the United Nations, requests from major International Sustainability Indexes (Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4GOOD, CDP, Bloomberg ESG, etc.) and the needs and expectations of our stakeholders.

Sustainability strategy



The Prysmian Group has implemented concrete actions designed to achieve the sustainability objectives identified in the scorecard. In particular:



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Increase the percentage of cables covered by the carbon footprint calculation: to this end, a platform has been implemented that can calculate the carbon footprint of various types of cable (Common Analysis).

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Develop innovative solutions that contribute actively to the transition towards the use of renewable sources and the digitalisation of networks, such as cables for the production and distribution of solar and wind energy, undersea cables for interconnections between countries and optical fibre cables.



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS, REGULATING EMISSIONS AND PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Increase the number of plants with environmental, health and safety management certification.
Investments and other initiatives designed to reduce GHG emissions.



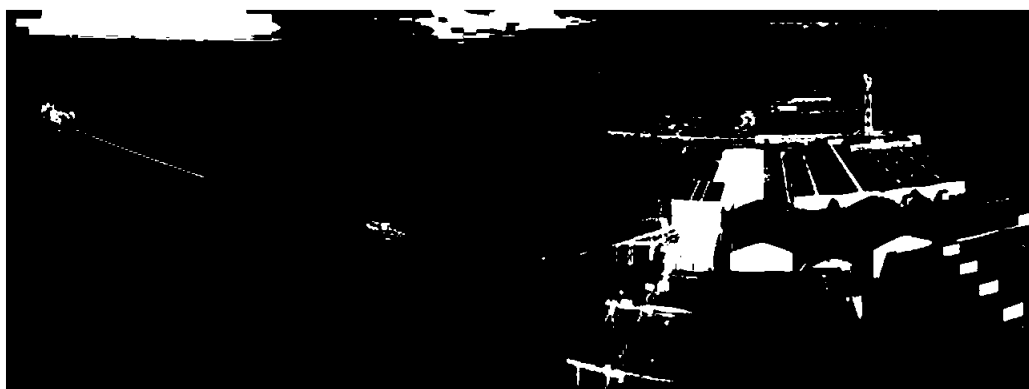
ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Increase third-party audits in specific areas, such as governance, the environment and human resources.



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Increase the percentage of women in executive positions via the adoption of specific "diversity and inclusion" programmes, such as the "Side-by-Side" project for the promotion of diversity within the business, and the mentoring of female talents, such as the WLP (Women Leadership Programme).



Prysmian Group

TACKLING THE PANDEMIC: PEOPLE FIRST

Despite the especially difficult year caused by the reaction to Covid-19, we have continued to invest in the three pillars that support the creation of value (People, Culture & Organisation; Sustainable Innovation & Lean Manufacturing; Extended Value Chain), obtaining concrete results for our people and our stakeholders. And demonstrating the resilience of our ESG Identity.

Stakeholders value creation



PEOPLE, CULTURE & ORGANIZATION

- +29% investments in health and safety
- Safety in work environments: ongoing tests; distribution of healthcare materials and PPEs
- Promotion of remote working and its extension to all employees
- Diversity in terms of gender and age and focus on culture
- Citizenship and social responsibility
- Digitalisation of the Academy's activities
- Remuneration policy aligned with ESG objectives



SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION & LEAN MANUFACTURING

- Sustainability at the heart of our innovation strategy
- Innovative P-Laser 525 kV HVDC cable
- FlexRibbon™ cable, ultra-compact outside plant cable design that contains bend insensitive fibres
- Alesea, smart virtual assistant for cable drums
- PG Connect, digital and sustainable solution based on the "Augmented Reality technology"
- Kablee, digital platform to provide sustainable services, as connectivity in rural areas



EXTENDED VALUE CHAIN

- On Time Delivery at above 94%¹
- Re-design of procurement flows
- Emergency management of the logistics
- Continuity of the supply chain
- Constant dialogue with customers
- German Corridors, installation project of 2,300 km of high voltage undergrounds electrical cables, from the North Sea to the south of the Germany
- Submarine interconnection project between Crete and the Peloponnese region

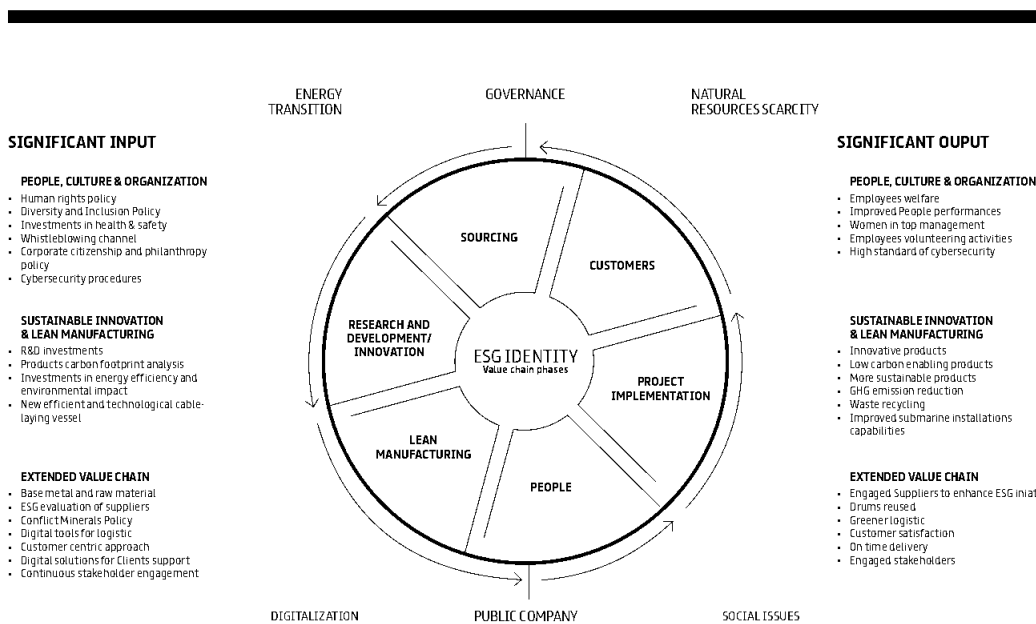
(1) Relates to the fully-consolidated perimeter, excluding the plants in Chiplun (India) and Sohar (Oman).

CREATION OF VALUE FOR OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Prysmian Group's strategy is founded on the sustainability principles on which the Group's ESG identity is based. These principles are applied at each phase of Prysmian's value chain and are managed through the ESG governance model. Within the Group, value creation is boosted by the significant inputs generated by Prysmian's approach in reference to three pillars of the corporate identity: People, Culture & Organisation, Sustainable Innovation & Lean Manufacturing and Extended Value Chain.

These inputs feed the Group's value chain and allow Prysmian to create outputs that have the potential to generate an impact outside the organisation, helping to achieve specific Sustainable Development Goals.

The Group's value creation cannot overlook the external drivers that impact on Prysmian's business and outputs, such as energy transition, digitalisation, scarcity of resources and social issues.



The definition and implementation of effective governance, also inspired by the macro-factors that, in terms of risks and opportunities, influence our Company and the sector in which we operate, hence results in the creation of value for all our stakeholders, both internal and external.

Prysmian's commitment to considering the human dimension as a priority has also been further reinforced when addressing the dramatic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020, investment in workplace health and safety rose significantly. Particular efforts were made in distributing health material and protective equipment, the use of rigorous prevention tests, as well as in redefining the procedures regulating workplace access and use and the extensive implementation of remote working. Again, regarding the people dimension, mention should be made of the improvement in the Diversity & Inclusion indicators (+2% compared to 2019) and of our employee satisfaction level (65% in 2020).

Sustainable Innovation & Lean Manufacturing represent a strategically important pillar in pursuing the creation of sustainable value. The Group's efforts are directed primarily to the adoption of materials with a reduced environmental impact, as well as to the improvement of the cable design to make them more high-performing and sustainable. Lean Manufacturing also means a commitment to making the production structure more efficient and sustainable, through investment in energy efficiency and process digitalisation for a gross amount of Euro 246 million. Giving priority to people's health and safety has allowed the Company's operations to be protected, with a level of activity in plants that has not suffered particular contractions, also thanks to our highly diversified geographical presence.

Prysmian Group

The creation of sustainable value for all stakeholders is also profoundly linked to supply chain management. The procurement of raw materials and the performance of the activities are based on strict sustainability policies, both as regards environmental impact and respect for human rights and business ethics. Particular attention is paid to the engagement and satisfaction of customers and all stakeholders relevant to the business, as well as the impact on the communities in which the Company operates. On time delivery has improved to 94%⁽¹⁾.

The resilience exhibited by the Company in dealing with the impacts of the pandemic has made it possible to secure economic and financial solidity and ensure the creation of economic value for shareholders even in such a dramatic year as 2020. Prysmian shares in 2020 recorded a positive performance of 35.3%, outperforming not only the Italian market but also the European reference sector. From the second quarter of 2020, the stock started a growth trend supported by market appreciation due to the efficacy and timeliness of the measures adopted to deal with the pandemic, as well as the development of activities linked to renewable energies (the interconnection projects such as the German Corridors, offshore wind farms and onshore activities).

PERFORMANCE OF PRYSMIAN STOCK

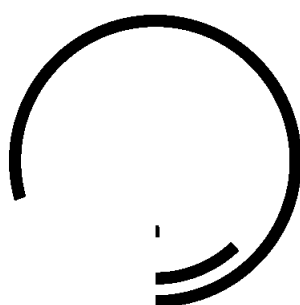


TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN

+37.1% In 2020

+155.5% Since its date of listing

The total economic value generated, namely the overall value created by the Group for all stakeholders, stood at **€10,273 million** in 2020. A large part of the value was redistributed for a total of **€10,099 million** in the form of:



- 80% Spending on Suppliers
- 14% Payment to Staff
- 5.6% Payment to Lenders
- 0.8% Payment to the Public Administration
- 0.04% Contributions to the Community

Finally, in the year of the pandemic, the Group also pursued its non-organic growth strategy with the acquisition of 100% of EHC Global, a company operating in the vertical mobility industry. This transaction thus allowed Prysmian Group to consolidate its growth strategy in value-added businesses. The integration with General Cable was also completed, leading to significant value creation for all stakeholders, driven by a more extensive and balanced geographical presence, as well as an expanded and synergistic product portfolio.

(1) Figure calculated excluding General Cable perimeter

CLIMATE CHANGE

In view of the growing attention to Environmental, Social and Governance issues and the major commitment involved in their oversight, as proposed by its Chairman, the Board of Directors has set up a Sustainability Committee (the "Committee") from among its members, to which the duties and supervisory functions concerning sustainability previously the responsibility of the Remuneration, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (now the Remuneration and Nominations Committee) were transferred with effect from 5 March 2020. Among its duties, the Committee supports the Group by advising it on the main initiatives to combat climate change, such as the adoption of Science-Based Targets.

In addition, a dedicated Control and Risks Committee, consisting of members of the Group's Senior Management, ensures, through the Group's Chief Risk Officer (CRO), that the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process develops dynamically, taking into account changes in the business, needs and events that impact the Group over time, including issues related to climate change. The Sustainability Committee oversees, together with the Control and Risks Committee, the monitoring of both physical and transitional risks arising from climate change and the implementation of projects and initiatives to manage them.

As described in detail in the section "Risk factors and uncertainties", the Group has identified a number of physical and transitional risks related to climate change. In particular, the Group is exposed to physical risks arising from the greater severity of extreme weather events that could potentially damage production facilities, as well as risks related to the availability of water and risks related to rising sea levels that could potentially damage production facilities. The Group monitors these risks over time and identifies appropriate actions to mitigate them.

In 2020, the Group began work on developing science-based targets for emissions from its global operations (Scope 1 and 2) and for emissions from the wider value chain (Scope 3). Prysmian has defined an ambitious set of science-based targets in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement and has signed the 1.5° Business Ambition pledge with a "Net Zero" target between 2035 and 2040 for emissions from own activities (Scope 1 and 2) and by 2050 for value chain emissions (Scope 3), in keeping with a 1.5°C scenario. As part of its decarbonisation strategy, Prysmian Group is working with its sites and operations around the world, including to assess opportunities for energy efficiency, renewable energy procurement and generation, as well as for reducing SF6 emissions. These opportunities will be managed through a Group-wide implementation and project coordination program. Progress and opportunities for decarbonisation will be continually reviewed as part of normal business processes.

In addition, Prysmian recognises its unique position in the global transition to Net Zero as a provider of technologies and solutions that enable the global economy to decarbonise. In order to understand the wider positive impact of its products and services, the Group is working with the Carbon Trust to define an effective approach to quantifying their impact and using it to guide decision-making.

The risks and opportunities associated with Prysmian's business strategy are identified, assessed and managed using the ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) model, which incorporates the issues of economic, social and environmental sustainability and those related to climate change using a common, clearly defined methodology for measuring and assessing specific risk events in terms of impact, probability of occurrence and adequacy of existing controls.

The Group has defined a Sustainability Scorecard with quantitative targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2022 using specific indicators, as reported in its Disclosure of Non-Financial Information.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Effective and efficient, in order to create long-term sustainable value and produce a virtuous circle with business integrity at its core.

Prysmian is aware of the importance of a good system of corporate governance system in achieving strategic objectives and creating long-term sustainable value, by having a system that is **effective** in complying with the legal and regulatory framework, **efficient** in terms of cost-effectiveness, and **fair** towards all the Group's stakeholders.

Accordingly, Prysmian Group keeps its corporate governance system constantly in line with latest recommendations and regulations, adhering to national and international best practices. In addition, the Group has adopted principles, rules and procedures that govern and guide the conduct of activities by all its organisational and operating units, as well as ensuring that all business transactions are carried out in an effective and transparent manner.

During 2020 Prysmian continued to abide by the Corporate Governance Code⁽¹⁾. On 31 January 2020, the Italian Corporate Governance Committee, supported among others by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., published a new "Corporate Governance Code" which is applicable to the first financial year beginning after 31 December 2020, with related disclosures in the Corporate Governance Report to be published in 2022. During the current financial year, the Board of Directors will evaluate any actions that may be needed to comply with the new recommendations introduced by the new Corporate Governance Code.

Further information about:

- i) compliance with the principles and recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code and the reasons for any non-compliance with one or more of its provisions and;
- ii) any corporate governance practices actually applied by the Company going above and beyond statutory or regulatory obligations;

can be found in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure", approved by the Board of Directors and available in the Group/Governance section of the corporate website at www.prysmiangroup.com.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

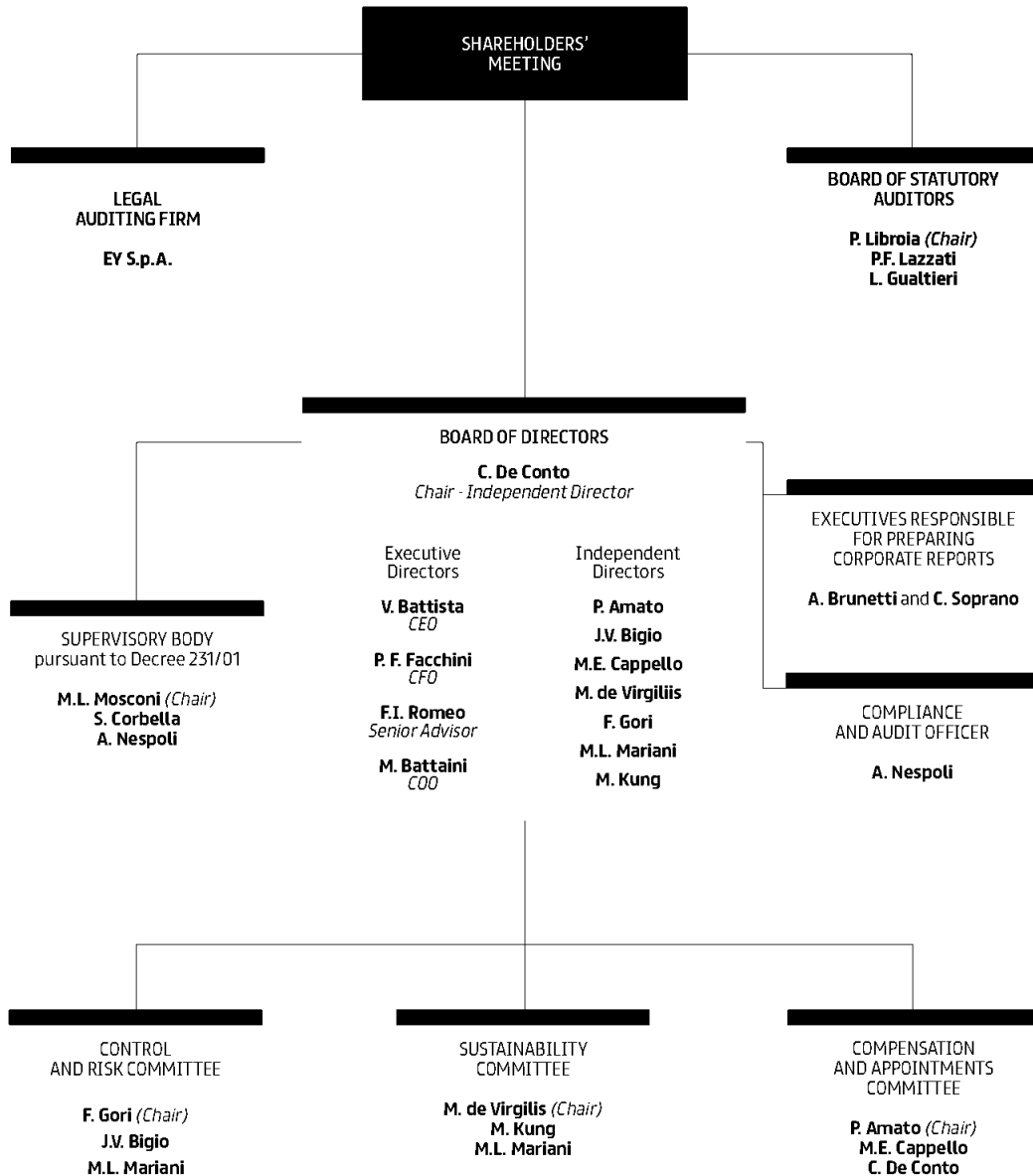
The model of governance and control adopted by Prysmian is the traditional one, with the presence of a general meeting of the shareholders, a Board of Directors and a Board of Statutory Auditors. Prysmian's corporate governance structure is based on the central role of the Board of Directors (as the most senior body responsible for managing the company in the interests of shareholders) in shaping strategy, in ensuring the transparency of the decision-making process and in establishing an effective system of internal control and risk management, including decision-making processes for both internal and external affairs.

(1) "Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies - Ed. July 2018" - approved by the Corporate Governance Committee and promoted by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., ABI, Ania, Assogestioni, Assonime and Confindustria.



An overview of the Company's corporate governance structure at 31 December 2020 now follows, along with a description of its main features.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Prysmian Group



In compliance with the provisions of art. 14 of the By-laws, the Company is currently managed by a Board of Directors consisting of twelve members - who will remain in office until the date of the annual general meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 - of whom eight are non-executive.

At 31 December 2020, seven of the Directors were men and five women, with four of them in the 45-55 age bracket and eight in the over 55 bracket.

The Board of Directors is vested with the broadest possible powers of ordinary and extraordinary management of the business, except those which by law are the exclusive prerogative of the shareholders in general meeting. In line with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, the non-executive Directors are sufficiently numerous and have enough authority to ensure that their judgement carries significant weight in Board decision-making. Seven of the non-executive Directors are independent within the meaning of art. 148, par. 3 of Legislative Decree 58 dated 24 February 1998 (known as the Unified Finance Act) and of art. 3.C.1. and art. 3.C.2. of the Corporate Governance Code, while one non-executive Director is independent within the meaning of art. 148, par. 3 of the Unified Finance Act. The Board of Directors has appointed a Chief Executive Officer and General Manager from among its members and granted him all the authority and powers of ordinary management of the company necessary or useful for conducting its business.

Management of the business is the responsibility of the Directors, who carry out those activities necessary to implement the corporate purpose. The Board of Directors is also responsible for the Group's internal control and risk management system, requiring it to verify the system's adequacy and adopt specific guidelines; in so doing the Board acts with the support of other bodies involved in the internal control and risk management system, namely the Control and Risks Committee, the Director in charge of the internal control and risk management system, the Chief Audit & Compliance Officer, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Managers responsible for preparing company financial reports.

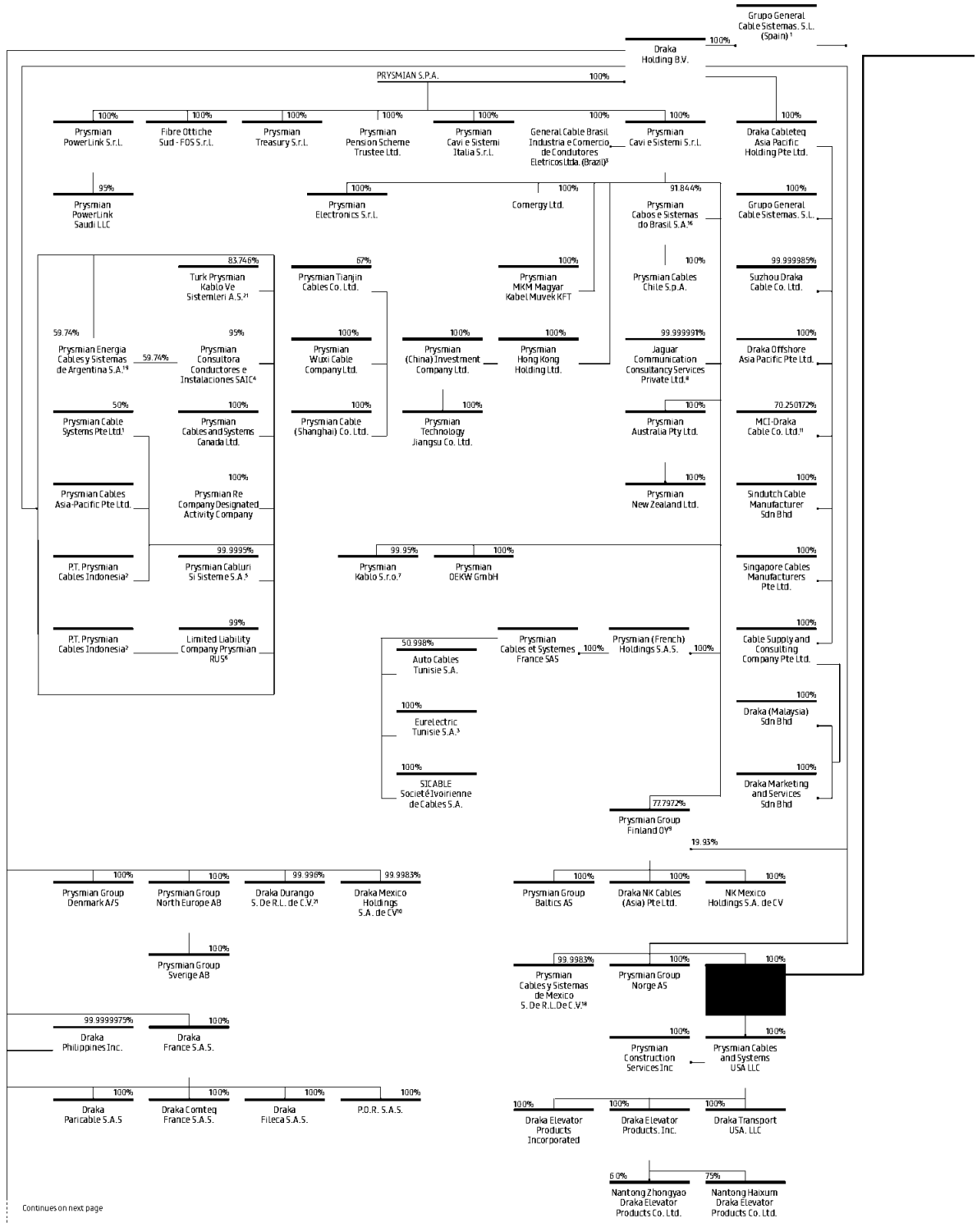
Completing the Prysmian corporate governance structure is a Remuneration and Nomination Committee, a Sustainability Committee and a Monitoring Board instituted under Legislative Decree 231/2001.

Further information regarding (i) the corporate governance system of Prysmian S.p.A. (ii) its ownership structure, as required by art. 123-*bis* of the Unified Finance Act and (iii) Directors' disclosures about directorships or statutory auditor appointments held in other listed or relevant companies, can be found in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure", prepared in accordance with art. 123-*bis* of the Unified Finance Act and available in the Group/Governance section of the corporate website at www.prysmiangroup.com.



CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis at 31 December 2020 are presented below.

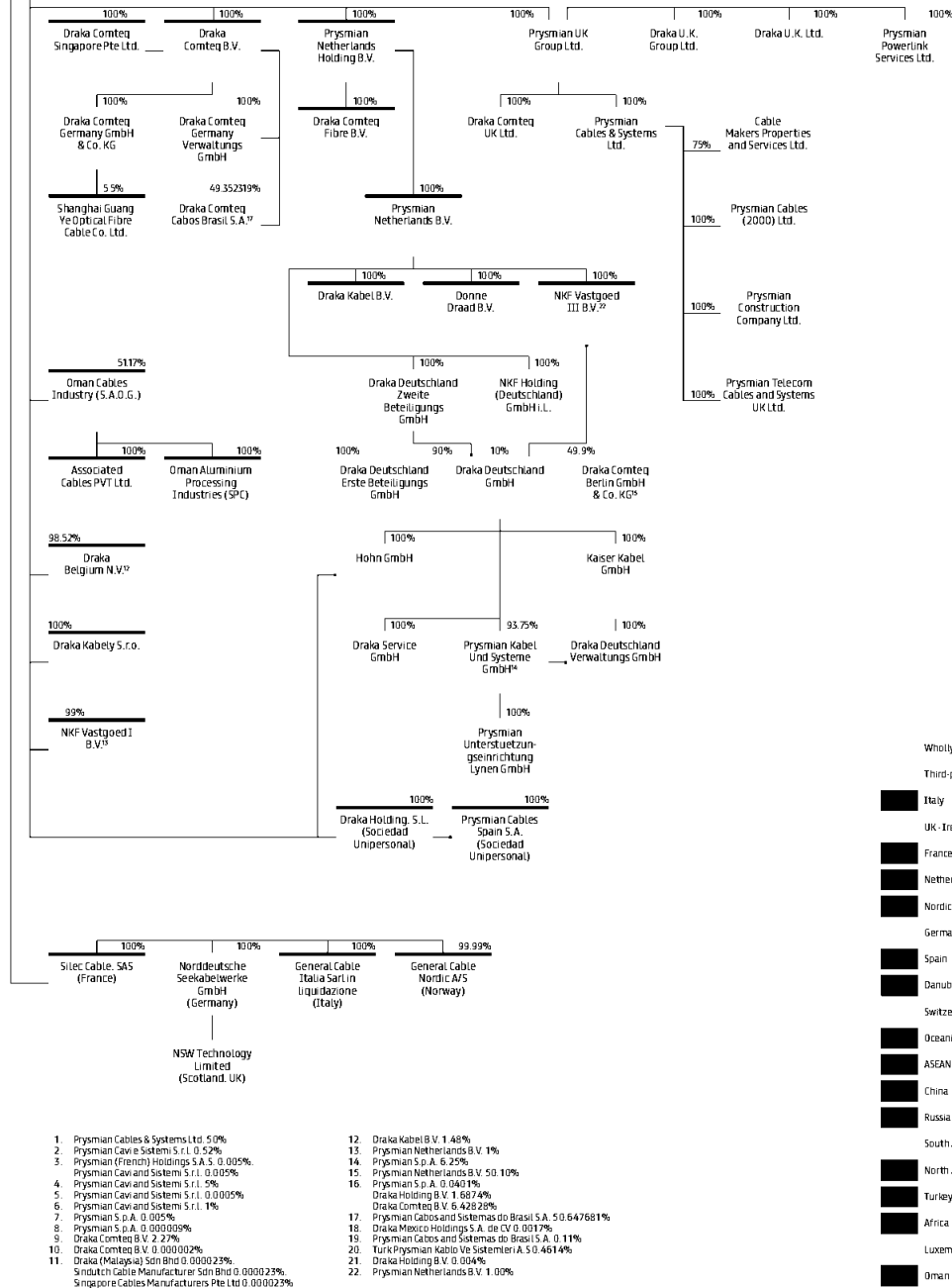


Prysmian Group



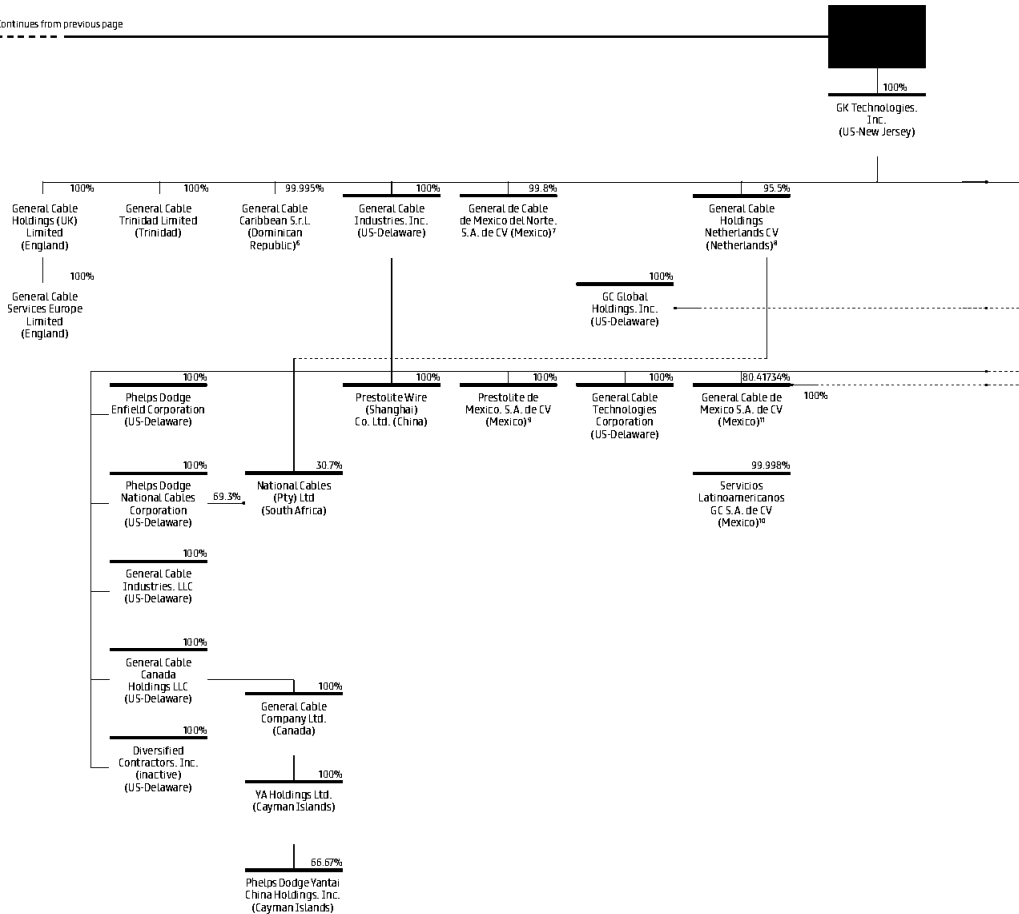
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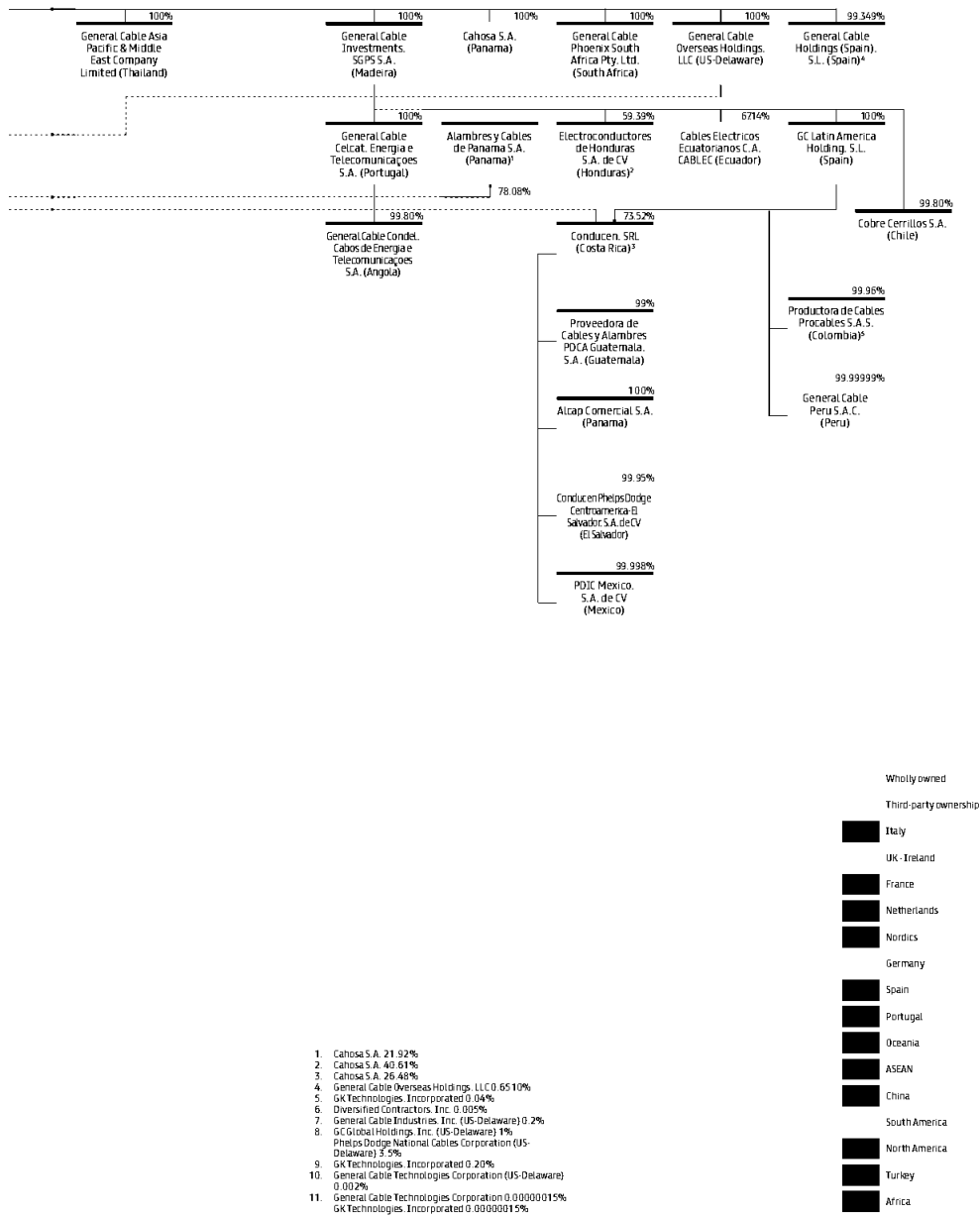


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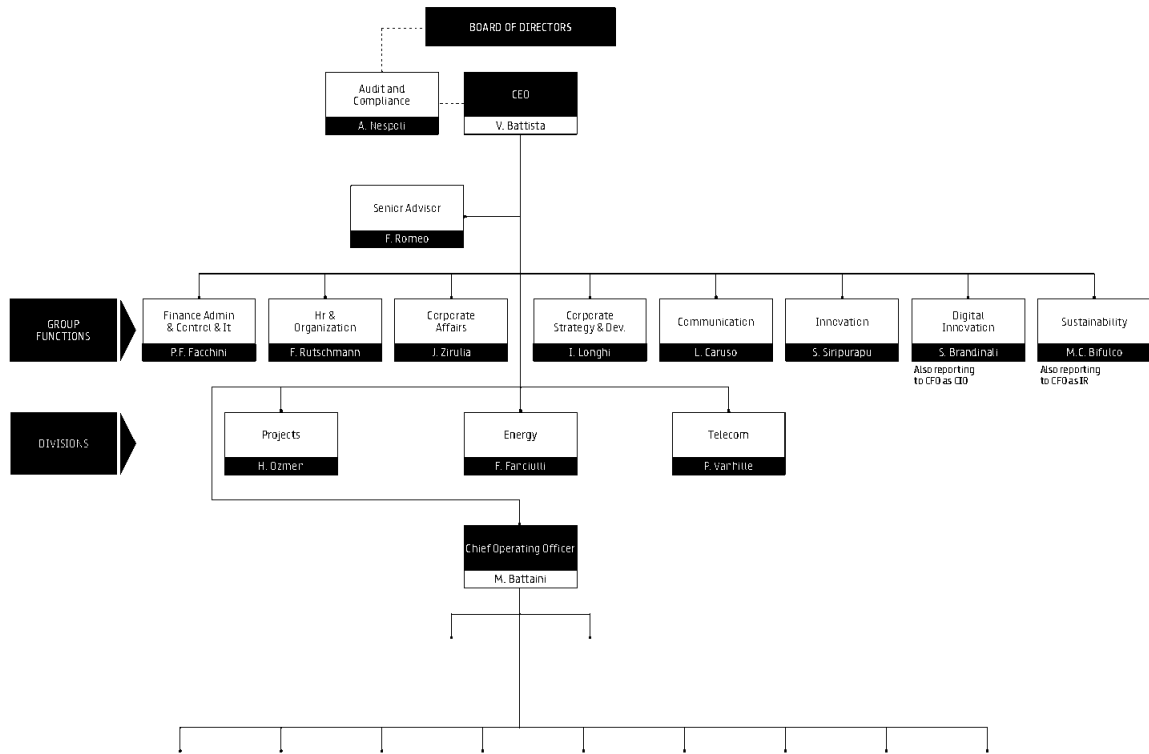
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Prysmian Group





ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (*)



■ Intermediate BU ■ Integrated BU

(*) The organisation chart presented reflects the organisational structure in February 2021.
 (**) France Aerospace representative
 1. NORTHERN EUROPE: Estonia, Finland, Norway, Russia, Scandia (Denmark and Sweden), Netherlands.
 2. SOUTHERN EUROPE: Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire and Angola.
 3. CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE: Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Germany, Romania, Slovak Republic.
 4. NORTH AMERICA: Canada, USA.
 5. LATAM: Argentina, Brazil, Central America, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador.
 6. MEX: Middle East & Africa, Turkey, India.

Prysmian Group



TOP MANAGEMENT

Directors



VALERIO BATTISTA

**Chief Executive Officer.
Managing Director of the Prysmian Group.**

Born in Arezzo on 8 January 1957. With a degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Florence, Valerio Battista is a manager with extensive skills and experience built up in the industrial sector over 30 years, first with the Pirelli Group and then with the Prysmian Group, where he took the helm in 2005. His earlier roles within the Pirelli Group gave him increasing responsibilities, including the restructuring and reorganisation of Pirelli Cables in the period 2002-2004. As a result, the division became one of the sector's most profitable and competitive businesses.

He then played a key role in the 2005 creation of the Prysmian Group, which obtained a stock exchange listing in 2007. The Group is a world leader in the supply of power and telecom cables.

He was the Chairman of Europacable from June 2014 to March 2019 and has been the Lead Independent Director at Brembo S.p.A. since April 2017. Valerio Battista became an Executive Director of the Company in December 2005. With reference to his current mandate, he was elected on 12 April 2018 from the list presented by the Board of Directors, which obtained the majority of the votes cast at the Shareholders' Meeting.



MASSIMO BATTAINI

**Chief Operating Officer Prysmian Group.
Executive Director.**

Member of the Board of Directors of Prysmian Group since 2014. Before his appointment as Chief Operating Officer Prysmian Group in February 2021, he was the CEO of Prysmian Group North America. His career in the Pirelli Group began in 1987 where, over a period of 18 years, he held various positions in R&D and Operations. After leading the Business Development department from 2000 to 2002, with responsibility for the Tyres, Power Cables and Telecom Cables businesses, he was appointed as the Pirelli Group Operations Director for Power Cables and Telecom Cables.

Following the creation of Prysmian Group on acquisition of the power and telecom cable activities of Pirelli in 2005, he became the CEO of Prysmian UK. Between 2011 and 2014 he served as the Chief Operating Officer of Prysmian Group, and then as Senior Vice President Business Energy Project and Chairman and CEO of Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l. He was the CEO of Prysmian Group North America from June 2018 to February 2021. Battaini graduated in Mechanical Engineering from Politecnico di Milano has an MBA from SDA Bocconi.

**PIER FRANCESCO FACCHINI****Chief Financial Officer.
Executive Director.**

Born in Lugo (RA) on 4 August 1967. Graduated from Milan's Bocconi University in 1991 with a degree in Business Economics. His initial work experience was gained at Nestlé Italia, where he held various roles in the Administration and Finance area from 1991 to 1995. Between 1995 and 2001 he worked for several companies within the Panalpina group, including as Regional Financial Controller for the Asia and South Pacific area and as Administration, Finance and Control Manager at Panalpina Korea (Seoul) and at Panalpina Italia Trasporti Internazionali S.p.A. In April 2001 he became the Finance and Control Director of the Consumer Services BU at Fiat Auto, which he left in 2003 on appointment as the CFO of Benetton Group, where he stayed until November 2006. Facchini joined the Board of Directors of the Company in February 2007. With reference to his current mandate, he was elected on 12 April 2018 from the list presented by the Board of Directors, which obtained the majority of the votes cast at the Shareholders' Meeting.

**FABIO IGNAZIO ROMEO****Senior Advisor
Executive Director.**

Born in Rho (MI) on 25 August 1955. Graduated with a degree in Electronic Engineering from Politecnico di Milano in 1979 and later obtained an MS and a Ph.D in Electronic Engineering and Computer Sciences from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1986 and 1989 respectively. His working career started in 1981 as a designer of control systems for chemical plants at Tema (part of the Eni group). In 1982 he moved to Honeywell as a member of the Technical Staff and, later, as a Technical Advisor to the CEO. In 1989 he transferred to the Electronics division of Magneti Marelli as the Innovation Manager. In 1995 he became the Managing Director of the Rearview division and then, in 1998, took the same role at the Electronic Systems division, again at Magneti Marelli. In 2001 he moved to Pirelli & C. S.p.A. as Director of the Truck division of Pirelli Tyre and, one year later, became the Utilities Director of Pirelli's Cables division. In December 2004 he was appointed as Director of the Prysmian Group's Power Cables and Systems BU, a position that he held until December 2013 when he took responsibility for Corporate Strategy and Development. Romeo joined the Board of Directors of the Company in February 2007. With reference to his current mandate, he was elected on 12 April 2018 from the list presented by the Board of Directors, which obtained the majority of the votes cast at the Shareholders' Meeting.

Senior Managers

**FRANCESCO FANCIULLI****Executive Vice President Energy.**

Francesco Fanciulli has been EVP of the Energy segment since February 2018. He graduated in law from Milan's Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Joining Procter & Gamble in 1988, he held various leadership roles in sales and marketing before taking responsibility for Mass Distribution in Italy. He moved to Pirelli in 1998 as Marketing Director of the Tyres division, after which he took various sales-related responsibilities within that division, rising to become SVP Sales & Marketing. Since 2008 his vast Sales & Marketing experience has been at the service of Prysmian, where he has held numerous geographical responsibilities, including CEO India, CEO Turkey and CEO Danubian Area. From 2015, on creation of the Central East Europe Region, he has served as its CEO with responsibility for integration between Germany and the Danubian area and for developing the industrial footprint of the Region.

**PHILIPPE VANHILLE****Executive Vice President Telecom.**

Philippe Vanhille has been EVP Telecom Division since May 2013.

After graduating in 1989 with a degree in Mechanical Engineering from Lyon University (France), he commenced his professional career as a Research Engineer, working on the development of Renault's Formula 1 programme, before moving to the cables sector in 1991 with Alcatel Cable. Over a period of two decades he held various Operations and General Management positions in the cables industry, with Alcatel and Draka, and then in copper and optical fibre cables for the power and telecom sectors. At the time of the Prysmian-Draka merger he was responsible for Draka's Optical Fibre BU and then held the same position within the Prysmian Group until his appointment as EVP Telecom Division.

**HAKAN OZMEN****Executive Vice President Projects.**

Hakan Ozmen has been EVP Projects and Chairman and Managing Director of Prysmian Powerlink S.r.l. since June 2018. After graduating in Industrial Engineering, he began his professional career as an Internal Auditor and corporate secretary at Siemens AS in Istanbul. In August 1999, he obtained an MBA from Istanbul's Yeditepe University. In September 1999, he joined Pirelli S.p.A. as Internal Audit Manager for the EMEA region, performing audits in Germany, Italy, Finland, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Romania and the Czech Republic. In January 2001, he was appointed as the Administration, Finance and Control Director of Turk Pirelli in Istanbul, and later became Chairman of the Board there. After serving as the Global Director of Prysmian Telecom for two years, in 2011 he was Chairman and CEO North America of Prysmian Group until May 2018.



Prysmian and the financial markets

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

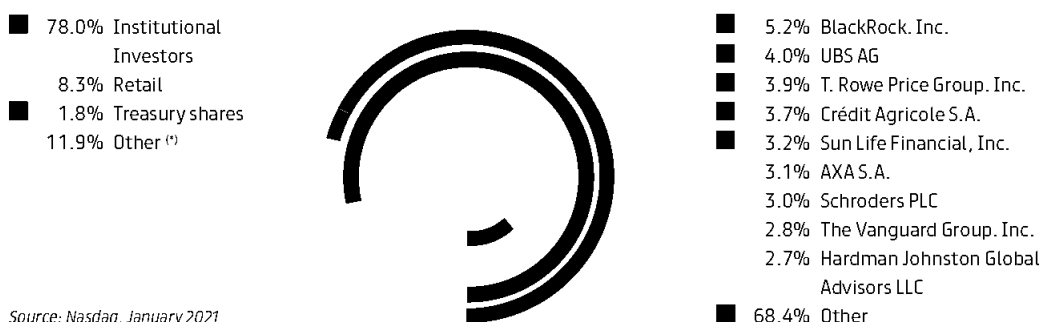
Prysmian Group has been a Public Company to all intents and purposes for many years with a free float of 100% of capital, of which around 78% held by institutional investors.

The listing of Prysmian's ordinary shares, resulting from the sale of 46% of the shares held by the Goldman Sachs Group Inc., took place on 3 May 2007 at a price of Euro 15.0 per share, corresponding to a capitalisation of Euro 2.7 billion. Subsequent to the listing, the Goldman Sachs Group Inc. gradually reduced its interest in the company, control of which it had acquired in July 2005, by placing the remaining 54% of the shares with institutional and selected investors in several successive stages: i) approx. 22% in November 2007, ii) approx. 14% in November 2009, iii) approx. 17% in March 2010. Valerio Battista, Prysmian's Chief Executive Officer, announced on occasion of the last sale that he had purchased 1,500,000 shares, corresponding to around 0.8% of share capital and taking his total shareholding to 1.2%, climbing to approximately 1.5% during the course of subsequent years.

At 31 December 2020, the Company's free float was equal to 100% of the outstanding shares and significant shareholdings (in excess of 3%) accounted for approximately 26% of total share capital, meaning there were no majority or controlling interests. Prysmian is now one of Italy's few globally present industrial concerns to have achieved true Public Company status in recent years.

At 31 December 2020, the share capital of Prysmian S.p.A. amounted to Euro 26,814,424.60, comprising 268,144,246 ordinary shares with a nominal value of Euro 0.10 each. The ownership structure at this date is shown below.

SHARE OWNERSHIP BY TYPE AND SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS



Source: Nasdaq, January 2021

(*) Mainly comprises shares held by non-institutional investors and by third-party holders of shares for trading purposes.



INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Source: Nasdaq, January 2021



- 30% US
- 25% UK
- 11% France
- 8% Italy
- 3% Sweden
- 18% RoE
- 5% RoW

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS BY INVESTMENT STYLE

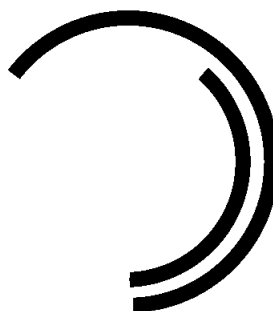
Source: Nasdaq, January 2021



- 37% Growth
- 19% GARP
- 17% Value
- 15% Index
- 4% Hedge Fund
- 8% Other

ESG INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

Source: Nasdaq, January 2021



- 65% Other investors
- 35% ESG-Focused



The geographical ownership structure shows a predominant presence of the United States, which represents 30% of the institutional investor total, followed by the United Kingdom, which accounted for 25%, both up on the previous year when these countries represented 28% and 21% of the total respectively. Italy accounted for around 8% of the capital held by institutional investors, down from 13% in 2019. France's share was slightly down on the year before at about 11%. The proportion of Asian investors (primarily from Japan and Hong Kong) was essentially stable.

Overall, around 73% of share capital is held by investment funds with Value, Growth or GARP (Growth at Reasonable Price) strategies, which therefore expect value creation from the stock in the medium to long term and consider the current valuation to be below the prospects offered by the company's fundamentals. The proportion of investors adopting an Index or passive investment strategy, based on the principal stock indexes, was slightly down on 2019, while the Hedge Fund component, focused on a shorter time horizon, increased in weight to 4% of the total from 2% a year earlier.

The presence of ESG investors, i.e. those who place Environmental, Social and Governance issues at the centre of their investment strategies, has also continued to grow. Over the last two years, the proportion of such investors in Prysmian's shareholder base has increased substantially, from around 13% to 35% at present.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting saw participation by over 66% of share capital, with 1,973 shareholders present by proxy.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. was held on 28 April 2020 in single call to adopt resolutions on a number of items: approval of the 2019 financial statements, allocation of profit for the year and declaration of a dividend, adoption of an employee incentive plan with related authorisation for a capital increase serving this plan, approval of the remuneration policy and consultation on the remuneration report. The meeting, attended by proxy by 1,973 shareholders, representing more than 66% of share capital, approved every item on the agenda by a wide majority.

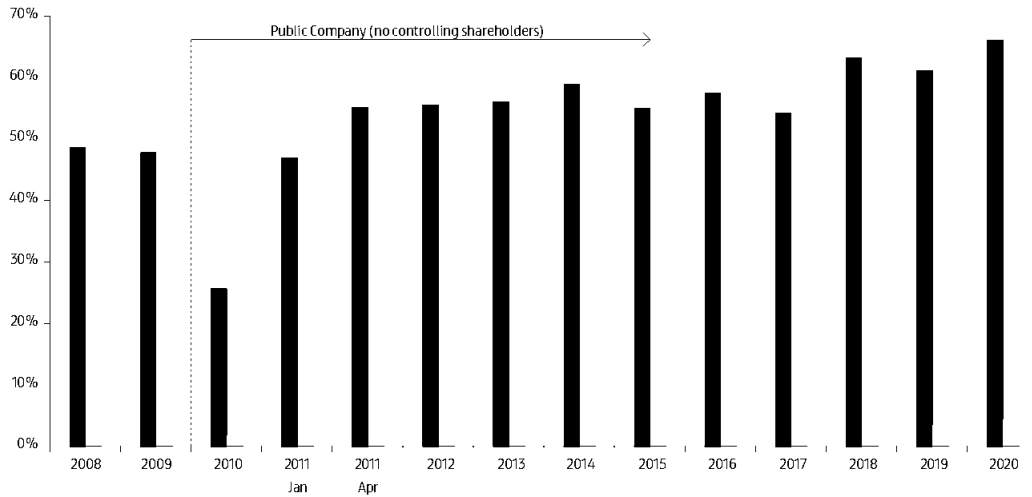
The Annual General Meeting also approved the declaration of a dividend of Euro 0.25 per share. The dividend was paid on 20 May 2020, involving a total pay-out of approximately Euro 66 million.

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 10 March 2021 | Approval of the draft financial statements and consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2020 |
| 28 April 2021 | Shareholders' Meeting to approve the Annual Report as of 31 December 2020 |
| 13 May 2021 | Approval of the quarterly financial report as of 31 March 2021 |
| 28 July 2021 | Approval of the half-year financial report as of 30 June 2021 |
| 11 November 2021 | Approval of the quarterly financial report as of 30 September 2021 |

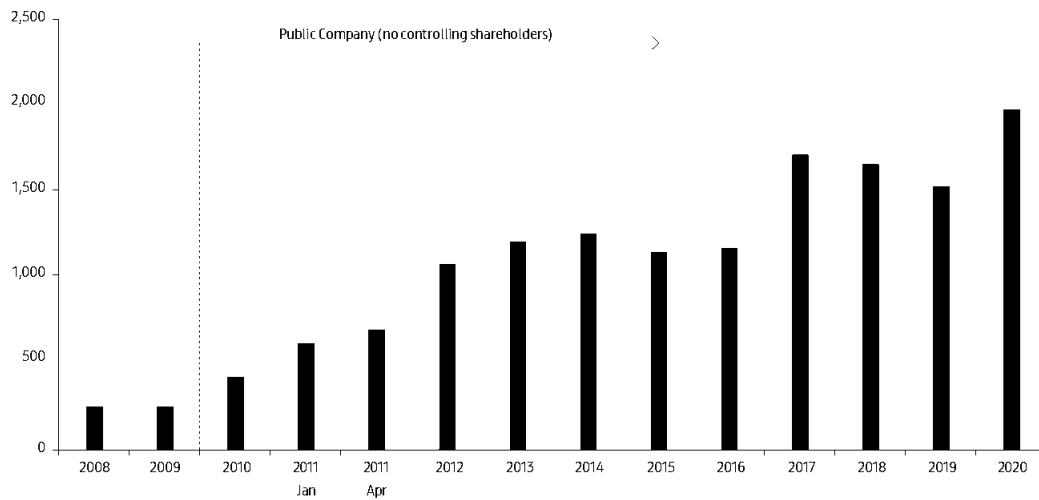


SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING: REPRESENTED CAPITAL



■ Capital represented in the Shareholders' Meeting Participation of the main shareholder in the Shareholders' Meeting

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING: NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PRESENT OR REPRESENTED



■ Number of shareholders attending the meeting

FINANCIAL MARKET PERFORMANCE

2020 was a mixed year for financial markets, with a steep decline in the first few months sparked by the Covid-19 pandemic, and a recovery in the second half of the year, thanks in part to expansionary measures adopted in the major economic areas and the gradual easing of restrictive measures necessitated by the pandemic.

Prysmian S.p.A. was floated on the Italian Stock Exchange on 3 May 2007 and since September 2007 has been included in the FTSE MIB index, comprising the top 40 Italian companies by capitalisation and stock liquidity. The Prysmian stock has since entered the principal world and sector indexes, including the Morgan Stanley Capital International index and the Stoxx Europe 600, made up of the largest companies by capitalisation, and the FTSE4Good, composed of a select basket of listed companies that demonstrate excellent Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practice. Since 2019, Prysmian Group has also been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability World index, one of the most important international sustainability indexes for tracking ESG performance.

The main European stock indexes reported a predominantly negative performance in 2020, mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic, with the exception of the German one (DAX 30), which ended the year up 3.5%. The Spanish index (IBEX 35) recorded the biggest slump with -15.5%, followed by those in the UK (FTSE 100) with -14.3% and France (CAC 40) with -7.1%. The Italian market index (FTSE MIB), on the other hand, was a bit better but still negative with -5.4%. The US stock market outperformed Europe in 2020, with all three major indexes sharply up: S&P 500 +16.3%; Nasdaq Composite +43.6% and Dow Jones Industrial +7.2%. Among the major emerging countries, the Brazilian index (Bovespa) climbed 2.9%. In China, the Shanghai Composite index rose by 13.9%, while in Hong Kong, the Hang Seng index turned down by -3.4%.

The Prysmian stock gained 35.3% in 2020, closing the year at Euro 29.08 per share compared with Euro 21.49 at the end of 2019. It thus outperformed not only the Italian market whose FTSE MIB index closed the year down 5.4%, but also the European benchmark sector (Capital Goods Industrial Services), whose STOXX Europe 600/Ind Goods & Svcs index closed 2020 up 4.9%.

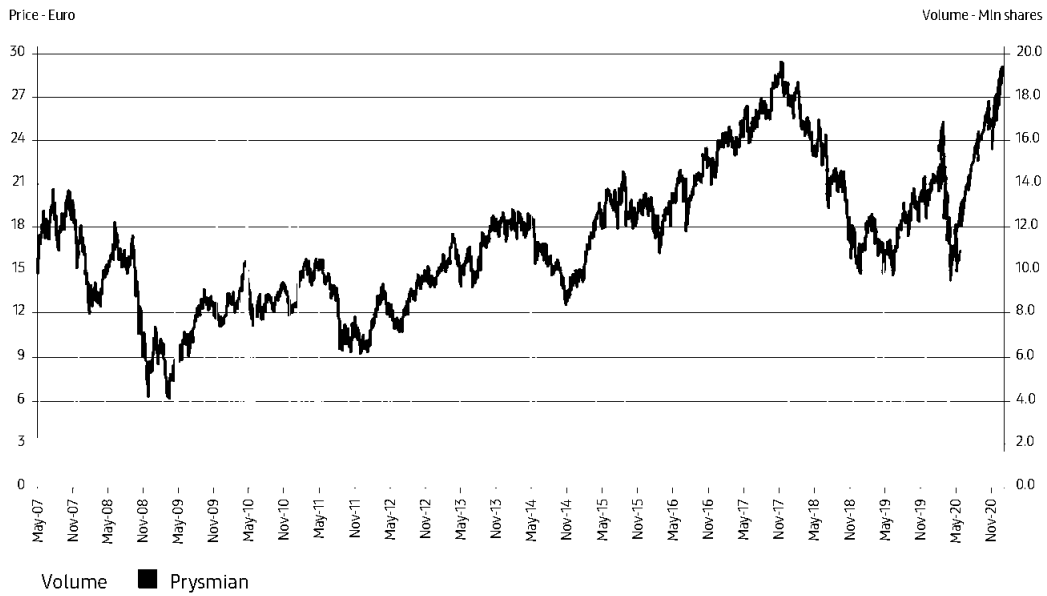
The average share price was Euro 21.81 in 2020, up from Euro 18.55 in 2019. Including dividend pay-outs, the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) offered by the Prysmian stock was +37.1% in 2020 and +155.5% since its original listing. Excluding the contribution of dividends and so just considering the change in price, the performance was +35.3% in 2020 and +89.3% since listing.

The stock's performance during 2020 was influenced both by external factors (such as general stockmarket trends affected by spread of the pandemic) and by factors relating to Prysmian's specific business and financial performance. Since the second quarter of 2020, the stock initiated an upward trend, supported by market appreciation for the Group's effective and swift measures to cope with the pandemic, as well as by the development of its renewable energy business (involving interconnection projects such as the German Corridors, wind farms and onshore activities).

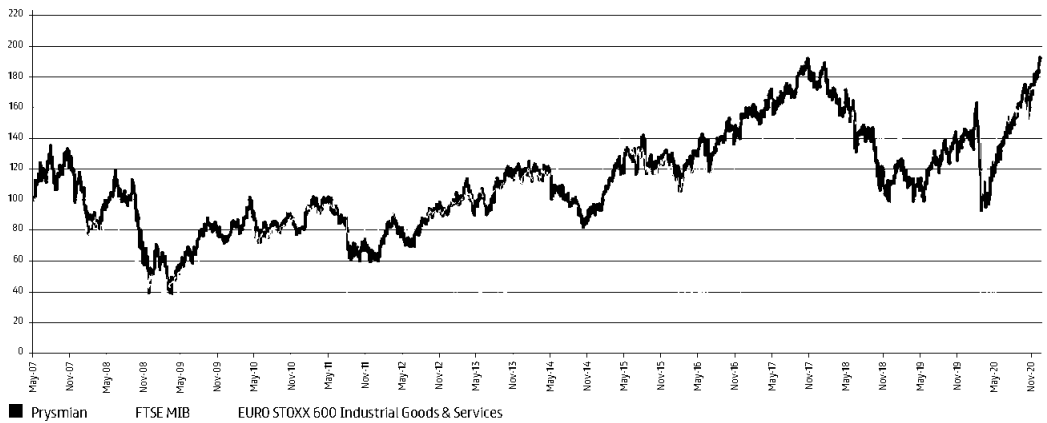
The Group's solidity and expectations of growth in its key markets, partly thanks to Energy Transition and Digitalisation megatrends, have enabled the Prysmian stock to retain its strong market appeal, as confirmed by financial analyst recommendations at year end, of which 73% were "Buy" and 27% "Hold".



PERFORMANCE OF PRYSMIAN STOCK SINCE IPO



PERFORMANCE OF PRYSMIAN STOCK



During 2020, the stock's liquidity saw average daily trading volumes of approximately 1.3 million shares, with an average daily turnover of Euro 27 million.

PRYSMIAN: KEY DATA

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Price at 31 December (Euro) | 29.08 | 21.49 | 16.87 | 27.19 | 24.40 | 20.26 | 15.15 | 18.71 | 15.01 | 9.60 |
| Change in year | 35.3% | 27.4% | -38.0% | 11.4% | 20.4% | 33.7% | -19.0% | 24.7% | 56.4% | -24.7% |
| Average price (Euro) | 21.81 | 18.55 | 22.17 | 26.31 | 20.93 | 19.10 | 16.38 | 16.68 | 13.00 | 12.90 |
| Maximum price (Euro) | 29.08 | 22.06 | 28.54 | 30.00 | 24.42 | 22.23 | 19.54 | 19.30 | 15.43 | 15.95 |
| Minimum price (Euro) | 13.96 | 14.93 | 14.97 | 23.34 | 16.45 | 14.43 | 12.78 | 14.03 | 9.77 | 9.25 |
| Capitalisation at year end (millions of Euro) | 7,798 | 5,762 | 4,523 | 5,913 | 5,288 | 4,319 | 3,283 | 4,015 | 3,220 | 2,057 |
| Average capitalisation in year (millions of Euro) | 5,849 | 4,975 | 5,361 | 5,701 | 4,536 | 4,140 | 3,521 | 3,578 | 2,787 | 2,701 |
| Ave no. of shares traded (millions) | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Average amount traded (millions of Euro) | 27 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 28 |
| No. of shares at 31 December | 268,144,246 | 268,144,246 | 268,144,246 | 217,482,754 | 216,720,922 | 216,720,922 | 216,712,397 | 214,591,710 | 214,508,781 | 214,393,481 |

Source: processing of data from Nasdaq Inc.



Prysmian Group

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Transparency in communication, growth in market confidence in the company and promotion of a long-term investment approach to its stock.

Creating value for shareholders, and other stakeholders, is a key priority for Prysmian, whose policy of strategic and financial communication is based on the highest standards of accuracy, clarity and transparency. Its conduct and procedures are designed to provide the market with credible information, with the goal of boosting market confidence in the group by seeking to encourage a long-term investment approach, avoiding unequal access to information and ensuring effective compliance with the principle that all existing and potential investors have the right to receive the same information so as to make informed investment decisions.

On occasion of the publication of its quarterly results, Prysmian organises conference calls with institutional investors and financial analysts and also invites industry press representatives to take part. In addition, it promptly informs existing and potential shareholders of any action or decision that could have a material impact on their investment. Intense contact with the financial market during 2020 on more than 500 occasions involved conference calls and one-to-one or group meetings, mostly conducted virtually due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The company also participated in numerous industry conferences organised by leading international brokers (virtual meetings since March), as well as thematic roadshows (e.g. focused on Energy Transition, Telecom Developments, Innovation).

In addition, the mounting attention of ESG investors focused on environmental, social and governance issues was further confirmed by their growing participation in specially organised meetings and conferences.

Coverage of the Prysmian stock remained very high and geographically diversified. There are 20 independent analysts who regularly cover the Prysmian stock: AlphaValue, Banca Akros, Banca Profilo, Bestinver, Barclays Capital, BofA Merrill Lynch, Citi, Credit Suisse, Equita, Exane BNP Paribas, Goldman Sachs, Hammer Partners, HSBC, Intermonte, Intesa Sanpaolo, JP Morgan, Kepler Cheuvreux, Mediobanca, Morgan Stanley and Société Generale.

The Investor Relations office has also maintained continuous relations with institutional investors through the group website www.prysmiangroup.com, which contains recordings of conference calls and presentations to the financial community, corporate documents, press releases and all other information concerning the Group, in both English and Italian. The Investor Relations section also includes the financial calendar, documents relating to shareholders' meetings, the Code of Ethics, the contact details of analysts who cover the stock as well as specific sections about Corporate Governance, Risk Factors and Share Performance.

Investor Relations contact details:

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Business environment

MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The year 2020 saw an unprecedented deterioration of the global macroeconomic scenario following spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, including the most severe recession since the Great Depression of 1929. National economic recovery plans against this critical situation are being drawn up by every country, such as the Next Generation EU in Europe, or the USD 1.9 trillion plan promised by the new Biden administration in the US.

The macroeconomic scenario worsened in 2020 as the Covid-19 pandemic spread around the globe. The health emergency and the related containment measures have generated a global recession, unprecedented in its magnitude and scale, recovery from which still remains very uncertain. The International Monetary Fund, one of the most important world financial institutions, has slashed its economic growth estimates for 2020. According to its latest forecasts in January 2021*, it expects the global economy to contract by 3.5% in 2020, in contrast with a pre-pandemic 3.3% growth forecast a year ago. However, much uncertainty surrounds these forecasts, due to a lack of visibility for a number of factors, such as the protraction of the pandemic, the intensity and effectiveness of containment measures, and progress on the healthcare front, especially with regard to the speed of the vaccination campaign currently underway in many countries.

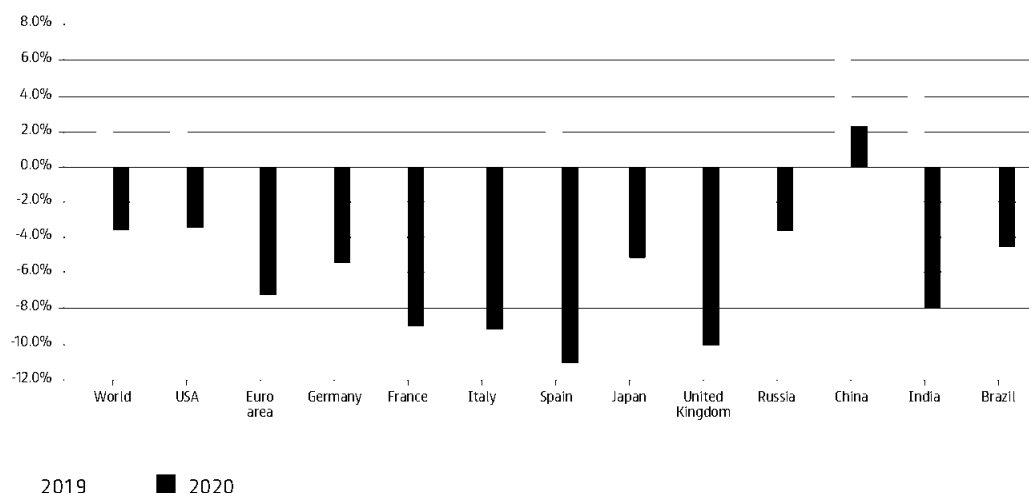
National economic recovery plans against this critical situation are being drawn up by every country, including the Next Generation EU in Europe for a total of Euro 750 billion, of which Euro 390 billion in grants and Euro 360 billion in loans. In the United States, too, a USD 1.9 trillion relief package is being agreed to revive the economy, as promised by the new Biden administration.

Regarding country trends, emerging markets have generally performed less negatively than advanced countries. Among high-income economies, the pandemic is estimated to have had less impact on the United States than on Europe, despite the high number of Covid-19 infections. Accordingly, IMF estimates put the rate of economic contraction in 2020 at around -7.2 % for the Eurozone versus -3.4% in the United States. Within Europe, the pandemic has had different economic impacts in different countries, depending on the extent of viral spread, the stringency of public health measures taken to contain it, the sectoral composition of national economies and the intensity of national policy responses. South European countries have suffered the most, with Spain expected to record negative growth in 2020 of -11.1%, followed by Italy with -9.2% and France with -9.0%. The situation in North Europe however has been slightly better, with Germany expected to contract by -5.4% in 2020.

In Great Britain too, the pandemic has had a major impact on the economy, further exacerbated by Brexit-related uncertainty, with the agreement to ease this uncertainty only reached at the end of the year. Accordingly, the IMF expects Britain's economy to shrink by -10.0% in 2020.

Thanks to growth in industry, China will be the only one of the large economies to end the year in positive territory (+2.3%), albeit at a much lower rate than pre-Covid forecasts, which expected the economy to grow by +6.1%. At the other end of the scale is India, still trying to keep the pandemic under control and therefore experiencing one of the worst recessions, with the economy expected to shrink by -8.0%. As for the Brazilian economy, the IMF is estimating a contraction of -4.5%.

CHANGE IN GDP 2019-2020 BY COUNTRY



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update - January 2021.

CABLE INDUSTRY TRENDS

Like the rest of the economy, the cable market was also extremely weak in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The global cable market recorded a major contraction in 2020, mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic, whose adverse impacts initially emerged in China and then spread to the rest of the world essentially from March onwards. At the same time, the market has already started to recover, thanks in part to the expansionary measures adopted in the major economic areas and the gradual easing of the restrictions imposed by the pandemic.

Geographically, China is expected to be the only major country whose cable market – in line with GDP trends – will show positive, albeit marginal, growth in 2020. This is in sharp contrast with the contraction experienced by the rest of the global cable market. The recovery in China has been partly driven by the manufacturing sector, supported by domestic demand and government stimulus. The resilience of the construction sector has also contributed to positive growth in cable demand in 2020.

In Europe, the cable market has shrunk significantly as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, with the trend varying from country to country: a steeper contraction in southern countries such as France, Italy and Spain, has been partly offset by better performance in Germany and the Nordics. There was a similar trend in North America, with a steep plunge in Mexico, particularly reflecting a construction sector downturn, and a better, though still negative performance in the United States, thanks in part to the renewables sector.

It was also a difficult year for the optical cables market, with demand dropping sharply in all major regions except the US, where optical fibre cable consumption remained steady year-on-year. In Europe, among the larger markets, only the UK and Germany reported marginal growth in demand for optical cables in 2020, thanks to vibrant FTTH programs driven by both private and public investment. The biggest drops were recorded in South European countries, where the major operators implemented an

aggressive destocking policy that produced a significant reduction in their optical cable procurement estimates, in turn leading to a steep market contraction.

Prysmian Group's various market segments saw a mixed performance in 2020. Market demand for Submarine Power cables continued to show signs of recovery during the year: several bids are now at an advanced stage of the tendering process, and despite being later than originally forecast, are expected to be awarded in the next few months. The market is expected to grow over the medium term, especially the Offshore Wind segment, fostered by the continuous reduction in electricity generation costs.

In the High Voltage underground business, the HVAC market was largely stable in Europe, with mixed trends between the different countries, while reporting growth in North America but persistently soft demand in Southeast Asia, which having already turned down in 2019 was exacerbated by the impact of Covid-19.

In the HVDC market, typically for interconnectors, tendering activities for major underground power lines in Germany (Suedlink, Suedostlink and A-Nord) reached their conclusion, with Prysmian Group being awarded a substantial share of all the projects concerned, with a total value of over Euro 1.8 billion.

During 2020, the Trade & Installers business saw demand turn down in most of the European countries served, particularly in South Europe and the UK due not only to difficulties associated with the Covid-19 pandemic but also with Brexit. The decline in business in the regions of ASEAN, MEAT and LATAM reflected not only the complications of the Covid-19 pandemic but also steep currency devaluation in Central and South American countries, making an already troubled market more uncertain. Even in North America the Trade & Installers market reported a year-on-year downturn, mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic. As for Power Distribution, markets in North America continued to be buoyant, also thanks to Onshore Wind demand, which benefited from the Production Tax Credit (PTC), a tax incentive based on electricity generated and expected to be extended until mid-2021 to encourage completion of existing projects delayed because of the pandemic.

Markets for Industrial cables, while growing as a whole, displayed inconsistencies within the various business lines and between the different geographical areas. Some market segments grew despite the pandemic, thanks to a strong existing order backlog and the resilience of customer investment programs. Some applications for the OEM sector (Railway, Nuclear, Marine, Water and Electromedical) performed well, while the Crane and Defence segments remained stable. The Mining business posted a major slowdown as a result of lower MRO demand in the United States and the phasing of some projects in Eastern Europe and South America. The Renewables business enjoyed an uptick in demand for both Solar and Wind products, which benefited from favourable phasing of some projects, completed despite the pandemic. However, both segments saw an increase in competitive pressure, affecting prices and partially eroding the healthy trend in volumes.

Oil & Gas demand was significantly inhibited by the Covid-19 pandemic and lower oil prices. The Elevator market however showed a certain stability thanks to the good performance of the North American market.

After a positive first quarter, the Automotive segment recorded a drastic first-half drop in volumes originating in the second quarter, mainly affecting the European, North American and APAC markets, while showing good signs of recovery in the third quarter and especially the fourth quarter with the reopening of major car manufacturers, whose production schedules were revised for the impact of Covid-19. The largest reductions were seen in the mid- to low-end segments.

The Network Components market saw demand contract in 2020 in both the MV and HV/EHV segments as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in South Europe, LATAM and APAC, while remaining stable in the rest of the world.

As for the Telecom segment, the downturn in the global optical fibre cables market, already observed in the last part of 2019, was confirmed over the year. In Europe, overall demand was down, with uneven behaviour in the various national markets. The markedly negative contribution of the South Europe region was only partially mitigated by some virtuous behaviour in North Europe. In North America, however, optical fibre cable consumption was stable year-on-year. In South America, a region when fibre penetration rates are still low, the optical cables market reported a slight decline attributable to a slowing of investment by major telecom operators.

The copper cable market is experiencing a slowdown linked to product maturity. The drop in demand, already evident during 2019, was confirmed but without showing any acceleration.

The MMS cable market reported a downturn, most pronounced in South Europe and North America due to Covid-related difficulties. The decline in Latin American business reflected not only the complications of the Covid-19 pandemic but also steep currency devaluation in Central and South American countries, making an already troubled market more uncertain.



Significant events during the year

Prysmian Group's leadership team invests in the Company as a sign of its commitment and confidence in recovery from the pandemic-related crisis and in the Company's long-term growth prospects

On 3 April 2020, Prysmian Group's leadership team, consisting of CEO Valerio Battista and his 20 worldwide direct reports (the "Group Leadership Team"), informed the Group that it had accepted the CEO's proposal to invest in Prysmian S.p.A. shares 50% of the net incentive earned by each based on the positive performance in financial year 2019, whose results were in line with company targets. On 1 June 2020, Prysmian Group announced the finalisation of agreements between the Group Leadership Team and the financial intermediary engaged to execute the above share investment scheme. Under the terms of these agreements, the Group Leadership Team engaged a financial intermediary to purchase the Company's shares on the market for a total of approximately Euro 1,500,000, corresponding to approximately 50% of the net incentive earned by each manager in respect of financial year 2019 (the "2019 MBO").

The financial intermediary made the share purchases between the first and fifth business day after the date on which the funds for the purchases were made available to it, namely 1 June 2020. The instructions given by each of the Group Leadership Team's managers to the financial intermediary included the authorisation to lock up the shares purchased until the end of 2022.

Long-term incentive plan

The Prysmian S.p.A. Shareholders' Meeting of 28 April 2020 approved a long-term incentive plan, designed to motivate management to create sustainable value over time, including by deferring part of their annual bonus in shares. The plan is also tied to long-term ESG objectives (Environment Social Governance). The Shareholders' Meeting authorised a bonus capital increase, as proposed by the Board of Directors, to be reserved for Prysmian Group employees in execution of the above plan. This capital increase can reach a maximum nominal amount of Euro 1,100,000 through transfer, pursuant to art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, of a corresponding amount from profits or earnings reserves, with the issue of no more than 11,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value Euro 0.10 each. At the same time, the shareholders' resolution of 12 April 2018 relating to a similar capital increase was revoked, amending article 6 of the By-laws. Recognition of the effects of the long-term incentive plan in the year ended 31 December 2020 has resulted in recording personnel costs of Euro 29 million in a specific equity reserve.

Termination of the contract relating to Carlisle Companies Incorporated's offer to acquire the business of Draka Fileca SAS

On 22 October 2019, the Group had announced the receipt of an offer of Euro 73 million from Carlisle Companies Incorporated to acquire the business of Draka Fileca SAS (directly or through one of the Carlisle subsidiaries). On 19 June 2020, Prysmian Group announced that the contract relating to this transaction had been terminated, as the required regulatory approvals had not been obtained by the agreed deadline.

Prysmian Group announces the acquisition of EHC Global, a leading manufacturer of strategic components and provider of integrated solutions for the vertical transportation industry

Prysmian Group announced on 22 July 2020 that it had signed an agreement to acquire 100% of EHC Global in a transaction valued at CAD 130 million. The acquisition was completed on 8 January 2021, more details of which can be found in the note on "Events after the reporting period".

Prysmian Group

New industrial projects and initiatives

Contract for a broadband TLC cable project in Mexico

On 15 January 2020, the Group announced it had won a contract worth USD 38 million from Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE), a government-owned company, for a cable project in Mexico called "Proyecto de Conectividad Fibra Óptica Red Eléctrica Inteligente REI". This is the largest ever project in terms of quantity of TLC cables commissioned by a Mexican government and will connect remote regions of the country with high-speed broadband. Under the terms of the contract, Prysmian will oversee the engineering, supply and installation of at least 9,800 km of optical ground wires (OPGW) and 5,100 km of all-dielectric self-supporting (ADSS) cables. The OPGW will be produced at the Group's plant in Vilanova i la Geltrú, Spain, while the ADSS cables will be manufactured in Durango, Mexico, once again demonstrating the Group's ability to tap into its global organisation and the strong teamwork between its LATAM, HQ and OPGW operations.

Contract for Libra Mero project

On 23 January 2020, the Group announced it had won a contract from Libra, a consortium of leading international oil & gas operators, to supply Steel Tube Umbilicals for installation in the Mero offshore oilfield. The contract refers to Mero 1, an ultra-deep-water drilling field, which will consist of 17 wells and one FPSO vessel, situated approximately 180 km off Rio de Janeiro in the pre-salt Santos basin at a depth of some 2,000 metres below sea level. Oil production is due to commence in 2021. The Mero 1 project is a milestone in the technological development of the Oil & Gas industry in Brazil, being the first in the region to use Steel Tube Umbilicals.

Contract for the construction of an offshore wind farm in France

On 4 March 2020, the Group announced it had won a contract worth approximately Euro 150 million from Réseau de Transport d'Électricité (RTE) for the construction of two submarine and onshore cable systems to connect the offshore wind farm located between the islands of Yeu and Noirmoutier to the French mainland power grid. The submarine cables will be manufactured at Prysmian Group's centres of excellence in Pikkala (Finland) and Arco Felice (Italy), while the onshore cables will be produced in Gron (France). Installation will be carried out by the Cable Enterprise, one of the Group's state-of-the-art cable-laying vessels. Delivery and commissioning are scheduled for 2023.

Contract for two new projects with Terna for development of the Italian power transmission grid

On 10 March 2020, following a public tender, the Group signed two major new cable solution agreements with Terna, through its subsidiary Terna Rete Italia S.p.A.. The first agreement, worth Euro 40 million with an option for a further Euro 10 million, refers to an HVAC cable system covering the Italian section of the Italy-Austria cross-border interconnection between the Glorenza and the Nauders substations, due to start operating by 2022. The second agreement, worth Euro 40 million with an option for a further Euro 40 million and relating to the on-site supply of 220 kV HVAC cable systems, is a framework contract, valid until 2022, intended to serve the needs of power transmission systems in Southern Italy. Both contracts include design and installation engineering, the supply of cables - manufactured at the plant in Gron, France, the Group's excellence centre for high and extra-high voltage cables - and accessories, as well as civil engineering works and other possible optional supplies.

SuedOstLink project for the first of the three German Corridors

On 5 May 2020, Prysmian Group announced that TenneT TSO GmbH, operator of the Dutch-German grid, had awarded it a contract for the SuedOstLink project in Germany, one of the world's longest HVDC

underground transmission lines. The total value awarded to the Group for this contract, according to the options, is approximately Euro 500 million. Prysmian will be responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, installation, splicing, testing and commissioning of a 2GW underground transmission cable running through the TenneT-operated section of this first German Corridor. The project is expected to be completed in early 2026.

A-Nord project for the second of the three German Corridors

On 11 May 2020, Prysmian Group announced that Amprion GmbH, a German grid operator, had awarded it a contract for the A-Nord underground cable, part of the German "Corridor A" 2GW power transmission project. Under this contract, worth over Euro 500 million for the Group, Prysmian will be responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, installation, jointing, testing and commissioning of a 1GW underground transmission cable covering the entire northern route of the German Corridors. Work on the HVDC system is scheduled to begin by 2023.

Contract with Vattenfall for the first zero-subsidy offshore wind farm

On 20 May 2020, Prysmian Group finalised a contract for a project awarded by Vattenfall, a leading European energy company, to supply the submarine inter-array cable systems for the Hollandse Kust Zuid III and IV offshore wind farm in The Netherlands. The cables, which will be manufactured at the Prysmian centre of excellence in Nordenham (Germany), are due to be delivered in 2022.

Crete-Attica submarine interconnection project in Greece

On 26 May 2020, Prysmian Group was awarded a contract worth approximately Euro 270 million by Ariadne Interconnection, a wholly-owned subsidiary of IPTO, Greece's transmission system operator, for submarine interconnections between the island of Crete and the Greek mainland (Attica region). The first lot, worth Euro 250 million, involves the design, supply, installation and commissioning of an end-to-end HVDC cable along a 335 km route between the island of Crete and the Attica region. The second lot, worth Euro 20 million, involves the design, supply, installation and commissioning of two submarine telecommunication links for a total length of 670 km between the island of Crete and the Attica region. Prysmian will install the submarine cables using one of its own cable-lay vessels. Delivery and commissioning for both projects are scheduled over the period 2020-2023.

Contract for the Saint-Brieuc wind farm in France

On 27 May 2020, Ailes Marines, in charge of the development, construction, installation and operation of an offshore wind farm in the bay of Saint-Brieuc, awarded Prysmian Group a contract worth about Euro 80 million to supply the submarine inter-array cable systems for the Saint-Brieuc offshore wind farm in France. Delivery and commissioning are scheduled by the end of 2022.

SuedLink project for the third and longest of the three German Corridors

On 29 June 2020, Prysmian Group was awarded contracts for the SuedLink Corridor in Germany, the longest ever underground cable project, by the German transmission system operators TransnetBW GmbH and TenneT. Under this project, worth a total of approximately Euro 800 million for the Group, Prysmian will design, manufacture, supply, lay, joint, test and commission a 2GW underground cable system linking the north of Germany to its regions in the south. The project is due to be completed in 2026.

Prysmian launches the first fibre-optic network with 90% recycled plastic

On 15 September 2020, the Group announced that it will be working with Dutch operator KPN on a pilot project to install a fibre-optic network containing 90% recycled plastic. KPN will be the first telecommunications firm in Europe to use the new Prysmian cable concept to install connections for its customers. Pilot projects will take place in Buitenpost (Friesland) and Nijmegen, both in the Netherlands. Further benefits are expected to emerge during installation, such as a reduced need for excavation at network concentration sites, leading to less soil for removal and disposal. In addition, approximately 50% fewer raw materials (plastic or PE) are required for the production of the new cables and tubes than for traditional cabling. On top of these direct savings, the new concept offers an indirect environmental benefit since over 90% of the tubes are manufactured using high-quality recycled PE. These savings translate into an immediate reduction of the CO₂ emissions and ultimately of end-of-life waste. Lastly, Prysmian expects to achieve a further reduction in CO₂ emissions through savings in logistics, storage, and packaging materials, which will be evaluated in a real-life test for KPN.

Preferred bidder agreement signed for Sofia offshore wind farm project worth over Euro 200 million

On 17 November 2020, the Group announced it had signed a preferred bidder agreement worth over Euro 200 million with RWE Renewables Sofia Offshore Wind Farm, the world's second largest offshore wind farm developer, for the construction of a turnkey submarine and land high voltage cable system to connect the Sofia offshore wind farm to the mainland. The 1.4 GW Sofia offshore wind farm is the largest offshore wind project currently under development, and, once fully operational in 2025, it will be able to generate enough power to supply over 1.2 million UK homes with renewable electricity.

World-first installation of a 180µm optical fibre cable in Germany

On 17 December 2020, the Group announced it had completed its first project using its new Sirocco Extreme optical fibre cable for Stadtwerke Landau a.d. Isar, a utility provider. This world-first installation of a 180µm optical fibre cable will enable a large number of households and businesses in Landau to benefit from high-performance FTTx and 5G networks. Sirocco Extreme is the first 180µm optical fibre cable available on the market. It enables faster, cheaper and more sustainable installations and is fully compatible for splicing with any standard fibre. Home office, online schooling and increased levels of video streaming during the Covid-19 pandemic have led to a significant rise in internet data traffic and hence greater demand for secure, high-performance optical fibre networks that can reduce the risk of future data bottlenecks.

Other significant events***Ravin Cables Limited***

In January 2010, Prysmian Group acquired a 51% interest in the Indian company Ravin Cables Limited (the "Company"), with the remaining 49% held by other shareholders directly or indirectly associated with the Karia family (the "Local Shareholders"). Under the agreements signed with the Local Shareholders, after a limited transition period, management of the Company would be transferred to a Chief Executive Officer appointed by Prysmian. However, this failed to occur and, in breach of the agreements, the Company's management remained in the hands of the Local Shareholders and their representatives. Consequently, having now lost control, Prysmian Group ceased to consolidate the Company and its subsidiary Power Plus Cable Co. LLC. with effect from 1 April 2012. In February 2012, Prysmian was thus

forced to initiate arbitration proceedings before the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA), requesting that the Local Shareholders be declared in breach of contract and ordered to sell the shares representing 49% of the Company's share capital to Prysmian. In a ruling handed down in April 2017, the LCIA upheld Prysmian's claims and ordered the Local Shareholders to sell the shares representing 49% of the Company's share capital to Prysmian. However, the Local Shareholders did not voluntarily enforce the arbitration award and so Prysmian had to initiate proceedings in the Indian courts in order to have the arbitration award recognised in India. Having gone through two levels of the court system, these proceedings were finally concluded on 13 February 2020 with the pronouncement of a ruling by the Indian Supreme Court under which the latter definitively declared the arbitration award enforceable in India. In view of the continuing failure of the Local Shareholders to comply voluntarily, Prysmian has requested the Mumbai court to enforce the arbitration award so as to purchase the shares representing 49% of the Company's share capital as soon as possible. This case is currently still pending, slowed down by the ongoing Covid-19 emergency in India, and so control of the company is considered to have not yet been acquired.

Covid-19 "People First", Business protection, Innovation/Digitalisation

The Group's significant presence in China enabled it to understand the emergence of the Covid Pandemic at an early stage. "People first", i.e. putting people's health and safety first, technological innovation and lean manufacturing, and business protection are the three mainstays of the Group's strategy in response to the Pandemic. "People First" has translated into increased investment in health and safety (+29% to Euro 17 million), the mass procurement of hygiene supplies and equipment and performance of tests and analyses to detect infections, the redefinition of procedures for staying safe at work and the extensive use of remote working, the digitalisation of the Academy's training activities and actions for the benefit of communities affected by the virus (from the wiring of the Wuhan hospital to citizenship initiatives in other parts of the world). In a context in which our very social and economic priorities are being redefined, the Group has confirmed its ambition to be an enabler of energy transition and digitalisation. The Group has deepened its commitment to technological innovation: from its flagship 525 kV P-Laser cable and innovations in fibres and optical cables, like Sirocco, its record-breaking cable for fibre density, to its submarine cable for record depths of up to 3,000 metres. Equally significant is the Fast Forward Project to digitalise manufacturing processes. Putting health and safety first has also enabled the Group to ensure continuity of its supply chain and business. Uptime at its production facilities has never dropped below 70-80%, keeping the level of customer service practically intact, with on-time delivery performance at over 94%. The Group has also swiftly deployed a robust cost containment program as well as measures to protect cash generation.

Update on the 2011 Antitrust proceedings in Brazil

On 15 April 2020, Prysmian Group announced that the Tribunal of the Brazilian antitrust authority had issued the operative part of its decision in relation to proceedings initiated in 2011 in which it has ruled that Prysmian Group participated in anti-competitive practices in the Brazilian market for high voltage underground and submarine cables. The Tribunal has held Prysmian Group liable for the period from February 2001 to March 2004 and ordered it to pay a fine of BRL 10.2 million (approximately Euro 1.8 million), in line with the amount contained in the provisions recognised by the Group for this specific matter. Prysmian Group has filed an appeal against the CADE ruling.

Approval of financial statements at 31 December 2019 and dividend distribution

On 28 April 2020, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved the financial statements for 2019 and the distribution of a gross dividend of Euro 0.25 per share, for a total of some Euro 66 million. The

dividend was paid out from 20 May 2020, with record date 19 May 2020 and ex-dividend date 18 May 2020.

Ruling by the EU Court of Justice on the appeals filed against the European Commission decision relating to the Antitrust investigation into high voltage underground and submarine power cables markets

On 24 September 2020, the Group announced that the Court of Justice of the European Union had issued its ruling on the appeal filed by Prysmian S.p.A. and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. against the General Court's ruling dated 12 July 2018 which, as already communicated to the market on the same date, upheld the European Commission decision of 2 April 2014 concerning the Antitrust investigation into high voltage underground and submarine power cables markets. Under this ruling, the Court dismissed the appeal filed by Group companies and, by so doing it upheld the liability and fine envisaged under the European Commission's original decision. It will be recalled that the European Commission had held Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. for the alleged infringement in the period 18 February 1999 - 28 July 2005, ordering them to pay a fine of Euro 67,310,000, and it had held Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Prysmian S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. for the alleged infringement in the period 29 July 2005 - 28 January 2009, ordering them to pay a fine of Euro 37,303,000. Further to the EU Court of Justice's ruling, the European Commission requested the Prysmian Group to pay half of the fine it was jointly and severally liable for with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., amounting to approximately Euro 52 million plus interest. Using the provisions already set aside in previous years, the Group has gone ahead and made this payment.

The Group also made other payments in 2020 to settle follow-on litigation initiated by third parties to obtain compensation for damages allegedly suffered as a result of Prysmian's involvement in the anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission, as well as for legal expenses. The total disbursements for all the above, and therefore including payment of half of the fine imposed by the European Commission, came to approximately Euro 112 million.

Lastly, it should be noted that the Group has adequate provisions in place in order to be able to meet claims for damages arising from this decision.

Race to zero net CO₂ emissions begins

On 25 November 2020, the Group announced the launch of a new project aimed at accelerating its race to zero net CO₂ emissions. The announcement was made on the occasion of Prysmian Group's "Sustainability Day", a digital stakeholder engagement event during which the Group's top management shared Prysmian's vision, priorities and plans for its sustainability roadmap. The project aims to set science-based carbon reduction targets for the Group and will consider both Scope 1&2 (own organisation) and Scope 3 (value chain) GHG emissions. Carbon reduction targets are considered "Science-Based Targets" if they are in line with what climate science says is necessary to achieve the Paris Agreement goals: to limit global warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. Prysmian Group is supported in the project by the Carbon Trust, the leading organisation helping companies and governments to realise ambitious plans for a sustainable, low carbon future. By 2022 Prysmian plans to invest around Euro 450 million to further improve the sustainability of its organisation and supply chain and accelerate the development of cutting-edge cable technologies, assets and services. Energy consumption reduction, the circular economy, waste recycling, and promoting a health & safety culture are key in Prysmian's efforts to improve the sustainability of its supply chain. The transition to renewable energy is closely linked to the ability to transmit and dispatch energy from one place to another, from those locations where renewable energy is produced (offshore wind farms) to those where it is consumed (urban centres). Prysmian Group is committed to supporting the development of greener and smarter power grids, by making available innovative cable technologies



capable of covering longer distances and suitable for installation at greater depths, ensuring higher performance, reliability and sustainability.

Legal action for patent infringements in the UK brought against Emtelle UK Limited

On 27 November 2020, Prysmian Group announced that it had commenced legal action against Emtelle UK Limited for infringement of some of its patents in the UK. Prysmian claims that Emtelle's FibreFlow products infringe the UK designations of Prysmian's European Patents EP(UK) 1,420,279 B1 and EP (UK) 1,668,392B1 for optical fibre cables.

Plan to close the Manlleu and Montcada i Reixac production facilities in Spain – Follow up

With reference to the restructuring of industrial activities in Spain that involved the Manlleu and Montcada i Reixac sites in Catalonia last year, necessary for organisational and manufacturing reasons in order to recalibrate production capacity to market demand, the Group has maintained a constant dialogue and active collaboration with trade union representatives at these sites for the effective implementation of the plan envisaged in the November 2019 agreement.

The industrial plan aims to concentrate Spanish energy cable production at the Group's Catalan sites in Santa Perpètua de Mogoda and Vilanova i la Geltrú, as well as at General Cable's centre of excellence for low-voltage copper cables in Abrera, thereby maintaining the business's competitiveness in Spain. The total number of workers involved is 487 (of whom 334 at Manlleu and 153 at Montcada i Reixac).

Among the measures envisaged by the November 2019 agreement, unanimously approved by workers' representatives, was the gradual cessation of production activity at the sites concerned, which took place in April 2020 for the Montcada plant and in November 2020 for the Manlleu plant, although certain industrial activities will continue at the latter site during 2021.



Group performance and results

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 ^(*) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Sales | 10,016 | 11,519 | -13.0% | 10,104 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 822 | 983 | -16.4% | 634 |
| % of sales | 8.2% | 8.5% | | 6.3% |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 840 | 1,007 | -16.6% | 693 |
| % of sales | 8.4% | 8.7% | | 6.9% |
| EBITDA | 781 | 907 | -13.9% | 501 |
| % of sales | 7.8% | 7.9% | | 5.0% |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives | (4) | 15 | | (48) |
| Fair value stock options | (31) | 1 | | (6) |
| Amortisation, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversal | (393) | (354) | | (232) |
| Operating income | 353 | 569 | -38.0% | 215 |
| % of sales | 3.5% | 4.9% | | 2.1% |
| Net finance income/(costs) | (101) | (125) | | (112) |
| Profit/(loss) before taxes | 252 | 444 | -43.2% | 103 |
| % of sales | 2.5% | 3.9% | | 1.0% |
| Taxes | (78) | (148) | | (45) |
| Net profit/(loss) | 174 | 296 | -41.2% | 58 |
| % of sales | 1.7% | 2.6% | | 0.6% |
| Attributable to: | | | | - |
| Owners of the parent | 178 | 292 | | 58 |
| Non-controlling interests | (4) | 4 | | - |
| Reconciliation of Operating Income/EBITDA to Adjusted Operating Income/Adjusted EBITDA | | | | |
| Operating income (A) | 353 | 569 | -38.0% | 215 |
| EBITDA (B) | 781 | 907 | -13.9% | 501 |
| Adjustments: | | | | - |
| Company reorganisation | 32 | 85 | | 66 |
| Non-recurring expenses/(income) | 9 | (32) | | 94 |
| Other non-operating expenses/(income) | 18 | 47 | | 32 |
| Total adjustments (C) | 59 | 100 | | 192 |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives (D) | 4 | (15) | | 48 |
| Fair value stock options (E) | 31 | (1) | | 6 |
| Assets impairment and impairment reversal (F) | 68 | 36 | | 5 |
| Adjusted operating income (A + C + D + E + F) | 515 | 689 | -25.3% | 466 |
| Adjusted EBITDA (B + C) | 840 | 1,007 | -16.6% | 693 |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

The Group's sales in 2020 came to Euro 10,016 million, compared with Euro 11,519 million in 2019, posting a negative change of Euro 1,503 million (-13.0%).

The main factors behind this change were:

- negative organic sales growth, accounting for a decrease of Euro 1,185 million (-10.3%);
- unfavourable exchange rate movements, leading to a decrease of Euro 324 million (-2.8%);
- fluctuation in the price of metals (copper, aluminium and lead), generating a sales price increase of Euro 6 million (+0.1%).

Organic sales growth by the three operating segments was as follows:

- *Projects* -20.6%;
- *Energy* -7.1%;
- *Telecom* -14.1%.

Overall organic sales growth for the year was -10.3%. Excluding the *Projects* segment, organic sales growth would have been -8.3% (-4.8% in the fourth quarter), the main factors behind which were as follows:

- a steep decline in the *Telecom* segment of -14.1% year-on-year and -3.8% in the final quarter, despite a second-half improvement in North America driven by the optical cables business;
- a slowdown in the Energy & Infrastructure business, with negative organic growth of -7.5% year-on-year and -4.0% in the final quarter, adversely affected by the impact of Covid-19 especially in the second quarter although showing a second-half improvement;
- good performance by Onshore Wind (forming part of the E&I business) in the United States and by Renewables.

The Group's Adjusted EBITDA (before net expenses for company reorganisation, net non-recurring expenses and other net non-operating expenses) came to Euro 840 million in 2020, down Euro 167 million (-16.6%) on the corresponding 2019 figure of Euro 1,007 million. The main factors affecting performance are described below:

- *Energy* segment, in which the Power Distribution business (especially Onshore Wind in North America) performed well with an improvement in earnings, as for Overhead lines;
- *Projects* segment, in which the constraints arising from the Covid-19 pandemic led to inefficiencies in production and installation for the High Voltage underground business in the first half of the year, although improving in the second half. In addition, the segment suffered from an unfavourable mix and incomplete saturation of production capacity in the Submarine business;
- *Telecom* segment, in which margins stabilised despite lower volumes and strong price pressure, only partially absorbed by cost efficiencies. Among other things, there was a final-quarter recovery in the optical cables business.

On the whole, despite also being affected by adverse exchange rate movements, the Group showed good resilience to the current macroeconomic context, thanks to the adoption of swift and targeted actions to contain both fixed and variable costs and improve the business mix, allowing it to keep margins stable.

In addition, the Group completed the process of integrating General Cable ahead of time, achieving an annualised addition of around Euro 200 million to EBITDA and annualised cost efficiencies of around Euro 175 million, having already incurred a total of some Euro 200 million in restructuring costs. These results were achieved thanks to the Group's improved geographical diversification, greater complementarity between product portfolios and cross-selling activities.

EBITDA is stated after net expenses for company reorganisation, net non-recurring expenses and other net non-operating expenses, totalling Euro 59 million (Euro 100 million in 2019). These adjustments mainly consist of reorganisation costs for Euro 32 million (Euro 85 million in 2019).



Amortisation, depreciation and impairment amounted to Euro 393 million in 2020, reporting a year-on-year increase, primarily because of the impairment loss of Euro 66 million recognised against property, plant and equipment in the Energy segment's South Europe Region CGU, as discussed in the Explanatory Notes.

The fair value change in metal derivatives was a negative Euro 4 million in 2020, compared with a positive Euro 15 million in 2019.

After adopting hedge accounting for most of its metal derivatives, which was affected by price increases for copper, aluminium and lead, the Group has recognised a positive pre-tax amount of Euro 68 million in the cash flow hedge reserve.

A total of Euro 31 million in costs were recognised in 2020 to account for the effects of the long-term incentive plan and employee share purchase scheme.

Reflecting the effects described above, the Group's operating income came to Euro 353 million, compared with Euro 569 million in the previous year, thus reporting a decline of Euro 216 million.

Net finance costs amounted to Euro 101 million in 2020, down on the prior year figure of Euro 125 million. The decrease is mainly due to exchange rate trends and an interest saving after repayment in 2019 of part of the loans previously taken out for the General Cable acquisition.

Taxes came to Euro 78 million, representing an effective tax rate of around 31% (33.3% in 2019).

Net profit for 2020 was Euro 174 million, of which Euro 178 million attributable to the Group, compared with Euro 296 million in 2019, of which Euro 292 million attributable to the Group.

The Group has continued to reduce its net financial debt, which stood at Euro 1,986 million at 31 December 2020, down Euro 154 million from Euro 2,140 million at 31 December 2019. The reduction was achieved thanks to Euro 375 million in cash flow provided in the past twelve months by operating activities after net finance costs paid (excluding cash flows arising from acquisitions and/or disposals).

The 2020 reporting period saw the Group win a number of major contracts, including a 50% share of the three "German Corridors" projects worth a total of some Euro 1,800 million, confirming Prysmian Group's primary role as an energy transition facilitator. The award of these contracts has allowed the Group's order backlog to reach a record level of around Euro 3,500 million.

The Group has also given priority to safeguarding the needs of its employees and customers, protecting the business, and focusing increasingly on innovation and digitalisation.

With regard to safeguarding its employees, the Group has taken steps to enable continuous testing for Covid-19 and to providing medical devices and masks for its employees. In addition, the Group has made flu vaccines available to its employees and their families.

With regard to safeguarding the needs of its customers, the Group has focused on a customer-oriented strategy that has enabled it to meet delivery times in more than 94% of cases.

With regard to protection of the business, as mentioned earlier, the Group has taken actions designed to contain fixed and variable costs, to rigorously monitor the trend in net working capital and to apply greater discipline in making investments. These latter actions have benefited cash generation, which reached a level of Euro 375 million in 2020.

With regard to innovation and digitalisation, the Group has passed tests in two cutting-edge technologies, namely P-Laser and XPLE, for 525KV HVDC cables, installed three submarine cables at

depths of more than 900 metres (Crete-Peloponnese), installed the first ever 180µm fibre cable for FTTx and 5G networks and continued to digitalise the production process.

The Group also believes in sustainability and aims to make Pikkala the Group's first zero emission plant. The Group also intends to invest Euro 450 million by 2022 to support sustainability, energy transition to renewable sources and digitalisation.

During the year, the Group improved its position in the Dow Jones Sustainability index, ranking number two in the sector, and has since been awarded an Ecovadis platinum rating



Review of Projects Operating Segment

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 (*) |
|--|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Sales | 1,438 | 1,844 | -22.0% | 1,635 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 186 | 228 | -18.4% | 89 |
| % of sales | 13.0% | 12.3% | | 5.4% |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 186 | 228 | -18.2% | 89 |
| % of sales | 13.0% | 12.4% | | 5.4% |
| Adjustments | (13) | (23) | | (105) |
| EBITDA | 173 | 205 | -16.0% | (16) |
| % of sales | 12.1% | 11.1% | | -0.9% |
| Amortisation and depreciation | (64) | (64) | | (54) |
| Adjusted operating income | 122 | 164 | -23.1% | 35 |
| % of sales | 8.5% | 8.9% | | 2.1% |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

The *Projects* Operating Segment incorporates the high-tech businesses of High Voltage underground, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom, and Offshore Specialties, whose focus is projects and their execution, as well as product customisation.

The Group engineers, produces and installs high and extra high voltage cables for electricity transmission both from power plants and within transmission and primary distribution grids. These highly specialised, tech-driven products include cables insulated with oil or fluid-impregnated paper for voltages up to 1100 kV and extruded polymer insulated cables for voltages up to 600 kV. These are complemented by laying and post-laying services, grid monitoring and preventive maintenance services, power line repair and maintenance services, as well as emergency services, including intervention in the event of damage.

In addition, Prysmian Group engineers, produces and installs "end-to-end" submarine cable solutions for power transmission and distribution. The products offered include cables with different types of insulation: cables insulated with layers of oil or fluid-impregnated paper for AC and DC transmission up to 700 kV; cables insulated with extruded polymer for AC transmission up to 400 kV and DC transmission up to 600 kV. The Group uses specific technological solutions for power transmission and distribution in underwater environments, which satisfy the strictest international standards.

With the acquisition of General Cable, Prysmian Group has re-entered the Submarine Telecom cables business, specialised in the production and installation of data transmission cables.

The Offshore Specialties business incorporates a wide range of products for the oil industry, including umbilical cables, flexible pipes and all electrical, optical and signalling components for oil well management from seabed to offshore platform.

MARKET OVERVIEW

Market demand for Submarine Power cables continued to show signs of recovery during the year: several bids are now at an advanced stage of the tendering process, and despite being later than originally forecast, are expected to be awarded in the next few months. The market is expected to grow over the medium term, especially the Offshore Wind segment, fostered by the continuous reduction in electricity generation costs.

Market demand remained stable for Submarine Telecom cables.

In the High Voltage underground business, the HVAC market was largely stable in Europe, with mixed trends between the different countries, while reporting growth in North America but persistently soft demand in Southeast Asia, which having already turned down in 2019 was exacerbated by the impact of Covid-19.

In the HVDC market, typically for interconnectors, tendering activities for major underground power lines in Germany reached their conclusion, with Prysmian Group being awarded a substantial share of all the projects concerned. In fact, Prysmian Group has secured about 50% of both the Suedostlink and A-Nord contracts, worth a total of approximately Euro 1 billion, and two lots worth about Euro 850 million for the Suedlink project.

The Offshore Specialties business continued to experience declining prices and volumes.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Sales to third parties by the *Projects* segment amounted to Euro 1,438 million in 2020, versus Euro 1,844 million in 2019, recording a negative change of Euro 406 million (-22.0%).

The factors behind this change were:

- negative organic sales growth, accounting for a decrease of Euro 379 million (-20.6%);
- exchange rate trends, producing a decrease of Euro 25 million (-1.3%);
- metal price fluctuations, producing a decrease of Euro 2 million (-0.1%).

The *Projects* segment's negative organic growth of -20.6% for the year and -34.4% in the final quarter primarily reflects the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on every line of business; this was compounded by lower sales volumes in some High Voltage markets, primarily France and APAC, and a negative contribution from the mix of Submarine Power contracts in progress, where a high level of operating efficiency partially offset the impact of having underutilised assets. The Submarine Telecom and Offshore Specialties businesses reported a limited reduction in sales.

The main Submarine Power projects on which work was performed during the period were: the interconnector between Norway and the UK (North Sea Link), the interconnector between France and the UK (IFA2), the interconnection projects in Bahrain and Greece (Crete-Peloponnese interconnector), the Viking Link interconnector and the offshore wind projects in France.

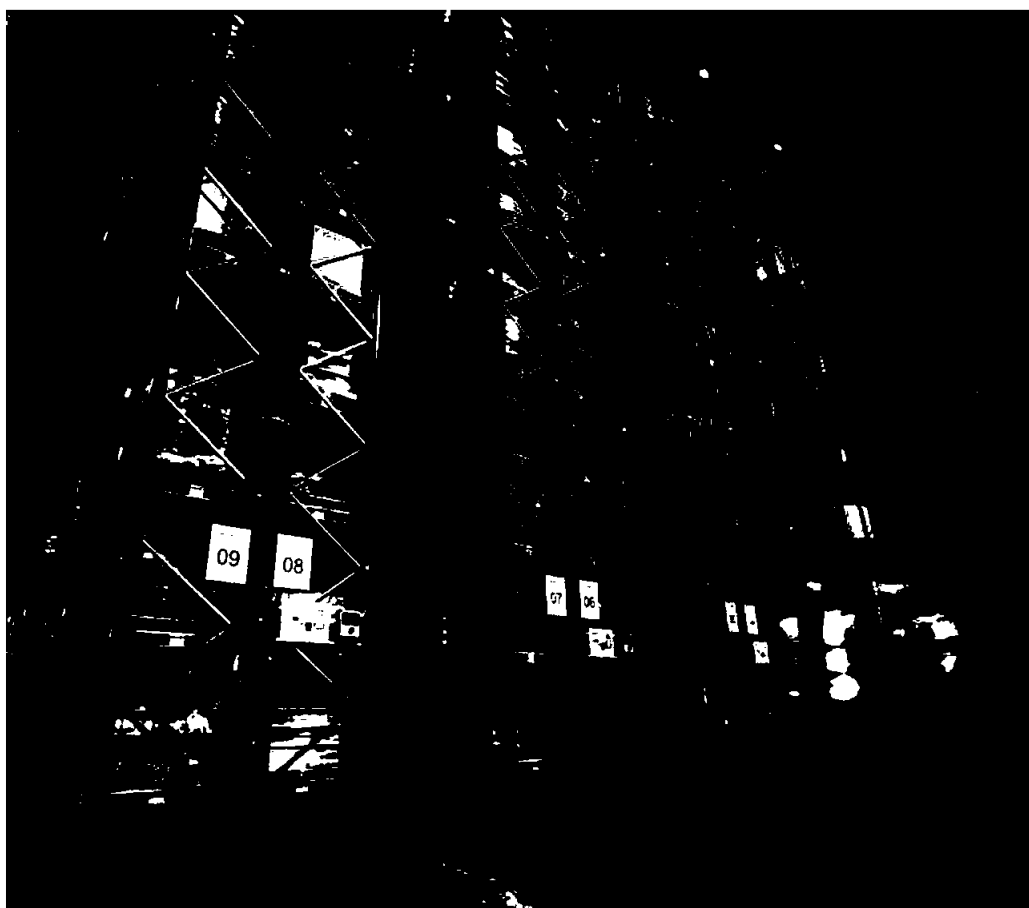
Sales in the period were the result of cable manufacturing activities by the Group's industrial facilities (Pikkala in Finland, Arco Felice in Italy, Drammen in Norway and Nordenham in Germany) and installation services, performed with the assistance of both its own assets and third-party equipment.



The value of the Group's Submarine Power order backlog stands at around Euro 1.5 billion, mainly consisting of the following contracts: the offshore wind contracts in France (St. Nazaire and Fecamp) and Germany (Dolwin5); the interconnector between the UK and Denmark (Viking Link); and the project for the Crete-Attica link awarded during second quarter 2020. The value of the Group's High Voltage order backlog has increased considerably during 2020, thanks to the award of the German Corridors HVDC contracts in Germany, taking it to approximately Euro 2 billion.

The Group's overall order backlog has thus reached a record level of Euro 3.5 billion.

Adjusted EBITDA for year came to Euro 186 million, down from the prior year figure of Euro 228 million; the main source of contraction can be laid at the door of Covid-19, causing orders to slow and be postponed, especially in the businesses of High Voltage Underground (although recovering in the last quarter of the year) and Offshore Specialties, combined with a negative mix of work in progress in the Submarine Energy business, which also suffered from underutilised production capacity.



Review of Energy Operating Segment

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 (*) |
|--|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Sales | 7,207 | 8,027 | -10.2% | 6,975 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 436 | 503 | -13.3% | 316 |
| % of sales | 6.1% | 6.3% | | 4.5% |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 440 | 505 | -12.8% | 320 |
| % of sales | 6.1% | 6.3% | | 4.6% |
| Adjustments | (45) | (60) | | (71) |
| EBITDA | 395 | 445 | -11.4% | 249 |
| % of sales | 5.5% | 5.5% | | 3.6% |
| Amortisation and depreciation | (185) | (182) | | (126) |
| Adjusted operating income | 255 | 323 | -20.3% | 194 |
| % of sales | 3.5% | 4.0% | | 2.8% |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

The *Energy Operating Segment*, incorporating those businesses able to offer a complete and innovative product portfolio to a variety of industries, is organised around the business areas of *Energy & Infrastructure* (comprising Trade & Installers, Power Distribution and Overhead Transmission Lines) and *Industrial & Network Components* (comprising Oil & Gas, Downhole Technology, Specialties & OEM, Elevators, Automotive and Network Components).

Sales to third parties by the Energy operating segment came to Euro 7,207 million in 2020, compared with Euro 8,027 million in 2019, posting a negative change of Euro 820 million (-10.2%), the main components of which are as follows:

- negative organic sales growth of Euro 574 million (-7.1%). Fourth-quarter organic growth was -4.9%;
- decrease of Euro 256 million (-3.2%) for adverse exchange rate fluctuations;
- sales price increase of Euro 10 million (+0.1%) for metal price fluctuations.

Adjusted EBITDA came to Euro 440 million in 2020, down Euro 65 million (-12.8%) from Euro 505 million in 2019, reflecting the difficulties experienced in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic.

The following paragraphs describe market trends and financial performance in each of the Energy operating segment's business areas.

ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 (*) |
|--|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Sales | 4,735 | 5,285 | -10.4% | 4,462 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 272 | 307 | -11.0% | 163 |
| % of sales | 5.8% | 5.8% | | 3.7% |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 275 | 308 | -10.5% | 166 |
| % of sales | 5.8% | 5.8% | | 3.7% |
| Adjusted operating income | 152 | 185 | -8.2% | 80 |
| % of sales | 3.2% | 3.5% | | 1.8% |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.



Prysmian produces high and medium voltage cable systems to connect industrial and/or civilian buildings to primary distribution grids and low voltage cables and systems for power distribution and the wiring of buildings. All the products offered comply with international standards regarding insulation, fire resistance, smoke emissions and halogen levels. The low voltage product portfolio includes rigid and flexible cables for distributing power to and within residential and commercial buildings. The Group concentrates product development and innovation activities on high performance cables, such as Fire-Resistant and Low Smoke zero Halogen cables, capable of guaranteeing specific safety standards. The product range has been lately expanded to satisfy the demand for cables serving infrastructure such as airports, ports and railway stations, by customers as diverse as international distributors, buying syndicates, installers and wholesalers.

MARKET OVERVIEW

The product markets have distinct geographical characteristics (despite international product standards) both in terms of customer and supplier fragmentation and the range of items produced and sold.

During 2020, the Trade & Installers business saw demand turn down in most of the European countries served, particularly in South Europe and the UK due not only to difficulties associated with the Covid-19 pandemic but also with Brexit. The decline in business in the regions of APAC, MEAT and LATAM (the latter nonetheless showing signs of improvement in the final quarter), reflected not only the complications of the Covid-19 pandemic but also steep currency devaluation in Central and South American countries, making an already troubled market more uncertain. Even in North America the Trade & Installers market reported a year-on-year downturn, mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

As for Power Distribution, markets in North America continued to be buoyant, also thanks to Onshore Wind demand, which benefited from the Production Tax Credit (PTC), a tax incentive based on electricity generated. Following the pandemic, the deadline for installations was extended until the end of next year, without increasing the amounts incentivised.

The principal European countries have experienced a general stagnation in energy consumption in recent years, in turn adversely affecting demand by the major utilities. The latter, operating in a recessionary economic environment, have either maintained cautious positions, given the impossibility of forecasting future growth, or else they have concentrated on business restructuring to improve efficiency and contain supply-side costs. This situation has exacerbated the competitive dynamics in terms of price and mix, leaving an extremely challenging environment almost everywhere. During 2020, demand for the Power Distribution business versus the prior year benefited from a growth in consumption in North Europe, and remained resilient in Germany and the Danube area, while flagging slightly in South Europe and the UK mainly due to Covid-19 issues and the Brexit effect.

Lastly, demand was down in the Middle East, LATAM and APAC, partly owing to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Overhead Transmission Lines business saw its North American and LATAM volumes grow on the same period last year, in line with market expectations.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Sales to third parties by the *Energy & Infrastructure* business area amounted to Euro 4,735 million in 2020, compared with Euro 5,285 million in 2019, posting a negative change of Euro 550 million (-10.4%), the main components of which are as follows:

- negative organic sales growth of Euro 398 million (-7.5%);

- negative change of Euro 171 million (-3.2%) for exchange rate fluctuations;
- sales price increase of Euro 19 million (+0.3%) for metal price fluctuations.

The *Energy and Infrastructure* business area recorded negative organic sales growth of -7.5% over the year (-4% in the final quarter).

The Trade & Installers business had negative organic growth, albeit with geographical differences, especially pronounced in South Europe, UK, LATAM and North America, the hardest hit regions by the Covid-19 pandemic, while a resilient market in Central Eastern Europe and North America managed to make up for part of the reduction in volumes. Despite a drop in volumes mainly because of Covid-19, the APAC region boosted its profitability. Middle East markets were also in retreat because of strong pressure on oil prices. Overall profitability of the Trade & Installers business was down on 2019 primarily as a consequence of Covid-19. The Power Distribution business had negative organic growth, reflecting different performances by region: strong positive growth in North America and North Europe, stable in Central-East Europe but negative in South Europe, the Middle East, LATAM and APAC. There was an overall improvement in profitability, driven mainly by North America and also thanks to prompt action on the cost front. Strong price pressure persisted in Europe.

The Overhead Lines business enjoyed strong positive organic growth in LATAM, while remaining stable in North America.

Given the above factors, Adjusted EBITDA for 2020 came to Euro 275 million, compared with Euro 308 million in the previous year, reflecting a decrease of Euro 33 million.

INDUSTRIAL & NETWORK COMPONENTS

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 (*) |
|--|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Sales | 2,252 | 2,492 | -9.6% | 2,277 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 165 | 195 | -15.5% | 155 |
| % of sales | 7.3% | 7.8% | | 6.8% |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 166 | 196 | -15.3% | 156 |
| % of sales | 7.4% | 7.9% | | 6.8% |
| Adjusted operating income | 109 | 140 | -25.8% | 118 |
| % of sales | 4.8% | 5.6% | | 5.2% |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

The extensive range of cables developed specially for certain industries is characterised by the highly specific nature of the solutions offered. In the transport market, Prysmian cables are used in the construction of ships and trains, and in the automotive and aerospace industries; in the infrastructure market, the principal applications for its cables are found in railways, docks and airports. The product range also includes cables for the mining industry, for elevators and for applications in the renewable energy field (solar and wind power), cables for military use and for nuclear power stations, able to withstand the highest radiation environments.

Prysmian also offers a wide range of products for the petrochemicals sector able to serve every onshore and offshore need, including the design and supply of systems for power transmission and data communication from offshore platforms and/or floating hydrocarbon storage vessels to the well-heads; flexible offshore pipes for hydrocarbon transport; Downhole Technology (DHT) solutions, which include steel tubing encased cables to control and power monitoring systems inside extraction wells both offshore and onshore.



The range of products for the petrochemicals industry also includes low and medium voltage power cables, and instrumentation and control cables. The onshore product range is able to support applications in all three segments of the petrochemical production chain: Upstream, Midstream and Downstream.

Lastly, the Group produces accessories and network components, as well as sophisticated control systems; for example, joints and terminations for low, medium, high and extra high voltage cables and submarine systems to connect cables with one another and/or connect them with other network devices, suitable for industrial, construction and infrastructure applications and for use within power transmission and distribution networks.

MARKET OVERVIEW

Markets for Industrial cables, while growing as a whole, displayed inconsistencies within the various business lines and between the different geographical areas. Some market segments grew despite the pandemic, thanks to a strong existing order backlog and the resilience of customer investment programs. Some applications for the OEM sector (Railway, Nuclear, Marine, Water and Electromedical) performed well, while the Crane and Defence segments remained stable. The Mining business posted a major slowdown as a result of lower MRO demand in the United States and the phasing of some projects in Eastern Europe and South America. The Rolling stock segment also saw lower volumes due to the Covid-induced postponement of CRRC call-offs under a multi-year program announced in 2020. The Renewables business enjoyed an uptick in demand for both Solar and Wind products which benefited from favourable phasing of some projects, completed despite the pandemic. The Wind segment benefited from a significant acceleration in the latter part of the year, especially in China in view of the imminent ending of incentives in 2021. However, both segments saw an increase in competitive pressure, affecting prices and partially eroding the healthy trend in volumes.

O&G demand was significantly inhibited by the Covid-19 pandemic and lower oil prices. The first quarter of the year saw a lull in activity in China, the first country hit by Covid-19 which then recovered over the course of the year. Starting in the second quarter, the slowdown in activity spread to the rest of the world in tandem with the proliferation of the pandemic, with this slowdown persisting during the third and fourth quarters. The hardest hit areas in the second half of the year were North and South America. EMEA and Asia Pacific maintained a higher level of activity thanks to the large order backlog built up in the previous year. However, the rate of order intake slowed over the course of 2020 with the spread of the pandemic and postponement of further investment decisions by major oil company customers.

The Elevator market showed a certain stability thanks to the good performance of the North American market.

After a positive first quarter, the Automotive segment recorded a drastic first-half drop in volumes primarily originating in the second quarter, mainly affecting the European, North American and APAC markets, while showing good signs of recovery in the third quarter and especially the fourth quarter with the reopening of major car manufacturers, whose production schedules were revised for the impact of Covid-19. The largest reductions were seen in the mid- to low-end segments.

The Network Components market saw demand contract in 2020, in both the MV and HV/EHV segments as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in South Europe, LATAM and APAC, while remaining stable in the rest of the world.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Sales to third parties by the *Industrial & Network Components* business area amounted to Euro 2,252 million in 2020, compared with Euro 2,492 million in 2019, recording a negative change of Euro 240 million (-9.6%), the main components of which were as follows:

- negative organic sales growth of Euro 176 million (-7%). Fourth-quarter organic growth was -4.9%;
- negative change of Euro 76 million (-3.1%) for exchange rate fluctuations;
- sales price increase of Euro 12 million (+0.5%) for metal price fluctuations.

The principal business lines of *Industrial & Network Components* performed less well in 2020 than in 2019, particularly so in the case of the Automotive, Oil & Gas and Aviation businesses.

The Oil & Gas business saw business volumes steadily deteriorate in the EMEA region, while remaining depressed in North and South America. Asia Pacific as a whole had a positive level of activity. The business's overall margins degenerated due to the contraction in activity and parallel increase in competitive pressure.

The Downhole Technology business recorded a decrease in volumes and profits on the previous year, reflecting a reduction in volumes and orders related not only to the Covid-19 pandemic but also lower oil prices.

Specialties, OEM and Renewables recorded a healthy level of profit in line with expectations, displaying good resilience to the global economic situation, particularly thanks to the contribution of North Europe and North America and the businesses of Cranes, Railway, Nuclear and Renewables especially in China. This positive performance was partially tempered by worse results in the Mining and Infrastructure businesses as well as by a general slowdown in the regions most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, namely South Europe, LATAM and APAC.

The profitability of the Elevator business, which performed well in North America, was in line with expectations. A few problems were experienced on the Chinese market in connection with Covid-19-related difficulties in the first quarter.

The acquisition of the EHC group was completed in January 2021, enabling the Group to integrate vertical transportation solutions into the product portfolio of its Elevator business.

The Automotive business recorded a sharp downturn in volumes everywhere, especially in the second quarter of 2020. The third quarter showed signs of recovery with improved efficiencies confirmed in the last quarter of the year.

The Network Components business experienced a deteriorating performance in the regions hardest hit by the Covid-19 pandemic, but managed to keep margins stable. The impact was most pronounced in South Europe, China and LATAM, both for the medium/low voltage sector and for HV products, while North Europe and the North American medium voltage sector were stable or marginally growing.

Given the above factors, Adjusted EBITDA for 2020 came to Euro 166 million, down from Euro 196 million in the previous year, reflecting a negative change of Euro 30 million (-15.5%).



OTHER

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 (*) |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Sales | 220 | 250 | 236 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | (1) | 1 | (2) |
| Adjusted EBITDA | (1) | 1 | (2) |
| Adjusted operating income | (6) | (2) | (4) |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

This business area encompasses occasional sales by Prysmian Group operating units of intermediate goods, raw materials or other products forming part of the production process. These sales are normally linked to local business situations, do not generate high margins and can vary in size from period to period.

Review of Telecom Operating Segment

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | % change | 2018 (*) |
|--|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Sales | 1,371 | 1,648 | -16.8% | 1,494 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 200 | 252 | -20.4% | 229 |
| % of sales | 14.6% | 15.3% | | 15.4% |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 214 | 274 | -21.9% | 284 |
| % of sales | 15.6% | 16.6% | | 19.0% |
| Adjustments | 8 | - | | 22 |
| EBITDA | 222 | 274 | -19.1% | 306 |
| % of sales | 16.2% | 16.6% | | 20.5% |
| Amortisation and depreciation | (76) | (72) | | (47) |
| Adjusted operating income | 138 | 202 | -28.0% | 237 |
| % of sales | 10.1% | 12.3% | | 15.9% |

(*) The results of General Cable have been consolidated with effect from 1 June 2018.

As partner to leading telecom operators worldwide, Prysmian Group produces and manufactures a wide range of cable systems and connectivity products used in telecommunication networks. The product portfolio includes optical fibre, optical cables, connectivity components and accessories and copper cables.

MARKET OVERVIEW

The downturn in the global optical fibre cables market, already observed in the last part of the previous year, was confirmed in 2020.

Demand was additionally constrained by the impact of Covid-19 throughout the entire year. The phenomenon observed on the Chinese market at the beginning of first quarter 2020 spread to the rest of the world, most evidently in South Europe, North America and Latin America.

In North America, consumption of optical fibre cables remained steady year-on-year.

In Europe, overall demand was down, with uneven behaviour in the various national markets. In such a climate, the markedly negative contribution of the South Europe region was only partially mitigated by some virtuous behaviour in North Europe. In South Europe, the main operators adopted an aggressive destocking policy, which sharply reduced their optical cable procurement estimates, triggering a sharp market contraction.

In Italy, France and Spain, the first countries to take measures to contain the Covid-19 virus, a drop in demand for optical cables could be observed throughout 2020. Even though the Telecom segment is classified as strategic, difficulties in finding personnel to perform installations effectively prevented demand from accelerating much.

Thanks to plans under the Digital Agenda for Europe 2025, European demand is expected to revive from 2021. This Agenda envisages the provision of three levels of minimum service depending on the type of user. In fact, government offices and entities like schools and hospitals will benefit from a bandwidth



of at least 1 Gb/s. Likewise, the entire residential population will be connected with 100 Mb/s, while all urban areas and transport corridors should have broadband mobile coverage with 5G technology. In Europe, the network architectures used vary as decided by each individual country.

FTTH networks are the preference in France, Spain, Portugal and the Nordics, while G.Fast is the norm in Germany and Britain; although these systems use the last metres of the existing copper network, massive volumes of optical cables are nonetheless required to upgrade the distribution networks. In other places like Italy, the two technologies coexist.

In South America, a region when fibre penetration rates are still low, the optical cables market reported a slight decline attributable to a slowing of investment by major telecom operators.

The copper cable market continued to slow as a result of product maturity. The drop in demand, already evident during 2019, was confirmed but without showing any acceleration.

Given the high demand for internet access, the major operators have opted to renew their networks using optical fibre, rather than perform extensive maintenance work or upgrade existing networks. It is still worth retaining a presence in this segment since the gradual decommissioning of assets by competitor cable manufacturers nonetheless offers attractive opportunities.

The MMS cable market reported a downturn, most pronounced in South Europe and North America due to Covid-related difficulties. The decline in Latin American business reflected not only the complications of the Covid-19 pandemic but also steep currency devaluation in Central and South American countries, making an already troubled market more uncertain.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Sales to third parties by the Telecom operating segment came to Euro 1,371 million at the end of 2020, compared with Euro 1,648 million in 2019.

The negative change of Euro 277 million (-16.8%) is explained by:

- negative organic sales growth of Euro 232 million (-14.1%). Fourth-quarter organic growth was -3.8%;
- negative change of Euro 2 million (-0.1%) in sales prices for metal price fluctuations;
- negative change of Euro 43 million (-2.6%) for exchange rate fluctuations.

The organic decrease in sales during 2020 reflected the negative trend already observed since the second half of 2019 and mainly stemmed from softer demand in 2020 for optical fibre and specialty cables, further exacerbated by the impact of Covid-19. However, there was an improving trend from the second half of 2020, thanks to North America, with optical fibre cable volumes accelerating in the last quarter of the year.

European volumes trended down in 2020 on the previous year, although picking up in the fourth quarter, with continuing price pressure offset by greater cost efficiency.

In Brazil and Argentina, the Group's performance was in line with the downward market trend.

Globally, copper cables continued their steady decline with the retirement of traditional networks in favour of new-generation ones.

The positive performance of the high value-added business of optical connectivity accessories, prompted by the development of new FTTx networks (for last mile broadband), dwindled during year. While performance improved in the UK, other European markets reported a year-on-year deterioration.

The Multimedia Solutions business saw its growth slow on 2019, mainly due to the pandemic's effects on South European and North American markets.

The return on investments in relocating some cable manufacturing sources to Eastern Europe also made a substantial contribution to the segment's overall results.

Adjusted EBITDA for 2020 came to Euro 214 million, reporting a decrease of Euro 60 million (-21.9%) from Euro 274 million in 2019. This decline is mainly attributable to the negative results of the Group as described above and to those of the associate Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company in China, involving a negative impact of some Euro 8 million, only partially mitigated by a stabilisation in margins despite pressure on prices and achieved thanks to cost efficiencies.



Prysmian Group

Results by Geographical Area

| (Euro/million) | Sales | | Adjusted EBITDA | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| EMEA (*) | 5,344 | 6,196 | 370 | 491 |
| North America | 3,084 | 3,441 | 354 | 352 |
| Latin America | 775 | 931 | 68 | 102 |
| Asia Pacific | 813 | 951 | 48 | 62 |
| Total | 10,016 | 11,519 | 840 | 1,007 |

(*) EMEA = Europe, Middle East and Africa.

As stated in the Explanatory Notes to this Annual Report, the Group's operating segments are: *Energy*, *Projects* and *Telecom*, reflecting the structure used in the periodic reports prepared to review business performance. The primary performance indicator used in these reports, presented by macro type of business (*Energy*, *Projects* and *Telecom*), is Adjusted EBITDA, defined as earnings (loss) for the period before non-recurring items, the fair value change in metal price derivatives and in other fair value items, amortisation, depreciation and impairment, finance costs and income and taxes.

In order to provide users of the financial statements with information that is more consistent with the Group's greater geographical diversification following the General Cable acquisition, Sales and Adjusted EBITDA have been reported above by geographical area, even though the primary operating segments remain those by business. For this purpose, sales of goods and services are analysed geographically on the basis of the location of the registered office of the company that issues the invoices, regardless of the geographic destination of the products sold. This type of presentation does not produce significantly different results from analysing sales of goods and services by destination of the products sold.

EMEA

The EMEA region recorded negative year-on-year organic sales growth of -11.9% in 2020 (-8.9% excluding the *Projects* segment) and -4.2% in 4Q 2020. This reflected adverse performance above all in 2Q 2020 in South Europe, the UK and the Middle East with the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Starting in 2H 2020, there was a sequential improvement in the Energy & Infrastructure business, which achieved weakly positive organic growth in 4Q 2020.

North America

North America recorded negative year-on-year organic sales growth of -7.1% in 2020 (-6.5% excluding the *Projects* segment) and -7.9% in 4Q 2020. The Energy & Infrastructure business posted a solid performance, mainly thanks to Power Distribution (dwindling however in the 2H 2020) and Overhead Transmission Lines, as well as continuous improvement in the optical cables business. Margins were supported by a favourable business mix and targeted actions to reduce costs.

LATAM

LATAM recorded negative year-on-year organic sales growth of -9.0% in 2020 (-10.4% excluding the *Projects* segment) and +1.4% in 4Q 2020. This region, severely impacted by the adverse consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2Q 2020, saw a strong second-half recovery. Positive fourth-quarter organic growth was driven primarily by Trade & Installers, Overhead Transmission Lines and Telecom.



APAC

APAC recorded negative year-on-year organic sales growth of -13.0% in 2020 (-10.1% excluding the Projects segment) and -1.8% in 4Q 2020, reflecting the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. There was nonetheless a significant fourth-quarter recovery thanks to the Energy segment (especially Trade and Installers, Renewables and Elevator), partly mitigated by the performance of Telecom.

COVID-19 EFFECTS

Sales in 2020 have decreased by 13% year-on-year, a reduction of Euro 1,503 million. Group Management has estimated that around 67% of this reduction is attributable to the loss in sales versus pre-pandemic forecasts caused by delays in the award of contracts and the drop in demand experienced by the most cyclically sensitive businesses, as well as by restrictions imposed by some governments on production activities.

As far as operating costs are concerned, Management has estimated the impact of shutting down certain production facilities in response to preventive measures adopted by some governments and of having operated at a much lower capacity than usual to be approximately Euro 37 million, net of related government financial support. In addition, the Group has recorded about Euro 8 million for ineffective hedges and inventory write-downs after items underlying derivatives were no longer realised due to the pandemic.

In addition to the above, approximately Euro 16 million in costs, treated as EBITDA adjustments, have been incurred to disinfect workplaces and buy personal protective equipment in order to allow industrial activities to continue safely and in compliance with the mandatory standards of hygiene dictated by the situation.

The spread of the Covid-19 pandemic has led to the recognition of certain impacts specifically as a result of adjusting the estimates and assumptions made by Group Management. In particular, an impairment loss of some Euro 66 million has been recognised against the property, plant and equipment allocated to the Energy segment's South Europe Region CGU.

Group Statement of Financial Position

RECLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | Change | 31.12.2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net fixed assets | 4,971 | 5,301 | (330) | 5,101 |
| Net working capital | 523 | 755 | (232) | 692 |
| Provisions and net deferred taxes | (579) | (820) | 241 | (734) |
| Net capital employed | 4,915 | 5,236 | (321) | 5,059 |
| Employee benefit obligations | 506 | 494 | 12 | 463 |
| Total equity | 2,423 | 2,602 | (179) | 2,374 |
| <i>of which attributable to non-controlling interests</i> | <i>164</i> | <i>187</i> | <i>(23)</i> | <i>188</i> |
| Net financial debt | 1,986 | 2,140 | (154) | 2,222 |
| Total equity and sources of funds | 4,915 | 5,236 | (321) | 5,059 |

NET FIXED ASSETS

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | Change | 31.12.2018 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,648 | 2,804 | (156) | 2,629 |
| Intangible assets | 1,997 | 2,154 | (157) | 2,162 |
| Equity-accounted investments | 312 | 314 | (2) | 294 |
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 13 | 13 | - | 13 |
| Assets and liabilities held for sale (*) | 1 | 16 | (15) | 3 |
| Net fixed assets | 4,971 | 5,301 | (330) | 5,101 |

(*) Excluding the value of financial assets and liabilities held for sale.

At 31 December 2020, net fixed assets amounted to Euro 4,971 million, compared with Euro 5,301 million at 31 December 2019, posting a decrease of Euro 330 million mainly due to the combined effect of the following factors:

- Euro 244 million in net capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Euro 393 million in depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges for the period;
- Euro 79 million in increases in property, plant and equipment for new lease agreements accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16;
- Euro 255 million in negative currency translation differences affecting property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Euro 2 million for the net decrease in equity-accounted investments, mainly comprising a positive Euro 18 million for the share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies, less Euro 8 million in dividend payments and Euro 10 million in negative currency translation differences.

NET WORKING CAPITAL

The following table analyses the main components of net working capital:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | Change | 31.12.2018 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Inventories | 1,531 | 1,523 | 8 | 1,511 |
| Trade receivables | 1,374 | 1,475 | (101) | 1,635 |
| Trade payables | (1,958) | (2,062) | 104 | (2,132) |
| Other receivables/(payables) | (515) | (187) | (328) | (307) |
| Net operating working capital | 432 | 749 | (317) | 707 |
| Derivatives | 91 | 6 | 85 | (15) |
| Net working capital | 523 | 755 | (232) | 692 |

Net working capital of Euro 523 million at 31 December 2020 was Euro 232 million lower than the corresponding figure of Euro 755 million at 31 December 2019. Net operating working capital, which excludes the value of derivatives, amounted to Euro 432 million (4.3% of fourth-quarter annualised sales) at 31 December 2020, down Euro 317 million from Euro 749 million (6.5% of sales) at 31 December 2019, reflecting the following factors:

- a reduction in working capital employed in multi-year Submarine projects, reflecting their stage of completion;
- an increase in working capital due to a decrease in without-recourse factoring of trade receivables;
- a reduction for the effect of currency differences.

EQUITY

The following table reconciles the Group's equity and net profit/(loss) for 2020 with the corresponding figures reported by Prysmian S.p.A., the Parent Company.

| (Euro/million) | Equity at 31.12.2020 | Net profit/(loss) 2020 | Equity at 31.12.2019 | Net profit/(loss) 2019 |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Parent Company Financial Statements | 2,209 | 80 | 2,161 | 179 |
| Share of equity and net profit of consolidated subsidiaries, net of carrying amount of the related investments | 253 | 212 | 485 | 289 |
| Reversal of dividends distributed to the Parent Company by consolidated subsidiaries | - | (123) | - | (154) |
| Deferred taxes on earnings/reserves distributable by subsidiaries | (30) | - | (30) | (14) |
| Elimination of intercompany profits and losses included in inventories | (9) | 5 | (14) | (4) |
| Non-controlling interests | (164) | 4 | (187) | (4) |
| Consolidated Financial Statements | 2,259 | 178 | 2,415 | 292 |

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of net financial debt:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | Change | 31.12.2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Long-term financial payables | | | | |
| CDP Loans | 100 | 100 | - | 100 |
| EIB Loans | 110 | 118 | (8) | 135 |
| Non-convertible bond | 748 | 746 | 2 | 745 |
| Convertible Bond 2017 | 489 | 478 | 11 | 467 |
| Term Loan | 996 | 995 | 1 | 993 |
| Bridge Loan | - | - | - | 500 |
| Unicredit Loan | 200 | 199 | 1 | 199 |
| Mediobanca Loan | 100 | 100 | - | - |
| Intesa Loan | 150 | 149 | 1 | - |
| Derivatives | 12 | 15 | (3) | 8 |
| Lease liabilities | 143 | 135 | 8 | 11 |
| Other financial payables | 9 | 12 | (3) | 11 |
| Total long-term financial payables | 3,057 | 3,047 | 10 | 3,169 |
| Short-term financial payables | | | | |
| CDP Loans | 1 | 100 | (99) | - |
| EIB Loans | 8 | 17 | (9) | 17 |
| Non-convertible bond | 14 | 14 | - | 14 |
| Term Loan | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Derivatives | 16 | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| Lease liabilities | 52 | 44 | 8 | 1 |
| Other financial payables | 51 | 36 | 15 | 65 |
| Total short-term financial payables | 143 | 222 | (79) | 106 |
| Total financial liabilities | 3,200 | 3,269 | (69) | 3,275 |
| Long-term financial receivables | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Long-term bank fees | 3 | 4 | (1) | - |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 4 | 4 | - | 5 |
| Short-term derivatives | 4 | 6 | (2) | 2 |
| Short-term financial receivables | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Short-term bank fees | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 20 | 27 | (7) | 25 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 11 | 11 | - | 10 |
| Financial assets held for sale | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,163 | 1,070 | 93 | 1,001 |
| Total financial assets | 1,214 | 1,129 | 85 | 1,053 |
| Net financial debt | 1,986 | 2,140 | (154) | 2,222 |

Net financial debt of Euro 1,986 million at 31 December 2020 has decreased by Euro 154 million from Euro 2,140 million at 31 December 2019. The main factors contributing to this change are summarised in the comments on the statement of cash flows in the next section.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 | Change | 2018 |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| EBITDA | 781 | 907 | (126) | 501 |
| Changes in provisions (including employee benefit obligations) and other movements | (163) | (72) | (91) | 147 |
| (Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | (20) | (1) | (19) | (37) |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | (18) | (24) | 6 | (59) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities (before changes in net working capital) | 580 | 810 | (230) | 552 |
| Changes in net working capital | 259 | 67 | 192 | 4 |
| Taxes paid | (142) | (111) | (31) | (110) |
| Dividends from investments in equity-accounted companies | 8 | 9 | (1) | 16 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | 705 | 775 | (70) | 462 |
| Cash flow from acquisitions and/or disposals | (5) | (7) | 2 | (1,290) |
| Net cash flow used in operating investing activities | (244) | (248) | 4 | (278) |
| Free cash flow (unlevered) | 456 | 520 | (64) | (1,106) |
| Net finance costs | (86) | (94) | 8 | (84) |
| Free cash flow (levered) | 370 | 426 | (56) | (1,190) |
| Dividend distribution | (70) | (119) | 49 | (105) |
| Capital contributions and other changes in equity | 1 | 2 | (1) | 496 |
| Net cash flow provided/(used) in the year | 301 | 309 | (8) | (799) |
| Opening net financial debt | (2,140) | (2,222) | 82 | (436) |
| Net cash flow provided/(used) in the year | 301 | 309 | (8) | (799) |
| Conversion of Convertible Bond 2013 | - | - | - | 283 |
| Net financial debt General Cable | - | - | - | (1,215) |
| Increase due to IFRS 16 | (79) | (211) | 132 | - |
| Other changes | (68) | (16) | (52) | (55) |
| Closing net financial debt | (1,986) | (2,140) | 154 | (2,222) |

Net cash flow provided by operating activities (before changes in net working capital) amounted to Euro 580 million at the end of 2020.

The decrease in net working capital, described earlier, provided Euro 259 million in cash flow. After Euro 142 million in tax payments and Euro 8 million in dividend receipts, operating activities in 2020 therefore provided a net cash inflow of Euro 705 million.

Net operating capital expenditure used Euro 244 million in cash in 2020, a large part of which relating to projects to increase and rationalise production capacity and to develop new products.

In addition, Euro 86 million in net finance costs were paid and Euro 70 million in dividends were distributed during the year.

Alternative Performance Indicators

In addition to the standard financial reporting formats and indicators required under IFRS, this document contains a number of reclassified statements and alternative performance indicators. The purpose is to help users better evaluate the Group's economic and financial performance. However, these statements and indicators should not be treated as a substitute for the accepted ones required by IFRS.

In this regard, on 3 December 2015, Consob adopted the ESMA guidelines in Italy with publication of "ESMA Guidelines/2015/1415" which supersede the "CESR Recommendation 2005 (CESR/05-178b)". The alternative performance measures have therefore been revised in light of these guidelines.

The alternative indicators used for reviewing the income statement include:

- **Adjusted operating income:** operating income before income and expense for company reorganisation⁽¹⁾, before non-recurring items⁽²⁾, as presented in the consolidated income statement, before other non-operating income and expense⁽³⁾ and before the fair value change in metal derivatives and in other fair value items. The purpose of this indicator is to present the Group's operating profitability without the effects of events considered to be outside its recurring operations;
- **EBITDA:** operating income before the fair value change in metal price derivatives and in other fair value items and before amortisation, depreciation and impairment. The purpose of this indicator is to present the Group's operating profitability before the main non-monetary items;
- **Adjusted EBITDA:** EBITDA as defined above calculated before income and expense for company reorganisation, before non-recurring items, as presented in the consolidated income statement, and before other non-operating income and expense. The purpose of this indicator is to present the Group's operating profitability before the main non-monetary items, without the effects of events considered to be outside the Group's recurring operations;
- **Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies:** Adjusted EBITDA as defined above calculated before the share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies;
- **Organic growth:** growth in sales calculated net of changes in the scope of consolidation, changes in metal prices and exchange rate effects.

The alternative indicators used for reviewing the reclassified statement of financial position include:

- **Net fixed assets:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Intangible assets
 - Property, plant and equipment
 - Equity-accounted investments
 - Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Assets held for sale involving Land and Buildings (excluding financial assets and liabilities held for sale)
- **Net working capital:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Inventories
 - Trade receivables
 - Trade payables
 - Other non-current receivables and payables, net of long-term financial receivables classified in net financial debt
 - Other current receivables and payables, net of short-term financial receivables classified in net financial debt

(1) Income and expense for company reorganisation: these refer to income and expense that arise as a result of the closure of production facilities and/or as a result of projects to enhance the organisational structure's efficiency;

(2) Non-recurring income and expense: these refer to income and expense related to unusual events that have not affected the income statement in past periods and that will probably not affect the results in future periods;

(3) Other non-operating income and expense: these refer to income and expense that management considers should not be taken into account when measuring business performance.

- Derivatives net of financial instruments for hedging interest rate and currency risks relating to financial transactions, classified in net financial debt
- Current tax payables
- Assets and liabilities held for sale involving current assets and liabilities
- **Net operating working capital:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Inventories
 - Trade receivables
 - Trade payables
 - Other non-current receivables and payables, net of long-term financial receivables classified in net financial debt
 - Other current receivables and payables, net of short-term financial receivables classified in net financial debt
 - Current tax payables
- **Provisions and net deferred taxes:** sum of the following items contained in the statement of financial position:
 - Provisions for risks and charges – current portion
 - Provisions for risks and charges – non-current portion
 - Provisions for deferred tax liabilities
 - Deferred tax assets
- **Net capital employed:** sum of Net fixed assets, Net working capital and Provisions.
- **Employee benefit obligations and Total equity:** these indicators correspond to Employee benefit obligations and Total equity reported in the statement of financial position.
- **Net financial debt:** sum of the following items:
 - Borrowings from banks and other lenders – non-current portion
 - Borrowings from banks and other lenders – current portion
 - Derivatives on financial transactions recorded as Non-current derivatives and classified under Long-term financial receivables
 - Derivatives on financial transactions recorded as Current derivatives and classified under Short-term financial receivables
 - Derivatives on financial transactions recorded as Non-current derivatives and classified under Long-term financial payables
 - Derivatives on financial transactions recorded as Current derivatives and classified under Short-term financial payables
 - Medium/long-term financial receivables recorded in Other non-current receivables
 - Loan arrangement fees recorded in Other non-current receivables
 - Short-term financial receivables recorded in Other current receivables
 - Loan arrangement fees recorded in Other current receivables
 - Financial assets at amortised cost
 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
 - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Cash and cash equivalents



RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE RECLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION PRESENTED IN THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION CONTAINED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

| (Euro/million) | Note | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | As per financial statements | As per financial statements |
| Total net fixed assets | A | 4,971 | 5,301 |
| Inventories | 6 | 1,531 | 1,523 |
| Trade receivables | 5 | 1,374 | 1,475 |
| Trade payables | 13 | (1,958) | (2,062) |
| Other receivables | 5 | 522 | 854 |
| Other payables | 13 | (1,001) | (980) |
| Current tax payables | | (25) | (51) |
| Derivatives | 8 | 67 | (13) |
| <i>Items not included in net working capital:</i> | | | |
| Financial receivables | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Prepaid finance costs | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Interest rate swaps | 8 | (19) | (21) |
| Forward currency contracts on financial transactions | 8 | (5) | 2 |
| Total net working capital | B | 523 | 755 |
| Provisions for risks and charges | 14 | (591) | (777) |
| Deferred tax assets | 16 | 207 | 170 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 16 | (195) | (213) |
| Total provisions | C | (579) | (820) |
| Net capital employed | D = A + B + C | 4,915 | 5,236 |
| Employee benefit obligations | E | 506 | 494 |
| Total equity | F | 2,423 | 2,602 |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 12 | 3,172 | 3,244 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | (4) | (4) |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4 | (20) | (27) |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 7 | (11) | (11) |
| Financial assets held for sale | 10 | (1) | (1) |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9 | (1,163) | (1,070) |
| Financial receivables | 5 | (6) | (4) |
| Prepaid finance costs | 5 | (5) | (6) |
| Interest rate derivatives | 8 | 19 | 21 |
| Forward currency contracts on financial transactions | 8 | 5 | (2) |
| Net financial debt | G | 1,986 | 2,140 |
| Total equity and sources of funds | H = E + F + G | 4,915 | 5,236 |


RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL INCOME STATEMENT INDICATORS AND THE INCOME STATEMENT CONTAINED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR 2020

| (Euro/million) | | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | As per income statement | As per income statement |
| Sales A | | 10,016 | 11,519 |
| Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress | | 69 | (16) |
| Other income | | 99 | 96 |
| Raw materials, consumables and goods | | (6,464) | (7,218) |
| Personnel costs | | (1,409) | (1,539) |
| Other expenses | | (1,579) | (1,958) |
| Operating costs B | | (9,284) | (10,635) |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | C | 18 | 24 |
| Fair value stock options | D | 31 | (1) |
| EBITDA | E = A + B + C + D | 781 | 907 |
| Other non-recurring expenses and revenues | F | (9) | 32 |
| Personnel costs for company reorganisation | G | (24) | (69) |
| Other costs and revenues for company reorganisation | H | (8) | (16) |
| Other non-operating expenses | I | (18) | (47) |
| Total adjustments to EBITDA | L = F + G + H + I | (59) | (100) |
| Adjusted EBITDA M = E - L | | 840 | 1,007 |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | N | 18 | 24 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | O = M - N | 822 | 983 |

| (Euro/million) | | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | As per income statement | As per income statement |
| Operating income | A | 353 | 569 |
| Other non-recurring expenses and revenues | | (9) | 32 |
| Personnel costs for company reorganisation | | (24) | (69) |
| Other costs and revenues for company reorganisation | | (8) | (16) |
| Other non-operating expenses | | (18) | (47) |
| Total adjustments to EBITDA | B | (59) | (100) |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives | C | (4) | 15 |
| Fair value stock options | D | (31) | 1 |
| Non-recurring impairment and releases | E | (68) | (36) |
| Adjusted operating income | G = A - B - C - D - E | 515 | 689 |

Prysman Group

Risk Factors and Uncertainties

Prysmian Group's value creation policy has always been based on effective risk management. Since 2012, by adopting the provisions on risk management introduced by the "Italian Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies" (Corporate Governance Code), Prysmian has taken the opportunity to strengthen its governance model and implement an advanced system of Risk Management that promotes proactive management of risks using a structured and systematic tool to support the main business decision-making processes. In fact, this Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model, developed in line with internationally recognised models and best practices, enables the Board of Directors and management to make informed assessments of risk scenarios that could jeopardise the achievement of strategic objectives, and to adopt additional tools able to anticipate, mitigate or manage significant exposures.

The Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO), designated to manage the ERM process, is responsible for ensuring, together with management, that the main risks facing Prysmian and its subsidiaries are promptly identified, assessed and monitored over time. A special Internal Risk Management Committee (consisting of the Group's Senior Management) also ensures, through the CRO, that the ERM process develops dynamically, by taking account of changes in the business, needs and events that have an impact on the Group over time. The CRO reports periodically (at least twice a year) on such developments to senior management. Reference should be made to the "Corporate Governance" section of this report for a discussion of the governance structure adopted and the responsibilities designated to the bodies involved.

The ERM model adopted (and formalised within the Group ERM Policy which incorporates the guidelines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System approved by the Board of Directors back in 2014) follows a top-down approach, meaning it is directed by Senior Management and medium/long-term business objectives and strategies. It extends to all the types of risk/opportunity for the Group, represented in the Risk Model - shown in the following diagram - that uses five categories to classify the risks of an internal or external nature characterising the Prysmian business model:

- Strategic Risks: risks arising from external or internal factors such as changes in the market environment, from bad and/or improperly implemented corporate decisions and from failure to react to changes in the competitive environment, which could therefore threaten the Group's competitive position and achievement of its strategic objectives;
- Financial Risks: risks associated with the amount of financial resources available, with the ability to manage currency and interest rate volatility efficiently;
- Operational Risks: risks arising from the occurrence of events or situations that, by limiting the effectiveness and efficiency of key processes, affect the Group's ability to create value;
- Legal and Compliance Risks: risks related to violations of national, international and industry-specific legal and regulatory requirements, to unprofessional conduct in conflict with company ethics, exposing the Group to possible penalties and undermining its reputation in the marketplace;
- Planning and Reporting Risks: risks related to the adverse effects of incomplete, incorrect and/or untimely information with possible impacts on the Group's strategic, operational and financial decisions.

THE PRYSMIAN RISK MODEL

| STRATEGIC | FINANCIAL | OPERATIONAL |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Macroeconomic, demand trends & Competitive environment | Raw materials price volatility | Sales & Tendering |
| Stakeholder expectations and Corporate Social Responsibility | Exchange rate volatility | Production Capacity / Efficiency |
| Key customer & business partners | Interest rate volatility | Supply Chain Capacity / Efficiency |
| Emerging country risk | Financial instruments | Business interruption / Catastrophic events |
| Law & regulation evolution | Credit risk | Contract execution / liabilities |
| Research & Development | Liquidity risk / Working Capital risk | Product quality / liabilities |
| M&A / JVs and integration process | Capital availability / cost risk | Environmental |
| Operative CAPEX | Financial counterparties | Information Technology |
| Strategy implementation | | Human Resources |
| Organizational framework & governance | | Outsourcing |

Members of management involved in the ERM process are required to use a clearly defined common method to measure and assess specific risk events in terms of Impact, Probability of occurrence and adequacy of the existing Level of Risk Management, meaning:

- **economic-financial impact** on expected EBITDA or cash flow, net of any insurance coverage and countermeasures in place, and/or qualitative impact on reputation and/or operational efficiency/continuity, measured on a scale that goes from *negligible* (1) to *critical* (4);
- **probability** that a particular event may occur within the specific planning period, measured on a scale that goes from *remote* (1) to *high* (4);
- **level of control**, meaning the maturity and efficiency of existing risk management systems and processes, measured on a scale that goes from *adequate* (green) to *inadequate* (red).

The overall assessment must also take into account the future outlook for risk, i.e. the possibility that the exposure is increasing, constant or decreasing over the period considered.

The results of measuring exposure to the risks analysed are then represented on a 4x4 heat map, which, by combining the variables in question, provides an immediate picture of the most significant risk events.

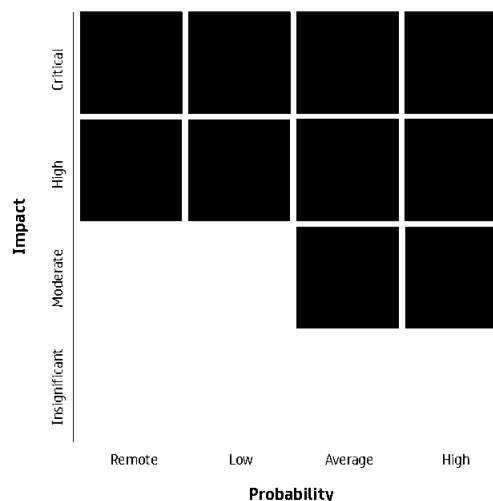
RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Assessment criteria

Impact
Probability
Level of Control

Level of Risk Management

- Risk NOT ADEQUATELY understood and/or managed
- Risk understood and/or managed with ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT
- Risk ADEQUATELY understood and/or managed



This overall picture of the Group's risks allows the Board of Directors and Management to reflect upon the level of the Group's risk appetite, and so identify the risk management strategies to adopt, by assessing which risks and with what priority it is thought necessary to implement, improve and optimise mitigation actions or simply to monitor the exposure over time. The adoption of a particular risk management strategy, however, depends on the nature of the risk event identified, so in the case of:

- *external risks outside* the Group's control, it will be possible to implement tools that support the assessment of scenarios should the risk materialise, by defining the possible action plans to mitigate impacts (e.g. continuous monitoring activities, stress testing of the business plan, taking out of insurance coverage, disaster recovery plans, and so on);
- *risks partially addressable* by the Group, it will be possible to intervene through systems of risk transfer, monitoring of specific indicators of risk, hedging activities, and so on;
- *internal risks addressable* by the Group, it will be possible, as risks inherent in the business, to take targeted actions to prevent risk and minimise impacts by implementing an adequate system of internal controls and related monitoring and auditing.

ERM is a continuous process that, as stated in the ERM Policy, forms part of the Group's strategic planning process through identifying potential events that could affect its sustainability, and which is updated annually with the involvement of key members of management.

In 2020, this process involved the main business/function managers of the Group, allowing the most significant risk factors to be identified, assessed and managed; this process also covered factors related to the Group's economic, environmental and social sustainability, to ensure lasting value creation for shareholders and stakeholders.

The main risk factors to which the Group's particular type of business model is exposed will now be presented according to the classification used in the Risk Model described earlier, and describing the strategies adopted to mitigate these risks.

Among the main risk factors, those that can have an impact in terms of economic, environmental and social sustainability (ESG Environmental, Social, Governance risks) have also been assessed. More details can be found in the annual Sustainability Report, available on the Company's website at www.prysmiangroup.com in the section media/media-library/sustainability-report.

Financial risks are discussed in detail in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial Risk Management). As stated in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Basis of preparation), the Directors have assessed that there are no financial, operating or other kind of indicators that might provide evidence of the Group's inability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and particularly in the next 12 months. In particular, based on its financial performance and cash generation in recent years, as well as its available financial resources at 31 December 2020, the Directors believe that, barring any unforeseeable extraordinary events, there are no material uncertainties, such as to cast significant doubts upon the business's ability to continue as a going concern.

STRATEGIC RISKS

Risks associated with the competitive environment

Many of the products offered by Prysmian Group, primarily in the Trade & Installers and Power Distribution businesses, are made in conformity with specific industrial standards and so are interchangeable with those offered by major competitors. Price is therefore a key factor in customer choice of supplier. The entry into mature markets (e.g. Europe) of non-traditional competitors, meaning small to medium manufacturing companies with low production costs, and the need to saturate production capacity, together with the possible occurrence of a contraction in market demand, translate into strong competitive pressure on prices, with possible consequences for the Group's expected margins.

In addition, high value-added segments - like High Voltage underground cables, Optical Cables and Submarine cables - are seeing an escalation in competition from both existing operators and new market entrants with leaner more flexible organisation models, with potentially negative impacts on both sales volumes and selling prices. With particular reference to the Submarine cables business, the high barriers to entry, linked to difficult-to-replicate ownership of technology, know-how and track record, are driving large market players to compete not so much on the product as on the related services.

The strategy of rationalising production facilities currently in progress, the consequent optimisation of cost structure, the policy of geographical diversification and, last but not least, the ongoing pursuit of innovative technological solutions, all help the Group to address the potential effects arising from the competitive environment.

Risks associated with changes in macroeconomic conditions and demand

Factors such as trends in GDP and interest rates, the ease of getting credit, the cost of raw materials, and the general level of energy consumption, significantly affect the energy demand of countries which, in the face of persistent economic difficulties, then reduce investments that would otherwise develop the market. Government incentives for alternative energy sources and for developing telecom networks also face reduction for the same reason. Prysmian Group's transmission business (high voltage submarine cables) and Power Distribution and Telecom businesses, all highly concentrated in the European market, are being affected by shifting contractions of demand within this market, caused by the region's prolonged economic downturn.

To counter this risk, the Group is pursuing, on the one hand, a policy of geographical diversification in non-European countries and, on the other, a strategy to reduce costs by rationalising its manufacturing footprint around the world in order to mitigate possible negative effects on the Group's performance in terms of lower sales and shrinking margins.

In addition, the Group constantly monitors developments in the global geopolitical environment which, as a result - for example - of the introduction of specific industrial policies by individual countries, could require it to revise existing business strategies and/or adopt mechanisms to safeguard the Group's competitive position.

Key customer dependence risks

The many and diverse types of customers (power transmission and telecom systems operators, distributors, installers, etc.) and their distribution across an equally wide number of different countries mitigate customer dependence risk at a group level.

Risk of instability in the Group's countries of operation

Prysmian Group operates and has production facilities and/or companies in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe. The Group's operations in these countries are exposed to different risks linked to local regulatory and legal systems, the imposition of tariffs or taxes, exchange rate volatility, and political and economic instability affecting the ability of business and financial partners to meet their obligations.

Significant changes in the macroeconomic, political, tax or legislative environment of such countries could have an adverse impact on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition; consequently, as already mentioned in an earlier paragraph, the Group constantly monitors developments in the global geopolitical environment which could require it to revise existing business strategies and/or adopt mechanisms to safeguard its competitive position.

Risk of market contraction or softer demand due to Covid-19

The global macroeconomic situation deteriorated over the course of 2020 due to the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In response to this health emergency, governments in most countries have adopted containment measures, including travel bans, quarantines and other public emergency measures, with serious repercussions for economic activity and the entire production system. The program of extraordinary measures, swiftly deployed by the Group since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, is proving effective and has put people first. Accordingly, in order to preserve the permanent employment of its resources, steps have been taken to safeguard the health of employees, including through the ongoing performance of tests and provision of hygiene materials and personal protective equipment. The Group has also implemented a series of measures intended to mitigate risks arising from the Covid-19 pandemic with the purpose of defending its cash generating capability, through rigorous working capital management and effective cost monitoring designed to reduce both fixed and variable expenditure. A much more rigorous investment policy has also been adopted, while preserving a strategic allocation of resources.

FINANCIAL RISKS

Prysmian Group's risk management strategy focuses on the unpredictability of markets and aims to minimise the potentially negative impact on the Group's financial performance. Some types of risk are mitigated by using financial instruments (including derivatives).

Financial risk management is centralised with the Group Finance department which identifies, assesses and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating companies. The Group Finance, Administration and Control department provides guidelines on risk management, with particular attention to exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative instruments, and on how to invest excess liquidity. Such financial instruments are used solely to hedge risks and not for speculative purposes.

Risks associated with availability of financial resources and their cost

The volatility of the international banking and financial system could be a potential risk factor in terms of obtaining finance and its associated cost. In addition, non-compliance with the financial and non-

financial covenants contained in the Group's credit agreements could restrict its ability to increase its net indebtedness, other conditions remaining equal. In fact, should it fail to satisfy one of these covenants, this would trigger a default event which, unless resolved under the terms of the respective agreements, could lead to their termination and/or early repayment of any credit drawn down. In such an eventuality, the Group might be unable to repay the amounts demanded early, in turn giving rise to a liquidity risk.

Given the current amount of financial resources and undrawn committed credit lines, totalling in excess of Euro 2 billion at 31 December 2020, and six-monthly monitoring⁽¹⁾ of financial covenant compliance (fully satisfied at 31 December 2020), the Group is of the opinion that this risk is significantly mitigated and that it is capable of raising sufficient financial resources at a competitive cost. A more detailed analysis of the risk in question, including a description of the Group's principal sources of finance, can be found in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Exchange rate volatility

Prysmian Group operates internationally and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risk on the currencies of the different countries in which it operates. Exchange rate risk occurs when future transactions or assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company which undertakes the transaction.

To manage exchange rate risk arising from future trade transactions and from the recognition of foreign currency assets and liabilities, most Prysmian Group companies use forward contracts arranged by Group Treasury, which manages the various positions in each currency.

However, since Prysmian prepares its consolidated financial statements in Euro, fluctuations in the exchange rates used to translate the financial statements of subsidiaries, originally expressed in a foreign currency, could affect the Group's results of operations and financial condition. Exchange rate volatility is monitored both locally and centrally, by the Group Finance department, also using specific indicators designed to intercept potential risk situations which, when thought to exceed the defined tolerance limits, will trigger immediate mitigating actions.

A more detailed analysis of the risk in question can nonetheless be found in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest rate volatility

Changes in interest rates affect the market value of Prysmian Group's financial assets and liabilities as well as its net finance costs. The interest rate risk to which the Group is exposed is mainly on long-term financial liabilities, carrying both fixed and variable rates. Fixed rate debt exposes the Group to a fair value risk. The Group does not operate any particular hedging policies in relation to the risk arising from such contracts since it considers this risk to be immaterial. Variable rate debt exposes the Group to a rate volatility risk (cash flow risk). The Group is able to use interest rate swaps (IRS) to hedge this risk, which transform variable rates into fixed ones, thus reducing the rate volatility risk. IRS contracts make it possible to exchange on specified dates the difference between contracted fixed rates and the variable rate calculated with reference to the loan's notional value. A potential rise in interest rates, from the record lows reached in recent years, could represent a risk factor in coming quarters.

A more detailed analysis of the risk in question can nonetheless be found in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(1) The financial covenants are measured at the half-year reporting date of 30 June and at the full-year reporting date of 31 December.

Credit risk

Credit risk is represented by Prysmian Group's exposure to potential losses arising from the failure of business or financial partners to discharge their obligations. This risk is monitored centrally by the Group Finance department, while customer-related credit risk is managed operationally by the individual subsidiaries. The Group does not have any excessive concentrations of credit risk, but given the economic and social difficulties faced by some countries in which it operates, the exposure could undergo a deterioration that would require closer monitoring. Accordingly, the Group has procedures in place to ensure that its business partners are of proven reliability and that its financial partners have high credit ratings. In addition, in mitigation of credit risk, the Group has a global trade credit insurance program covering almost all its operating companies; this is managed centrally by the Risk Management department, which monitors, with the assistance of the Group's Credit Management function, the level of exposure to risk and intervenes when tolerance limits are exceeded due to possible difficulty in finding coverage on the market.

It should be noted that credit risk was not particularly impacted during 2020 by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

A more detailed analysis of the risk in question can nonetheless be found in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk indicates the sufficiency of an entity's financial resources to meet its obligations to business or financial partners on the agreed due dates.

With regard to Prysmian Group's working capital cash requirements, these increase significantly during the first half of the year when it commences production in anticipation of order intake, with a consequent temporary increase in net financial debt.

Prudent management of liquidity risk involves the maintenance of adequate levels of cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, the availability of sufficient committed credit lines, and timely renegotiation of loans before their maturity. Given the dynamic nature of the business in which Prysmian Group operates, the Group Finance department prefers flexible forms of funding in the form of committed credit lines.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's total financial resources and undrawn committed credit lines are in excess of Euro 2 billion.

A more detailed analysis of the risk in question can nonetheless be found in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commodity price volatility risk

The main commodities purchased by Prysmian Group are copper, aluminium and lead, accounting for more than 50% of the total raw materials used to manufacture its products. The Group neutralises the impact of possible variations in the price of copper and aluminium and, although less significant, of lead through hedging activities and automatic sales price adjustment mechanisms. Hedging activities are based on sales contracts or sales forecasts, which if not met, could expose the Group to the risk of price volatility in the underlying assets.

A dedicated team within the Group Purchasing department monitors and coordinates centrally those sales transactions requiring the purchase of metals and the related hedging activities carried out by each subsidiary, ensuring that the level of exposure to risk is kept within defined tolerance limits.

A more detailed analysis of the risk in question can nonetheless be found in the "Financial Risk Management" section of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Liability for product quality/defects

Possible defects in the design and manufacture of Prysmian Group's products could give rise to civil or criminal liability towards its customers or third parties. Therefore, the Group, like other companies in the industry, is exposed to the risk of legal action for product liability in the countries where it operates. In line with the practice followed by many industry operators, the Group has taken out insurance which it considers provides adequate protection against the risks arising from such liability. Should such insurance coverage prove insufficient, the Group's results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

In addition, the Group's involvement in this kind of legal action and any resulting liability could expose it to reputational damage, with potential further adverse consequences for its results of operations and financial condition.

Risks associated with non-compliance with the contractual terms of turnkey projects

Projects for high/medium voltage submarine or underground power cables are characterised by contractual forms entailing a "turnkey" or end-to-end type of project management that therefore demands compliance with deadlines and quality standards, guaranteed by penalties calculated as an agreed percentage of the contract value and that can even result in contract termination.

The application of such penalties, the obligation to pay damages as well as indirect effects on the supply chain in the event of late delivery or manufacturing problems, could significantly affect project performance and hence the Group's margins. Possible damage to market reputation cannot be ruled out. Given the complexity of "turnkey" projects, Prysmian has implemented a quality management process involving a wide range of tests on cables and accessories before delivery and installation, as well as specific ad hoc insurance coverage, often through insurance syndicates, able to mitigate exposure to risks running from the manufacturing stage through to delivery.

In addition, the ERM assessments for this particular risk have led the Risk Management department, with the support of the Sales department, to implement a systematic process of Project Risk Assessment for all "turnkey" projects, involving the assignment of a Project Risk Manager, right from the bidding stage, with the aim of identifying, assessing and monitoring over time the Group's exposure to specific risks and of foreseeing the necessary mitigation actions. The decision to present a bid proposal to a customer will therefore also depend on the results of risk assessment.

Management periodically carries out risk assessment for completed and ongoing contracts and analyses the risks involved. The Group has set aside specific provisions for such risks that represent the best estimate of the related liabilities based on available information.

Business interruption risk due to dependence on key assets

The submarine cables business is heavily dependent on certain key assets, such as the Arco Felice plant in Italy for the production of a particular type of cable and one of the cable-laying vessels owned by the Group (the "Giulio Verne"), some of whose technical capabilities are hard to find on the market. The loss of one of these assets due to unforeseen natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes, storms, etc.) or other incidents (e.g. fire, terrorist attacks, etc.) and the consequent prolonged business interruption could have a critical economic impact on the Group's performance.

Work began in 2018 on building the "Leonardo da Vinci", a new cable-laying vessel with a best-in-class specification. The new vessel will enter into service in the second quarter of 2021, as a result of which the risk of dependence on the "Giulio Verne" will be significantly reduced.

Prysmian addresses asset dependency risk by having:

- a systematic Loss Prevention program, managed centrally by the Risk Management department, which, through periodic on-site inspections, allows the adequacy of existing systems of protection

to be assessed and any necessary remedial actions decided to mitigate the estimated residual risk. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's operating plants were sufficiently protected and there were no significant exposures to risk. All the plants have been classified as "Excellent Highly Protected Rated (HPR)", "Good HPR" or "Good not HPR", in accordance with the methodology defined by internationally recognised best practices in the field of Risk Engineering & Loss Prevention;

- specific disaster recovery & business continuity plans which allow appropriate countermeasures to be activated as soon as possible in order to minimise the impact of a catastrophic event and to manage any consequent crisis;
- specific insurance schemes covering damage to assets and loss of associated contribution margin due to business interruption, such as to minimise the financial impact of this risk on cash flow.

Environmental risks

The Group's production activities are subject to specific environmental regulations, amongst which those concerning the management of raw materials, energy resources and hazardous substances, water discharges, air emissions and waste, including pollution prevention and minimisation of impacts on environmental factors (soil, subsoil, water resources, atmosphere).

The evolution of such regulations is towards an ever stricter compliance burden on businesses, often implying adaption of technologies (Best Available Techniques) and risk prevention systems, with the associated costs.

Considering the Group's large number of plants, the probability of an accident, with consequences not only for the environment but also for the continuity of production, cannot be ignored or the resulting economic and reputational impact, which could be significant.

In order to prevent and mitigate environmental risks, the Group has adopted an ISO14000 certified environmental management system at most of its production sites.

Environmental issues are managed centrally by the HQ Health Safety & Environment (HSE) department which, by coordinating local HSE departments, is responsible for adopting systems to ensure strict compliance with legislation in accordance with best practice, for collecting and analysing environmental data via a centralised platform, for monitoring risk exposure using specific indicators, for organising specific training activities and carrying out audits at production sites.

Cyber security risks

The growing spread of web-based technologies and business models allowing the transfer and sharing of sensitive information through virtual spaces (i.e. social media, cloud computing, etc.) carries computing vulnerability risks which Prysmian Group cannot ignore in the conduct of its business. Exposure to potential cyberattacks could be due to several factors such as the necessary distribution of IT systems around the world, and the possession of high value-added information such as patents, technology innovation projects, as well as financial projections and strategic plans not yet disclosed to the market, unauthorised access to which could damage a company's results, financial situation and image. In partnership with the Risk Management department, the Group's IT Security function periodically performs specific assessments to identify any vulnerabilities in IT systems locally and centrally that could compromise business continuity.

Furthermore, since 2016 Prysmian Group has started to implement a structured and integrated process for managing cyber security risks which, under the leadership of the Group IT Security function, in partnership with the Risk Management department, aims to strengthen the Group's IT systems and platforms and introduce robust mechanisms to prevent and control any cyberattacks. A clear Information Security strategy has been defined in this regard setting out the governance structure adopted by the Group and the guidelines for managing cyber risk within IT architectures and business processes. A special Information Security Committee, consisting of the key figures involved in managing cyber risk⁽¹⁾,

(1) The following sit, as permanent members, on the Information Security Committee: the Chief Operating Officer, the Vicepresident HR&Organization, the Chief Security Officer, the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Audit & Compliance Officer and the Group's IT Security Manager.

has been appointed with the mission of defining the strategic and operational Cyber Security objectives, of coordinating the main initiatives undertaken, and of examining and approving policies, operating procedures and instructions. The Committee is convened on a periodic basis (twice a year) and in any case upon the occurrence of any significant events or crises. Lastly, specific e-learning training sessions have been provided to all the Group's IT staff with the aim of raising their awareness of this issue.

Risk of lack or loss of key resources

The Group is exposed to the risk of lack or loss of key resources with strategic operational roles. Such persons can be identified by their managerial responsibilities and/or specific know-how, necessary for the implementation of corporate strategies, and are hard to replace quickly.

In order to ensure business continuity in line with its strategic objectives, the Group has established the following:

- "Job Band Program" to define the classification of personnel through a due job weighting with respect to responsibility, problem solving and know-how, in line with company strategies, using a common, global organisational language;
- "Group Academy" to train and develop the following skills within the Group: Leadership (Management School), Technical (Professional School) and E-Learning (Digital School);
- "Make it", "Sell it", "Sum it" recruitment programs for professionals in the production, quality, procurement, logistics, sales and finance functions;
- "People Performance Program" to manage career paths;
- "Talent management program" to accelerate development of our talents;
- "Long-Term Incentive Program" to motivate and retain the Group's key managers;
- "Graduate Program" aimed at attracting and recruiting talented, high-potential personnel to ensure successful future staff replacements internally;
- "Non-compete agreements" formalised for those employees who possess technical process and product innovation know-how representing strategic value added for the business in its particular competitive sector.

Finally, Internal Job Posting was launched at a regional level in 2020, with the aim of making it global at a later date, to facilitate the development of people's cross-functional skills and continue to build a global corporate culture.

Key supplier dependence risks

In carrying out its operations, Prysmian Group relies on many suppliers of goods and services, some of which are important suppliers of raw materials like, for example, certain metals (copper, aluminium and lead) and some polymer compounds, especially in the high voltage and submarine cables business. Dependence on key suppliers obviously constitutes a risk in the event of delivery problems, quality issues or price rises, and, in the case of certain raw material suppliers, Prysmian is potentially exposed to their industrial risk (fire, explosion, flood, etc.).

With the objective of preventing and mitigating these risks, the Group has a well-established qualification system for selecting and working with reliable suppliers of goods and services and, where possible, identifying possible alternatives to therefore avoid single-source situations.

The mitigation strategy is therefore based on partnerships with a number of key suppliers aimed at reducing the Group's exposure to supply shortages, on close monitoring of their performance and on projects and investments in R&D to develop alternative technical solutions.

Brexit risks

In June 2016 the UK electorate voted in a referendum to withdraw from the European Union (EU). In January 2020 the UK Parliament passed the Withdrawal Agreement Bill setting out the terms of Brexit.

The process of the UK's withdrawal from the European Union came to an end on 31 December 2020, after a long transition period during which the European Union and the United Kingdom negotiated their future relationship, with an agreement signed on 24 December 2020. In general, this agreement includes not only restrictions on the movement of people but also additional customs requirements for goods. Although a withdrawal agreement has been reached, the climate of uncertainty arising from Brexit will continue to affect investment and consumption in the coming months, with possible consequent impacts on the Group's profitability, as well as possible impacts on the UK subsidiary's supply chain.

LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE RISKS

Risks of non-compliance with Code of Ethics, Policies and Procedures

Non-compliance risk generically represents the possibility of incurring legal or administrative sanctions, material financial losses or reputational damage as a result of violations of prevailing laws and regulations. Prysmian Group deploys a series of organisational procedures designed to define the principles of legality, transparency, fairness and honesty through which it operates. In particular, since its inception, the Group has adopted a Code of Ethics, a document which contains the ethical standards and the behavioural guidelines that all those engaged in activities on behalf of Prysmian or its subsidiaries (including managers, officers, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, suppliers and consultants) are required to observe. Through its Internal Audit & Compliance department, the Group undertakes to constantly monitor compliance with and effective application of these rules, not tolerating any kind of violation.

However, despite this ongoing endeavour, strict vigilance and periodic information campaigns, it is not possible to rule out future episodes of misconduct in breach of policies, procedures or the Code of Ethics, and hence of current legislation and regulations, by persons carrying out activities on Prysmian's behalf, which could result in legal sanctions, fines or reputational damage, even on a material scale.

Risks of non-compliance with Data Protection (Privacy) legislation

In today's increasingly globalised business environment, with a proliferation of channels and ways to access information, as well as growth in the volume and types of data managed, Prysmian is addressing the various data management issues, ranging from compliance with recent legislation to defence against potential threats to confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.

Accordingly, it is fundamental to have an overall vision when managing sensitive information, not only with respect to regulatory compliance but also with respect to security and business priorities.

Furthermore, Europe's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which came into force in May 2018, has now become one of the main reference points for a renewed commitment to data protection, particularly personal data.

The personal data protection program adopted by Prysmian is based on the following key elements, involving the entire corporate structure:

- Implementation of a data-based model, through mapping the personal data processed by company departments and keeping a record of processing activities;
- Definition of a governance model, intended to comply with the requirements of the GDPR and other emerging data protection regulations, featuring:
 - an organisational structure under which the Data Protection Officer (DPO) serves in an advisory and monitoring capacity where personal data management is concerned, with the duties and related responsibilities delegated to those materially engaged in data processing activities;
 - a set of policies and documents supporting the model (company policies, disclosure statements, internal appointments, clauses applicable to suppliers, etc.);
- Evaluation and adoption of appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk, also with the help of new tools such as Data Protection Impact Assessment introduced by the GDPR;

- Definition of communication and training material specifically for those parties identified within the data protection organisational model, so that all the parties involved are aware of the revised regulatory requirements and take steps to fulfil them;
- Review of video surveillance systems, with particular reference to the new European guidelines and the regulations applicable in Italy.

Monitoring and support have been provided to Prysmian's many European legal entities, including the most recent ones acquired from General Cable, in applying the model to ensure its consistent application and the establishment of an internationally shared corporate culture in this regard.

The activities to comply with the recent European legislation are capitalised on as much as possible in the compliance activities required by other national regulations, including the "Ley General de Protección de Datos", now applicable in Brazil and inspired by the same principles.

Risks of non-compliance with anti-bribery legislation

In recent years, legislators and regulators have devoted much attention to the fight against bribery and corruption, with a growing tendency to extend responsibility to legal entities as well as to natural persons. With growing internationalisation, organisations more and more often find themselves operating in contexts exposed to the risk of bribery and having to comply with a variety of relevant legislation, such as Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001, Italy's Anti-bribery Law (Law 190/2012), the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act etc., all with a common objective: to fight and repress corruption.

The Group's business model, with a global presence in over 50 countries and a multitude of product applications, brings it into constant contact with multiple third parties (suppliers, intermediaries, agents and customers). In particular, the management of large international projects in the Energy (submarine and high voltage) and Oil & Gas businesses involves having business relationships, often through local commercial agents and public officials, in countries at potential risk of corruption (as per the Corruption Perception Index⁽¹⁾).

Prysmian Group has therefore implemented a series of actions designed to manage bribery and corruption on a preventive basis; foremost amongst these is the adoption of an Anti-Bribery Policy which prohibits the bribery of both public officials and private individuals and requires employees to abide by it and to observe and comply with all anti-bribery legislation in the countries in which they are employed or active, if this is more restrictive. In addition, specific e-learning activities (training and testing) for all Group personnel are periodically conducted to raise awareness about compliance with this legislation.

In 2019, carrying on from the previous year, Prysmian Group continued the activities defined in its Anti-Bribery Compliance Program, inspired by the ISO 37001 guidelines for Anti-bribery management systems, published on 15 October 2016, and intended to strengthen its monitoring of and focus on compliance issues. This program, in addition to providing greater control over the management of bribery risk, also aims to minimise the risk of punishment if crimes of corruption are committed by employees or third parties. The core of the ISO 37001 standard is the control of third parties (suppliers, intermediaries, agents and customers) through a due diligence system designed to reveal any critical issues or negative events that undermine the reputation of third parties with whom Prysmian Group deals.

In this regard, it is noted that in 2019 the Group implemented a "Third Party Program", a new Group Policy aimed at preventing and managing the risk of corruption arising from relationships with third parties (such as distributor agents, and certain categories of suppliers). In particular, prior to establishing any business relationship with third parties, it is mandatory to perform - through a dedicated online platform - due diligence checks on the third party. As a result, each third party receives a risk rating (high, medium, low) and is consequently submitted to an approval process, differing according to the level of risk. This program, introduced in 2019, continued to run throughout 2020.

⁽¹⁾ The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is an indicator published annually by Transparency International, used to measure the perception of public sector corruption in various countries around the world.

Following the acquisition of General Cable, Prysmian Group's Anti-Bribery Compliance Program has been updated and expanded to include the additional activities in this area envisaged by the General Cable Compliance Program.

In addition, during 2019, General Cable and Prysmian's compliance policies were revised, updated and merged in order to have single documents valid for the entire Group.

With specific reference to the Anti-Bribery Compliance Program, during 2020 the related Policy was revised, along with the Policy on Gifts and Entertainment Expenses.

Lastly, in line with the Group's ongoing commitment to ensure that the financial and personal interests of its employees and consultants do not conflict with the ability to perform their duties in a professional, ethical and transparent manner, a new Conflict of Interest policy was issued in 2019.

In accordance with this policy, in 2020 all employees and consultants were required to disclose all potential conflicts of interest, which were then duly analysed and evaluated. With the assistance of the Human Resources department, the necessary corrective actions were then taken to mitigate or eliminate any potential conflicts.

Further details about the actions taken by the Group to prevent corrupt practices can be found in the specific section of the annual Sustainability Report.

Risks of non-compliance with antitrust law

Competition rules on restrictive agreements and abuse of dominant position now play a central role in governing business activities in all sectors of economic life. Its extensive international presence in more than 50 countries means the Group is subject to antitrust law in Europe and every other country in the world in which it operates, each with more or less strict rules on the civil, administrative and criminal liability of parties that violate the applicable legislation. In the last decade, local Antitrust Authorities have paid increasing attention to commercial activities by market players, also involving a tendency for international collaboration between authorities themselves. Prysmian aspires to operate on the market in compliance with the competition rules.

In keeping with the priorities identified by the ERM process, the Board of Directors has adopted an Antitrust Code of Conduct that all Group employees, Directors and managers are required to know and abide by in the conduct of their duties and in their dealings with third parties.

Like with other Policies, following the acquisition of General Cable, the Antitrust Code of Conduct has also been updated in order to have a single document, valid for the entire Prysmian Group and designed to provide an overview of the problems associated with applying antitrust law and the consequent standards of conduct to follow.

More detailed documents on the antitrust regulations in force in the European Union, North America, China and Australia have also been adopted.

The Antitrust Code of Conduct is an integral part of the training program and is intended to provide an overview of the issues concerning application of EU and Italian competition law on collusive practices and abuse of dominant positions, within which specific situations are assessed on a case-by-case basis. These activities represent a further step in establishing an "antitrust culture" within the Group by promoting knowledge and raising the accountability of individuals for their professional duties under antitrust legislation. Training in this area continued to be pursued in 2020. In particular, due to the Covid-19 emergency, classroom lessons were replaced by specific online training delivered via the Microsoft Skype/Teams platforms for certain functions, including Sales, Finance and Procurement. In addition, e-learning modules are available on the company intranet to support and raise awareness of and attention to this issue on an ongoing basis.

With regard to the antitrust investigations still in progress, details of which can be found in the note on Provisions for risks and charges in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group has a specific provision for risks and charges amounting to approximately Euro 120 million as at 31 December 2020. Despite the uncertainty of the outcome of the investigations and legal actions in progress, the amount of this provision is considered to represent the best estimate of the liability based on the information available at the date of the current report.

Risks arising from export restrictions

Many countries regulate international trade transactions and enforce laws and regulations governing trade in products, software, technology and services, including financial transactions and brokering.

Export control regimes, governed by laws of the United States, the EU (article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU) and the United Nations (Chapter VII of the UN Charter), identify the parties (natural or legal persons) to whom the application of targeted restrictions (e.g. arms embargoes, travel bans, financial or diplomatic sanctions, etc.) is mandatory.

Failure to comply may result in the imposition of fines and criminal and/or civil penalties, including imprisonment.

In order to prevent and mitigate this risk, Prysmian Group has adopted a policy to manage and control its exports that involves among other things:

- Monitoring of countries and parties subject to restrictions, as well as the level of restrictions in force;
- Due Diligence on restricted persons, in order to avoid transactions with prohibited parties, including screening of Prysmian Group employees and visitors;
- Product classification to determine the applicable export compliance regulations. Classification allows the Group to understand where and to whom products may be exported and whether a licence or other permit is required;
- Basic training for all employees on export controls and specific training for staff in functions responsible for international trade transactions and export controls;
- Requirement for an end-user declaration certifying that the buyer or end-user of goods/technology complies with applicable export regulations.

PLANNING AND REPORTING RISKS

Planning and reporting risks are related to the adverse effects that irrelevant, untimely or incorrect information might have on the Group's strategic, operational and financial decisions. At present, in view of the reliability and effectiveness of internal procedures for reporting and planning, the Group does not consider these risks to be relevant.

In addition, the risks related to climate change are reproduced below from the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (Sustainability Report 2020), in which further details can be found.

Risks related to climate change**Risks related to the availability of water**

Prysmian's plants primarily consume water for industrial purposes, in particular for certain cooling phases of their processes.

Prysmian has analysed water stress, defined as the ratio of demand for water to the amount available, assuming a time horizon until 2040 and a scenario of high CO₂ emissions, to assess the geographical location of the Group's plants exposed to the risk of reduced water availability.

Most of the plants for which a potential risk was identified adopt production processes that involve water recirculation designed to reduce consumption. Risk mitigation measures also include further improvement in the water recirculation percentage and/or the opportunity to install new recirculation systems to optimise water consumption, where necessary or cost effective, thus resulting in a low exposure to risk.

Risks associated with rising sea levels, involving potential damage to production facilities

The Group has been monitoring the risk of climate change since 2017 and, in particular of rising sea levels, with the aim of assessing potential impacts on its production facilities.

The results confirm that in the time horizon considered, extending to 2080, in a scenario of high CO₂ emissions, no direct impacts on the Group's production facilities are expected. It should be noted, however, that the rise in sea level could change with an increased exposure to the risk of coastal flooding in the wake of severe weather conditions; this scenario, nonetheless, applies to a very limited number of production facilities and will be monitored to anticipate developments and introduce additional systems of control where necessary.

Risks related to greater severity of extreme weather events, involving potential damage to production facilities

The Group constantly monitors the exposure of its production sites to weather events like storms, floods, hailstorms, etc. and has also assessed its exposure with a time horizon running to 2035, in a scenario of high CO₂ emissions; this assessment has confirmed a low overall exposure to risks arising from changes in summer and winter rainfall and from rising temperatures, with the exception of a very small number of facilities in areas with a maximum expected temperature rise of +1.5°. A sensitivity analysis carried out for the period 2020-2035, assuming an additional increase in the severity and frequency of extreme weather events, also based on weather events that have impacted the Group's assets in the last 20 years, has confirmed a low exposure.

Risk of increased production costs due to increased prices for greenhouse gas emissions (Carbon Tax or Emission Trading Scheme)

This risk relates to a potential increase in production costs due to a wider application of laws and regulations on GHG emissions, both in the form of taxes (carbon tax) and as an emissions market (Emission Trading Scheme). In order to mitigate the consequences, the Group constantly monitors the evolution of laws and regulations on GHG emissions around the world, especially in countries where it has production sites, and has drawn up a strategic plan with quantitative targets for the reduction of GHG emissions, monitored using specific indicators.

In addition, in 2020 the Group initiated a process to set medium- and long-term targets for the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and to quantify and manage Scope 3 emissions. These targets will be set on a scientific basis in accordance with the Science-Based Target Initiative and taking into account expected temperature rise scenarios.

Risk of non-compliance with environmental regulations and those concerning energy efficiency and management of greenhouse gas emissions, including more stringent reporting requirements

Prysmian conducts its business in compliance with national and international environmental norms and regulations, paying particular attention to the risk of failure to comply or to comply swiftly with changes in regulations that may occur in its business context. In particular, the Group has analysed the potential risk of non-compliance with any changes in local legislation transposing the Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU (EED) on end-use energy efficiency. In order to manage this risk, several measures have been deployed, including Energy Audit Plans at plants, energy efficiency projects, specific training sessions, and adoption of specific indicators to monitor risk exposure and take prompt action to reduce the risk below the tolerance thresholds.

In addition, in 2020 the Group began a process to set medium- and long-term targets for the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and to quantify and manage Scope 3 emissions. These targets will be set on a scientific basis in accordance with the Science-Based Target Initiative and taking into account expected temperature rise scenarios.

Research and Development

Sustainable Innovation

We ensured that R&D activities continued during the pandemic, confirming the strategic priority to innovate in support of the energy transition process. In order to intensify exchange and discussion with the entire value chain, we have invested in the creation of an ecosystem, a multi-stakeholder partnership.

Globally, Prysmian Group R&D consists of more than 900 professionals, working in 25 R&D centres around the world. The R&D HQ, located near the Headquarters in Milan, coordinates the activities of local R&D centres and promotes breakthrough innovations via projects that take a medium/long-term approach. It includes laboratories where development of new cables and technologies can be performed in full autonomy, being able to count on an experimental prototype room for production of cables and compounds, on an electrical testing facility, equipped with the most advanced systems for EHV cables testing, and a physical-chemical lab gifted with cutting-edge instruments dedicated to deeply analyze cable and material properties.

Group R&D is responsible for the overall innovation strategy, aimed at making Prysmian a key player in the value chain supporting Energy Transition, Digitalization and Sustainability. Local R&D centres participate actively in new product development, the Design-to-Cost (DTC) program and the rationalisation of product families. The Design to Cost program represents a tangible initial example of this model. Using the best materials, adopting efficient processes and implementing innovative projects, this program has achieved in 2020 cost savings totaling more than Euro 42 million, with more than 1,800 projects completed at our manufacturing plants.

Since the end of February, the Covid-19 emergency has definitely impacted the daily activity of the Group R&D and obliged the Company to adopt all necessary measures in order to safeguard the health of the workforce. Nevertheless, R&D is considered a strategic priority for the Company and the continuity of its activities was guaranteed at all levels, through the application of differentiated measures in consideration of the typology of projects, their urgency and the impact on the business, especially in terms of service continuity towards our customers.

2020 numbers

€
104 mln€
invested
in Research Centres*

📄
5,600^{ABOUT}
Patents covering the
main innovations

🏢
25
Research Centres

🏠
203
Product families launched
during the year

🤝
50
Collaborations with
research centres and universities

👥
900
Professionals

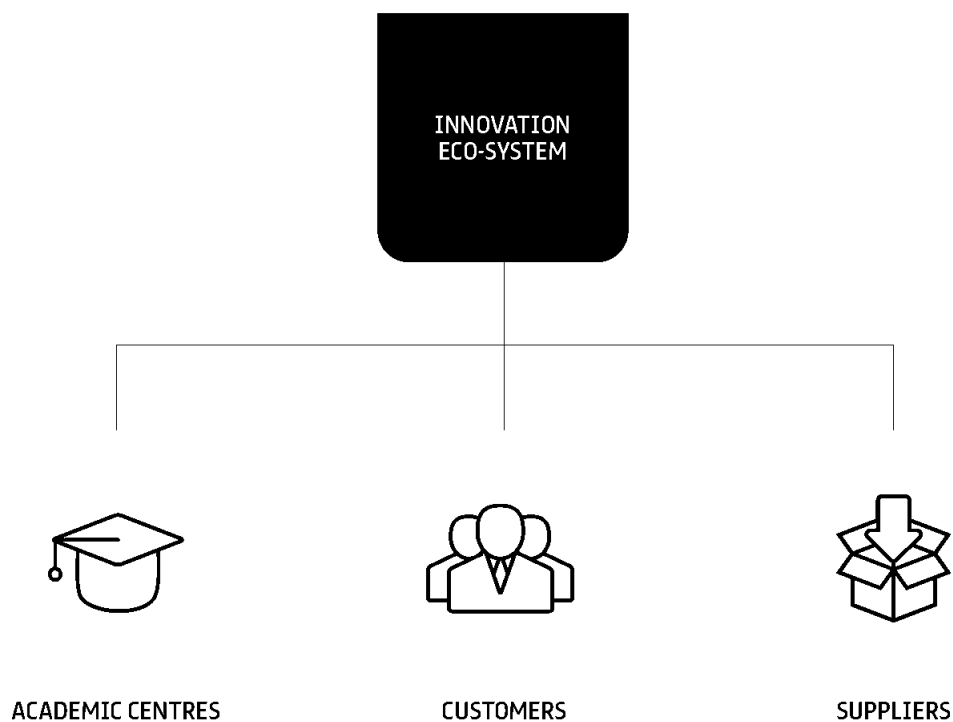
* Euro 90 million in operating expenses and Euro 14 million in investment expenditure.

Prysmian Group

INNOVATION ECO-SYSTEM

When carrying out research, the Prysmian Group is aware that today – as evidenced by the UN SDGs – it is essential to develop partnerships with all relevant stakeholders: from the academic world to independent research centres, from suppliers and all supply chain counterparties to our customers. The feedback they are able to provide is extremely important for the identification of those requirements and aspects that need the greatest attention.

Accordingly, in order to work on innovation and carry out research, the Prysmian Group has created an eco-system in close contact with customers and suppliers, as well as with the best universities in the world, in order to focus the objectives when releasing synergies and collaborating in the areas of innovation of greatest interest for their environmental impact and the evolution of the sector.



PARTNERSHIP

Prysmian and General Cable have established consolidated collaborative relations with more than 50 major universities and research centres around the world. These collaborations, strategic for the Prysmian Group, support cutting-edge technological research and allow the adoption of state-of-the-art innovations in all areas relevant to the wire and cable industry.

Among the numerous collaborations, those with the following bodies are particularly worthy of mention:

| | |
|---|---|
| Politecnico di Milano | Centro de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento em Telecomunicações (Brazil) |
| Università degli Studi di Milano, Genova, Salerno, Università di Palermo and Padova (Italy) | Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil) |
| National Electrical Energy Research & Application Center (USA) | Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Spain) |
| National Science Foundation High Voltage and Temperature IUCRC (USA) | Shanghai TICW (China) |
| Rice University (USA) | National Chemical Laboratory (India) |
| Purdue University (USA) | Infosys Advanced Engineering Laboratory (India) |
| University of Cincinnati (USA) | University of Applied Science Südwestfalen (Germany) |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA) | Fraunhofer Institute (Germany) |
| Georgia Institute of Technology (USA) | Università di Lille 1 (France) |
| University of South Carolina (USA) | Nokia Bell Labs USA and (France) |
| University of Central Florida (USA) | Università di Strasburgo (France) |
| Electric Power Research Institute (USA) | Technical University of Eindhoven (Holland) |
| Oak Ridge National Laboratory (USA) | Nano Carbon Enhanced Materials Consortium (United Kingdom) |
| University of Quebec at Chicoutimi (Canada) | Norner (Norway) |

The specific research carried out includes:

- In 2020 Carbon Hub was initiated as a consortium with Prysmian as one of the co-founding members. The activities, led by Rice University, have covered the first loop of definition and selection of the relevant topics for the call of proposal. The call has been issued on 5 main streams fitting with Carbon Hub view and a total of 15 Proposals have been shortlisted for the final step. 3 projects have been selected as winners to get founded by Carbon Hub and additional 5 are in a second bucket for possible additional founding.
- Together with Politecnico di Milano and the University of Salerno, the Group has studied and defined the crystalline structure of extruded PP blends;
- Together within the University of Padova, the Group has studied the behaviour of several flame-retardant additives, which will provide a basis for developing a new line of LSOH compounds;
- Together with the University of Palermo, the Group is working on the advanced characterisation and testing of high voltage cables and materials.
- In order to effectively support the future evolution of the electrification process, Prysmian has started to study (in partnership with Universities and Research Centers) specific solutions for the LV and MV distribution networks also in DC (Direct Current). The continuously increasing use of DC in several steps of the supply chain of electrical energy will require dedicated connections with improved performances.

Prysmian Group

- On the path towards the development of technologies for the mobility of the future, Prysmian Group has continued and further expanded its support and cooperation with Hardt, a business leader active in the development of a network of Hyperloop links in Europe. Following the approval of the Hyperloop Development Program by the Dutch Ministries of Infrastructure & Water Management and Economic Affairs & Climate in 2020, Prysmian has developed and supplied the first motor cable for the electromagnetic levitation and propulsion system for the European Hyperloop Center, which will be located in Groningen (NL).

SPEAKING PLATFORMS

In the context of sharing the direction of research and best practices, the Prysmian Group and its managers have attended the most important international conferences held in a virtual manner because of the protective measures against Covid-19, with a view of illustrating the active role played by the Group in guiding the changes currently under way.

The Group attended the following conferences:

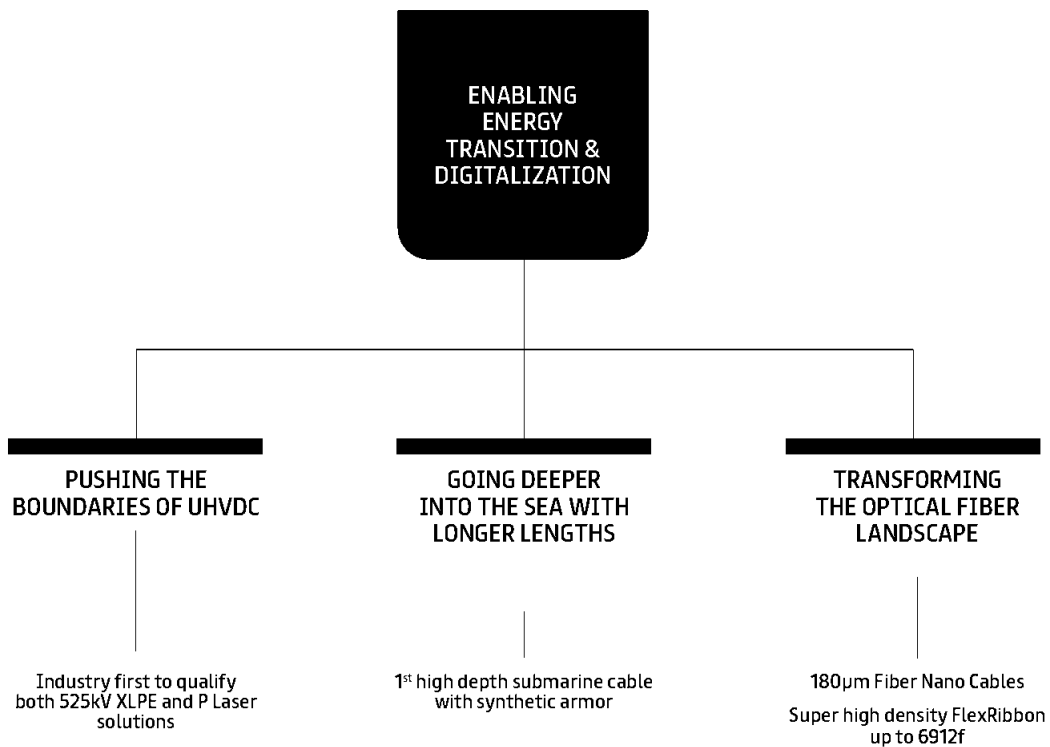
- FTTH Council Europe Conference, December 2020: workshop on the sustainability of fixed optical networks, speaking slot on minicables;
- IWCS (International Wire & Cables Symposium), October 2020: attended with technical papers on optical cables;
- CRU World Optical Fibre & Cable conference, October 2020: Optical Fibre and Cable Leadership Panel (A. Bosch), Speech on the sustainability of optical fibre (O. Delwal);
- CRU Cable and Wire Conference, 3 July 2020: 3 speeches: keynote speech on Covid-19 impact on the cable industry (S. Siripurapu);
- FT ETNO Tech and Politics Forum, December 2020: speech on the role of innovation, sustainability and investments in building future-proof telecom networks;
- FT - Prysmian Group Digital Talks "Telecoms Role on the Recovery": an event organized by Prysmian and Financial Times about infrastructure, innovation and sustainability;
- Wind Europe Technology Workshop - Assessment & Analysis of Operating Wind Farms, 8 – 11 June 2020: "Digital tools and remote sensing solution to monitor the operations of electrical components", Opening session (speaker: R. Gil) along with G. Dickson, Wind Europe CEO;
- Recharge Digital Round Table, 24 June 2020: "Offshore Wind: engine of the Global Energy Transition", Prysmian as Sponsor & Panelist (R. Gil), together with Equinor, GE and Goldwind;
- Wind Europe Sofa Talk, 9 July 2020: "Tomorrow's technology: away from the politics, what will the wind industry look like in 20 years time?", Prysmian as Panelist (R. Gil), together with Siemens Gamesa and Ørsted;
- CIGRE Digital E-session, 24 August–3 September 2020: 21 contributions from engineers and researchers, who authored or co-authored 6 papers on several topics;
- FINANCIAL TIMES DIGITAL DIALOGUE - The future of offshore wind, 19 November 2020: Digital Dialogue/Panel discussion with H. Ozmen, Siemens & Ørsted;
- REUTERS EVENT - Energy transition European summit, 23 November 2020: Opening CEO Keynote Panel "Is the Energy Transition Failing?", Panelists: V. Battista & National Grid, Lundin Energy, Mainstream Renewable Power, Enviva.

R&D BY THE PRYSMIAN GROUP: FOCUS

Core areas

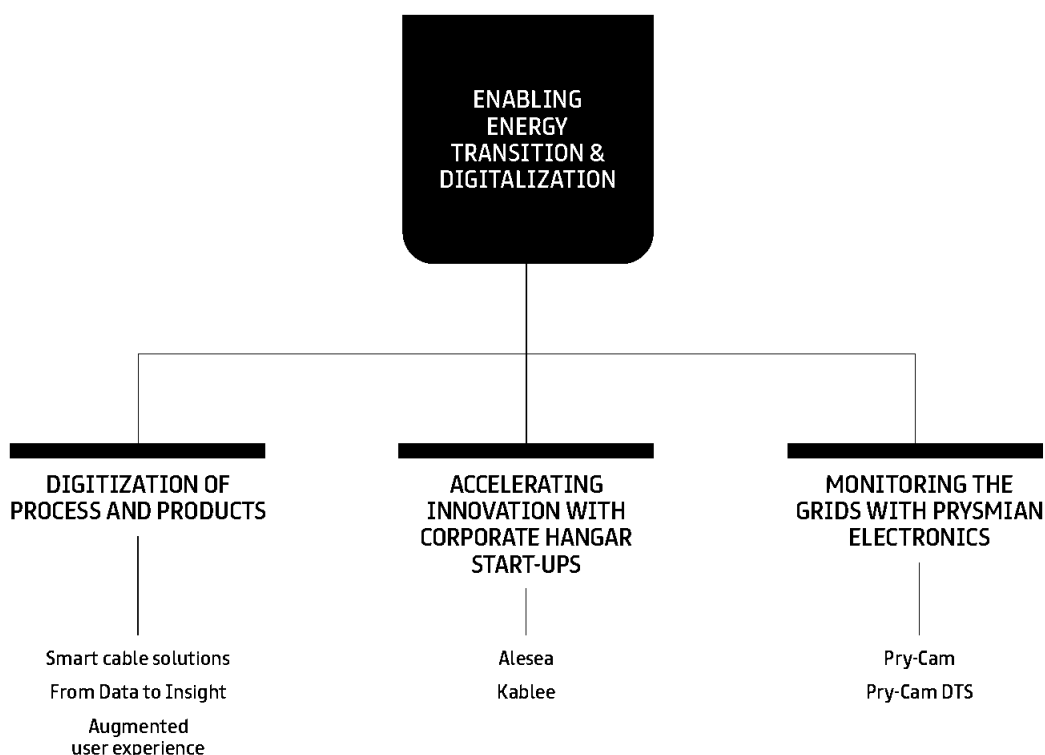
The main aspect guiding the strategy of the Prysmian Group is the need to concentrate on factors that facilitate the development of cabled infrastructures for the transportation of power and information. These, today, are essential elements in all current transformations of society, from the new electric mobility to smart cities, from the expansion of 5G to the use of artificial intelligence to collect and interpret data, and much more.

The ever more advanced search for EHV electricity transmission systems that can be buried, for longer and more efficient cables that can be laid at greater depth, for optical fibre solutions that can contain the largest number of cables in a miniaturised space and that can be used easily in the field, are therefore core areas in which the majority of the investment made by the Group is dedicated.



Another three areas of innovation

Prysmian Electronics, Corporate Hangar and the new area known as Digital Ambition represent further important areas of innovation. Prysmian Electronics has a vast range of sensors and monitoring systems for increasing grid reliability and provide advanced tools for trouble shooting. Corporate Hangar is an accelerator of innovation that seeks to generate start-ups every year in fields adjacent or complementary to the core business of Prysmian. Lastly, the Digital Ambition area strives to optimise business performance using digital solutions and develop new digital products that add value to the growth of the Group.



■ Digital Ambition

Prysmian Group's "digital ambition" is the guiding principle that will enable the transition from leading manufacturer of cabling systems to solution provider for the energy and telecom sectors. By optimizing business performance through data leveraging digital tools and solutions,



growth will be sustained by a combination of products and digital services, supporting collective intelligence by digitalizing the company's culture. This ambition is based on 3 pillars:

- efficiency through data, to reduce waste and improve performance;
- develop value-added digital products, by extracting and generating value from enterprise data;
- foster new digital practices in the organization, to empower the entire workforce.

In this framework, data are at the core of the Company "digitalization" process to keep a leadership position in the current fast-changing market. In line with this approach, Prysmian Group has started a program to deliver value from the data collected in the plants to prevent quality issues, reduce costs and improve efficiency through new enhanced tools based on advanced statistical algorithms and machine learning. Digital Innovation brings us closer to an holistically approached sustainable development, addressing economic sustainability by amplifying outputs from the same amount of inputs, social sustainability by bringing people closer from afar and environmental sustainability by allowing for the most efficient use of resources.

■ Prysmian's Open Innovation Infrastructure: Corporate Hangar

Prysmian Group established Corporate Hangar, an accelerator focused on supporting the Group in its open innovation goals. Corporate Hangar has incubated 3 start ups: Alesea, a virtual assistant for cable management; Kablee, a digital business development tool for cable makers that aims at bringing data connectivity to rural areas and creates a marketplace for scrap cables; and Cultifutura,



that develops vertical farming solutions for offices. In 2020, over 5000 Alesea tracking devices have been deployed around the world; Kablee's e-commerce platform has supported the first transactions; and Cultifutura has successfully tested its proprietary IoT system for vertical farming technology.

While Corporate Hangar's focus is to accelerate innovation in Prysmian Group, it is free to explore innovation projects with other partners. Indeed, Corporate Hangar is moving in this direction with a focus on sustainability. For example, together with the Italian paper mill association

and the Italian paper recycling association, Corporate Hangar studies ways to reduce the paper recycling waste (pulper waste) and to separate and re-use the plastic found in the waste. Similarly, Corporate Hangar studies how to improve the quality of the ashes generated by biomass combustion processes and to transform those ashes into building materials to be used, for example, in air filters.

■ Pysmian Electronics

In 2020 Pysmian Electronics focused on the completion of the development of a new monitoring system for low voltage market. This is a system for monitoring low voltage applications based on Pry-Cam technology, which uses a device to measure the main parameters of a low voltage domestic electrical installation. The device has been designed to help electricians make the necessary checks during the acceptance testing of new electrical installations, or when carrying out maintenance or periodic checks. This can be defined as a "prosumer" device, as it can be used by both professional electricians and end consumers, with different functionalities depending on the skills of the user, but with the same purpose: check the proper functioning of the electrical installation and, therefore, its safety. The system is also focused on energy consumption and CO₂ equivalent with the aim of create a new energy awareness. The product is on the market since beginning of the 2021. Due to the Covid-19 the launch was delayed.



A Brand of Pysmian Group

Innovation steering committee

In 2020 Pysmian Group created an Innovation Steering Committee bringing together R&D, Pysmian Electronics, Corporate Hangar, and Digital Innovation, responsible for mapping the Group's innovation portfolio and reinforcing the relevance for corporate strategy.

The Innovation Steering Committee aims to achieve three things. Firstly, to position Pysmian as a leader in the cables industry by continually improving its products and services. Secondly, to present an overview of the innovation portfolio both inside the company and outside, consolidating each group's efforts in a way that makes it possible to communicate more effectively internally and to customers. Thirdly, to create an innovation culture that promotes an entrepreneurial spirit. This process has already started with an internal "innovation contest" where employees can propose new ideas and innovation projects through cross-functional calls for ideas

New products introduction (npi)

The introduction of new products (NP) is tracked using an internal tool created in order to support the analysis and the economic results of new products vitality (Global Turnover/NP Turnover perimeter) and to track the key projects (top NP projects) during the period of vitality of three years.

The main purpose of this tool is to increase awareness of the growing importance of innovation as a success factor and of the development of new products as a driver for improving the performance of the organization.

The consolidation of the New products process, together with GC Legacy, provides a new value in order to sustain the business, overcome competitors and acquire new customers.

The number of NP families generated in 2020 and the mix of projects between Innovation and Product Development allowed the achievement of an overall 2,4% vitality compared with 2,0% in Q3 2019.

Despite the Covid-19 crisis impact on all business segments, the overall NP results of the Group (PG + GC) analysed in 2020 identified a greater resilience. The Group receives a strong contribution from the 869 new product families, introduced in the system, with an overall vitality of 13% in 3Q 2020, compared to the 12,3% of 3Q 2019 led by Energy segment, Telecom Segment and Submarine cable for Project Segment. New products Turnover generated 836 million through Q3 2020 with an increase compared to Q3 2019 (800 million).

The R&D group generated a huge number of new products during 2020. Some statistics:

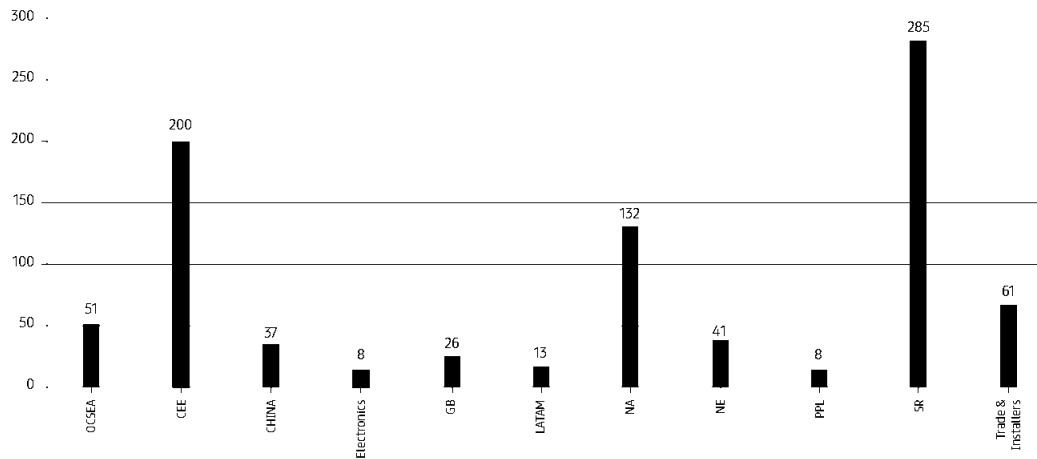


The global number of new products is driven by a huge increase in the turnover of the innovation category. It is mainly due to the Business Submarine and North America region, with an overall growth to 33.4% in the 3Q 2020 respect to 29.6% in the 3Q 2019.

The good results of the product development category were principally attributable to the Trade & Installers and Power Distribution BU (65% of the entire category).

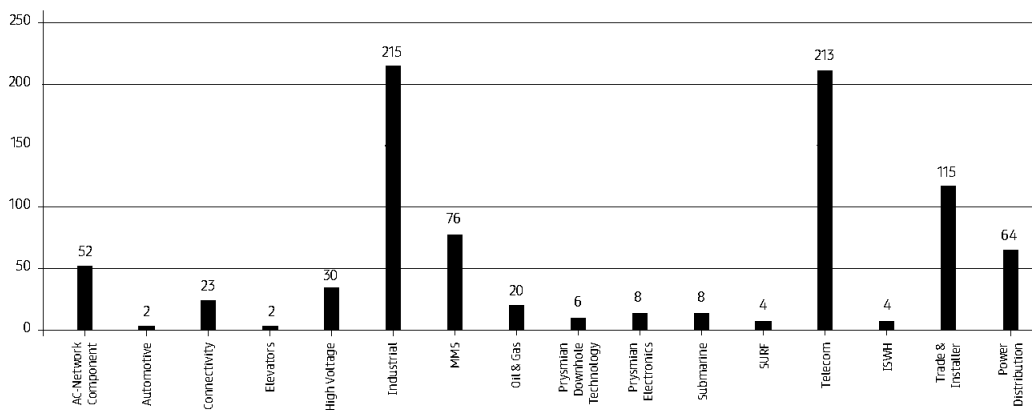


OVERALL NP RESULT 2020 – ACTIVE NEW PRODUCT FAMILIES BY REGION ⁽¹⁾



869 Total number of families

OVERALL NP RESULT 2020 – ACTIVE NEW PRODUCT FAMILIES BY BUSINESS UNIT ⁽¹⁾



(1) Certain families of new products are not included in the classification by Region or by Business Unit and, as a result, the total number of families "869" and the total reported in the chart "842" do not coincide.

INNOVATIVE MATERIALS

Prysmian Group invests in advanced research to push the boundaries of innovation in the context of materials and surface science for the production of cables and accessories. The main results achieved during 2020 are related to following areas:

- Halogen-free, flame retardant compounds;
- PP blends and XLPE for HV insulations;
- Thermal properties of polymers and compounds;
- Ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) fibres;
- Nanocarbon structures, such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and graphene.

MONITORING OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The system implemented in France, based on the specially developed SAP transaction aimed to report the presence of hazardous substances in every single cable item, has been extended in 2020 to Italy, Spain and Germany, as planned. The system tracks the presence of hazardous substances based on Reach/Rohs regulations but is applicable also for monitoring other type of substances requested by specific industry regulation (automotive, OEMs ...) and allows the identification of the cable items for which the hazardous substance exceeds the maximum allowed limit. Based on the above mentioned system and within the wider activity related to the development of the Eco-Label rating system, a special application has been developed by IT in order to allow the tracking of dangerous substances in cables for every Prysmian Groups affiliate where the IT systems are currently live.

CARBON FOOTPRINT (CFP)

The system implemented in CA (Common Analysis software platform), for assessment of CFP and Potential recyclability of the cable items calculated in the proprietary cable design system, has been extended to the new areas following the roll-out plan of CA / SAP1C. In particular, the extension has been fully completed in France, Spain, Portugal and Chile. As far as the implementation of the CFP calculation system in Cable Builder is concerned, the general data structure of CB has been conceived and built in view of allowing the environmental parameters calculation for each cable, with same base criteria as currently applied in CA.

In December 2020 an updated version of Ecoinvent database (Ecoinvent 3.6) has been loaded in CA, related to the materials' CFP factors (classified according to technical families in CA) and the energy mix of each country where the factory is located. In the same time also the average machine power data for each factory, used to calculate the CFP contribution of the production process, have been updated, based on 2019 values.

The system is providing a very helpful base of data for the environmental information of each cable, as requested by the market. This aspect is evidenced especially by the D50 and T50 that are using this information in order to rate their suppliers from the sustainability point of view.

ECO-LABEL FOR CABLES

In 2020 the activity for the conceptual definition of the internal Eco-Label rating for cables was performed, collecting the inputs from various Company functions (R&D, HSE, Communications, BUs).

The concept of the Eco-Label rating was defined based on the identification of 6 criteria, under which each single cable item will be judged and classified. The 6 criteria are the following:

- Carbon Footprint;
- Absence of extremely hazardous substances;
- Recyclability/Circularity;
- Recycling input rate (usage of recycled as raw materials);
- Environmental benefits (Low Carbon products + CPR);
- Cable transmission efficiency.

Carbon footprint and Recyclability are information already available for the vast majority of PG products in CA. These parameters are calculated according to a simplified approach (cradle to gate and potential recyclability) but effective in order to allow precise numerical values for each cable item. The concept of absence of very high concern substances is strictly connected to the Reach / Rohs regulation classification and is already mentioned in a specific chapter of this document. Recycling input rate is considering the presence of recycled materials in the RMs or the metals used for the production of the cable and is applied introducing a dedicated field in the SAP database of Raw Materials. Environmental benefit is rated as combination of 2 characteristics: the fact that the cable is considered as Low Carbon product, according to the CBI (Climate Bonds Initiative) taxonomy, and the cable performance in terms of reaction to fire, especially related to the production of smokes and halogen gas release in case of fires. The last criteria (transmission efficiency) is taken into account considering the electrical voltage class for which the cable is rated, that is related to the ratio between the joule losses in the conductor and the transmitted power.

The application of the 6 parameters, their combination and the valorization of the final on-off condition that triggers the assignation of the Eco-Label class have been extensively tested via simulation on the products portfolio of Italy, France and Spain. The launch in the market of the Eco-Label cable rating will happen in Italy in early 2021, and will follow in France, Spain, The Netherlands and Germany.

PROJECTS

- Sirocco HD microduct optical cables

In 2020 Prysmian continued its development of a new range of micro blowable cables with "Pico" tubes. The new tube technology, combined with the use of 200µm optical fibres enables loose tubes to be made smaller, resulting in significantly lower cable diameters and the introduction of Sirocco HD, a new range of cables.

In September 2020, KPN (a Dutch landline and mobile telecommunications company) were the first telecom company in Europe to start a field trial for a more sustainable installation of a fiber optic network using the Sirocco HD cables. The pilot projects were developed in the Netherlands, in Buitenpost and Nijmegen.

The use of Sirocco HD provides reductions in the volume of plastics used by approximately 50%. In addition, more cable and tube could be supplied on a reel, which reduced cutting losses and the number of wooden reels by 70%. For the 11,000 connections required in the trial this resulted in approximately 6 full freight transports less than if the conventional cable had been used. The ducts used were also made from 90% recycled plastic, providing overall a much more sustainable solution. This field trial involving 11,000 households, saves an average of approximately 760 plastic carrier bags per connection.

Further advantages emerged during the installation, such as less excavation works were required at the network concentration points, which led to less soil that had to be removed and processed.

Also due to the smaller and more flexible cables and ducts, the often-full cable routes are less stressed making the solution easier to install.

- Prysun range solar cables

CLIMATE-RELATED INFORMATION

Prysmian Group's solar PV cable portfolio consists of a full range of quality solar photovoltaic products, renowned in the field for their easy installation, reliability and longevity attributes and complying with all major international standards. In the last 2 years Prysmian's PV portfolio has been optimized as a result of the synergies of PG & GCR&D teams all over the world, with a global technology and know-how sharing to find the best solutions with or combined capabilities. Thanks to Prysmian's global presence, PV cables are manufactured in different locations in four different continents to serve both our global and our local customers and business partners and to reduce the environmental impact of the transportation of the cables between different continents and regions.

- High depth submarine cables

The Crete Peloponnese project met significant technological challenges, far exceeding what has

been achieved so far in similar international projects. These are mainly the length and the maximum installation depth. Prysmian decided to face this challenging target developing an innovative cable solution with a synthetic armour together with all the necessary improvements on accessories and installation methodologies for a safe and reliable deployment of the link. The link has been installed successfully in 2020 and represents most powerful 3 core design cable transporting 200 MW, installed at the maximum depth of 1000 m.

This project must be considered as a starting point of a new technological platform that will allow to exceed many technical barriers, up to now considered not feasible, for an efficient and effective creation of a grid able to optimize the usage of renewable energy sources.

- EHVDC solutions for german corridors

In the field of the EHV application for DC current, Prysmian pursued the development and industrialization program of 525 kV extruded cables systems, after the successful completion of the pre-qualification tests at 525 kV obtained in 2019 for the two qualified solutions: XLPE and P-Laser.

In the case of XLPE, other two prototypes were produced in two different Prysmian Factories and are now under PQ test according Cigre TB 496.

In the case of P-Laser, the Prysmian proprietary technology to produce thermoplastic recyclable cables, other pilot production runs were performed in Gron Plant (France) aimed at industrializing the technology and increasing reliability of product performance.



- EV charging cables

As the worldwide leader of cable manufacturing, Prysmian has dedicated R&D efforts to this sector for years. In US, we have consolidated experience on offering for the North American market starting from the General cable era. Instead in Europe and for international market, we have successfully developed and certified the products starting from 2 years ago.

Nowadays, Prysmian can offer a wide range of products for AC and DC charging to many well-known international customers. We are also part of CharIN, the association that seeks to establish and accelerate the development of standards for charging systems, thus contributing directly to the evolution of the e-mobility eco-system.

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Protecting the portfolio of patents and trademarks is a key part of the Group's business, particularly in relation to its strategy of growth in high-tech market segments. The Group filed new patent applications during the year, especially in segments with higher added value and in support of the significant investments made in recent years. Nevertheless, the Prysmian Group has a smaller number of patents and patent applications under examination globally at 31 December 2020 than in the prior year.

This is because fewer patents were filed than those that expired or were abandoned because no longer of interest. In order to contain costs in a complex period such as that linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group decided to review the patents portfolio more closely and abandon patents that would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce for market protection purposes. The number of inventions covered by at least one patent or patent application has decreased slightly in both the Energy and Telecom sectors.

There was a slight fall in the number of inventions covered by at least one patent or patent application in the Telecom sector, which has historically owned a larger number of inventions than the Energy sector, because the portfolio of Telecom patents comprises a considerable number of old patents that resulted from the earlier rush to patent optical fibre technologies.

A total of 29 patent applications were filed during 2020, of which 11 relating to the Energy sector and 18 to the Telecom sector. In addition to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, the reduction in the number of new filings was also partly a natural effect of the merger of Prysmian Group and General Cable.

in 2020

29 patent applications

of which

11 relating to the Energy sector

of which

18 relating to the Telecom sector

The number of patents granted during the year was essentially the same as in the prior year, with an increase in those granted by the US patents office. In view of the different examination procedures followed in the various countries/regions and their timing, no significant conclusions can be drawn from the above information.

It is important to note that Group patents have been used in a number of counterfeiting cases filed in Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom during 2020. These legal initiatives are integral to a broader strategy adopted by the Group to safeguard the investment made in research and development.

Prysmian Group owns a significant number of trademarks deriving from the pre-existing Prysmian Group and the pre-existing General Cable group. This portfolio has been and is currently being revised and optimised, in line with the brand protection policies adopted by the Prysmian Group following the merger.

As a consequence, the total number of trademarks decreased during 2020; however, given the greater internationalization of the Group, a number of established trademarks have been registered in additional countries. The trademarks of the Prysmian Group protect the main brands and the most important products, typically involving specific characteristics or production processes that enable them to be identified in the marketplace and guarantee their uniqueness.

| IP HIGHLIGHTS | FY 2020 | FY 2019 ⁽¹⁾ |
|---|---------|------------------------|
| Brevetti e domande di brevetto sottoposti a valutazione | 5,581 | 5,881 |
| Invenzioni coperte da brevetto e domande di brevetto in fase di valutazione | 806 | 857 |
| Invenzioni collegate al segmento di Progetti e Prodotti Energy | 289 | 317 |
| Invenzioni collegate al segmento Telecom | 517 | 540 |
| Domande di brevetto depositate durante l'anno | 29 | 41 |
| Domande di brevetto nel segmento Projects e Energy | 11 | 17 |
| Domande di brevetto nel segmento Telecom | 18 | 24 |
| Brevetti concessi durante l'anno | 194 | 225 |
| Brevetti concessi da European Patent Office (EPO) | 52 | 45 |
| Brevetti concessi negli USA | 40 | 50 |
| Numero di marchi di proprietà | 877 | 927 |
| Numero di registrazioni | 5,068 | 4,769 |

(1) The data disclosed in the 2019 NFS about the patents granted during that year and the patents granted in the USA has been restated. The change reflects a communication about the grant of patents received subsequent to the preparation of that NFS.

Incentive Plans

Long-term incentive plan

The Prysmian S.p.A. Shareholders' Meeting of 28 April 2020 approved a long-term incentive plan, designed to motivate management to create sustainable value over time, including by deferring part of their annual bonus in shares. The plan is also tied to long-term ESG objectives (Environment Social Governance). The Shareholders' Meeting authorised a bonus capital increase, as proposed by the Board of Directors, to be reserved for Prysmian Group employees in execution of the above plan. This capital increase can reach a maximum nominal amount of Euro 1,100,000 through transfer, pursuant to art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, of a corresponding amount from profits or earnings reserves, with the issue of no more than 11,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value Euro 0.10 each. At the same time, the shareholders' resolution of 12 April 2018 relating to a similar capital increase was revoked, amending article 6 of the By-laws. Recognition of the effects of the long-term incentive plan in the year ended 31 December 2020 has resulted in recording personnel costs of Euro 29 million in a specific equity reserve.



Other Information

Related party transactions

Related party transactions do not qualify as either atypical or unusual but form part of the normal course of business by Group companies. Such transactions take place under market terms and conditions, according to the type of goods and services provided.

The Group has published, including on its website, the procedures adopted to ensure the transparency and substantive and procedural fairness of related party transactions.

Information about related party transactions, including that required by the Consob Communication dated 28 July 2006, is presented in Note 33 to the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2020.

Atypical and/or unusual transactions

In accordance with the disclosures required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006, it is reported that no atypical and/or unusual transactions took place during 2020.

Secondary offices and basic corporate information

The list of secondary offices and basic corporate information about the legal entities making up the Group can be found in Appendix A of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial risk management

The management of financial risks is discussed in the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial risk management).

Treasury shares

Information about treasury shares can be found in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2020.

Business Outlook

The year 2020 was marked by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, which had unprecedented negative impacts on the global economic macroscenario. In response to this health emergency, most countries took containment measures such as restrictions on movement, quarantines and other public emergency initiatives, with severe repercussions on global economic activity and the entire manufacturing system.

According to the International Monetary Fund estimates updated at January 2021, the global growth contraction for 2020 is estimated at 3.5% compared to the 3.3% growth projected in the pre-pandemic forecast. In the Euro area, the contraction of economy in 2020 is estimated at around 7.2%, compared to -3.4% for the United States. Estimates call for China being the only country among the big economies to end the year on a positive territory (+2.3%), albeit at a level far below the pre-Covid projections (+6.1%). Within this scenario, many countries are preparing national economic revitalisation plans, such as Next Generation EU in Europe, which amounts to Euro 750 billion in support of infrastructure development and digitalisation projects. A \$1,900 billion aid plan is also being formulated in the United States to stimulate the economy according to the Biden administration's programme.

In addition to the positive effects of the beginning of vaccinations in many countries, the positive impacts of these revitalisation plans on economic growth are reflected in the growth expectations for 2021 prepared by the IMF. According to these estimates, the global economy is expected to grow by 5.5% in 2021 and by 4.2% in 2022. The growth estimate is 5.1% in the United States, which is expected to return to pre-2019 levels as early as the second half of 2021, whereas the Eurozone and the United Kingdom are predicted to reach this milestone in 2022. The Chinese economy is expected to pick up pace, with estimated growth of 8.1% in 2021 and of 5.6% in 2022.

The extraordinary effects of the Covid-19 pandemic impacted also Prysmian Group's results, firstly in China, where production and market demand were severely affected throughout the first quarter of 2020, to then start to recover as of the second quarter. As of mid-March, the impact spread also to other geographical areas (Europe, Middle East, North and South America), particularly in the businesses related to the construction sector (e.g., Trade & Installers) and characterised by significant installation activities. In the second half of the year, business activities recovered gradually in most countries, while remaining at levels far below those of the previous year. This recovery, promptly accompanied by attentive cost management, an extremely flexible supply chain and a highly focused level of customer service, enabled management to protect the Group's performance and limit the impact of the pandemic on the Group's margins. The performance achieved appears even more significant in the light of the negative impact of exchange rates on the Group's EBITDA of Euro 32 million.

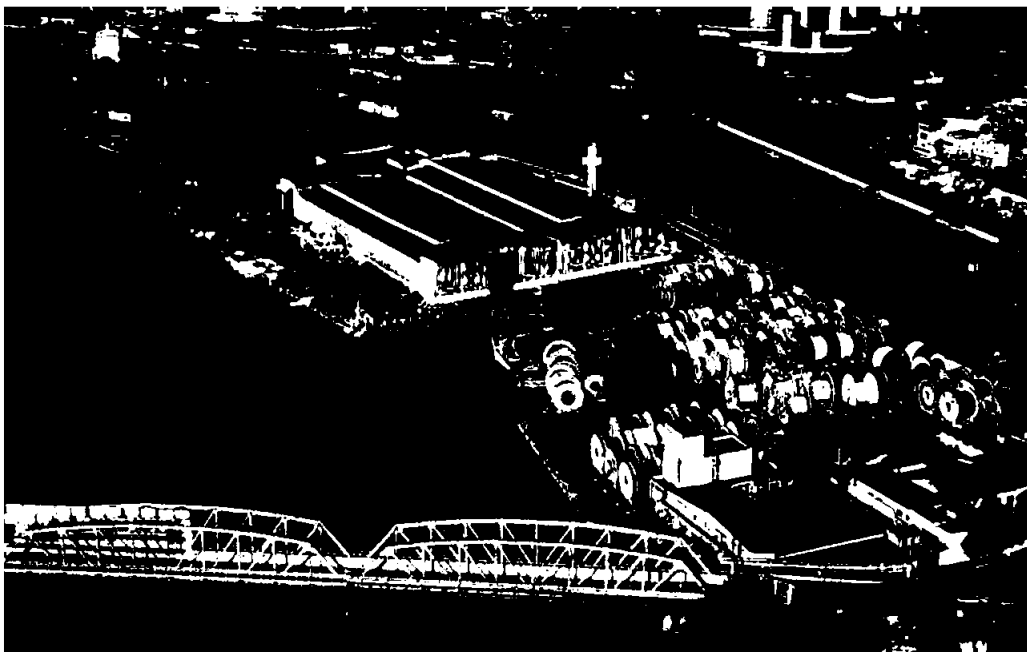
Prysmian Group's long-term growth drivers, mainly related to the energy transition to renewable sources, the upgrade of telecommunication networks (digitalisation) and the electrification process, remain unchanged. The Group may also rely on broad diversification by business and geographical areas, a solid financial structure, an efficient, flexible supply chain and a lean organisation — all factors enabling the Group to face the emergency with confidence.

2021 started with encouraging signs in some segments and geographical areas (Energy business in Europe and LatAm, optical cables in North America and Europe), despite the persisting high level of uncertainty at global level. Within this macroeconomic scenario, Prysmian Group expects that demand in the construction and industrial cable businesses will recover in 2021 compared to the previous year. In the Submarine Cables and Systems business, the Group is committed to confirming its leadership in

a market expected to grow in the coming years, thanks to the development of the offshore wind farms and interconnections required for fostering renewable energy in support of the energy transition. With regard to this segment, the Group expects an improvement compared to the previous year's results, with a more marked growth starting in 2022, when also the German Corridors projects will reach a more advanced stage of execution. In the Telecom segment, the Group forecasts an increase in volumes of the optical cable business in North America and Europe and a persisting price pressure, particularly in Europe. According to estimates, this could generate a decrease in margins, despite the action plan implemented to contain cost and improve production efficiency.

In light of the foregoing, the Group expects to achieve an Adjusted EBITDA for FY 2021 in the range of Euro 870-940 million. The Group also predicts to generate cash flows of approximately Euro 300 million \pm 20% (FCF before acquisitions & disposals) in 2021. These projections are based on the absence of significant changes in the evolution of the health emergency and of possible further discontinuities and slowdowns in the global economic activities. In addition, these forecasts are based on the Company's current business scope and do not include antitrust-related impacts on cash flow. In 2021 as well, the translation effect resulting from the conversion of the subsidiaries' results into the reporting currency used in the consolidated accounts is expected to generate a negative impact on the Group's operating income for approximately Euro 20-25 million.

The (expected) cumulative amount of the negative impact of exchange rates in the two-year period 2020-2021 is estimated at around Euro 55 million.



Prysmian Group



Certification pursuant to art. 262 of the italian stock exchange market regulations

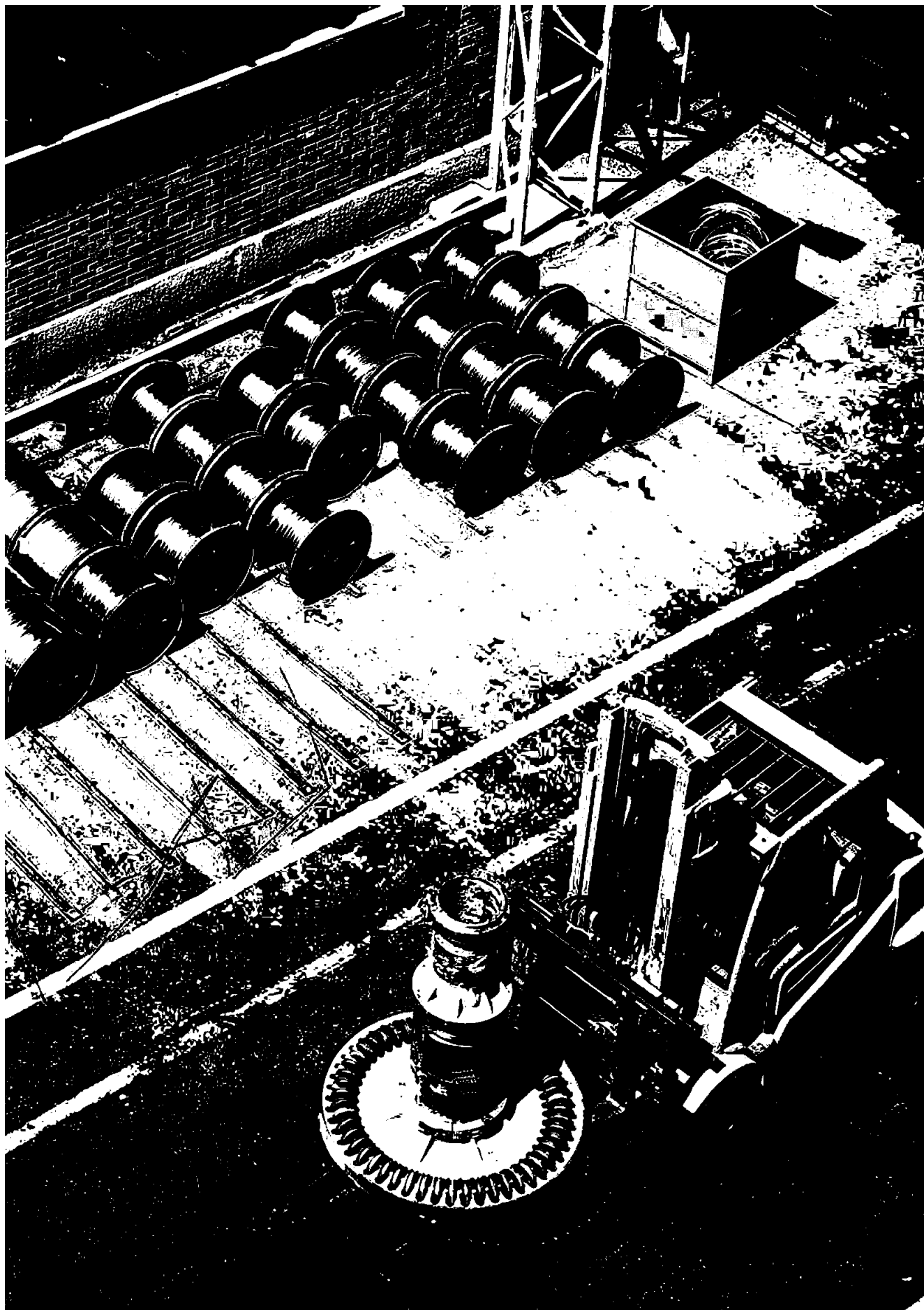
Suitable measures have been taken to ensure compliance with art. 15 of the Regulations issued by Consob under Resolution no. 20249 of 28 December 2017, concerning conditions for the listing of shares of parent companies that control companies incorporated under and regulated by the law of countries other than EU member states and which are material to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and whose conditions apply to the Company.

Milan, 10 March 2021

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE CHAIRMAN

Claudio De Conto



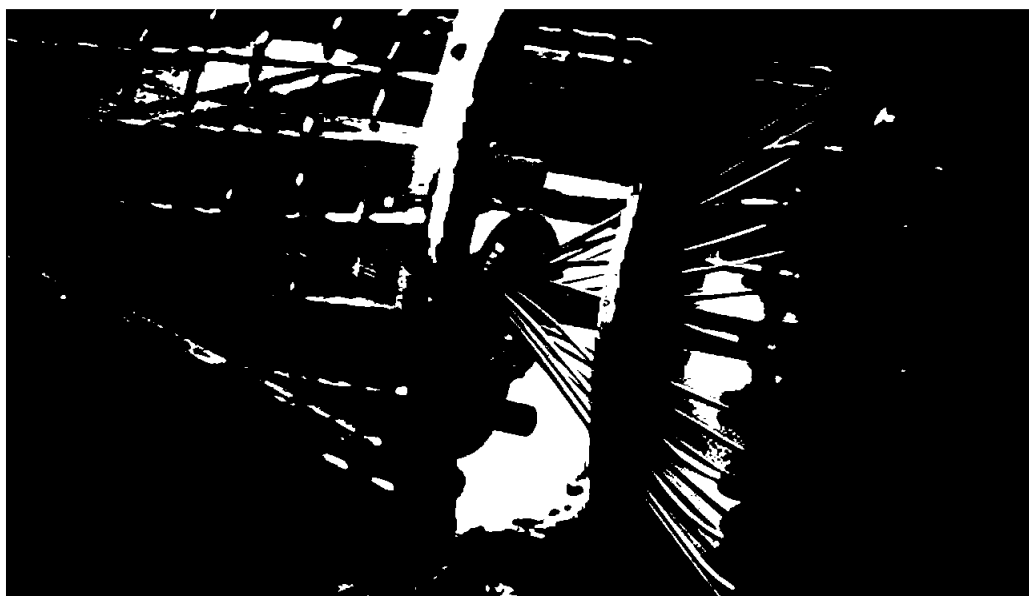
**O2 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Consolidated Statement of Financial position**

| (Euro/million) | Note | 31.12.2020 | of which related parties | 31.12.2019 | of which related parties |
|--|------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Non-current assets | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 1 | 2,648 | | 2,804 | |
| Goodwill | 2 | 1,508 | | 1,590 | |
| Other intangible assets | 2 | 489 | | 564 | |
| Equity-accounted investments | 3 | 312 | 312 | 314 | 314 |
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4 | 13 | | 13 | |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | 4 | | 4 | |
| Derivatives | 8 | 44 | | 7 | |
| Deferred tax assets | 16 | 207 | | 170 | |
| Other receivables | 5 | 30 | | 38 | |
| Total non-current assets | | 5,255 | | 5,504 | |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Inventories | 6 | 1,531 | | 1,523 | |
| Trade receivables | 5 | 1,374 | 3 | 1,475 | 7 |
| Other receivables | 5 | 492 | 3 | 816 | 3 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 7 | 20 | | 27 | |
| Derivatives | 8 | 82 | | 33 | |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4 | 11 | | 11 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9 | 1,163 | | 1,070 | |
| Total current assets | | 4,673 | | 4,955 | |
| Assets held for sale | 10 | 2 | | 27 | |
| Total assets | | 9,930 | | 10,486 | |
| Equity | | | | | |
| Share capital | 11 | 27 | | 27 | |
| Reserves | 11 | 2,054 | | 2,096 | |
| Group share of net profit/(loss) | 11 | 178 | | 292 | |
| Equity attributable to the Group | | 2,259 | | 2,415 | |
| Equity attributable to non-controlling interests | | 164 | | 187 | |
| Total equity | | 2,423 | | 2,602 | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 12 | 3,045 | | 3,032 | |
| Employee benefit obligations | 15 | 506 | | 494 | |
| Provisions for risks and charges | 14 | 39 | | 60 | |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 16 | 195 | | 213 | |
| Derivatives | 8 | 13 | | 18 | |
| Other payables | 13 | 6 | | 11 | |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 3,804 | | 3,828 | |
| Current liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 12 | 127 | | 212 | |
| Provisions for risks and charges | 14 | 552 | 9 | 717 | 4 |
| Derivatives | 8 | 46 | | 35 | |
| Trade payables | 13 | 1,958 | 2 | 2,062 | 5 |
| Other payables | 13 | 995 | 5 | 969 | 4 |
| Current tax payables | | 25 | | 51 | |
| Total current liabilities | | 3,703 | | 4,046 | |
| Liabilities held for sale | 10 | - | | 10 | |
| Total liabilities | | 7,507 | | 7,884 | |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 9,930 | | 10,486 | |

Annual Report 2020

Consolidated Income Statement

| (Euro/million) | Note | 2020 | of which related parties | 2019 | of which related parties |
|---|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Sales | 17 | 10,016 | 25 | 11,519 | 35 |
| Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress | 18 | 69 | | (16) | |
| Other income | 19 | 99 | 5 | 96 | 3 |
| Total sales and income | | 10,184 | | 11,599 | |
| Raw materials, consumables and supplies | 20 | (6,464) | (3) | (7,218) | (8) |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives | | (4) | | 15 | |
| Personnel costs | 21 | (1,409) | (19) | (1,539) | (11) |
| Amortisation, depreciation, impairment and impairment reversals | 22 | (393) | | (354) | |
| Other expenses | 23 | (1,579) | (8) | (1,958) | (5) |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 24 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 24 |
| Operating income | | 353 | | 569 | |
| Finance costs | 25 | (569) | | (494) | |
| Finance income | 26 | 468 | | 369 | |
| Profit/(loss) before taxes | | 252 | | 444 | |
| Taxes | 27 | (78) | | (148) | |
| Net profit/(loss) | | 174 | | 296 | |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>- attributable to non-controlling interests</i> | | <i>(4)</i> | | <i>4</i> | |
| <i>- Group share</i> | | <i>178</i> | | <i>292</i> | |
| Basic earnings/(loss) per share (in Euro) | 28 | 0.68 | | 1.11 | |
| Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in Euro) | 28 | 0.68 | | 1.11 | |



Other Comprehensive Income

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Net profit/(loss) | 174 | 296 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | |
| A) Change in cash flow hedge reserve: | 55 | 1 |
| – Profit/(loss) for the year | 78 | - |
| – Taxes | (23) | 1 |
| B) Change in currency translation reserve | (358) | 67 |
| C) Financial instruments at fair value: | - | 1 |
| – Profit/(loss) for the year | - | 1 |
| D) Actuarial gains/(losses) on employee benefits (*) | (19) | (22) |
| – Profit/(loss) for the year | (28) | (33) |
| – Taxes | 9 | 11 |
| Total other comprehensive income (A + B + C + D): | (322) | 47 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) | (148) | 343 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | |
| – <i>attributable to non-controlling interests</i> | <i>(20)</i> | <i>8</i> |
| – <i>Group share</i> | <i>(128)</i> | <i>335</i> |

(*) Components of comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

| (Euro/million) | Share capital | Cash flow hedge reserve | Currency translation reserve | Other reserves | Group share of net profit/(loss) | Equity attributable to the Group | Equity attributable to non-controlling interests | Total |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 27 | (14) | (313) | 2,428 | 58 | 2,186 | 188 | 2,374 |
| Allocation of prior year net result | - | - | - | 58 | (58) | - | - | - |
| Fair value - stock options | - | - | - | (1) | - | (1) | - | (1) |
| Dividend distribution | - | - | - | (113) | - | (113) | (6) | (119) |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interests | - | - | - | (2) | - | (2) | (5) | (7) |
| Capital paid in by non-controlling interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Effect of hyperinflation | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) | - | - | 64 | (21) | 292 | 335 | 8 | 343 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 27 | (14) | (249) | 2,359 | 292 | 2,415 | 187 | 2,602 |

| (Euro/million) | Share capital | Cash flow hedge reserve | Currency translation reserve | Other reserves | Group share of net profit/(loss) | Equity attributable to the Group | Equity attributable to non-controlling interests | Total |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 27 | (14) | (249) | 2,359 | 292 | 2,415 | 187 | 2,602 |
| Allocation of prior year net result | - | - | - | 292 | (292) | - | - | - |
| Fair value - stock options | - | - | - | 30 | - | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| Dividend distribution | - | - | - | (66) | - | (66) | (4) | (70) |
| Other changes in equity | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Capital paid in by non-controlling interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Effect of hyperinflation | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) | - | 54 | (341) | (19) | 178 | (128) | (20) | (148) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 27 | 40 | (590) | 2,604 | 178 | 2,259 | 164 | 2,423 |



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | of which related parties | 2019 | of which related parties |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Profit/(loss) before taxes | 252 | | 444 | |
| Amortisation, depreciation and impairment | 393 | | 354 | |
| Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment | (20) | | (1) | |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | (18) | (18) | (24) | (24) |
| Dividends received from equity-accounted companies | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Share-based payments | 31 | | (1) | |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives | 4 | | (15) | |
| Net finance costs | 101 | | 125 | |
| Changes in inventories | (101) | | (7) | |
| Changes in trade receivables/payables | 13 | 1 | 14 | (4) |
| Changes in other receivables/payables | 347 | 4 | 60 | 3 |
| Change in employee benefit obligations | (13) | | (15) | |
| Change in provisions for risks and other movements | (150) | | (57) | |
| Net income taxes paid | (142) | | (111) | |
| A. Cash flow from operating activities | 705 | | 775 | |
| Cash flow from acquisitions and/or disposals | (5) | | (7) | |
| Investments in property, plant and equipment | (240) | | (240) | |
| Disposals of property, plant and equipment and assets held for sale | 18 | | 20 | |
| Investments in intangible assets | (22) | | (28) | |
| Investments in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | (3) | | (6) | |
| Disposals of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 2 | | 1 | |
| B. Cash flow from investing activities | (250) | | (260) | |
| Capital contributions and other changes in equity | 1 | | 2 | |
| Dividend distribution | (70) | | (119) | |
| Proceeds of new loans | - | | 350 | |
| Repayments of loans | (117) | | (517) | |
| Changes in other net financial receivables/payables | (53) | | (70) | |
| Finance costs paid ⁽¹⁾ | (524) | | (418) | |
| Finance income received ⁽²⁾ | 438 | | 324 | |
| C. Cash flow from financing activities | (325) | | (448) | |
| D. Exchange (losses) gains on cash and cash equivalents | (36) | | 2 | |
| E. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C + D) | 94 | | 69 | |
| F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,070 | | 1,001 | |
| G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (E + F) | 1,164 | | 1,070 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents presented in consolidated statement of financial position | 1,163 | | 1,070 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents presented in assets held for sale | 1 | | - | |

(1) Finance costs paid of Euro 524 million include interest payments of Euro 55 million in 2020 (Euro 62 million in 2019).

(2) Finance income received of Euro 438 million includes interest income of Euro 6 million in 2020 (Euro 5 million in 2019).



03_EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. General Information

Prysmian S.p.A. ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in Italy and organised under the laws of the Republic of Italy. The Company has its registered office in Via Chiese 6, Milan (Italy). Prysmian S.p.A. was floated on the Italian Stock Exchange on 3 May 2007 and since September 2007 has been included in the FTSE MIB index, comprising the top 40 Italian companies by capitalisation and stock liquidity.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together "the Group" or "Prysmian Group") produce cables and systems and related accessories for the energy and telecommunications industries, and distribute and sell them around the globe.

The consolidated financial statements contained herein were approved by the Board of Directors on 10 March 2021.

A.1 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2020

Prysmian Group's leadership team invests in the Company as a sign of its commitment and confidence in recovery from the pandemic-related crisis and in the Company's long-term growth prospects

On 3 April 2020, Prysmian Group's leadership team, consisting of CEO Valerio Battista and his 20 worldwide direct reports (the "Group Leadership Team"), informed the Group that it had accepted the CEO's proposal to invest in Prysmian S.p.A. shares 50% of the net incentive earned by each based on the positive performance in financial year 2019, whose results were in line with company targets. On 1 June 2020, Prysmian Group announced the finalisation of agreements between the Group Leadership Team and the financial intermediary engaged to execute the above share investment scheme. Under the terms of these agreements, the Group Leadership Team engaged a financial intermediary to purchase the Company's shares on the market for a total of approximately Euro 1,500,000, corresponding to approximately 50% of the net incentive earned by each manager in respect of financial year 2019 (the "2019 MBO").

The financial intermediary made the share purchases between the first and fifth business day after the date on which the funds for the purchases were made available to it, namely 1 June 2020. The instructions given by each of the Group Leadership Team's managers to the financial intermediary included the authorisation to lock up the shares purchased until the end of 2022.

Long-term incentive plan

The Prysmian S.p.A. Shareholders' Meeting of 28 April 2020 approved a long-term incentive plan, designed to motivate management to create sustainable value over time, including by deferring part of their annual bonus in shares. The plan is also tied to long-term ESG objectives (Environment Social Governance). The Shareholders' Meeting authorised a bonus capital increase, as proposed by the Board of Directors, to be reserved for Prysmian Group employees in execution of the above plan. This capital increase can reach a maximum nominal amount of Euro 1,100,000 through transfer, pursuant to art. 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, of a corresponding amount from profits or earnings reserves, with

the issue of no more than 11,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value Euro 0.10 each. At the same time, the shareholders' resolution of 12 April 2018 relating to a similar capital increase was revoked, amending article 6 of the By-laws. Recognition of the effects of the long-term incentive plan in the year ended 31 December 2020 has resulted in recording personnel costs of Euro 29 million in a specific equity reserve.

Termination of the contract relating to Carlisle Companies Incorporated's offer to acquire the business of Draka Fileca SAS

On 22 October 2019, the Group had announced the receipt of an offer of Euro 73 million from Carlisle Companies Incorporated to acquire the business of Draka Fileca SAS (directly or through one of the Carlisle subsidiaries). On 19 June 2020, Prysmian Group announced that the contract relating to this transaction had been terminated, as the required regulatory approvals had not been obtained by the agreed deadline.

Prysmian Group announces the acquisition of EHC Global, a leading manufacturer of strategic components and provider of integrated solutions for the vertical transportation industry

Prysmian Group announced on 22 July 2020 that it had signed an agreement to acquire 100% of EHC Global in a transaction valued at CAD 130 million. The acquisition was completed on 8 January 2021, more details of which can be found in the note on "Events after the reporting period".

New industrial projects and initiatives

Contract for a broadband TLC cable project in Mexico

On 15 January 2020, the Group announced it had won a contract worth USD 38 million from Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE), a government-owned company, for a cable project in Mexico called "Proyecto de Conectividad Fibra Óptica Red Eléctrica Inteligente REI". This is the largest ever project in terms of quantity of TLC cables commissioned by a Mexican government and will connect remote regions of the country with high-speed broadband. Under the terms of the contract, Prysmian will oversee the engineering, supply and installation of at least 9,800 km of optical ground wires (OPGW) and 5,100 km of all-dielectric self-supporting (ADSS) cables. The OPGW will be produced at the Group's plant in Vilanova i la Geltrú, Spain, while the ADSS cables will be manufactured in Durango, Mexico, once again demonstrating the Group's ability to tap into its global organisation and the strong teamwork between its LATAM, HQ and OPGW operations.

Contract for Libra Mero project

On 23 January 2020, the Group announced it had won a contract from Libra, a consortium of leading international oil & gas operators, to supply Steel Tube Umbilicals for installation in the Mero offshore oilfield. The contract refers to Mero 1, an ultra-deep-water drilling field, which will consist of 17 wells and one FPSO vessel, situated approximately 180 km off Rio de Janeiro in the pre-salt Santos basin at a depth of some 2,000 metres below sea level. Oil production is due to commence in 2021. The Mero 1 project is a milestone in the technological development of the Oil & Gas industry in Brazil, being the first in the region to use Steel Tube Umbilicals.

Contract for the construction of an offshore wind farm in France

On 4 March 2020, the Group announced it had won a contract worth approximately Euro 150 million from Réseau de Transport d'Électricité (RTE) for the construction of two submarine and onshore cable systems to connect the offshore wind farm located between the islands of Yeu and Noirmoutier to the French mainland power grid. The submarine cables will be manufactured at Prysmian Group's centres of excellence in Pikkala (Finland) and Arco Felice (Italy), while the onshore cables will be produced in Gron (France). Installation will be carried out by the Cable Enterprise, one of the Group's state-of-the-art cable-laying vessels. Delivery and commissioning are scheduled for 2023.

Contract for two new projects with Terna for development of the Italian power transmission grid

On 10 March 2020, following a public tender, the Group signed two major new cable solution agreements with Terna, through its subsidiary Terna Rete Italia S.p.A.. The first agreement, worth Euro 40 million with an option for a further Euro 10 million, refers to an HVAC cable system covering the Italian section of the Italy-Austria cross-border interconnection between the Glorenza and the Nauders substations, due to start operating by 2022. The second agreement, worth Euro 40 million with an option for a further Euro 40 million and relating to the on-site supply of 220 kV HVAC cable systems, is a framework contract, valid until 2022, intended to serve the needs of power transmission systems in Southern Italy. Both contracts include design and installation engineering, the supply of cables - manufactured at the plant in Gron, France, the Group's excellence centre for high and extra-high voltage cables - and accessories, as well as civil engineering works and other possible optional supplies.

SuedOstLink project for the first of the three German Corridors

On 5 May 2020, Prysmian Group announced that TenneT TSO GmbH, operator of the Dutch-German grid, had awarded it a contract for the SuedOstLink project in Germany, one of the world's longest HVDC underground transmission lines. The total value awarded to the Group for this contract, according to the options, is approximately Euro 500 million. Prysmian will be responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, installation, splicing, testing and commissioning of a 2GW underground transmission cable running through the TenneT-operated section of this first German Corridor. The project is expected to be completed in early 2026.

A-Nord project for the second of the three German Corridors

On 11 May 2020, Prysmian Group announced that Amprion GmbH, a German grid operator, had awarded it a contract for the A-Nord underground cable, part of the German "Corridor A" 2GW power transmission project. Under this contract, worth over Euro 500 million for the Group, Prysmian will be responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, installation, jointing, testing and commissioning of a 1GW underground transmission cable covering the entire northern route of the German Corridors. Work on the HVDC system is scheduled to begin by 2023.

Contract with Vattenfall for the first zero-subsidy offshore wind farm

On 20 May 2020, Prysmian Group finalised a contract for a project awarded by Vattenfall, a leading European energy company, to supply the submarine inter-array cable systems for the Hollandse Kust

Zuid III and IV offshore wind farm in The Netherlands. The cables, which will be manufactured at the Prysmian centre of excellence in Nordenham (Germany), are due to be delivered in 2022.

Crete-Attica submarine interconnection project in Greece

On 26 May 2020, Prysmian Group was awarded a contract worth approximately Euro 270 million by Ariadne Interconnection, a wholly-owned subsidiary of IPTO, Greece's transmission system operator, for submarine interconnections between the island of Crete and the Greek mainland (Attica region). The first lot, worth Euro 250 million, involves the design, supply, installation and commissioning of an end-to-end HVDC cable along a 335 km route between the island of Crete and the Attica region. The second lot, worth Euro 20 million, involves the design, supply, installation and commissioning of two submarine telecommunication links for a total length of 670 km between the island of Crete and the Attica region. Prysmian will install the submarine cables using one of its own cable-lay vessels. Delivery and commissioning for both projects are scheduled over the period 2020-2023.

Contract for the Saint-Brieuc wind farm in France

On 27 May 2020, Ailes Marines, in charge of the development, construction, installation and operation of an offshore wind farm in the bay of Saint-Brieuc, awarded Prysmian Group a contract worth about Euro 80 million to supply the submarine inter-array cable systems for the Saint-Brieuc offshore wind farm in France. Delivery and commissioning are scheduled by the end of 2022.

SuedLink project for the third and longest of the three German Corridors

On 29 June 2020, Prysmian Group was awarded contracts for the SuedLink Corridor in Germany, the longest ever underground cable project, by the German transmission system operators TransnetBW GmbH and TenneT. Under this project, worth a total of approximately Euro 800 million for the Group, Prysmian will design, manufacture, supply, lay, joint, test and commission a 2GW underground cable system linking the north of Germany to its regions in the south. The project is due to be completed in 2026.

Prysmian launches the first fibre-optic network with 90% recycled plastic

On 15 September 2020, the Group announced that it will be working with Dutch operator KPN on a pilot project to install a fibre-optic network containing 90% recycled plastic. KPN will be the first telecommunications firm in Europe to use the new Prysmian cable concept to install connections for its customers. Pilot projects will take place in Buitenpost (Friesland) and Nijmegen, both in the Netherlands. Further benefits are expected to emerge during installation, such as a reduced need for excavation at network concentration sites, leading to less soil for removal and disposal. In addition, approximately 50% fewer raw materials (plastic or PE) are required for the production of the new cables and tubes than for traditional cabling. On top of these direct savings, the new concept offers an indirect environmental benefit since over 90% of the tubes are manufactured using high-quality recycled PE. These savings translate into an immediate reduction of the CO₂ emissions and ultimately of end-of-life waste. Lastly, Prysmian expects to achieve a further reduction in CO₂ emissions through savings in logistics, storage, and packaging materials, which will be evaluated in a real-life test for KPN.

Preferred bidder agreement signed for Sofia offshore wind farm project worth over Euro 200 million

On 17 November 2020, the Group announced it had signed a preferred bidder agreement worth over Euro 200 million with RWE Renewables Sofia Offshore Wind Farm, the world's second largest offshore wind farm developer, for the construction of a turnkey submarine and land high voltage cable system to connect the Sofia offshore wind farm to the mainland. The 1.4 GW Sofia offshore wind farm is the largest offshore wind project currently under development, and, once fully operational in 2025, it will be able to generate enough power to supply over 1.2 million UK homes with renewable electricity.

World-first installation of a 180µm optical fibre cable in Germany

On 17 December 2020, the Group announced it had completed its first project using its new Sirocco Extreme optical fibre cable for Stadtwerke Landau a.d. Isar, a utility provider. This world-first installation of a 180µm optical fibre cable will enable a large number of households and businesses in Landau to benefit from high-performance FTTx and 5G networks. Sirocco Extreme is the first 180µm optical fibre cable available on the market. It enables faster, cheaper and more sustainable installations and is fully compatible for splicing with any standard fibre. Home office, online schooling and increased levels of video streaming during the Covid-19 pandemic have led to a significant rise in internet data traffic and hence greater demand for secure, high-performance optical fibre networks that can reduce the risk of future data bottlenecks.

Other significant events***Ravin Cables Limited***

In January 2010, Prysmian Group acquired a 51% interest in the Indian company Ravin Cables Limited (the "Company"), with the remaining 49% held by other shareholders directly or indirectly associated with the Karia family (the "Local Shareholders"). Under the agreements signed with the Local Shareholders, after a limited transition period, management of the Company would be transferred to a Chief Executive Officer appointed by Prysmian. However, this failed to occur and, in breach of the agreements, the Company's management remained in the hands of the Local Shareholders and their representatives. Consequently, having now lost control, Prysmian Group ceased to consolidate the Company and its subsidiary Power Plus Cable Co. LLC. with effect from 1 April 2012. In February 2012, Prysmian was thus forced to initiate arbitration proceedings before the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA), requesting that the Local Shareholders be declared in breach of contract and ordered to sell the shares representing 49% of the Company's share capital to Prysmian. In a ruling handed down in April 2017, the LCIA upheld Prysmian's claims and ordered the Local Shareholders to sell the shares representing 49% of the Company's share capital to Prysmian. However, the Local Shareholders did not voluntarily enforce the arbitration award and so Prysmian had to initiate proceedings in the Indian courts in order to have the arbitration award recognised in India. Having gone through two levels of the court system, these proceedings were finally concluded on 13 February 2020 with the pronouncement of a ruling by the Indian Supreme Court under which the latter definitively declared the arbitration award enforceable in India. In view of the continuing failure of the Local Shareholders to comply voluntarily, Prysmian has requested the Mumbai court to enforce the arbitration award so as to purchase the shares representing 49% of the Company's share capital as soon as possible. This case is currently still pending, slowed down by the ongoing Covid-19 emergency in India, and so control of the company is considered to have not yet been acquired.

Covid-19 "People First", Business protection, Innovation/Digitalisation

The Group's significant presence in China enabled it to understand the emergence of the Covid Pandemic at an early stage. "People first", i.e. putting people's health and safety first, technological innovation and lean manufacturing, and business protection are the three mainstays of the Group's strategy in response to the Pandemic. "People First" has translated into increased investment in health and safety (+29% to Euro 17 million), the mass procurement of hygiene material and equipment and performance of tests and analyses to detect infections, the redefinition of procedures for staying safe at work and the extensive use of remote working, the digitalisation of the Academy's training activities and actions for the benefit of communities affected by the virus (from the wiring of the Wuhan hospital to citizenship initiatives in other parts of the world). In a context in which our very social and economic priorities are being redefined, the Group has confirmed its ambition to be an enabler of energy transition and digitalisation. The Group has deepened its commitment to technological innovation: from its flagship 525 kV P-Laser cable and innovations in fibres and optical cables, like Sirocco, its record-breaking cable for fibre density, to its submarine cable for record depths of up to 3,000 metres. Equally significant is the Fast Forward Project to digitalise manufacturing processes. Putting health and safety first has also enabled the Group to ensure continuity of its supply chain and business. Uptime at its production facilities has never dropped below 70-80%, keeping the level of customer service practically intact, with on-time delivery performance at over 94%. The Group has also swiftly deployed a robust cost containment program as well as measures to protect cash generation.

Update on the 2011 Antitrust proceedings in Brazil

On 15 April 2020, Prysmian Group announced that the Tribunal of the Brazilian antitrust authority had issued the operative part of its decision in relation to proceedings initiated in 2011 in which it has ruled that Prysmian Group participated in anti-competitive practices in the Brazilian market for high voltage underground and submarine cables. The Tribunal has held Prysmian Group liable for the period from February 2001 to March 2004 and ordered it to pay a fine of BRL 10.2 million (approximately Euro 1.8 million), in line with the amount contained in the provisions recognised by the Group for this specific matter. Prysmian Group has filed an appeal against the CADE ruling.

Approval of financial statements at 31 December 2019 and dividend distribution

On 28 April 2020, the shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A. approved the financial statements for 2019 and the distribution of a gross dividend of Euro 0.25 per share, for a total of some Euro 66 million. The dividend was paid out from 20 May 2020, with record date 19 May 2020 and ex-dividend date 18 May 2020.

Ruling by the EU Court of Justice on the appeals filed against the European Commission decision relating to the Antitrust investigation into high voltage underground and submarine power cables markets

On 24 September 2020, the Group announced that the Court of Justice of the European Union had issued its ruling on the appeal filed by Prysmian S.p.A. and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. against the General Court's ruling dated 12 July 2018 which, as already communicated to the market on the same date, upheld the European Commission decision of 2 April 2014 concerning the Antitrust investigation into high voltage underground and submarine power cables markets. Under this ruling,

the Court dismissed the appeal filed by Group companies and, by so doing it upheld the liability and fine envisaged under the European Commission's original decision. It will be recalled that the European Commission had held Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. for the alleged infringement in the period 18 February 1999-28 July 2005, ordering them to pay a fine of Euro 67,310,000, and it had held Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Prysmian S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. for the alleged infringement in the period 29 July 2005-28 January 2009, ordering them to pay a fine of Euro 37,303,000. Further to the EU Court of Justice's ruling, the European Commission requested the Prysmian Group to pay half of the fine it was jointly and severally liable for with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., amounting to approximately Euro 52 million plus interest. Using the provisions already set aside in previous years, the Group has gone ahead and made this payment.

The Group also made other payments in 2020 to settle follow-on litigation initiated by third parties to obtain compensation for damages allegedly suffered as a result of Prysmian's involvement in the anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission, as well as for legal expenses. The total disbursements for all the above, and therefore including payment of half of the fine imposed by the European Commission, came to approximately Euro 112 million.

Lastly, it should be noted that the Group has adequate provisions in place in order to be able to meet claims for damages arising from this decision.

Race to zero net CO₂ emissions begins

On 25 November 2020, the Group announced the launch of a new project aimed at accelerating its race to zero net CO₂ emissions. The announcement was made on the occasion of Prysmian Group's "Sustainability Day", a digital stakeholder engagement event during which the Group's top management shared Prysmian's vision, priorities and plans for its sustainability roadmap. The project aims to set science-based carbon reduction targets for the Group and will consider both Scope 1&2 (own organisation) and Scope 3 (value chain) GHG emissions. Carbon reduction targets are considered "Science-Based Targets" if they are in line with what climate science says is necessary to achieve the Paris Agreement goals: to limit global warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. Prysmian Group is supported in the project by the Carbon Trust, the leading organisation helping companies and governments to realise ambitious plans for a sustainable, low carbon future. By 2022 Prysmian plans to invest around Euro 450 million to further improve the sustainability of its organisation and supply chain and accelerate the development of cutting-edge cable technologies, assets and services. Energy consumption reduction, the circular economy, waste recycling, and promoting a health & safety culture are key in Prysmian's efforts to improve the sustainability of its supply chain. The transition to renewable energy is closely linked to the ability to transmit and dispatch energy from one place to another, from those locations where renewable energy is produced (offshore wind farms) to those where it is consumed (urban centres). Prysmian Group is committed to supporting the development of greener and smarter power grids, by making available innovative cable technologies capable of covering longer distances and suitable for installation at greater depths, ensuring higher performance, reliability and sustainability.

Legal action for patent infringements in the UK brought against Emtelle UK Limited

On 27 November 2020, Prysmian Group announced that it had commenced legal action against Emtelle UK Limited for infringement of some of its patents in the UK. Prysmian claims that Emtelle's FibreFlow products infringe the UK designations of Prysmian's European Patents EP(UK) 1,420,279 B1 and EP (UK) 1,668,392B1 for optical fibre cables.



Plan to close the Manlleu and Montcada i Reixac production facilities in Spain – Follow up

With reference to the restructuring of industrial activities in Spain that involved the Manlleu and Montcada i Reixac sites in Catalonia last year, necessary for organisational and manufacturing reasons in order to recalibrate production capacity to market demand, the Group has maintained a constant dialogue and active collaboration with trade union representatives at these sites for the effective implementation of the plan envisaged in the November 2019 agreement.

The industrial plan aims to concentrate Spanish energy cable production at the Group's Catalan sites in Santa Perpètua de Mogoda and Vilanova i la Geltrú, as well as at General Cable's centre of excellence for low-voltage copper cables in Abrera, thereby maintaining the business's competitiveness in Spain. The total number of workers involved is 487 (of whom 334 at Manlleu and 153 at Montcada i Reixac).

Among the measures envisaged by the November 2019 agreement, unanimously approved by workers' representatives, was the gradual cessation of production activity at the sites concerned, which took place in April 2020 for the Montcada plant and in November 2020 for the Manlleu plant, although certain industrial activities will continue at the latter site during 2021.

B. Accounting Principles

The main accounting principles used to prepare the consolidated financial statements and Group financial information are discussed below.

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020 have been prepared on a going concern basis, with the directors having assessed that there are no financial, operating or other kind of indicators that might provide evidence of material uncertainties as to the Group's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and particularly in the next 12 months. The assessments carried out confirm Prysmian Group's ability to operate in compliance with the going concern presumption and with its financial covenants.

Prysmian Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), based on the text published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU).

The primary financial statements adopted have the following characteristics:

- the consolidated income statement is presented in a stepped format with individual lines classified by nature and showing other comprehensive income, which reports components of profit or loss deferred in equity;
- the consolidated statement of financial position presents assets and liabilities according to maturity, with current items shown separately from non-current ones;
- the statement of cash flows is prepared by presenting cash flows using the "indirect method", as permitted by IAS 7;

In application of art. 264b HGB of the German Commercial Code ("Handelsgesetzbuch"), the present financial statements exempt Draka Comteq Berlin GMBH & Co.KG and Draka Comteq Germany GMBH & Co.KG. from the requirement to present statutory financial statements.

All the amounts shown in the Group's financial statements are expressed in millions of Euro, unless otherwise stated.

B.2 NEWLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES

The accounting policies and basis of consolidation used to prepare the 2020 Consolidated Financial Statements are consistent with those used for the 2019 Consolidated Financial Statements. This means there are no new standards or interpretations that have been applied for the first time in these financial statements and that have had an impact on them. More complete details can be found in Note 39. Basis of consolidation and accounting policies.

A description of the standards and interpretations applicable from 1 January 2020 and of their effects will now follow.

Metal derivatives

As from 1 January 2020, in the case of centrally managed derivatives, and as from 1 July 2020, in the case of derivatives arranged by subsidiaries in North America, Brazil and China, the Group has designated certain derivatives denominated in EUR, GBP, USD and RMB entered into with brokers and aimed at mitigating the risk of fluctuations in copper and aluminium prices, as cash flow hedges, being hedging instruments associated with highly probable transactions. These derivative financial instruments, which qualify for recognition as hedging instruments, are designed to hedge the price risk of commodities that are the subject of highly probable future purchase transactions (hedged items). A derivative that sets the commodity's purchase price is designated as a hedging instrument, since it relates to a physical commodity purchase that will be made. When the physical purchase is made, the Group unwinds the buy derivatives with sell derivatives. The effectiveness of the hedging relationships is assessed from the inception of each derivative instrument until its closure. The fair values of the various derivative financial instruments used as hedging instruments are presented in Note 8. Derivatives. Movements in the "Cash flow hedge reserve" forming part of equity are reported in Note 11. Share capital and reserves. In the case of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and managed centrally, the new accounting treatment, based on cash flow hedge accounting, has been applied to the fair value changes since 31 December 2019 in derivatives outstanding at 31 December 2020 (just for those commodities included in the period covered by the cash flow hedge accounting method), meaning both those entered into since 31 December 2019 and those already recorded at 31 December 2019. In the case of derivatives arranged by North American, Brazilian and Chinese subsidiaries, the new accounting treatment, based on cash flow hedge accounting, has been applied to the fair value changes since 30 June 2020 in derivatives outstanding at 31 December 2020 (just for those commodities included in the period covered by the cash flow hedge accounting method), meaning both those entered into since 30 June 2020 and those already recorded at 30 June 2020.

As a result of the above, in 2020 the Group has recognised a positive movement of Euro 68 million pre-tax in the cash flow hedge reserve forming part of equity for the positive change in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments during the year.

Other new standards, interpretations and amendments

The following is a list of other new accounting standards, interpretations and amendments whose application became mandatory from 1 January 2020 but which have not had a material impact on the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020:

- *Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of business;*
- *Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of material;*
- *Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.*

B.3 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET APPLICABLE AND NOT ADOPTED EARLY BY THE GROUP

The following new Standards, Amendments and Interpretations have been issued at the date of preparing the present report but are not yet applicable:

| New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations | Mandatory application as from |
|--|-------------------------------|
| IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts | 1 January 2021 |
| Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the conceptual Framework | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IAS 16: Proceed before Intended Use | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IAS 37: Costs of Fulfilling a Contract | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IFRS 1: Subsidiary as a first-time adopter | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IFRS 9: Fees in the '10%' test for derecognition financial liabilities | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IAS 41: Taxation in fair value measurements | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current | 1 January 2023 |

Preliminary review of the new Standards, Amendments and Interpretations listed above indicates that they have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

B.4 PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The Group's scope of consolidation includes the financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. (the Parent Company) and the companies over which it exercises direct or indirect control, which are consolidated from the date when control is obtained until the date when such control ceases.

The changes in the scope of consolidation at 31 December 2020, compared with 31 December 2019, are listed below. In any case, such changes have not had a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020.

Liquidations

| Liquidated companies | Nation | Date |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| General Cable Middle East | Mauritius | 13 January 2020 |
| Draka Cables (Hong Kong) Ltd | China | 28 January 2020 |
| Draka Distribution Aberdeen Ltd | United Kingdom | 28 January 2020 |
| Tasfiye Halinde Draka Comteq Kablo Ld. Şti | Turkey | 25 June 2020 |
| General Cable New Zealand Limited | New Zealand | 27 July 2020 |
| General Cable Holdings New Zealand | New Zealand | 27 July 2020 |
| GC Specialty & Automotive | Mauritius | 23 October 2020 |
| General Cable Trading | Mauritius | 27 October 2020 |
| General Cable Botswana (Pty) Ltd | Gaborone West | 3 December 2020 |

Mergers

| Merged company | Merged into | Nation | Date |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Phelps Dodge International Corporation | General Cable Industries Inc. | Cayman Islands | 31 December 2020 |

Name changes

For the sake of better understanding the scope of consolidation, the name changes occurring in the period are as follows:

| Original name | New name | Nation | Date |
|--|---|--------|------------------|
| Draka Shanghai Optical Fibre Cable Co. Ltd | Shanghai Guang Ye Optical Fibre Cable Co. Ltd | China | 3 September 2020 |

Appendix A contains a complete list of the companies included in the scope of consolidation at 31 December 2020.



Prysmian Group

C. Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities are exposed to various forms of risk: market risk (including exchange rate, interest rate and price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management strategy focuses on the unpredictability of markets and aims to minimise the potentially negative impact on the Group's results. Certain types of risk are mitigated using derivative instruments.

Monitoring of key financial risks is centrally coordinated by the Group Finance Department, and by the Purchasing Department where price risk is concerned, in close cooperation with the Group's operating companies. Risk management policies are approved by the Group Finance, Administration and Control Department, which provides written guidelines on managing the above risks and on using (derivative and non-derivative) financial instruments.

The impact on profit and equity presented in the following sensitivity analyses has been determined net of tax, calculated using the Group's weighted average theoretical tax rate.

[a] Exchange rate risk

The Group operates worldwide and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risk caused by changes in the value of trade and financial flows expressed in a currency other than the unit of account of individual Group companies.

The principal exchange rates affecting the Group are:

- Euro/US Dollar: in relation to trade and financial transactions in US dollars by Eurozone companies on the North American and Middle Eastern markets, and similar transactions in Euro by North American companies on the European market;
- Euro/British Pound: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the British market and vice versa;
- Euro/Canadian Dollar: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Canadian market and vice versa;
- Euro/Australian Dollar: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Australian market and vice versa;
- Euro/Hungarian Forint: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Hungarian companies on the Eurozone market and vice versa;
- Euro/Romanian Leu: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Romanian market and vice versa;
- Euro/Norwegian Krone: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Norwegian market and vice versa;
- US Dollar/Brazilian Real: in relation to trade and financial transactions by companies operating on the South American market;
- US Dollar/Omani Rial: in relation to trade and financial transactions by companies operating on the Omani market;
- Euro/Swedish Krona: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Swedish market and vice versa;
- Euro/Singapore Dollar: in relation to trade and financial transactions by Eurozone companies on the Singapore market and vice versa.

In 2020, trade and financial flows exposed to the above exchange rates accounted for around 84% of the total exposure to exchange rate risk arising from trade and financial transactions.

The Group is also exposed to exchange rate risks on the following exchange rates: Bahraini Dinar/Euro, UAE Dirham/Euro, Euro/Czech Koruna. None of these exposures, taken individually, accounted for more than 2% of the overall exposure to transactional exchange rate risk in 2020.

It is the Group's policy to hedge, where possible, exposures in currencies other than the unit of account of its individual companies. In particular, the Group hedges:

- firm cash flows: invoiced trade flows and exposures arising from loans and borrowings;
- projected cash flows: trade and financial flows arising from firm or highly probable contractual commitments.

Such hedges are arranged using derivative contracts.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effects on net profit of a 5% and 10% increase/decrease in exchange rates versus closing exchange rates at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | -5% | +5% | -5% | +5% |
| Euro | (0.49) | 0.44 | (0.68) | 0.61 |
| US Dollar | (1.42) | 1.29 | (2.95) | 2.67 |
| Other currencies | (1.25) | 1.13 | (1.00) | 0.91 |
| Total | (3.16) | 2.86 | (4.63) | 4.19 |

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | -10% | +10% | -10% | +10% |
| Euro | (1.04) | 0.85 | (1.43) | 1.17 |
| US Dollar | (3.01) | 2.46 | (6.23) | 5.10 |
| Other currencies | (2.63) | 2.15 | (2.12) | 1.73 |
| Total | (6.68) | 5.46 | (9.78) | 8.00 |

When assessing the potential impact of the above, the assets and liabilities of each Group company in currencies other than their unit of account were considered, net of any derivatives hedging the above-stated cash flows.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the post-tax effects on equity reserves of an increase/decrease in the fair value of designated cash flow hedges following a 5% and 10% increase/decrease in exchange rates versus closing exchange rates at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | -5% | +5% | -5% | +5% |
| US Dollar | (0.56) | 0.51 | 2.07 | (2.29) |
| Euro | (0.42) | 0.38 | 1.53 | (1.69) |
| Qatari Riyal | (0.53) | 0.48 | 1.11 | (1.23) |
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | (0.01) | 0.01 | 1.03 | (1.14) |
| Other currencies | (2.41) | 2.18 | 3.79 | (4.19) |
| Total | (3.93) | 3.56 | 9.53 | (10.54) |



| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| | -10% | +10% | -10% | +10% |
| US Dollar | (1.18) | 0.96 | 3.95 | (4.83) |
| Euro | (0.88) | 0.72 | 2.92 | (3.57) |
| Qatari Riyal | (1.11) | 0.91 | 2.12 | (2.59) |
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | (0.02) | 0.02 | 1.97 | (2.41) |
| Other currencies | (5.06) | 4.14 | 7.24 | (8.84) |
| Total | (8.25) | 6.75 | 18.20 | (22.24) |

The above analysis ignores the effects of translating the equity of Group companies whose functional currency is not the Euro.

Further details can be found in the individual notes to the financial statements.

[b] Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk to which the Group is exposed is mainly on long-term financial liabilities, carrying both fixed and variable rates.

Fixed rate debt exposes the Group to a fair value risk. The Group does not operate any particular hedging policies in relation to the risk arising from such contracts.

Variable rate debt exposes the Group to a rate volatility risk (cash flow risk). In order to hedge this risk, the Group can use derivative contracts that limit the impact of interest rate changes on the income statement.

The Group Finance Department monitors the exposure to interest rate risk and adopts appropriate hedging strategies to keep the exposure within the limits defined by the Group Administration, Finance and Control Department, arranging derivative contracts, if necessary.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effects on consolidated net profit of an increase/decrease of 25 basis points in interest rates on the interest rates at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, assuming that all other variables remain equal.

The potential effects shown below refer to net liabilities representing the bulk of Group debt at the reporting date and are determined by calculating the effect on net finance costs following a change in annual interest rates.

The net liabilities considered for sensitivity analysis include variable rate financial receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents and derivatives whose value is influenced by rate volatility.

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | -0.25% | +0.25% | -0.25% | +0.25% |
| Euro | (0.53) | 0.53 | 0.12 | (0.12) |
| US Dollar | (0.23) | 0.23 | (0.25) | 0.25 |
| British Pound | (0.08) | 0.08 | (0.05) | 0.05 |
| Other currencies | (0.44) | 0.44 | (0.50) | 0.50 |
| Total | (1.28) | 1.28 | (0.68) | 0.68 |

At 31 December 2020, the Group had interest rate swap agreements in place that transform the variable rate into a fixed one. These agreements have been accounted for as cash flow hedges.

[c] Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk in relation to purchases and sales of strategic materials, whose purchase price is subject to market volatility. The main raw materials used by the Group in its own production processes consist of strategic metals such as copper, aluminium and lead. The cost of purchasing such strategic materials accounted for approximately 58.03% of the Group's total cost of materials in 2020 (58.8% in 2019), forming part of its overall production costs.

In order to manage the price risk on future trade transactions, the Group negotiates derivative contracts on strategic metals, setting the price of expected future purchases or the value of stocks.

The derivative contracts entered into by the Group are negotiated with major financial counterparties on the basis of strategic metal prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange ("LME"), the New York market ("COMEX") and the Shanghai Futures Exchange ("SFE").

The following sensitivity analysis shows the effect on consolidated equity of a 10% increase/decrease in strategic material prices versus prices at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, assuming that all other variables remain equal.

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | -10% | +10% | -10% | +10% |
| LME | (34.09) | 34.09 | (26.08) | 26.08 |
| COMEX | 4.18 | (4.18) | (17.18) | 17.18 |
| SME | (1.27) | 1.27 | (1.90) | 1.90 |
| Total | (31.18) | 31.18 | (45.16) | 45.16 |

The potential impact shown above is solely attributable to increases and decreases in the fair value of derivatives on strategic material prices which are directly attributable to changes in the prices themselves. It does not refer to the impact on the income statement of the purchase cost of strategic materials.

[d] Credit risk

Credit risk is connected with trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments, and deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

Customer-related credit risk is managed by the individual subsidiaries and monitored centrally by the Group Finance Department. The Group does not have excessive concentrations of credit risk. It nonetheless has procedures aimed at ensuring that sales of products and services are made to reliable customers, taking account of their financial situation, track record and other factors. Credit limits for major customers are based on internal and external assessments within ceilings approved by local country management. The utilisation of credit limits is periodically monitored at local level. It should be noted that credit risk was not particularly impacted during 2020 by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

During 2020 the Group had a global insurance policy in place to provide coverage for part of its trade receivables against any credit losses, net of the deductible.

As for credit risk relating to the management of financial and cash resources, this risk is monitored by the Group Finance Department, which implements procedures intended to ensure that Group companies deal with independent, highly rated, reliable counterparties. In fact, at 31 December 2020 (like at 31 December 2019) the vast majority of the Group's financial and cash resources were held with investment grade counterparties. Credit limits relating to the principal financial counterparties are based on internal and external assessments, within ceilings set by the Group Finance Department.

[e] Liquidity risk

Prudent management of the liquidity risk arising from the Group's normal operations involves the maintenance of adequate levels of cash and cash equivalents and short-term securities as well as ensuring the availability of funds by having an adequate amount of committed credit lines. The Group Finance Department uses cash flow forecasts to monitor the projected level of the Group's liquidity reserves.

The amount of liquidity reserves at the reporting date is as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,163 | 1,070 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 20 | 27 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 11 | 11 |
| Undrawn committed lines of credit | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 2,194 | 2,108 |

Undrawn committed lines of credit at 31 December 2020 refer to the Revolving Credit Facility 2019 (Euro 1,000 million). The following table includes an analysis, by due date, of payables, other liabilities, and derivatives settled on a net basis; the various due date categories refer to the period between the reporting date and the contractual maturity of the obligations.

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Due within 1 year | Due between 1 - 2 years | Due between 2 - 5 years | Due after 5 years |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 174 | 1,315 | 1,726 | 63 |
| Derivatives | 46 | 8 | 5 | - |
| Trade and other payables | 2,953 | 6 | - | - |
| Total | 3,173 | 1,329 | 1,731 | 63 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Due within 1 year | Due between 1 - 2 years | Due between 2 - 5 years | Due after 5 years |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 260 | 95 | 2,988 | 59 |
| Derivatives | 35 | 9 | 9 | - |
| Trade and other payables | 3,031 | 11 | - | - |
| Total | 3,326 | 115 | 2,997 | 59 |

In completion of the disclosures about financial risks, the following is a reconciliation between the classes of financial assets and liabilities reported in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and the categories used by IFRS 7 to identify financial assets and liabilities:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------|
| | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Receivables and other assets at amortised cost | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | Hedging derivatives |
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 13 | - | - | - |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 11 | - | - | - |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade receivables | - | 1,374 | - | - | - | - |
| Other receivables | - | 522 | - | - | - | - |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 20 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Derivatives (assets) | 38 | - | - | - | - | 88 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | 1,163 | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | - | - | - | - | 3,172 | - |
| Trade payables | - | - | - | - | 1,958 | - |
| Other payables | - | - | - | - | 1,001 | - |
| Derivatives (liabilities) | - | - | - | 31 | - | 28 |





| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------|
| | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Receivables and other assets at amortised cost | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | Hedging derivatives |
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 13 | - | - | - |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 11 | | | |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | - | 4 | | | | |
| Trade receivables | - | 1,475 | - | - | - | - |
| Other receivables | - | 854 | - | - | - | - |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 27 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Derivatives (assets) | 35 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | 1,070 | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | - | - | - | - | 3,244 | - |
| Trade payables | - | - | - | - | 2,062 | - |
| Other payables | - | - | - | - | 980 | - |
| Derivatives (liabilities) | - | - | - | 28 | - | 25 |

C.1 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's objective in capital risk management is mainly to safeguard business continuity in order to guarantee returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Group also aims to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of debt and to comply with a series of covenants required by the various Credit Agreements (Note 32. Financial covenants).

The Group also monitors capital using a gearing ratio (i.e. the ratio between net financial debt and capital). Details of how net financial debt is determined can be found in Note 12. Borrowings from banks and other lenders. Capital is equal to the sum of equity, as reported in the Group consolidated financial statements, and net financial debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are shown below:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Net financial debt | 1,986 | 2,140 |
| Equity | 2,423 | 2,602 |
| Total capital | 4,409 | 4,742 |
| Gearing ratio | 45.04% | 45.13% |

C.2 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

IFRS 13 requires assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value to be classified according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measuring fair value.

Financial instruments are classified according to the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- **Level 1:** Fair value is determined with reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments. Therefore, the emphasis within Level 1 is on determining both of the following:
 - a) the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability; and
 - b) whether the entity can enter into a transaction for the asset or liability at the price in that market at the measurement date.
- **Level 2:** Fair value is determined using valuation techniques where the input is based on observable market data. The inputs for this level include:
 - a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
 - b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active;
 - c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example:
 - i. interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals;
 - ii. implied volatilities;
 - iii. credit spreads;
 - d) market-corroborated inputs.
- **Level 3:** Fair value is determined using valuation techniques where the input is not based on observable market data.

The following tables present the assets and liabilities that are recurrently measured at fair value:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets | | | | |
| <i>Financial assets at fair value:</i> | | | | |
| Derivatives through profit or loss | - | 38 | - | 38 |
| Hedging derivatives | - | 88 | - | 88 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 16 | 4 | - | 20 |
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 13 | 13 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Total assets | 27 | 130 | 13 | 170 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| <i>Financial liabilities at fair value:</i> | | | | |
| Derivatives through profit or loss | - | 31 | - | 31 |
| Hedging derivatives | - | 28 | - | 28 |
| Total liabilities | - | 59 | - | 59 |



| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets | | | | |
| <i>Financial assets at fair value:</i> | | | | |
| Derivatives through profit or loss | - | 35 | - | 35 |
| Hedging derivatives | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 18 | 9 | - | 27 |
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 13 | 13 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Total assets | 29 | 49 | 13 | 91 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| <i>Financial liabilities at fair value:</i> | | | | |
| Derivatives through profit or loss | - | 28 | - | 28 |
| Hedging derivatives | - | 25 | - | 25 |
| Total liabilities | - | 53 | - | 53 |

Financial assets classified in fair value Level 3 have reported no significant movements in either 2020 or 2019.

Given the short-term nature of trade receivables and trade payables, their carrying amounts, net of any allowance for doubtful accounts, are treated as a good approximation of fair value. During 2020 there were no transfers of financial assets and liabilities between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation techniques

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments quoted in an active market is based on market price at the reporting date. The market price used for derivatives is the bid price, while for financial liabilities the ask price is used.

Level 2: Derivative financial instruments classified in this category include interest rate swaps, forward currency contracts and metal derivative contracts that are not quoted in active markets. Fair value is determined as follows:

- for interest rate swaps, it is calculated on the basis of the present value of forecast future cash flows;
- for forward currency contracts, it is determined using the forward exchange rate at the reporting date, appropriately discounted;
- for metal derivative contracts, it is determined using the prices of such metals at the reporting date, appropriately discounted.

Level 3: The fair value of instruments not quoted in an active market is primarily determined using valuation techniques based on estimated discounted cash flows.

An increase/decrease in the Group's credit rating at 31 December 2020 would not have had significant effects on net profit at that date.

D. Segment Information

The Group's operating segments are:

- *Energy*, whose smallest identifiable CGU are Regions/Countries depending on the specific organisation;
- *Projects*, whose smallest identifiable CGUs are the High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom and Offshore Specialties businesses;
- *Telecom*, whose smallest CGU is the operating segment itself.

Segment information is structured in the same way as the report periodically prepared for the purpose of reviewing business performance. This report presents operating performance by macro type of business (*Energy*, *Projects* and *Telecom*) and the results of operating segments primarily on the basis of Adjusted EBITDA, defined as earnings (loss) for the period before non-recurring items, the fair value change in metal price derivatives and in other fair value items, amortisation, depreciation and impairment, finance costs and income and taxes. This report also provides information about the statement of financial position for the Group as a whole but not by operating segment.

In order to provide users of the financial statements with clearer information, certain economic data is also reported by sales channels and business areas within the individual operating segments:

- A) *Projects* operating segment:** encompassing the following high-tech and high value-added businesses whose focus is on projects and their execution, as well as on product customisation: High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom and Offshore Specialties.
- B) *Energy* operating segment:** encompassing the businesses offering a complete and innovative product portfolio designed to meet the various and many needs of the market, namely:
 1. Energy & Infrastructure (E&I): this includes Trade and Installers, Power Distribution and Overhead lines;
 2. Industrial & Network Components: this comprises Specialties and OEM, Elevators, Automotive, Network Components, core Oil & Gas and DHT;
 3. Other: occasional sales of residual products.
- C) *Telecom* operating segment:** producing cable systems and connectivity products used in telecommunication networks. This segment is organised in the following lines of business: optical fibre, optical cables, connectivity components and accessories, OPGW (Optical Ground Wire) and copper cables.

All Corporate fixed costs are allocated to the *Projects*, *Energy* and *Telecom* operating segments. Revenues and costs are allocated to each operating segment by identifying all revenues and costs directly attributable to that segment and by allocating indirect costs on the basis of Corporate resources (personnel, space used, etc.) absorbed by the operating segments.

Group operating activities are organised and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided: each segment offers different products and services to different markets. Sales of goods and services are analysed geographically on the basis of the location of the registered office of the company that issues the invoices, regardless of the geographic destination of the products sold. This type of presentation does not produce significantly different results from analysing sales of goods and services by destination of the products sold. All transfer prices are set using the same conditions applied to other transactions between Group companies and are generally determined by applying a mark-up to production costs.

Assets and liabilities by operating segment are not included in the data reviewed by management and so, as permitted by IFRS 8, this information is not presented in the current report.

D.1 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The following tables present information by operating segment.

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Projects | Energy | | | | Telecom | Corporate | Group total |
| | | E&I | Industrial & NWC | Other | Total Energy | | | |
| Sales ⁽¹⁾ | 1,438 | 4,735 | 2,252 | 220 | 7,207 | 1,371 | - | 10,016 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 186 | 272 | 165 | (1) | 436 | 200 | - | 822 |
| % of sales | 13.0% | 5.8% | 7.3% | | 6.1% | 14.6% | | 8.2% |
| Adjusted EBITDA (A) | 186 | 275 | 166 | (1) | 440 | 214 | - | 840 |
| % of sales | 13.0% | 5.8% | 7.4% | | 6.1% | 15.6% | | 8.4% |
| Adjustments | (13) | (24) | (18) | (3) | (45) | 8 | (9) | (59) |
| EBITDA (B) | 173 | 251 | 148 | (4) | 395 | 222 | (9) | 781 |
| % of sales | 12.1% | 5.3% | 6.6% | | 5.5% | 16.2% | | 7.8% |
| Amortisation and depreciation (C) | (64) | (123) | (57) | (5) | (185) | (76) | - | (325) |
| Adjusted operating income (A + C) | 122 | 152 | 109 | (6) | 255 | 138 | - | 515 |
| % of sales | 8.5% | 3.2% | 4.8% | | 3.5% | 10.1% | | 5.1% |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives (D) | | | | | | | | (4) |
| Fair value stock options (E) | | | | | | | | (31) |
| Asset (impairment) and impairment reversal (F) | | | | | (68) | | | (68) |
| Operating income (B + C + D + E + F) | | | | | | | | 353 |
| % of sales | | | | | | | | 3.5% |
| Finance income | | | | | | | | 468 |
| Finance costs | | | | | | | | (569) |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | (78) |
| Net profit/(loss) | | | | | | | | 174 |
| % of sales | | | | | | | | 1.7% |
| Attributable to: | | | | | | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | | | | | | | 178 |
| Non-controlling interests | | | | | | | | (4) |

(1) Sales of the operating segments and business areas are reported net of intercompany transactions and net of transactions between operating segments, consistent with the presentation adopted in the regularly reviewed reports.



| (Euro/million) | 2019 | | | | | | | Group total |
|--|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Projects | Energy | | | Telecom | Corporate | | |
| | | E&I | Industrial & NWC | Other | | | | |
| Sales ⁽¹⁾ | 1,844 | 5,285 | 2,492 | 250 | 8,027 | 1,648 | - | 11,519 |
| Adjusted EBITDA before share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 228 | 307 | 195 | 1 | 503 | 252 | - | 983 |
| % of sales | 12.3% | 5.8% | 7.8% | | 6.3% | 15.3% | | 8.5% |
| Adjusted EBITDA (A) | 228 | 308 | 196 | 1 | 505 | 274 | - | 1,007 |
| % of sales | 12.4% | 5.8% | 7.9% | | 6.3% | 16.6% | | 8.7% |
| Adjustments | (23) | (43) | (19) | 2 | (60) | - | (17) | (100) |
| EBITDA (B) | 205 | 265 | 177 | 3 | 445 | 274 | (17) | 907 |
| % of sales | 11.1% | 5.0% | 7.2% | | 5.5% | 16.6% | | 7.9% |
| Amortisation and depreciation (C) | (64) | (123) | (56) | (3) | (182) | (72) | - | (318) |
| Adjusted operating income (A + C) | 164 | 185 | 140 | (2) | 323 | 202 | - | 689 |
| % of sales | 8.9% | 3.5% | 5.6% | | 4.0% | 12.3% | | 6.0% |
| Fair value change in metal derivatives (D) | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Fair value stock options (E) | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Asset (impairment) and impairment reversal (F) | | | | | (36) | | | (36) |
| Operating income (B + C + D + E + F) | | | | | | | | 569 |
| % of sales | | | | | | | | 4.9% |
| Finance income | | | | | | | | 369 |
| Finance costs | | | | | | | | (494) |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | (148) |
| Net profit/(loss) | | | | | | | | 296 |
| % of sales | | | | | | | | 2.6% |
| Attributable to: | | | | | | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | | | | | | | 292 |
| Non-controlling interests | | | | | | | | 4 |

(1) Sales of the operating segments and business areas are reported net of intercompany transactions and net of transactions between operating segments, consistent with the presentation adopted in the regularly reviewed reports.

D.2 GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

The following table presents sales of goods and services by geographical area:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sales | 10,016 | 11,519 |
| EMEA ^(*) | 5,344 | 6,196 |
| <i>(of which Italy)</i> | <i>1,021</i> | <i>1,292</i> |
| North America | 3,084 | 3,441 |
| Latin America | 775 | 931 |
| Asia Pacific | 813 | 951 |

(*) EMEA: Europe, Middle East and Africa.

1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of this line item and related movements are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | Land | Buildings | Plant and machinery | Equipment | Other assets | Assets under construction and advances | Total |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|----------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 301 | 821 | 1,192 | 51 | 105 | 334 | 2,804 |
| Movements in 2020: | | | | | | | |
| - Investments | - | 9 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 195 | 224 |
| - Increases for leases (IFRS 16) | 4 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 48 | - | 79 |
| - Disposals | | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | (2) |
| - Depreciation | (1) | (54) | (135) | (17) | (52) | - | (259) |
| - Impairment | (9) | (5) | (50) | - | - | - | (64) |
| - Currency translation differences | (9) | (43) | (68) | (2) | (7) | (15) | (144) |
| - Reclassifications (to)/from Assets held for sale | (3) | 6 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| - Monetary revaluation for hyperinflation | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| - Other | - | 33 | 74 | 12 | 19 | (138) | - |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 283 | 786 | 1,029 | 53 | 119 | 378 | 2,648 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| - <i>Historical cost</i> | <i>299</i> | <i>1,208</i> | <i>2,234</i> | <i>177</i> | <i>293</i> | <i>383</i> | <i>4,594</i> |
| - <i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i> | <i>(16)</i> | <i>(422)</i> | <i>(1,205)</i> | <i>(124)</i> | <i>(174)</i> | <i>(5)</i> | <i>(1,946)</i> |
| Net book value | 283 | 786 | 1,029 | 53 | 119 | 378 | 2,648 |

| (Euro/million) | Land | Buildings | Plant and machinery | Equipment | Other assets | Assets under construction and advances | Total |
|--|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|----------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 294 | 721 | 1,191 | 50 | 61 | 312 | 2,629 |
| Movements in 2019: | | | | | | | |
| - Investments | - | 17 | 44 | 7 | 8 | 179 | 255 |
| - Increases for leases (IFRS 16) | 11 | 107 | 17 | 11 | 65 | - | 211 |
| - Disposals | - | (1) | (1) | - | (1) | (6) | (9) |
| - Depreciation | (1) | (59) | (136) | (17) | (36) | - | (249) |
| - Impairment | - | (1) | (29) | (1) | (3) | (2) | (36) |
| - Currency translation differences | 3 | 5 | 12 | (2) | 3 | - | 21 |
| - Reclassifications (to)/from Assets held for sale | (4) | (9) | (5) | - | (1) | (1) | (20) |
| - Monetary revaluation for hyperinflation | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 5 |
| - Other | (3) | 40 | 96 | 3 | 9 | (148) | (3) |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 301 | 821 | 1,192 | 51 | 105 | 334 | 2,804 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | |
| - <i>Historical cost</i> | <i>309</i> | <i>1,203</i> | <i>2,284</i> | <i>165</i> | <i>244</i> | <i>339</i> | <i>4,544</i> |
| - <i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i> | <i>(8)</i> | <i>(382)</i> | <i>(1,092)</i> | <i>(114)</i> | <i>(139)</i> | <i>(5)</i> | <i>(1,740)</i> |
| Net book value | 301 | 821 | 1,192 | 51 | 105 | 334 | 2,804 |

In 2020, gross capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment came to Euro 224 million.

Details of this expenditure during the course of 2020 are provided below:

- Projects to increase and technologically upgrade production capacity and develop new products/markets: Euro 147 million (66% of the total).
 - Within the *Projects* operating segment, the most significant investment was the continuation of work on the new state-of-the-art cable-laying vessel, involving a total estimated investment in excess of Euro 170 million. This strategic asset will consolidate Prysmian's turnkey approach, under which it serves EPCI (Engineering, Procurement, Construction & Installation) projects with end-to-end solutions which include engineering, manufacturing, installation, and monitoring and diagnostic services for submarine power transmission lines. In particular, the investment in this new vessel will support long-term growth prospects in the submarine cables business, strengthening the Group's installation and execution capabilities for interconnection and offshore wind projects.
 - *Energy* segment investments focused on certain niche markets to guarantee satisfaction of growing demand in some value-added sectors: in North America, for example, the Group invested in Sedalia, Missouri, where it continued the investments begun last year to support the growth in business for special purpose aluminium cables and serve a market that proved particularly buoyant this year and that holds good prospects for the years to come; in Taunton, Massachusetts, work started last year to increase production capacity for special cables for industrial applications was continued with the aim of optimising the potential of the new compounding plant, due to become fully operational in 2021 after relocating operations from the nearby plant in North Dighton, also in Massachusetts. In Latin America, and in particular in Brazil, the plant in Pocos de Caldas, in the state of Minas Gerais, increased its production capacity for aluminium conductors used by electricity operators in their energy transmission services.

- In the *Telecom* segment, the Group's Lexington plant in South Carolina confirmed its role as a centre of excellence in the United States for the production of optical telecom cables: the Group completed a series of investments in cable production using new state-of-the-art FlexRibbon technology that compacts the maximum fibre count into the smallest cable possible by using extremely flexible fibre ribbons that can be rolled up for high packing densities or laid flat for ribbon splicing, all of which making them easier to install in smaller ducts than the traditional flat-ribbon design. The significant growth of the Telecom business in the North American region is also confirmed by an investment in the Claremont plant in North Carolina, where production will be increased for ADSS (All Dielectric Self Supporting) cables, used in outdoor applications and mainly installed on transmission towers to reach North America's vast rural areas.
- Multiple projects to improve industrial efficiency and rationalise production capacity: Euro 32 million (14% of the total).
- Structural work: Euro 45 million (20% of the total).

At 31 December 2020, the value of machinery pledged as collateral against long-term loans was virtually nil.

Impairment test of property, plant and equipment

The spread of the new "Covid-19" coronavirus around the world has been treated by Management as a compelling indicator of impairment for the Group, leading to the performance of impairment tests for all its CGUs, both top and second tier ones.

The WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) used for discounting cash flows to determine value in use for each CGU was calculated specifically taking account of the geographical area and operating segment to which each CGU belonged.

In particular, the WACC used for the *Telecom* segment, consisting of a single CGU, was 5.4% for 2021 and 5.3% for 2022 and beyond. The WACC used for all the CGUs within the *Projects* segment was 6.2% for 2021 and 6% for 2022 and beyond. The WACC used for the *Energy* segment varied according to CGU and ranged between a minimum of 5.9% and a maximum of 9.7% for 2021, and a minimum of 5.9% and a maximum of 8.7% for 2022 and beyond. As will be noted, cash flows for 2021 were discounted at higher rates to account for the greater degree of uncertainty arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

A perpetuity growth rate of 2% was used to calculate terminal value for all the CGUs, being a rate consistent with the IMF's world economic growth forecasts.

These impairment tests have resulted in a write-down totalling Euro 63 million against the value of Land, Buildings and Plant and machinery allocated to the *Energy - South Europe* CGU, while no impairment losses were identified for other CGUs. Considering also, included into the Other intangible assets, Euro 3 million as impairment of Patents, concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights, the overall impairment related to the GGU Energy – South Europe has been Euro 66 million. The cash flow projection for this CGU has been determined, for 2021, using the post-tax cash flow taken from the Group's 2021 budget, approved by the Board of Directors on 3 March 2021. This forecast was then extended to 2022-2023 using growth estimates such that the compound average growth rate (CAGR) from 2020 to 2023 was equal to the estimated CAGR for the two-year period; in addition, specific forecasts were made regarding margin recovery in the years after 2021.

The WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) used to discount cash flows for determining value in use for the *Energy - South Europe* CGU ranged between 6.2% and 9.4%, depending on the individual countries included within the CGU. A higher WACC has been used for 2021 than for subsequent years due to the

higher degree of uncertainty prevailing this year because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The perpetuity growth rate (G) projected after 2023 was 2%, consistent with long-term growth forecasts.

Right-of-use assets under IFRS 16

The following table reports movements during 2020 in right-of-use assets recognised in Property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRS 16:

| (Euro/million) | Land | Buildings | Plant and machinery | Equipment | Other assets | Total |
|--|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 10 | 90 | 14 | 7 | 46 | 167 |
| Movements in 2020: | | | | | | |
| - Investments | 4 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 48 | 79 |
| - Depreciation | (1) | (18) | (2) | (4) | (32) | (57) |
| - Impairment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Currency translation differences | - | (6) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (9) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 13 | 86 | 12 | 8 | 61 | 180 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | |
| - <i>Historical cost</i> | 14 | 118 | 15 | 14 | 104 | 265 |
| - <i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i> | (1) | (32) | (3) | (6) | (43) | (85) |
| Net book value | 13 | 86 | 12 | 8 | 61 | 180 |

The depreciation charge for right-of-use assets accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 amounts to Euro 57 million.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities for leases accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | IFRS 16 effects | 31.12.2020 with IFRS 16 |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,468 | 180 | 2,648 |
| Total assets | 2,468 | 180 | 2,648 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 2,910 | 135 | 3,045 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 76 | 51 | 127 |
| Total liabilities | 2,986 | 186 | 3,172 |

Since the effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities (duly offset) are not material, they have not been reported in the previous table.

2. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Details of this line item and related movements are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | Patents | Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights | Goodwill | Software | Other intangible assets | Intangibles in progress and advances | Total |
|--|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 4 | 100 | 1,590 | 40 | 383 | 37 | 2,154 |
| Movements in 2020: | | | | | | | |
| - Investments | - | 1 | - | 9 | - | 12 | 22 |
| - Amortisation | (2) | (14) | - | (9) | (41) | - | (66) |
| - Impairment | - | (3) | - | - | (1) | - | (4) |
| - Currency translation differences | (1) | (5) | (82) | 1 | (25) | 1 | (111) |
| - Other | 1 | 4 | - | 26 | 4 | (33) | 2 |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 2 | 83 | 1,508 | 67 | 320 | 17 | 1,997 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | |
| - <i>Historical cost</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>187</i> | <i>1,528</i> | <i>164</i> | <i>594</i> | <i>38</i> | <i>2,571</i> |
| - <i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</i> | <i>(58)</i> | <i>(104)</i> | <i>(20)</i> | <i>(97)</i> | <i>(274)</i> | <i>(21)</i> | <i>(574)</i> |
| Net book value | 2 | 83 | 1,508 | 67 | 320 | 17 | 1,997 |

| (Euro/million) | Patents | Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights | Goodwill | Software | Other intangible assets | Intangibles in progress and advances | Total |
|--|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 6 | 113 | 1,571 | 35 | 417 | 20 | 2,162 |
| Movements in 2019: | | | | | | | |
| - Investments | - | - | - | 1 | - | 27 | 28 |
| - Amortisation | (3) | (15) | - | (8) | (43) | - | (69) |
| - Currency translation differences | - | 2 | 19 | - | 7 | 1 | 29 |
| - Other | 1 | - | - | 12 | 2 | (11) | 4 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 4 | 100 | 1,590 | 40 | 383 | 37 | 2,154 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | |
| - <i>Historical cost</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>187</i> | <i>1,610</i> | <i>128</i> | <i>615</i> | <i>58</i> | <i>2,658</i> |
| - <i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</i> | <i>(56)</i> | <i>(87)</i> | <i>(20)</i> | <i>(88)</i> | <i>(232)</i> | <i>(21)</i> | <i>(504)</i> |
| Net book value | 4 | 100 | 1,590 | 40 | 383 | 37 | 2,154 |

In 2020, gross capital expenditure on intangible assets came to Euro 22 million. Work continued in 2020 on completing the "SAP Consolidation (1C)" program, intended to standardise back office processes, involving the platform's roll-out to France (former General Cable), Chile and Oman.

In addition, transitions were successfully completed to the new SAP S4/HANA ERP system by some of the companies in the United States and to the new SAP BW4/HANA business intelligence system. In addition, a project was started to migrate all countries currently using SAP 1C to the S4/HANA platform (scheduled for completion in 2021).

In the Operations area, FastTrack, the new Corporate MES, was implemented at the Telecom plant in Slatina, the Group's largest by size and one of the most important by production volumes. Towards the end of the year implementation projects also got underway at Pikkala (Finland) and Slatina Energy

(Romania) and will consolidate the energy cables model and its integrated innovative data analytics tools.

Two other areas of the business that saw important IT investments were the Human Resources function, for which a major digitalisation project was launched on the Workday platform, and the Treasury function, with the consolidation of current systems on the new SAP Treasury S4 platform.

In a year in which the pandemic has severely tested global infrastructure and IT systems, Prysmian's IT function has played a key role in increasing the Group's digital competitive advantage by enhancing existing resources and implementing new communication and collaboration systems (Microsoft Teams, telepresence, Workplace virtualisation, digital signatures, WAN extension).

At the same time, a digital strategy ("Digital Ambition") has been developed to drive innovation and support Prysmian's transition from a pure cable manufacturer to a solutions provider, structured around three application areas: the introduction of new digital products/services, the optimisation of business performance by using data, and support for collective intelligence and digital culture.

Robotic automation of processes, artificial intelligence, augmented reality and the development of natural language to facilitate human-machine interaction are some of the solutions now part of Prysmian's Digital Innovation portfolio, with significant results in terms of raising plant production yields and supporting business continuity and customer relations.

Goodwill

At 31 December 2020, Prysmian Group reported Euro 1,508 million in Goodwill (Euro 1,590 million at 31 December 2019).

Goodwill impairment test

As reported in Note 39.4 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets, the Group's activities are organised in three operating segments: *Projects*, *Energy* and *Telecom*. The *Projects* segment consists of the High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom and Offshore Specialties CGUs; the *Energy* segment consists of a number of CGUs corresponding to the Regions or Countries in keeping with the new organisation structure; lastly, the *Telecom* segment consists of a single CGU that coincides with the operating segment itself. Goodwill, acquired on the occasion of business combinations, has been allocated to groups of CGUs, corresponding to the operating segments, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of such combinations and which represent the lowest level at which Management monitors business performance.

Goodwill has therefore been allocated to each of the operating segments: *Projects*, *Energy* and *Telecom*:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | Currency translation differences | 31.12.2020 |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Energy goodwill | 1,055 | (55) | 1,000 |
| Projects goodwill | 238 | (12) | 226 |
| Telecom goodwill | 297 | (15) | 282 |
| Total goodwill | 1,590 | (82) | 1,508 |

The value in use of the *Projects* and *Energy* segments was calculated as the sum of the value in use of all their constituent CGUs, which, as described earlier, have been tested specifically, while this approach was not necessary for the *Telecom* segment which constitutes a stand-alone CGU.

The cash flows for all CGUs, except for those for which specific variables were identified, were determined as follows:

- a) for 2021, the post-tax cash flow was taken from the Group's 2021 budget, approved by the Board of Directors on 3 March 2021;
- b) the cash flow forecasts were extended to the period 2022-2023 on the basis of growth projections consistent with the growth rates of the countries concerned;
- c) terminal value was calculated using a 2% perpetual growth rate, consistent with expected long-term world growth forecasts.

The rate used to discount cash flows was determined on the basis of market information about the cost of money and asset-specific risks (Weighted Average Cost of Capital, WACC). The outcome of the test has shown that the recoverable amount of the individual operating segments is higher than their net invested capital (including the allocation of goodwill). In particular, recoverable amount is higher than carrying amount for the *Projects* operating segment (146%), *Energy* operating segment (130%) and *Telecom* operating segment (149%). The WACC used for the *Projects* segment was 6.2% for 2021 and 6.0% for 2022 and beyond. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, a theoretical WACC of 10.3% would have to be used. The WACC used for the *Energy* segment was 6.9% for 2021 and 6.6% for 2022 and beyond. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, a theoretical WACC of 11.6% would have to be used. The WACC used for the *Telecom* segment was 5.4% for 2021 and 5.3% for 2022 and beyond. For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, a theoretical WACC of 10.2% would have to be used.

In order to take account of the greater uncertainty prevailing in the years assumed to be still impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, it was decided that all three segments should use a different WACC for 2021 to that for 2022 and beyond.

For recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount, the growth rate for all segments would have to be negative.

3. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS

This balance, amounting to Euro 312 million, has decreased by Euro 2 million since 31 December 2019 when it amounted to Euro 314 million, reflecting the effects shown in the following table:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Investments in associates |
| Opening balance | 314 |
| Movements: | |
| – Currency translation differences | (10) |
| – Share of net profit/(loss) | 18 |
| – Disposals | (2) |
| – Dividends | (8) |
| Closing balance | 312 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Investments in associates |
| Opening balance | 294 |
| Movements: | |
| - Currency translation differences | 3 |
| - Share of net profit/(loss) | 24 |
| - Dividends | (9) |
| - Other movements | 2 |
| Closing balance | 314 |

Details of investments in equity-accounted companies are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company | 263 | 262 |
| Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. | 25 | 27 |
| Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co. K.G. | 7 | 6 |
| Elkat Ltd. | 6 | 7 |
| Rodco Ltd. | 2 | 2 |
| Phelps Dodge Yantai China Holdings, Inc | - | 2 |
| Eksa Sp.Zo.o | 3 | 3 |
| Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd | 6 | 5 |
| Total equity-accounted investments | 312 | 314 |

The value of investments includes Euro 18 million for the share of net profit (loss) of equity-accounted companies.

Investments in associates

Information about the nature of the main investments in associates:

| Company name | Registered office | % owned |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company | China | 23.73% |
| Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd | China | 42.80% |
| Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co. K.G. | Germany | 43.18% |
| Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd | Malaysia | 40.00% |
| Elkat Ltd. | Russia | 40.00% |

Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company is a Chinese company formed in 1988 whose main shareholders are: China Huaxin Post and Telecommunication Economy Development Center, Wuhan Yangtze Communications Industry Group Company Ltd. and Prysmian Group. The company is one of the industry's most important manufacturers of optical fibre and cables. Its products and solutions are sold in more than 50 countries, including the United States, Japan, the Middle East and Africa.

The company was listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in December 2014 and in July 2018 it was also listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

At 31 December 2020, the fair value of the investment in Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company was Euro 196 million (based on the price quoted on the Hong Kong market), while its carrying amount was Euro 288 million (inclusive of Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.),

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thus higher than fair value, identified by the aforementioned market price. However, this should not be treated as a lasting situation, also in light of the fact that this is the first year carrying amount has exceeded market value. This difference, moreover, is to be viewed as dependent on the current crisis triggered by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation will continue to be monitored over the coming months.

Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, formed in 2002 and based in Shanghai (China), is an associate company, 25% of whose share capital is held by Prysmian Group and 75% by Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company. The company specialises in the manufacture and sale of optical fibre and cables, offering a wide range of optical fibre cables and accessories, services and FTTx solutions.

Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co. K.G. is a German company that heads a consortium for the production, procurement, management and sale of disposable and reusable cable carrying devices (drums). The services offered by the company include both the sale of cable drums, and the complete management of logistics services such as drum shipping, handling and subsequent retrieval. The company operates primarily in the German market.

Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd, a company based in Malaysia, manufactures and sells power cables and conductors, with its prime specialism high voltage products.

Elkat Ltd. is based in Russia and manufactures and sells copper conductors; it is the only company certified by the LME to test copper cathodes for the local market.

The following table reports key financial figures for the principal investments in associates:

| (Euro/million) | Kabel- trommel GmbH & Co.K.G. | Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company | Elkat Ltd. | Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd | Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd |
|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|
| | 31.12.2020 | 30.09.2020 | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2020 |
| Non-current assets | n.a. | 555 | n.a. | 9 | 10 |
| Current assets | n.a. | 1,057 | n.a. | 56 | 18 |
| Total assets | n.a. | 1,612 | n.a. | 65 | 28 |
| Equity | n.a. | 969 | n.a. | 41 | 14 |
| Non-current liabilities | n.a. | 132 | n.a. | 5 | 2 |
| Current liabilities | n.a. | 511 | n.a. | 19 | 12 |
| Total equity and liabilities | n.a. | 1,612 | n.a. | 65 | 28 |
| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| Sales of goods and services | n.a. | 692 | n.a. | 70 | 33 |
| Net profit/(loss) for the year | n.a. | 52 | n.a. | 1 | 2 |
| Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year | n.a. | 46 | n.a. | 1 | 2 |
| Dividends received | 2 | 6 | - | 0 | - |

(*) The figures for Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, refer to its latest published financial results for the first nine months of 2020.

| (Euro/million) | Kabel- trommel GmbH & Co.K.G. | Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Company | Elkat Ltd. | Yangtze Optical Fibre & Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd | Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd |
|--|--|--|------------|--|--|
| | 31.12.2019 | 31.12.2019 | 31.12.2019 | 31.12.2019 | 31.12.2019 |
| Non-current assets | 9 | 540 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| Current assets | 18 | 1,004 | 20 | 52 | 16 |
| Total assets | 27 | 1,544 | 26 | 62 | 27 |
| Equity | 11 | 993 | 23 | 42 | 13 |
| Non-current liabilities | 9 | 29 | - | 5 | 2 |
| Current liabilities | 7 | 522 | 3 | 15 | 12 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 27 | 1,544 | 26 | 62 | 27 |
| | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| Sales of goods and services | 34 | 1,004 | 193 | 92 | 33 |
| Net profit/(loss) for the year | 4 | 101 | 2 | 1 | (1) |
| Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year | 4 | 103 | 2 | 1 | (1) |
| Dividends received | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | - |

4. OTHER INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current | 13 | 13 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 24 | 24 |

Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-current) report shareholdings that are not intended for sale in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (current) report securities that either mature within 12 months of the reporting date or could possibly be sold in the near term.

Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | Type of financial asset | % owned by the Group | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ravin Cables Limited | Unlisted shares | 51% | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Tunisie Cables S.A. | Unlisted shares | 7.55% | 0.91 | 0.91 |
| Cesi Motta S.p.A. | Unlisted shares | 6.48% | 0.59 | 0.59 |
| Voltimum S.A. | Unlisted shares | 13.71% | - | 0.27 |
| Other | | | 2.08 | 1.81 |
| Total non-current | | | 12.58 | 12.58 |

Other investments and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are denominated in the following currencies:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Euro | 14 | 14 |
| Tunisian Dinar | 1 | 1 |
| Indian Rupee | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 24 | 24 |

Other investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, while financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income fall under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Trade receivables | 1 | 1,468 | 1,469 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (1) | (94) | (95) |
| Total trade receivables | - | 1,374 | 1,374 |
| Other receivables: | | | |
| Tax receivables | 6 | 228 | 234 |
| Financial receivables | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Prepaid finance costs | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Receivables from employees | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Pension plan receivables | - | 3 | 3 |
| Construction contracts | - | 162 | 162 |
| Advances to suppliers | 4 | 21 | 25 |
| Other | 14 | 68 | 82 |
| Total other receivables | 30 | 492 | 522 |
| Total | 30 | 1,866 | 1,896 |





| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Trade receivables | - | 1,563 | 1,563 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | - | (88) | (88) |
| Total trade receivables | - | 1,475 | 1,475 |
| Other receivables: | | | |
| Tax receivables | 10 | 227 | 237 |
| Financial receivables | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Prepaid finance costs | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Receivables from employees | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Pension plan receivables | - | 2 | 2 |
| Construction contracts | - | 450 | 450 |
| Advances to suppliers | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| Other | 17 | 114 | 131 |
| Total other receivables | 38 | 816 | 854 |
| Total | 38 | 2,291 | 2,329 |

No individual customer accounted for more than 10% of the Group's net receivables in either 2019 or 2020.

Trade receivables

The gross amount of past due receivables that are totally or partially impaired is Euro 232 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 322 million at 31 December 2019).

The ageing of past due impaired receivables is as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 to 30 days | 96 | 133 |
| 31 to 90 days | 42 | 67 |
| 91 to 180 days | 17 | 30 |
| 181 to 365 days | 20 | 28 |
| More than 365 days | 57 | 64 |
| Total | 232 | 322 |

The value of trade receivables past due but not impaired is Euro 80 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 82 million at 31 December 2019). These receivables mainly relate to customers in the *Projects* operating segment, which, given the nature of the counterparties, are not considered necessary to impair.



The ageing of receivables that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 to 30 days | 5 | 2 |
| 31 to 90 days | 1 | 5 |
| 91 to 180 days | - | - |
| 181 to 365 days | 2 | 2 |
| More than 365 days | 72 | 73 |
| Total | 80 | 82 |

The value of trade receivables not past due is Euro 1,157 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 1,159 million at 31 December 2019). There are no particular problems with the quality of these receivables and there are no material amounts that would otherwise be past due if their original due dates had not been renegotiated.

The following table breaks down trade and other receivables according to the currency in which they are expressed:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Euro | 814 | 883 |
| US Dollar | 447 | 544 |
| Chinese Renminbi (Yuan) | 110 | 128 |
| Brazilian Real | 109 | 122 |
| Omani Rial | 95 | 127 |
| British Pound | 48 | 148 |
| Mexican Peso | 42 | 23 |
| Turkish Lira | 40 | 36 |
| Canadian Dollar | 34 | 55 |
| Colombian Peso | 23 | 25 |
| Chilean Peso | 18 | 17 |
| Indonesian Rupiah | 13 | 48 |
| Russian Rouble | 13 | 13 |
| Australian Dollar | 12 | 18 |
| Singapore Dollar | 11 | 10 |
| Romanian Leu | 11 | 8 |
| Other currencies | 56 | 124 |
| Total | 1,896 | 2,329 |

The allowance for doubtful accounts amounts to Euro 95 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 88 million at 31 December 2019).

Movements in this allowance are shown in the following table:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Opening balance | 88 | 88 |
| Movements: | | |
| - Increases in allowance | 20 | 14 |
| - Releases | (6) | (8) |
| - Bad debt write-offs | (3) | (2) |
| - Currency translation differences and other movements | (4) | (4) |
| Closing balance | 95 | 88 |

Increases in and releases from the allowance for doubtful accounts are reported in "Other expenses" in the income statement.

Other receivables

Other receivables include "Prepaid finance costs" of Euro 5 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 6 million at 31 December 2019), primarily relating to arrangement costs for the Revolving Credit Facility 2019 agreed with a syndicate of leading banks on 3 April 2019.

"Construction contracts" represent the value of contracts in progress, determined as the difference between the costs incurred plus the related profit margin, net of recognised losses, and the amount invoiced by the Group.

The following table shows how these amounts are reported between assets and liabilities:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Construction contract revenue to date | 10,968 | 10,270 |
| Amounts invoiced | (11,174) | (10,118) |
| Net amount due from/(to) customers for construction contracts | (206) | 152 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | |
| - <i>Other receivables for construction contracts</i> | 162 | 450 |
| - <i>Other payables for construction contracts</i> | (368) | (298) |



6. INVENTORIES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Raw materials | 432 | 439 |
| <i>of which allowance for obsolete and slow-moving raw materials</i> | (52) | (47) |
| Work in progress and semi-finished goods | 370 | 329 |
| <i>of which allowance for obsolete and slow-moving work in progress and semi-finished goods</i> | (16) | (15) |
| Finished goods (*) | 729 | 755 |
| <i>of which allowance for obsolete and slow-moving finished goods</i> | (79) | (78) |
| Total | 1,531 | 1,523 |

(*) Finished goods also include goods for resale.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Listed securities | 16 | 18 |
| Unlisted securities | 4 | 9 |
| Total | 20 | 27 |

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss basically refer to units in funds that mainly invest in short and medium-term government securities. These assets are mostly held by subsidiaries in Brazil and Argentina which invest temporarily available liquidity in such funds.

Movements in these assets are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Opening balance | 27 | 25 |
| Movements: | | |
| – Currency translation differences | (8) | (3) |
| – Purchase of securities | 3 | 6 |
| – Disposal of securities | (2) | (1) |
| Closing balance | 20 | 27 |

8. DERIVATIVES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | Asset | Liability |
| Non-current | | |
| Interest rate derivatives (cash flow hedges) | - | 12 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions (cash flow hedges) | 2 | |
| Metal derivatives (cash flow hedges) | 40 | - |
| Total hedging derivatives | 42 | 12 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions | - | - |
| Metal derivatives | 2 | 1 |
| Total other derivatives | 2 | 1 |
| Total non-current | 44 | 13 |
| Current | | |
| Interest rate derivatives (cash flow hedges) | - | 7 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions (cash flow hedges) | 6 | 3 |
| Metal derivatives (cash flow hedges) | 40 | 6 |
| Total hedging derivatives | 46 | 16 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions | 4 | 10 |
| Forward currency contracts on financial transactions | 4 | 9 |
| Metal derivatives | 28 | 11 |
| Total other derivatives | 36 | 30 |
| Total current | 82 | 46 |
| Total | 126 | 59 |



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| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | Asset | Liability |
| Non-current | | |
| Interest rate derivatives (cash flow hedges) | - | 15 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions (cash flow hedges) | 1 | 1 |
| Total hedging derivatives | 1 | 16 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions | - | - |
| Metal derivatives | 6 | 2 |
| Total other derivatives | 6 | 2 |
| Total non-current | 7 | 18 |
| Current | | |
| Interest rate derivatives (cash flow hedges) | - | 6 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions (cash flow hedges) | 4 | 3 |
| Total hedging derivatives | 4 | 9 |
| Forward currency contracts on commercial transactions | 3 | 6 |
| Forward currency contracts on financial transactions | 6 | 4 |
| Metal derivatives | 20 | 16 |
| Total other derivatives | 29 | 26 |
| Total current | 33 | 35 |
| Total | 40 | 53 |

Forward currency contracts have a notional value of Euro 2,249 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 2,258 million at 31 December 2019); total notional value at 31 December 2020 includes Euro 441 million in derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (Euro 563 million at 31 December 2019).

Interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges refer to:

- interest rate swaps, for an overall notional value of Euro 1,000 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows for the period 2018-2023 on financing contracted by the Group to acquire General Cable;
- interest rate swaps for an overall notional value of Euro 110 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows over the period 2018-2024;
- interest rate swaps for an overall notional value of Euro 100 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows over the period 2020-2024.

At 31 December 2020, like at 31 December 2019, almost all the derivative contracts had been entered into with major financial institutions.

Metal derivatives have a notional value of Euro 1,273 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 1,219 million at 31 December 2019).

The following tables show the impact of offsetting assets and liabilities for derivative instruments, done on the basis of master netting arrangements (ISDA and similar agreements). They also show the effect of potential offsetting in the event of currently unforeseen default events:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Gross derivatives | Amounts offset | Derivatives recognised in statement of financial position | Amounts not offset ⁽¹⁾ | Net derivatives |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | 16 | - | 16 | (13) | 3 |
| Interest rate derivatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| Metal derivatives | 110 | - | 110 | (18) | 92 |
| Total assets | 126 | - | 126 | (31) | 95 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | 22 | - | 22 | (13) | 9 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 19 | - | 19 | - | 19 |
| Metal derivatives | 18 | - | 18 | (18) | - |
| Total liabilities | 59 | - | 59 | (31) | 28 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Gross derivatives | Amounts offset | Derivatives recognised in statement of financial position | Amounts not offset ⁽¹⁾ | Net derivatives |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | 14 | - | 14 | (12) | 2 |
| Interest rate derivatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| Metal derivatives | 26 | - | 26 | (8) | 18 |
| Total assets | 40 | - | 40 | (20) | 20 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Forward currency contracts | 14 | - | 14 | (12) | 2 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 21 | - | 21 | - | 21 |
| Metal derivatives | 18 | - | 18 | (8) | 10 |
| Total liabilities | 53 | - | 53 | (20) | 33 |

(1) Derivatives potentially offsettable in the event of default events under master netting arrangements.

The following table shows movements in both reporting periods in the cash flow hedge reserve for designated hedging derivatives:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| | Gross reserve | Tax effect | Gross reserve | Tax effect |
| Opening balance | (20) | 7 | (20) | 6 |
| Changes in fair value | 72 | (20) | (7) | 2 |
| Reserve for other finance costs/(income) | 4 | (1) | | - |
| Release to construction contract costs/(revenues) | - | - | 6 | (1) |
| Other | - | - | 1 | - |
| Closing balance | 56 | (14) | (20) | 7 |

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cash and cheques | 1 | 1 |
| Bank and postal deposits | 1,162 | 1,069 |
| Total | 1,163 | 1,070 |

Cash and cash equivalents, deposited with major financial institutions, are managed centrally through the Group's treasury company and in its various operating units.

Cash and cash equivalents managed by the Group's treasury company amount to Euro 797 million at 31 December 2020, while at 31 December 2019 the figure was Euro 724 million.

The change in cash and cash equivalents is commented on in Note 37. Statement of cash flows.

10. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Assets held for sale: | | |
| Buildings | - | 12 |
| Other assets | 1 | 14 |
| Financial assets | 1 | 1 |
| Total assets held for sale | 2 | 27 |
| Liabilities held for sale: | | |
| Other liabilities | - | (10) |
| Total liabilities held for sale | - | (10) |

Movements in Assets and Liabilities held for sale are reported below:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Assets | Liabilities |
| Opening balance | 27 | 10 |
| - Disposals | (3) | (2) |
| - Reclassification | (22) | (8) |
| Closing balance | 2 | - |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Assets | Liabilities |
| Opening balance | 3 | - |
| - Disposals | (10) | - |
| - Reclassification | 34 | 10 |
| Closing balance | 27 | 10 |

At 31 December 2019, assets and liabilities held for sale amounted to Euro 17 million and related to the assets and liabilities of Draka Fileca SAS, a group company for which, on 22 October 2019, the Group had received a binding offer, subject to meeting certain conditions, of Euro 73 million from Carlisle Companies Incorporated. On 19 June 2020, the Group announced that the contract relating to this transaction had been terminated, as the required regulatory approvals had not been obtained by the agreed deadline, meaning that the assets and liabilities of Draka Fileca SAS have been reclassified to the appropriate balance sheet lines.

Assets held for sale are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

11. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Consolidated equity has recorded a negative change of Euro 179 million since 31 December 2019, mainly reflecting the net effect of:

- negative currency translation differences of Euro 358 million;
- the positive post-tax change of Euro 55 million in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges;
- a positive change of Euro 31 million in the share-based compensation reserve linked to stock option plans;
- the distribution of Euro 70 million in dividends;
- a decrease of Euro 19 million in the reserves for actuarial gains and losses on employee benefits;
- the net profit for the year of Euro 174 million;
- an increase of Euro 7 million for the effects of hyperinflation.

At 31 December 2020, the share capital of Prysmian S.p.A. comprises 268,144,246 shares, each of nominal value Euro 0.10 for a total of Euro 26,814,424.60.

Movements in the ordinary shares and treasury shares of Prysmian S.p.A. are reported in the following table:

| | Ordinary shares | Treasury shares | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 268,144,246 | (5,097,213) | 263,047,033 |
| Allotments and sales ⁽¹⁾ | - | 206,051 | 206,051 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 268,144,246 | (4,891,162) | 263,253,084 |
| Allotments and sales ⁽²⁾ | - | 131,729 | 131,729 |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 268,144,246 | (4,759,433) | 263,384,813 |

(1) Allotment and/or sale of treasury shares under the YES Group employee share purchase plan (206,051 shares).

(2) Allotment and/or sale of treasury shares under the YES Group employee share purchase plan (131,729 shares).

Treasury shares

Movements in treasury shares during 2020 refer to the allotment and sale of treasury shares serving the employee share purchase plan.

The following table reports movements in treasury shares during the year:

| | Number of shares | Total nominal value (in Euro) | % of share capital | Average unit value (in Euro) | Total carrying value (in Euro) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 5,097,213 | 509,722 | 1.90% | 20.31 | 103,545,528 |
| - Allotments and sales | (206,051) | (20,605) | - | 19.92 | (4,104,536) |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 4,891,162 | 489,117 | 1.82% | 20.33 | 99,440,992 |
| - Allotments and sales | (131,729) | (13,173) | - | 19.92 | (2,624,042) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 4,759,433 | 475,944 | 1.77% | 20.34 | 96,816,950 |

The shareholders' authorisation to buy back and dispose of own shares dated 5 June 2019 expired on 5 December 2020.



12. BORROWINGS FROM BANKS AND OTHER LENDERS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 219 | 60 | 279 |
| Term Loan | 996 | 1 | 997 |
| Unicredit Loan | 200 | - | 200 |
| Mediobanca Loan | 100 | - | 100 |
| Intesa Loan | 150 | - | 150 |
| Non-convertible bond | 748 | 14 | 762 |
| Convertible Bond 2017 | 489 | - | 489 |
| Lease liabilities | 143 | 52 | 195 |
| Total | 3,045 | 127 | 3,172 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 230 | 153 | 383 |
| Term Loan | 995 | 1 | 996 |
| Unicredit Loan | 199 | - | 199 |
| Mediobanca Loan | 100 | - | 100 |
| Intesa Loan | 149 | - | 149 |
| Non-convertible bond | 746 | 14 | 760 |
| Convertible Bond 2017 | 478 | - | 478 |
| Lease liabilities | 135 | 44 | 179 |
| Total | 3,032 | 212 | 3,244 |

Borrowings from banks and other lenders and Bonds are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| CDP Loans | 100 | 200 |
| EIB Loans | 118 | 135 |
| Term Loan | 997 | 996 |
| Unicredit Loan | 200 | 199 |
| Mediobanca Loan | 100 | 100 |
| Intesa Loan | 150 | 149 |
| Other borrowings | 61 | 48 |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | 1,726 | 1,827 |
| Non-convertible bond | 762 | 760 |
| Convertible Bond 2017 | 489 | 478 |
| Total | 2,977 | 3,065 |



The Group's principal credit agreements in place at the reporting date are as follows:

Revolving Credit Facility 2019

On 3 April 2019, the Group renewed a Euro 1,000 million five-year revolving credit facility with a syndicate of leading Italian and international banks. The funds are available for business and working capital needs, including the refinancing of existing facilities. The Revolving Credit Facility 2019 can also be used for the issue of guarantees. At 31 December 2020, this facility was not being used.

CDP Loans

On 25 September 2017, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into an agreement with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (CDP) for a long-term cash loan for a maximum of Euro 100 million, drawn down in its entirety and later repaid in full on its maturity date of 30 September 2020.

On 28 October 2019, the Group entered into a second agreement with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. for a Euro 100 million long-term loan for 4 years and 6 months from the date of signing, with a bullet repayment at maturity. The purpose of this loan is to finance part of the Group's capital expenditure and expenditure on research, development and innovation in Italy and Europe.

At 31 December 2020, the fair value of the CDP Loan 2019 approximates its carrying amount. Fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

EIB Loans

On 18 December 2013, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into a first loan agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for Euro 100 million, to fund the Group's research & development (R&D) programmes in Europe over the period 2013-2016.

The EIB Loan was particularly intended to support projects developed in the Group's R&D centres in six countries (France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany and Italy) and represented about 50% of the Prysmian Group's investment expenditure in Europe during the period concerned.

The EIB Loan, received on 5 February 2014, is repayable in 12 equal half-yearly instalments commencing 5 August 2015 and ending 5 February 2021.

On 10 November 2017, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into a second loan agreement with the EIB for Euro 110 million to support the Group's R&D programmes in Europe over the period 2017-2020. The loan was received on 29 November 2017 and involves a bullet repayment at maturity on 29 November 2024. Interest rate swaps have been arranged in respect of this loan, for an overall notional value of Euro 110 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows over the period 2018-2024.

At 31 December 2020, the fair value of the EIB Loans approximates their carrying amount. Fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

After repayments against the EIB Loan 2013, the outstanding balance on the EIB Loans as at 31 December 2020 was Euro 118 million.

Term Loan

The Term Loan was drawn down by the Group in June 2018 for the purpose of having the necessary financial resources to pay the General Cable purchase consideration, to refinance the existing debt of General Cable and its subsidiaries and to finance acquisition-related fees, commissions, costs and expenses. The Term Loan is for Euro 1 billion and is repayable on the fifth anniversary of the acquisition closing date (6 June 2023).

The interest rates applied are indexed to 6M and 3M Euribor, as the company so chooses. The line was drawn down in full upon acquiring General Cable.

At 31 December 2020, the fair value of the Term Loan approximates its carrying amount. Fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

Interest rate swaps have been arranged in respect of this loan, for an overall notional value of Euro 1,000 million, with the objective of hedging variable rate interest flows.

Unicredit Loan

On 15 November 2018, Prysmian S.p.A. entered into an agreement with Unicredit for a long-term cash loan for a maximum amount of Euro 200 million for 5 years from the date of signing. The loan was drawn down in full on 16 November 2018 and is repayable in a lump sum at maturity. The interest rate applied is indexed to 6M and 3M Euribor, as the company so chooses.

The fair value of the loan approximates its carrying amount. Fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

Mediobanca Loan

On 20 February 2019, the Group entered into an agreement with Mediobanca for a Euro 100 million long-term loan for 5 years from the date of signing. The loan was drawn down in full on 22 February 2019 and is repayable in a lump sum at maturity. The interest rate applied is indexed to 6M and 3M Euribor, as the company so chooses.

The fair value of the loan approximates its carrying amount. Fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

Intesa Loan

On 11 October 2019, the Group entered into an agreement with Intesa Sanpaolo for a Euro 150 million long-term loan for 5 years from the date of signing. The loan was drawn down in full on 18 October 2019 and is repayable in a lump sum at maturity.

The fair value of the loan approximates its carrying amount. Fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

The following tables summarise the committed lines available to the Group at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Total lines | Drawn | Undrawn |
| Revolving Credit Facility 2019 | 1,000 | - | 1,000 |
| CDP Loans | 100 | (100) | - |
| EIB Loans | 118 | (118) | - |
| Term Loan | 1,000 | (1,000) | - |
| Unicredit Loan | 200 | (200) | - |
| Mediobanca Loan | 100 | (100) | - |
| Intesa Loan | 150 | (150) | - |
| Total | 2,668 | (1,668) | 1,000 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Total lines | Drawn | Undrawn |
| Revolving Credit Facility 2019 | 1,000 | - | 1,000 |
| CDP Loans | 200 | (200) | - |
| EIB Loans | 135 | (135) | - |
| Term Loan | 1,000 | (1,000) | - |
| Unicredit Loan | 200 | (200) | - |
| Mediobanca Loan | 100 | (100) | - |
| Intesa Loan | 150 | (150) | - |
| Total | 2,785 | (1,785) | 1,000 |

The Revolving Credit Facility 2019 is intended to finance ordinary working capital requirements and can also be used for the issue of guarantees.

Bonds

As at 31 December 2020, Prysmian Group has the bond issues in place described in the following paragraphs.

Non-convertible bond issued in 2015

On 30 March 2015 Prysmian S.p.A. completed the placement with institutional investors of an unrated bond, on the Eurobond market, for a total nominal value of Euro 750 million. The bond, with an issue price of Euro 99.002, has a 7-year maturity and pays a fixed annual coupon of 2.50%. The individual bonds, maturing on 11 April 2022, have minimum denominations of Euro 100,000, plus integral multiples of Euro 1,000.

The bond settlement date was 9 April 2015. The bond was admitted to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, where it is traded on the related regulated market.

At 31 December 2020, the non-convertible bond has a fair value of Euro 772 million. Fair value has been determined with reference to the quoted price in the relevant market (Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy).

Convertible Bond 2017

On 12 January 2017, the Board of Directors approved the placement of an equity-linked bond, known as "Prysmian S.p.A. Euro 500 million Zero Coupon Equity Linked Bonds due 2022" maturing 17 January 2022 and reserved for institutional investors. The bond settlement date was 17 January 2017.

At the meeting held on 12 April 2017, the Company's shareholders authorised:

- the convertibility of the Equity-Linked Bond;
- the proposal to increase share capital for cash, in single or multiple issues with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, by a maximum nominal amount of Euro 1,457,942.70, by issuing, in single or multiple instalments, up to 14,579,427 ordinary shares of the Company, with the same characteristics as its other outstanding ordinary shares, exclusively and irrevocably to serve the Bond's conversion.

The conversion price of the bonds of Euro 34.2949 was set by applying a 41.25% premium to the weighted average price of the Company's ordinary shares recorded on the Milan Stock Exchange between the start and end of the book-building process during the morning of 12 January 2017.

The bond matures in 2022.

In addition there is an option to call all (but not just a part) of the outstanding bonds at their principal amount from 1 February 2020, should the value of the shares exceed 130% of the conversion price for a specified period of time.

On 30 May 2017, the Bond was admitted to trading on the Third Market (a multilateral trading facility or MTF) on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

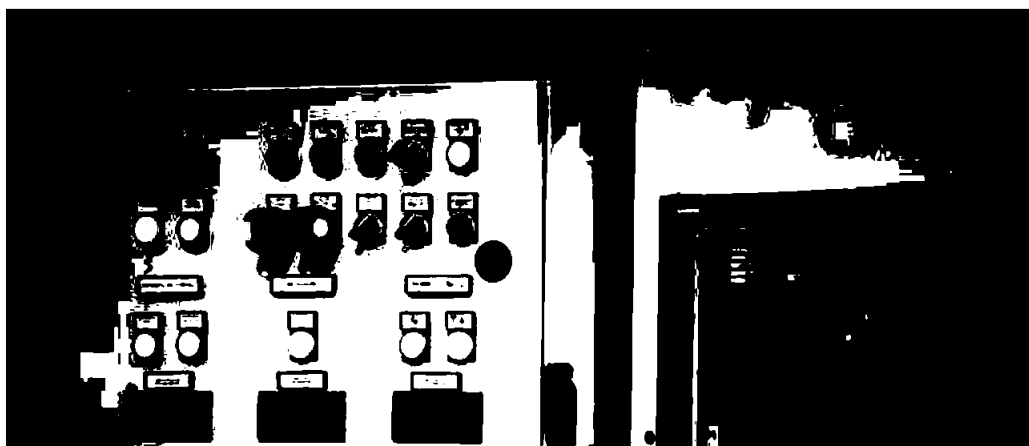
The accounting treatment for the Convertible Bond 2017 has resulted in the recognition of an equity component of Euro 48 million and a debt component of Euro 452 million, determined at the bond issue date.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| (Euro/million) | |
| Issue value of convertible bond | 500 |
| Equity reserve for convertible bond | (48) |
| Issue date net balance | 452 |
| Interest - non-monetary | 39 |
| Related costs | (2) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 489 |

At 31 December 2020, the fair value of the Convertible Bond 2017 (equity component and debt component) is Euro 511 million, of which the fair value of the debt component is Euro 494 million. In the absence of trading on the relevant market, fair value has been determined using valuation techniques that refer to observable market data (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). As discussed in the note on "Events after the reporting period", on 26 January 2021 the Group repurchased 50% of the Convertible Bond 2017.

General Cable convertible bond

This bond, originating from the acquisition of General Cable, was issued on 18 December 2009 for an amount of USD 429.5 million; it allowed bondholders the option, in the event of an acquisition, to request repayment of the nominal value plus a premium. The Bond was almost fully redeemed in the two months following the acquisition, with the remaining debt at 31 December 2020 equal to USD 0.4 million.



Prysmian Group



Other borrowings from banks and other lenders and Lease liabilities

The following tables report movements in Borrowings from banks and other lenders:

| (Euro/million) | CDP Loans | EIB Loans | Conv. Bond | Non-Conv. Bond | Loans for General Cable acquisition | Unicredit, Mediobanca and Intesa Loans | Other borrowings/ Lease liabilities | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 200 | 135 | 478 | 760 | 996 | 448 | 227 | 3,244 |
| Currency translation differences | - | - | - | - | - | - | (15) | (15) |
| New funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 26 |
| Repayments | (100) | (17) | - | - | - | - | (61) | (178) |
| Amortisation of bank and financial fees and other expenses | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 |
| IFRS 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 79 | 79 |
| Interest and other movements | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 100 | 118 | 489 | 762 | 997 | 450 | 256 | 3,172 |

| (Euro/million) | CDP Loans | EIB Loans | Conv. Bond | Non-Conv. Bond | Loans for General Cable acquisition | Unicredit, Mediobanca and Intesa Loans | Other borrowings/ Lease liabilities | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 100 | 152 | 467 | 759 | 1,494 | 199 | 88 | 3,259 |
| Currency translation differences | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2) | (2) |
| New funds | 100 | - | - | - | - | 250 | 15 | 365 |
| Repayments | - | (17) | - | - | (500) | - | (85) | (602) |
| Amortisation of bank and financial fees and other expenses | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | (1) | - | 3 |
| IFRS 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 211 | 211 |
| Interest and other movements | - | - | 10 | (1) | 1 | - | - | 10 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 200 | 135 | 478 | 760 | 996 | 448 | 227 | 3,244 |

The following tables provide an analysis by maturity and currency of borrowings from banks and other lenders (excluding lease liabilities) at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| | Variable interest rate | | | Fixed interest rate | | | Total |
| | Euro | USD | Other currencies | Euro | USD | Other currencies | |
| Due within 1 year | 14 | 9 | 9 | 39 | 2 | 3 | 76 |
| Due between 1 and 2 years | - | - | - | 1,238 | - | - | 1,238 |
| Due between 2 and 3 years | 1,196 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1,197 |
| Due between 3 and 4 years | 459 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 466 |
| Due between 4 and 5 years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Due after more than 5 years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1,669 | 16 | 9 | 1,278 | 2 | 3 | 2,977 |
| Average interest rate in period, as per contract | 1.0% | 1.8% | 7.2% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 5.3% | 1.5% |
| Average interest rate in period, including IRS effect ^(a) | 1.3% | 1.8% | 7.2% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 5.3% | 1.7% |

(a) Interest rate swaps have been put in place to hedge interest rate risk on variable rate loans in Euro. At 31 December 2020, the total hedged amount equates to 72.1% of Euro-denominated debt at that date. Interest rate hedges consist of interest rate swaps which exchange a variable rate (3 or 6-month Euribor for loans in Euro) with an average fixed rate (fixed rate + spread) of 1.4% for Euro-denominated debt. The percentages representing the average fixed rate refer to 31 December 2020.

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| | Variable interest rate | | | Fixed interest rate | | | Total |
| | Euro | USD | Other currencies | Euro | USD | Other currencies | |
| Due within 1 year | 124 | 11 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 167 |
| Due between 1 and 2 years | 8 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 10 |
| Due between 2 and 3 years | - | - | - | 1,225 | 1 | - | 1,226 |
| Due between 3 and 4 years | 1,194 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1,195 |
| Due between 4 and 5 years | 459 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 467 |
| Due after more than 5 years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1,785 | 19 | 4 | 1,251 | 3 | 3 | 3,065 |
| Average interest rate in period, as per contract | 1.0% | 3.0% | 4.6% | 2.1% | 8.9% | 5.1% | 1.5% |
| Average interest rate in period, including IRS effect | 1.4% | 3.0% | 4.6% | 2.1% | 8.9% | 5.1% | 1.7% |

Risks relating to sources of finance and to financial investments/receivables are discussed in the section entitled "Risks factors and uncertainties" forming part of the Directors' Report.



NET FINANCIAL DEBT

| (Euro/million) | Note | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| CDP Loans | 12 | 100 | 100 |
| EIB Loans | 12 | 110 | 118 |
| Non-convertible bond | 12 | 748 | 746 |
| Convertible Bond 2017 | 12 | 489 | 478 |
| Term Loan | 12 | 996 | 995 |
| Unicredit Loan | 12 | 200 | 199 |
| Mediobanca Loan | 12 | 100 | 100 |
| Intesa Loan | | 150 | 149 |
| Lease liabilities | 12 | 143 | 135 |
| Interest rate swaps | 8 | 12 | 15 |
| Other financial payables | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| Total long-term financial payables | 12 | 3,057 | 3,047 |
| CDP Loans | 12 | - | 100 |
| EIB Loans | 12 | 8 | 17 |
| Non-convertible bond | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Term Loan | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Unicredit Loan | 12 | - | - |
| Intesa Loan | | - | - |
| Lease liabilities | 12 | 52 | 44 |
| Interest rate swaps | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Forward currency contracts on financial transactions | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| Other financial payables | 12 | 52 | 36 |
| Total short-term financial payables | | 143 | 222 |
| Total financial liabilities | | 3,200 | 3,269 |
| Long-term financial receivables | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Long-term bank fees | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | 4 | 4 |
| Forward currency contracts on financial transactions (current) | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Short-term financial receivables | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Short-term bank fees | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4 | 11 | 11 |
| Financial assets held for sale | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9 | 1,163 | 1,070 |
| Total financial assets | | 1,214 | 1,129 |
| Net financial debt | | 1,986 | 2,140 |

The following table presents a reconciliation for the periods concerned of the Group's net financial debt to the amount reported in compliance with Consob Communication DEM/6064293 issued on 28 July 2006 and the CESR recommendation dated 10 February 2005 "Recommendations for the consistent implementation of the European Commission's Regulation on Prospectuses":

| (Euro/million) | Note | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---|------|--------------|--------------|
| Net financial debt - as reported above | | 1,986 | 2,140 |
| Long-term financial receivables and other assets | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Long-term bank fees | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Net forward currency contracts on commercial transactions | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Net metal derivatives | 8 | (92) | (8) |
| Recalculated net financial debt | | 1,904 | 2,144 |

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Trade payables | - | 1,958 | 1,958 |
| Total trade payables | - | 1,958 | 1,958 |
| Other payables: | | | |
| Tax and social security payables | 1 | 218 | 219 |
| Advances from customers | - | 408 | 408 |
| Payables to employees | 1 | 134 | 135 |
| Accrued expenses | - | 105 | 105 |
| Other | 4 | 130 | 134 |
| Total other payables | 6 | 995 | 1,001 |
| Total | 6 | 2,953 | 2,959 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Trade payables | - | 2,062 | 2,062 |
| Total trade payables | - | 2,062 | 2,062 |
| Other payables: | | | |
| Tax and social security payables | 2 | 201 | 203 |
| Advances from customers | - | 357 | 357 |
| Payables to employees | 1 | 160 | 161 |
| Accrued expenses | - | 139 | 139 |
| Other | 8 | 112 | 120 |
| Total other payables | 11 | 969 | 980 |
| Total | 11 | 3,031 | 3,042 |

Trade payables include around Euro 340 million (Euro 236 million at 31 December 2019) for the supply of strategic metals (copper, aluminium and lead), whose payment terms are longer than normal for this type of transaction.



Advances from customers include the liability for construction contracts, amounting to Euro 368 million at 31 December 2020 and Euro 298 million at 31 December 2019. This liability represents the excess of amounts invoiced by the Group over costs incurred plus accumulated profits (or losses), recognised using the percentage of completion method.

The following table breaks down trade and other payables according to the currency in which they are expressed:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Euro | 1,314 | 1,326 |
| US Dollar | 774 | 724 |
| British Pound | 181 | 233 |
| Bahraini Dinar | 125 | 67 |
| Chinese Renminbi (Yuan) | 118 | 176 |
| Brazilian Real | 99 | 90 |
| Omani Rial | 39 | 41 |
| Mexican Peso | 38 | 25 |
| Canadian Dollar | 34 | 35 |
| Philippine Peso | 29 | 30 |
| Romanian Leu | 28 | 36 |
| Australian Dollar | 25 | 29 |
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | 24 | 68 |
| Czech Koruna | 17 | 5 |
| Indonesian Rupiah | 15 | 20 |
| Colombian Peso | 14 | 8 |
| Swedish Krona | 13 | 19 |
| Hungarian Forint | 13 | 11 |
| Other currencies | 59 | 99 |
| Total | 2,959 | 3,042 |

14. PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 ^(*) | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Restructuring costs | - | 31 | 31 |
| Legal, contractual and other risks | 22 | 349 | 371 |
| Environmental risks | 5 | 92 | 97 |
| Tax risks | 12 | 80 | 92 |
| Total | 39 | 552 | 591 |

(*) Provisions for risks at 31 December 2020 include Euro 124 million for potential liabilities.

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 ^(*) | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Non-current | Current | Total |
| Restructuring costs | 15 | 57 | 72 |
| Legal, contractual and other risks | 26 | 468 | 494 |
| Environmental risks | - | 107 | 107 |
| Tax risks | 19 | 85 | 104 |
| Total | 60 | 717 | 777 |

(*) Provisions for risks at 31 December 2019 include Euro 170 million for potential liabilities.

The following table presents the movements in these provisions during the reporting period:

| (Euro/million) | Restructuring costs | Legal, contractual and other risks | Environmental risks | Tax risks | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 72 | 494 | 107 | 104 | 777 |
| Increases | 20 | 107 | - | 4 | 131 |
| Uses | (57) | (132) | (2) | (1) | (192) |
| Releases | (4) | (82) | - | (1) | (87) |
| Currency translation differences | - | (12) | (7) | (18) | (37) |
| Other | - | (4) | (1) | 4 | (1) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 31 | 371 | 97 | 92 | 591 |

The provision for contractual, legal and other risks amounts to Euro 371 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 494 million at 31 December 2019). This provision mainly includes provisions related to and arising from business combinations, provisions for risks on ongoing and completed contracts and the provision for Antitrust investigations, details of which now follow.

Antitrust - European Commission proceedings in the high voltage underground and submarine cables business

The European Commission started an investigation in late January 2009 into several European and Asian electrical cable manufacturers to verify the existence of alleged anti-competitive practices in the high voltage underground and submarine cables markets.

On 2 April 2014, the European Commission adopted a decision under which it found that, between 18 February 1999 and 28 January 2009, the world's largest cable producers, including Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., had engaged in anti-competitive practices in the European market for high voltage submarine and underground power cables. The European Commission held Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Pirelli & C. S.p.A. for the alleged infringement in the period 18 February 1999 - 28 July 2005, ordering them to pay a fine of Euro 67.3 million, and it held Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. jointly liable with Prysmian S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. for the alleged infringement in the period 29 July 2005 - 28 January 2009, ordering them to pay a fine of Euro 37.3 million. Prysmian filed an appeal against this decision with the General Court of the European Union along with an application to intervene in the appeals respectively lodged by Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. against the same decision. Both Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. in turn submitted applications to intervene in the appeal brought by Prysmian against the European Commission's decision. The applications to intervene presented by Prysmian, Pirelli and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. were accepted by the General Court of the European Union. Prysmian did not incur any financial outlay as a result of this decision having elected, pending the outcome of the appeals, to provide bank guarantees as security against payment of 50% of the fine imposed by the European

Commission (amounting to approximately Euro 52 million) for the alleged infringement in both periods. As far as Prysmian is aware, Pirelli & C. S.p.A. also provided the European Commission with a bank guarantee for 50% of the value of the fine imposed for the alleged infringement in the period 18 February 1999 - 28 July 2005.

On 12 July 2018, the General Court of the European Union handed down its rulings on the appeals lodged by the Prysmian Group, including General Cable. These rulings dismissed the appeals and confirmed the previously imposed fines. Prysmian Group, including General Cable, disagreeing with the conclusions reached by the General Court of the European Union, presented an appeal to the Court of Justice of the European Union. The appeal filed by Prysmian was heard on 23 October 2019. In a ruling handed down on 14 November 2019, the Court of Justice of the European Union dismissed General Cable's appeal, thus conclusively confirming the fine previously imposed by the European Commission. As a result, the Group went ahead and paid a fine for Euro 2 million.

In rulings handed down on 24 September 2020, 28 October 2020 and 27 January 2021 respectively, the Court of Justice dismissed the appeals brought by Prysmian, Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., thus upholding the liability and fine envisaged under the European Commission's original decision. Further to the ruling dismissing Prysmian's appeal, the European Commission requested Prysmian Group to pay the sum of approximately Euro 20 million, corresponding to half of the fine for the period from 29 July 2005 to 28 January 2009. Following the ruling dismissing the Pirelli appeal, the European Commission requested the Prysmian Group to pay the sum of approximately Euro 37 million, corresponding to half of the fine for the period from 18 February 1999 to 28 July 2005. Using the provisions already set aside in previous years, the Group made this payment on time.

Pirelli & C. S.p.A. has brought a civil action against Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. in the Milan Courts, seeking to be held harmless for all claims made by the European Commission in implementation of its decision and for any expenses related to such implementation. Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. started legal proceedings in February 2015, requesting that the claims brought by Pirelli & C. S.p.A. be dismissed in their entirety and that it should be Pirelli & C. S.p.A. which holds harmless Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., with reference to the alleged infringement in the period 18 February 1999 - 28 July 2005, for all claims made by the European Commission in implementation of its decision and for any expenses related to such implementation. The proceedings were then stayed by order of the court concerned in April 2015, pending the outcome of the appeals made against the European Commission's decision by both Prysmian and Pirelli in the European Courts. Pirelli challenged this decision before the Court of Cassation, Italy's highest court of appeal, which confirmed the stay of execution ordered by the Milan Courts. Following the conclusion of the appeal proceedings before the European Court of Justice, Pirelli has resumed the proceedings in the Court of Milan.

Antitrust - Other proceedings in the high voltage underground and submarine cables business in jurisdictions other than the European Union

In Brazil, the local antitrust authority started an investigation into several manufacturers of high voltage underground and submarine cables, amongst whom Prysmian, notified of this investigation in 2011. Prysmian's preliminary defence was rejected by the local competition authority in a statement issued in February 2015. On 3 January 2019, the authority informed Prysmian that the pre-trial phase had been completed, in response to which Prysmian submitted its brief on 18 January 2019. On 11 February 2019, as a result of its investigation the general superintendence of the Brazilian antitrust authority (Administrative Council for Economic Defense – "CADE") published a statement of objections (Technical Note) in the Brazilian Federal Official Gazette.

On 15 April 2020, the CADE Tribunal issued the operative part of the decision under which it held Prysmian liable for the contested infringement in the period from February 2001 to March 2004 and ordered it to pay a fine of BRL 10.2 million (approximately Euro 1.8 million). Prysmian Group has filed an appeal against the CADE ruling.

Antitrust - Claims for damages as a result of the European Commission's 2014 decision

During 2015, National Grid and Scottish Power, two British operators, filed claims in the High Court of London against certain cable manufacturers, including Prysmian Group companies, to obtain compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission in the decision adopted in April 2014. On 29 July 2020, an agreement was finalised between Prysmian Group and Scottish Power whereby the dispute between the parties was settled out of court. On 10 November 2020, an agreement was also finalised between Prysmian Group and National Grid whereby the dispute between the parties was settled out of court. The pending legal actions have therefore been abandoned and will no longer be pursued. In both cases, the provisions set aside by the Group were sufficient to cover the amounts negotiated in settlement.

During the first few months of 2017, in addition to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, other operators belonging to the Vattenfall Group filed claims in the High Court of London against certain cable manufacturers, including companies in the Prysmian Group, to obtain compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission.

During the month of June 2020, the Prysmian companies concerned presented their defence as well as serving a summons on another party to which the EU decision was addressed.

On 2 April 2019, a writ of summons was served, on behalf of Terna S.p.A., on Pirelli, Nexans and companies in the Prysmian Group, demanding compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission in its April 2014 decision. This action has been brought before the Court of Milan. On 24 October 2019, the Prysmian Group companies concerned responded by presenting their preliminary defence. By an order dated 3 February 2020, the Court upheld the points raised by the defendants, giving Terna until 11 May 2020 to complete its writ of summons and scheduling a hearing for 20 October 2020. Terna duly completed its summons, which was filed on time.

In addition, on 4 April 2019, the Group learned that the following legal actions had been brought in the Court of London, both of which involving claims for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission:

- action by Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE) Group companies against certain Prysmian Group companies involving a series of onshore and submarine projects. On 5 September 2019, a writ of summons was served in which the plaintiffs substantiated and quantified their claim for damages. On 5 November 2019, the Prysmian Group companies concerned responded by presenting their preliminary defence;
- action by Greater Gabbard Offshore Winds Limited and SSE companies against certain Group companies. On 5 September 2019, a writ of summons was served in which the plaintiffs substantiated and quantified their claim for damages. On 5 November 2019, the Prysmian Group companies concerned responded by presenting their preliminary defence.

On 23 April 2020, the initial hearing was held for both the above proceedings, which are being dealt with jointly and are now in the pre-trial phase.

On 2 April 2019, a writ of summons was served, on behalf of Electricity & Water Authority of Bahrain, GCC Interconnection Authority, Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water and Oman Electricity Transmission Company, on certain cable manufacturers, including companies in the Prysmian Group, on Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. This action, brought in the Court of Amsterdam, once again involved a claim for compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged

anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission. On 18 December 2019, the Prysmian Group companies concerned presented their preliminary defence, the hearing of which took place on 8 September 2020, at the end of which the judge reserved passing judgement. On 25 November 2020, the Court of Amsterdam handed down a ruling under which it upheld the submissions made and declined jurisdiction over defendants not based in the Netherlands and thus excluded them from the proceedings. On 19 February 2021, the plaintiffs announced that they had filed an appeal against this ruling.

In view of the circumstances described, the Directors, assisted also by their legal advisors, have recognised a level of provisions deemed appropriate to cover the potential liabilities related to the matters in question.

Prysmian S.p.A. and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. were summoned by Nexans France SAS and Nexans SA to appear before the Court of Dortmund (Germany) in notifications dated 24 and 25 May 2018 respectively. The plaintiffs have asked the Court concerned to ascertain the existence of joint and several liability between Prysmian S.p.a. and Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., on the one hand, and Nexans France SAS and Nexans SA, on the other, for any damages suffered by third parties in Germany as a result of the alleged cartel in the market for high voltage underground and submarine power cables condemned in the European Commission's decision. The Court concerned has issued a stay of execution dated 3 June 2019 pending the outcome of the appeal against the European Commission's decision brought before the European Courts by both Prysmian and Nexans. Following the conclusion of the appeal proceedings pending before the European Court of Justice, Nexans has resumed the previously stayed legal action.

On 2 April 2019, certain Group companies received a letter sent on behalf of Tennet TSO BV claiming compensation for damages purportedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices fined by the European Commission. However, the letter does not include any quantification of the damages and explicitly states that its purpose, among others, is to avoid expiry of the statute of limitations.

Even though a negative outcome is considered likely, the Directors have been unable to estimate the amount to provide against this and the other actions listed above because the plaintiffs have not quantified their claims.

Lastly, Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. and Prysmian S.p.A. were served with a writ of summons on 24 October 2019 from Pirelli & C. S.p.A. in which the latter seeks to be released from any third-party claim for damages relating to the practices forming the subject of the European Commission's decision and to be compensated for the damages allegedly incurred and quantified, which it has suffered through Prysmian having sought, in certain pending proceedings, to attribute liability to Pirelli for the illegal practices determined by the European Commission in the period from 1999 to 2005. In November 2020, the Group companies filed an action requesting that the claims brought by Pirelli & C. S.p.A. be rejected in their entirety and that it be Pirelli & C. S.p.A. which should hold the Group companies harmless from any third-party claim for damages relating to the practices forming the subject of the European Commission's decision.

Based on the information currently available, and believing this potential liability unlikely to crystallise, the Directors are of the opinion not to make any provision.

Antitrust - Other claims for damages

On 22 March 2019, National Grid communicated that it had brought a new action in the High Court of London against certain Group companies in which it claims compensation for damages purportedly suffered through alleged anti-competitive practices employed over a period running from the 1970s

until 1997. On 10 November 2020, the parties reached an agreement under which the dispute was settled out of court. The pending legal action has therefore been abandoned and will no longer be pursued.

Antitrust - Other investigations

At the end of February 2016, the Spanish antitrust authorities initiated proceedings to verify the existence of anti-competitive practices by local low voltage cable manufacturers and distributors, including the Group's local subsidiaries. The Spanish competition authority then sent a statement of objections to some of the Group's local subsidiaries in January 2017.

On 24 November 2017, the local competition authority notified the Group's Spanish subsidiaries of a decision under which they were held liable for the alleged infringements in the period from June 2002 to June 2015 and were jointly and severally ordered to pay a fine of Euro 15.6 million. The Group's Spanish subsidiaries have appealed against this decision. The appeal decision is still pending.

The decision of 24 November 2017 also held the Spanish subsidiaries of General Cable liable for breach of local antitrust law. However, they have obtained immunity from paying the related fine (quantified at about Euro 12.6 million) having filed for leniency and collaborated with the local competition authority in its investigations. The Spanish subsidiaries of General Cable have also appealed against the decision of the local competition authority; the appeal decision is still pending.

As at the date of writing the present report, the Chilean Antitrust Authority is conducting an investigation into the Chilean subsidiary Colada Continua Chilena S.A..

In view of the circumstances described, the Directors, also assisted by their legal advisors and in consistency with the accounting policies, have adjusted the related provisions for risks to a level deemed appropriate to cover the potential liabilities for the matters in question.

Antitrust - Claims for damages ensuing from other investigations

In February 2020, a writ of summons was served on a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian Group's Spanish subsidiaries, under which companies belonging to the Iberdrola Group have claimed compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices condemned by the Spanish competition authority in its decision of 24 November 2017. The case is pending before the Court of Barcelona.

In July 2020, a writ of summons was served on a number of cable manufacturers, including Prysmian Group's Spanish subsidiaries, under which companies belonging to the Endesa Group have claimed compensation for damages supposedly suffered as a result of the alleged anti-competitive practices condemned by the Spanish competition authority in its decision of 24 November 2017. The case is pending before the Court of Barcelona.

Based on the information currently available, and believing these potential liabilities unlikely to crystallise, the Directors are of the opinion not to make any provision.

As at 31 December 2020, the provision for the above Antitrust matters amounts to approximately Euro 120 million.

Despite the uncertainty of the outcome of the investigations and legal actions in progress, the amount of this provision is considered to represent the best estimate of the liability based on the information now available.

Warranty provisions

Provisions for legal, contractual and other risks include those for warranties against completed projects, among which the most significant is the warranty provision for the Western Link contract. In light of the



agreement reached with the customer in January 2021, which revised the terms of the original contract and helped reduce the Group's risk exposure in this regard, potential liabilities arising from events that could occur during the warranty period are considered to be adequately covered by the provisions already set aside.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The Group provides a number of post-employment benefits through schemes that include defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans.

The defined contribution plans require the Group to pay, under legal or contractual obligations, contributions into public or private insurance institutions. The Group fulfils its obligations through payment of the contributions. At the financial reporting date, any amounts accrued but not yet paid to such institutions are recorded in "Other payables", while the related costs, accrued on the basis of employee service, are recognised in "Personnel costs".

The defined benefit plans mainly refer to Pension plans, Statutory severance benefit (for Italian companies), Medical benefit plans and other benefits such as seniority bonuses.

The liabilities arising under these plans, net of any assets serving such plans, are recognised in Employee benefit obligations and are measured using actuarial techniques.

Employee benefit obligations are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Pension plans | 419 | 409 |
| Italian statutory severance benefit | 15 | 15 |
| Medical benefit plans | 30 | 27 |
| Termination and other benefits | 42 | 43 |
| Total | 506 | 494 |

Pension plan amendments in 2020

There were no significant amendments to existing pension plans during 2020. The following notes provide more details about the three main types of benefit: pension plans, statutory severance benefit and medical benefit plans.

PENSION PLANS

Pension plans relate to defined benefit pension schemes that can be "Funded" or "Unfunded".

Pension plan liabilities are generally calculated according to employee length of service with the company and the remuneration paid in the period preceding cessation of employment.

Liabilities for "Funded pension plans" are funded by contributions paid by the employer and, in some cases, by employees, into a separately managed pension fund. The fund independently manages and administers the amounts received, investing in financial assets and paying benefits directly to employees. The Group's contributions to such funds are defined according to the requirements established in the individual countries.

Liabilities for “Unfunded pension plans” are managed directly by the employer who sees to paying the benefits to employees. These plans have no assets to cover the liabilities.

Pension plan obligations and assets are analysed as follows at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Germany | Great Britain | France | United States | Other countries | Total |
| Funded pension obligations: | | | | | | |
| Present value of obligation | - | 226 | 2 | 142 | 88 | 458 |
| Fair value of plan assets | - | (135) | (2) | (122) | (81) | (340) |
| Asset ceiling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unfunded pension obligations: | | | | | | |
| Present value of obligations | 243 | - | 36 | 4 | 18 | 301 |
| Total | 243 | 91 | 36 | 24 | 25 | 419 |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Germany | Great Britain | France | United States | Other countries | Total |
| Funded pension obligations: | | | | | | |
| Present value of obligation | - | 214 | 2 | 151 | 93 | 460 |
| Fair value of plan assets | - | (131) | (2) | (127) | (83) | (343) |
| Asset ceiling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unfunded pension obligations: | | | | | | |
| Present value of obligations | 237 | - | 33 | 6 | 16 | 292 |
| Total | 237 | 83 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 409 |

At 31 December 2020, the net value of funded plans in “Other countries” of Euro 7 million mainly refers to Canada, Mexico and Spain.

At 31 December 2020, unfunded plans in “Other countries” primarily refer to Sweden and Chile, the present value of whose obligations amounts to Euro 9 million and Euro 4 million respectively.



Changes during the year in pension plan obligations are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 752 | 677 |
| Current service costs | 7 | 7 |
| Interest costs | 13 | 19 |
| Administrative costs and taxes | 2 | 2 |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in equity - experience | (3) | (5) |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in equity - demographic assumptions | - | (5) |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in equity - financial assumptions | 52 | 83 |
| Disbursements from plan assets | (24) | (26) |
| Disbursements paid directly by the employer | (13) | (15) |
| Currency translation differences | (29) | 17 |
| Reclassifications and legislative amendments to existing plans | - | - |
| Reclassification to assets and liabilities held for sale | 2 | (2) |
| Closing defined benefit obligation | 759 | 752 |

Changes during the year in pension plan assets are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Opening plan assets | 343 | 298 |
| Interest income on plan assets | 8 | 10 |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in equity | 25 | 36 |
| Contributions paid in by the employer | 23 | 26 |
| Contributions paid in by plan participants | - | - |
| Disbursements | (37) | (39) |
| Plan settlements | - | - |
| Currency translation differences | (22) | 12 |
| Closing plan assets | 340 | 343 |

At 31 December 2020, pension plan assets consisted of equities (36.6% versus 35.3% in 2019), government bonds (11.9% versus 11.6% in 2019), corporate bonds (19.1% versus 21.4% in 2019), and other assets (32.4% versus 31.7% in 2019).

The value of the asset ceiling was zero at 31 December 2020, like at 31 December 2019.

Pension plan costs recognised in the income statement are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Germany | Great Britain | France | United States | Other countries | Total |
| Personnel costs | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Interest costs | 2 | 4 | - | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| Expected returns on plan assets | - | (2) | - | (4) | (2) | (8) |
| Total pension plan costs | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 |

| (Euro/million) | 2019 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Germany | Great Britain | France | United States | Other countries | Total |
| Personnel costs | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Interest costs | 4 | 5 | - | 6 | 3 | 18 |
| Expected returns on plan assets | - | (3) | - | (5) | (2) | (10) |
| Total pension plan costs | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 17 |

More details can be found in Note 21. Personnel costs.

As evident from the preceding tables, the most significant plans at 31 December 2020 in terms of accrued employee benefit obligations are those managed in the following countries:

- Germany;
- Great Britain;
- France;
- United States.

Pension plans in these countries account for more than 90% of the related liability.

The principal risks to which they are exposed are described below:

Germany

There are eight types of pension plan in Germany, most of which final salary plans with the retirement age generally set at 65. Although most plans are closed to new members, additional costs may need to be recognised in the future. As at 31 December 2020, the plans had an average duration of 14.2 years (14.4 years at 31 December 2019).

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of participants | Number of participants |
| Active | 1,072 | 1,336 |
| Deferred | 1,263 | 1,040 |
| Pensioners | 2,222 | 2,180 |
| Total membership | 4,557 | 4,556 |



The German plans do not have any assets that fund the liabilities, in line with the practice in this country; the Group pays these benefits directly.

The benefits payable in 2021 will amount to Euro 9 million (Euro 9 million at 31 December 2019 for 2020).

The increase in benefits, and so in the recorded liability and service costs, mainly depends on inflation, salary growth and the life expectancy of plan members. Another variable to consider when determining the amount of the liability and service costs is the discount rate, identified by reference to market yields of AA corporate bonds denominated in Euro.

Great Britain

Two defined benefit plans were in operation at 31 December 2020: the Draka pension fund and the Prysmian pension fund. Both are final salary plans, in which the retirement age is generally set at 65 for the majority of plan participants. Neither plan has admitted any new members or incurred any new liabilities since 2013. Currently all employees participate in defined contribution plans.

As at 31 December 2020, the plans had an average duration of approximately 19.6 years (approximately 19.7 years at 31 December 2019).

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | | | 31.12.2019 | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | Draka pension fund Number of participants | Prysmian pension fund Number of participants | Total Number of participants | Draka pension fund Number of participants | Prysmian pension fund Number of participants | Total Number of participants |
| Active | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred | 492 | 547 | 1,039 | 492 | 547 | 1,039 |
| Pensioners | 458 | 379 | 837 | 458 | 379 | 837 |
| Total membership | 950 | 926 | 1,876 | 950 | 926 | 1,876 |

Both plans operate under trust law and are managed and administered by a Board of Trustees on behalf of members and in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and Rules and current legislation. The assets that fund the liabilities are held by the Trust, for both plans.

For the purposes of determining the level of funding, the Trustees appoint an actuary to value the plans every three years, with annual updates. The latest valuations of the Draka pension fund and the Prysmian pension fund were conducted as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 respectively. The contribution levels are also set every three years when performing the valuations to determine the level of plan funding, but can also be revised annually.

The benefits payable in 2021 will amount to Euro 4 million (Euro 4 million at 31 December 2019 for 2020).

The Trustees decide on the investment strategy in agreement with the company. The strategies differ for both plans. In particular, the Draka pension fund has invested its assets as follows: 17% in equities, 38% in bonds and 45% in other financial instruments. The Prysmian pension fund has invested its assets as follows: 35% in bonds and the remaining 65% in other financial instruments.

In Great Britain, the main risk for the Group is that mismatches between the expected return and the actual return on plan assets would require contribution levels to be revised.



The liabilities and service costs are sensitive to the following variables: life expectancy of plan participants and future growth in benefit levels. Another variable to consider when determining the amount of the liability is the discount rate, identified according to market yields of AA corporate bonds denominated in GB pounds.

France

There were five pension plans in operation in France at 31 December 2020, of which four are unfunded retirement benefit plans and one is a partially funded pension plan.

All the plans generally set the retirement age at 64 for office workers and 63 for other categories. They are all open to new members, except for the funded plan which does not admit new members or incur new liabilities. As at 31 December 2020, the plans had an average duration of approximately 11.47 years (11.4 years at 31 December 2019).

Total plan membership is made up as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of participants | Number of participants |
| Active | 2,689 | 2,517 |
| Deferred | N/A | N/A |
| Pensioners | 25 | 25 |
| Total membership | 2,714 | 2,542 |

In France, the principal risk for the Group is salary growth, which affects the benefits that the company has to pay the employee. In the case of the retirement benefit plans, the benefits vest only upon attaining retirement age; consequently, the cost to the company will depend on the probability that an employee does not leave the company before that date. There are no life expectancy risks relating to these plans. The liabilities and service costs are sensitive to the following variables: inflation, salary growth, life expectancy of plan participants and the discount rate, determined according to market yields of AA corporate bonds denominated in Euro.

The main risks for the funded plan are those associated with inflation and life expectancy, both of which affect contribution levels. The plan's assets are entirely invested in insurance funds, whose main risk is that a mismatch between the expected return and the actual return on plan assets would require a revision of contribution levels.

United States

There were four pension plans in operation in the United States at 31 December 2020, of which two are funded plans that pay an income upon retirement; one is a supplementary unfunded plan and another is an unfunded deferred compensation plan.

All the pension plans generally set the retirement age at 65. They are all closed to new members and do not admit new members or incur new liabilities, except for the "Master Pension Plan" into which payments can still be made for employees already enrolled in the plan. As at 31 December 2020, the plans had an average duration of approximately 9.2 years (9 years at 31 December 2019).



Total plan membership is made up as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of participants | Number of participants |
| Active | 453 | 490 |
| Deferred | 581 | 631 |
| Pensioners | 2,896 | 2,968 |
| Total membership | 3,930 | 4,089 |

The benefits and contributions payable in 2021 will amount to Euro 1 million (Euro 6 million at 31 December 2019 for 2020).

The weighted average actuarial assumptions used to value the pension plans in the principal countries (Germany, Great Britain, France and United States) are as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Germany | | Great Britain | | France | | United States | |
| Interest rate | 0.60% | | 1.30% | | 0.50% | | 2.30% | |
| Expected future salary increase | 2.26% | | N/A | | 1.58% | | 2.50% | |
| Expected increase in pensions | 1.70% | | N/A | | 1.00% | | 0.00% | |
| Inflation rate | 1.70% | | 3.10% | | 1.58% | | 3.00% | |
| Life expectancy at age 65: | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| People currently aged 65 | 20.40 | 23.80 | 21.30 | 23.20 | 24.16 | 27.63 | 19.93 | 21.83 |
| People currently aged 50 | 23.60 | 25.60 | 22.00 | 24.10 | 26.23 | 29.84 | 21.05 | 22.91 |

| | 31.12.2019 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Germany | | Great Britain | | France | | United States | |
| Interest rate | 1.00% | | 1.90% | | 0.75% | | 3.20% | |
| Expected future salary increase | 2.21% | | N/A | | 1.83% | | 2.50% | |
| Expected increase in pensions | 1.75% | | N/A | | 1.00% | | 0.00% | |
| Inflation rate | 1.75% | | 3.20% | | 1.83% | | 3.00% | |
| Life expectancy at age 65: | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| People currently aged 65 | 20.20 | 23.70 | 21.30 | 23.20 | 24.20 | 27.60 | 20.10 | 22.00 |
| People currently aged 50 | 22.30 | 25.40 | 22.00 | 24.10 | 26.20 | 29.80 | 21.30 | 23.30 |

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of benefit obligations, namely the interest rate, inflation rate and life expectancy.

Inflation rate sensitivity includes those effects relating to assumptions about salary increases and increases in benefits.

| | 31.12.2020 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Germany | | Great Britain | | France | | United States | |
| Interest rate | - 0.50% | + 0.50% | - 0.50% | + 0.50% | - 0.50% | + 0.50% | - 0.50% | + 0.50% |
| Change in pension plans | 7.35% | -6.63% | 10.20% | -9.11% | 5.90% | -5.55% | 4.62% | -4.34% |
| Inflation rate | - 0.25% | + 0.25% | - 0.25% | + 0.25% | - 0.25% | + 0.25% | - 0.25% | + 0.25% |
| Change in pension plans | -3.04% | 3.10% | -3.53% | 3.69% | -2.90% | 2.99% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | 31.12.2020 | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | Germany | Great Britain | France | United States |
| 1-year increase in life expectancy | 5.84% | 3.51% | 1.59% | 3.13% |

| | 31.12.2019 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Germany | | Great Britain | | France | | United States | |
| Interest rate | - 0.50% | + 0.50% | - 0.50% | + 0.50% | - 0.50% | + 0.50% | - 0.50% | + 0.50% |
| Change in pension plans | 7.43% | -6.76% | 10.19% | -9.10% | 5.83% | -5.49% | 4.50% | -4.16% |
| Inflation rate | - 0.25% | + 0.25% | - 0.25% | + 0.25% | - 0.25% | + 0.25% | - 0.25% | + 0.25% |
| Change in pension plans | -2.68% | 2.74% | -3.54% | 3.71% | -2.89% | 3.00% | -0.04% | 0.04% |

| | 31.12.2019 | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | Germany | Great Britain | France | United States |
| 1-year increase in life expectancy | 5.70% | 3.51% | 1.71% | 2.94% |

STATUTORY SEVERANCE BENEFIT

Statutory severance benefit refers to Italian companies only and is analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Opening balance | 15 | 15 |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in equity | 1 | 1 |
| Disbursements | (1) | (1) |
| Closing balance | 15 | 15 |

Net actuarial losses of Euro 1 million have been recognised at 31 December 2020, basically reflecting variations in the associated economic parameters (the discount and inflation rates).

Under Italian law, the amount due to each employee accrues with service and is paid when the employee leaves the company. The amount due upon termination of employment is calculated on the basis of the length of service and the taxable remuneration of each employee. The liability is adjusted annually for the official cost of living index and statutory interest, and is not subject to any vesting conditions or periods, or any funding obligation; there are therefore no assets that fund this liability.

The benefits are paid in the form of a lump sum, in accordance with the related rules. In certain circumstances, the benefit plan also allows the payment of partial advances against the full amount of the accrued benefit.

The main risk is the volatility of the inflation rate and the interest rate, as determined by the market yield on AA corporate bonds denominated in Euro.

The actuarial assumptions used to value statutory severance benefit are as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Interest rate | 0.50% | 0.75% |
| Expected future salary increase | 1.50% | 1.50% |
| Inflation rate | 1.50% | 1.50% |

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of benefit obligations, namely the interest rate and inflation rate:

| | 31.12.2020 | | 31.12.2019 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Interest rate | -0.50% | +0.50% | -0.50% | +0.50% |
| Change in statutory severance benefit | 4.93% | -4.70% | 5.04% | -4.80% |
| Inflation rate | -0.25% | +0.25% | -0.25% | +0.25% |
| Change in statutory severance benefit | -1.36% | 1.70% | -1.38% | 1.74% |

MEDICAL BENEFIT PLANS

Some Group companies provide medical benefit plans for retired employees. In particular, the Group funds medical benefit plans in Brazil, Canada and the United States. The US plans account for more than 90% of the total obligation for medical benefit plans.

Apart from interest rate and life expectancy risks, medical benefit plans are particularly susceptible to increases in the cost of meeting claims. None of the medical benefit plans has any assets to fund the associated obligations, with benefits paid directly by the employer.

The obligation in respect of medical benefit plans is analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Opening balance | 27 | 30 |
| Personnel costs | 2 | 2 |
| Interest costs | - | 1 |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in equity - experience | 5 | (5) |
| Disbursements | (1) | (2) |
| Currency translation differences | (3) | 1 |
| Closing balance | 30 | 27 |



The actuarial assumptions used to value medical benefit plans are as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | | 31.12.2019 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Interest rate | 2.43% | | 3.34% | |
| Expected future salary increase | 0.00% | | 0.00% | |
| Increase in claims | 5.08% | | 5.18% | |
| Life expectancy at age 65: | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| People currently aged 65 | 20.49 | 22.50 | 20.60 | 22.60 |
| People currently aged 50 | 21.58 | 23.52 | 22.10 | 24.30 |

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of the effects of an increase/decrease in the most significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of benefit obligations, such as the interest rate, inflation rate/growth in medical care costs and life expectancy.

| | 31.12.2020 | | 31.12.2019 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Interest rate | -0.5% | +0.5% | -0.5% | +0.5% |
| Change in medical benefit plans | 8.83% | -7.90% | 8.39% | -7.45% |
| Medical inflation rate | -0.25% | +0.25% | -0.25% | +0.25% |
| Change in medical benefit plans | -4.05% | 4.31% | -3.66% | 3.89% |

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1-year increase in life expectancy | 4.19% | 3.94% |

Headcount

Average headcount in the period is reported below, compared with closing headcount at the end of each period:

| | 2020 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Average | % | Closing | % |
| Blue collar | 20,883 | 73% | 20,730 | 73% |
| White collar and management | 7,579 | 27% | 7,591 | 27% |
| Total | 28,462 | 100% | 28,321 | 100% |

| | 2019 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Average | % | Closing | % |
| Blue collar | 21,565 | 73% | 21,022 | 73% |
| White collar and management | 7,861 | 27% | 7,692 | 27% |
| Total | 29,426 | 100% | 28,714 | 100% |

16. DEFERRED TAXES

The balance of deferred tax assets at 31 December 2020 is Euro 207 million (Euro 170 million at 31 December 2019) while that of deferred tax liabilities is Euro 195 million (Euro 213 million at 31 December 2019).

Movements in deferred taxes are analysed as follows:

| (Euro/million) | Fixed assets | Provisions ⁽¹⁾ | Tax losses | Other | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance at 31.12.2018 | (298) | 135 | 11 | 104 | (48) |
| Currency translation differences | (2) | (1) | - | - | (3) |
| Impact on income statement | 16 | 28 | - | (48) | (4) |
| Impact on equity | - | 11 | - | 1 | 12 |
| Balance at 31.12.2019 | (284) | 173 | 11 | 57 | (43) |
| Currency translation differences | 22 | (3) | - | 2 | 21 |
| Impact on income statement | 28 | 26 | - | (11) | 43 |
| Impact on equity | - | 8 | - | (21) | (13) |
| Other and reclassifications | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Balance at 31.12.2020 | (232) | 205 | 11 | (26) | 12 |

(1) These comprise Provisions for risks and charges (current and non-current) and Employee benefit obligations.

The Group has not recognised any deferred tax assets on Euro 1,052 million in carryforward tax losses at 31 December 2020 (Euro 1,108 million at 31 December 2019). Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to the above carryforward tax losses and to deductible temporary differences amount to Euro 277 million (Euro 292 million at 31 December 2019).

At 31 December 2020, it has however recognised deferred tax assets of Euro 13 million on carryforward tax losses of Euro 47 million (Euro 85 million at 31 December 2019).

The following table presents details of carryforward tax losses:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Carryforward tax losses | 1,099 | 1,193 |
| of which recognised as deferred tax assets | 47 | 85 |
| Carryforward expires within 1 year | 35 | 12 |
| Carryforward expires between 2-5 years | 53 | 89 |
| Carryforward expires beyond 5 years | 44 | 43 |
| Unlimited carryforward | 967 | 1,049 |

17. SALES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Finished goods | 8,825 | 9,854 |
| Construction contracts | 806 | 1,280 |
| Services | 87 | 111 |
| Other | 298 | 274 |
| Total | 10,016 | 11,519 |



18. CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Finished goods | 14 | 9 |
| Work in progress | 55 | (25) |
| Total | 69 | (16) |

19. OTHER INCOME

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Rental income | 2 | 1 |
| Insurance reimbursements and indemnities | 30 | 36 |
| Gains on disposal of property | 20 | 2 |
| Other revenue and income | 47 | 57 |
| Total | 99 | 96 |

20. RAW MATERIALS, CONSUMABLES AND SUPPLIES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Raw materials | 6,492 | 7,241 |
| Change in inventories | (28) | (23) |
| Total | 6,464 | 7,218 |

21. PERSONNEL COSTS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Wages and salaries and social security | 1,270 | 1,370 |
| Fair value - stock options | 31 | (1) |
| Pension plans | 8 | 9 |
| Medical benefit costs | 2 | 2 |
| Termination and other benefits | 29 | 19 |
| Company reorganisation | 24 | 69 |
| Other personnel costs | 45 | 71 |
| Total | 1,409 | 1,539 |



Share-based payments

At 31 December 2020, the Prysmian Group had share-based compensation plans in place for managers and employees of Group companies and for members of the Parent Company's Board of Directors. These plans are described below.

Employee share purchase plan (2021) – YES 2.0

The Plan is based on financial instruments reserved for employees of Prysmian S.p.A. and/or of its subsidiaries, including some of the Company's Directors; the Board of Directors has been granted the relevant powers to establish and implement this plan.

The main objectives of the Plan are:

- to strengthen the sense of belonging to the Group by offering employees an opportunity to share in its successes, through equity ownership;
- to align the interests of Prysmian Group's stakeholders, employees and shareholders, by identifying a common goal of creating long-term value.

The Plan offers the opportunity to purchase Prysmian's ordinary shares on preferential terms, with a maximum discount of 25% on the stock price, given in the form of treasury shares, except for certain managers, for whom the discount is 15%, and the executive Directors and key management personnel, for whom the discount is 1% on the stock price.

The Plan therefore qualifies as "of particular relevance" within the meaning of art. 84-bis, par. 2 of the Issuer Regulations.

The shares purchased or received free of charge are subject to a retention period, during which they cannot be sold. The Plan contains purchase windows also in the coming year.

All those who have signed up to the plan have also received an entry bonus of six free shares, taken from the Company's portfolio of treasury shares, only available at the time of first purchase. If an employee had already participated in the 2013 plan, they have received eight shares as an entry bonus to the new plan. For those who already purchased shares in a 2017 purchase window, the entry bonus is three shares. The shares purchased by participants, as well as those received by way of discount and entry bonus, will generally be subject to a retention period during which they cannot be sold and the length of which will vary according to local regulations.

The fair value of the options has been determined using the Montecarlo binomial pricing model, based on the following assumptions:

| | Window |
|--|--|
| Grant date | 14 November 2016 |
| Share purchase date | from 16 February 2017 to 16 September 2021 |
| End of retention period | from 16 February 2020 to 16 September 2024 |
| Residual life (in years) | 0.72 |
| Share price at grant date (Euro) | 23.40 |
| Expected volatility | from 31.74% to 36.05% |
| Risk-free interest rate | from 0.70% to 0.75% |
| Expected dividend % | 2.07% |
| Option fair value at grant date (Euro) | from €21.57 to €23.15 |

Costs of Euro 2 million have been recognised as "Personnel costs" in the income statement at 31 December 2020 for the fair value of options granted under this plan.

The following table provides details about movements in the plan:

| | 31.12.2020 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of options |
| Options at start of year | 215,000 |
| Granted | - |
| Change in expected participations | (31,922) |
| Cancelled | - |
| Exercised | (75,578) |
| Options at end of year | 107,500 |

The information memorandum, prepared under art. 114-*bis* of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the characteristics of the above plan, is publicly available on the Company's website at <http://www.prysmiangroup.com/>, from its registered offices and from Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

Long-term incentive plan 2020-2022

On 12 November 2019, after receiving the Remuneration Committee's favourable opinion, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution to revoke the LTI Plan 2018-2020, deeming that the incentive and retention functions that characterised its nature and constituted its purposes no longer existed. After extensive benchmarking of best market practices and after gathering feedback from investors, the Remuneration Committee presented the Board of Directors with a proposal to adopt a new long-term incentive plan (LTI), subsequently approved by the Shareholders' Meeting on 28 April 2020 pursuant to art. 114-*bis*, par. 1, of Italian Legislative Decree no. 58/1998. The key drivers of change to which the new LTI Plan responds are:

- simplification and alignment with best market practices;
- sustainability of performance over time;
- greater participation in the creation of long-term value by extending the number of beneficiaries to a wider group of managers and professionals;
- retention to support the post-merger integration phase, especially in some geographies with a particularly competitive talent market.

The Plan extends to some 800 Group employees and involves the allocation of a number of options calculated according to the achievement of operational, economic and financial performance conditions. The Plan consists of the following components: Performance Share, Deferred Share and Matching Share. The Performance Share component consists of the free allocation of shares to plan participants subject to the achievement of performance conditions, measured over a three-year period and subject to continued employment. The vesting period is three years (2020- 2022), with disbursement of the shares envisaged in 2023. The Deferred Share component involves the deferred receipt, through the free allocation of shares subject to continued employment during the vesting period, of 50% of any bonus earned for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022. The vesting of the annual bonus depends on the achievement of specific economic, financial, operational and sustainability objectives defined in advance each year. Lastly, the Matching Share component is combined with the Deferred Shares and consists of the free allocation to participants of 0.5 additional shares for each Deferred Share granted and arising from deferred payment of the bonus for each year. In the case of the Chief Executive Officer and Top Management (consisting of about 40 individuals, including Executive Directors, Key



Management Personnel, first-line positions reporting to the CEO and second-line managers of key areas), the Matching Share component is subject to the achievement of a pre-determined performance condition related to sustainability (ESG).

The actual allocation of shares, in particular with reference to the Performance Share, is subject to the level of achievement of the following performance conditions: cumulative Adjusted EBITDA, cumulative Free Cash Flow, relative TSR measured against a 9-member peer group and ESG, measured by a set of indicators.

The following table provides details about movements in the plan:

| | 31.12.2020 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of options |
| Options at start of year | - |
| Granted | 2,074,935 |
| Change in expected participations | - |
| Cancelled | - |
| Exercised | - |
| Options at end of year | 2,074,935 |

Costs of Euro 29 million have been recognised as "Personnel costs" in the income statement at 31 December 2020 for the fair value of options granted under this plan.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the options allotted have been measured at their grant date fair value. The fair value of the options has been determined using the following assumptions:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Grant date | 28 April 2020 |
| Residual life at grant date (in years) | 2.68 |
| Exercise price (Euro) | 0 |
| Risk-free interest rate | -0.70% |
| Expected dividend % | 2.30% |
| Option fair value (market based) at grant date (Euro) | 13.54 |
| Option fair value (not market based) at grant date (Euro) | 13.85 |

The information memorandum, prepared under art. 114-*bis* of Legislative Decree 58/98 and describing the characteristics of the above plan, is publicly available on the Company's website at <http://www.prysmiangroup.com/>, from its registered offices and from Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

As at 31 December 2020, there are no outstanding loans or guarantees by the Parent Company or its subsidiaries to any of the directors, senior managers or statutory auditors.

22. AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION, IMPAIRMENT AND IMPAIRMENT REVERSALS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Depreciation of buildings, plant, machinery and equipment | 182 | 188 |
| Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment | 20 | 17 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 66 | 69 |
| Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets (IFRS 16) | 57 | 45 |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment | 64 | 35 |
| Impairment of intangible assets | 4 | - |
| Total | 393 | 354 |

Details of the impairment loss of Euro 68 million against property, plant and equipment can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment and Note 2. Goodwill and other intangible assets.

23. OTHER EXPENSES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Professional services | 99 | 94 |
| Insurance | 45 | 70 |
| Maintenance costs | 110 | 122 |
| Selling costs | 62 | 64 |
| Utilities | 167 | 195 |
| Travel costs | 24 | 55 |
| Vessel charter | 32 | 85 |
| Increases in/(releases of) provisions for risks | 38 | 118 |
| Losses on disposal of assets | 2 | 2 |
| Sundry expenses | 110 | 106 |
| Other costs | 849 | 1,042 |
| Company reorganisation | 8 | 10 |
| Non-recurring other expenses | 33 | (5) |
| Total | 1,579 | 1,958 |

Other costs mainly refer to those incurred for project execution.

The Group expensed Euro 90 million in research and development costs in 2020 (Euro 96 million in 2019), insofar as there were no criteria to justify their capitalisation.



24. SHARE OF NET PROFIT/(LOSS) OF EQUITY-ACCOUNTED COMPANIES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Share of net profit/(loss) of associates | 18 | 24 |
| Total | 18 | 24 |

Further information can be found in Note 3. Equity-accounted investments.

25. FINANCE COSTS

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Interest on loans | 15 | 21 |
| Interest on non-convertible bond | 19 | 19 |
| Interest on convertible bond 2017 - non-monetary component | 10 | 10 |
| Interest Rate Swaps | 7 | 7 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 5 | 5 |
| Amortisation of bank and financial fees and other expenses | 6 | 6 |
| Employee benefit interest costs net of interest on plan assets | 7 | 10 |
| Other bank interest | 5 | 5 |
| Costs for undrawn credit lines | 3 | 5 |
| Sundry bank fees | 16 | 16 |
| Non-recurring other finance costs | 2 | 2 |
| Finance costs for hyperinflation | 2 | 2 |
| Other | 4 | 10 |
| Finance costs | 101 | 118 |
| Net losses on forward currency contracts | 11 | - |
| Losses on derivatives | 11 | - |
| Foreign currency exchange losses | 457 | 376 |
| Foreign currency exchange losses | 457 | 376 |
| Total finance costs | 569 | 494 |

26. FINANCE INCOME

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Interest income from banks and other financial institutions | 6 | 5 |
| Other finance income | 3 | 12 |
| Finance income | 9 | 17 |
| Net gains on forward currency contracts | - | 9 |
| Gains on derivatives | - | 9 |
| Foreign currency exchange gains | 459 | 343 |
| Total finance income | 468 | 369 |

27. TAXES

Details are as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Current income taxes | 121 | 144 |
| Deferred income taxes | (43) | 4 |
| Total | 78 | 148 |

The following table reconciles the effective tax rate with the Parent Company's theoretical tax rate:

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | Tax rate | 2019 | Tax rate |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Profit/(loss) before taxes | 252 | | 444 | |
| Theoretical tax expense at Parent Company's nominal tax rate | 60 | 24.0% | 107 | 24.0% |
| Differences in nominal tax rates of foreign subsidiaries | - | 0.0% | 5 | 1.1% |
| Taxes on distributable reserves | - | 0.0% | 14 | 3.2% |
| Taxes on dividends | 11 | 4.4% | - | 0.0% |
| Release of prior year credit for taxes paid abroad | 3 | 1.2% | 3 | 0.7% |
| Deferred tax effect on carryforward tax losses | - | 0.0% | 7 | 1.6% |
| IRAP (Italian regional business tax) and US State TAX | 14 | 5.6% | 5 | 1.2% |
| Taxes for prior years | (12) | -4.8% | 3 | 0.6% |
| Non-deductible costs/(non-taxable income) and other | 2 | 0.8% | 6 | 1.4% |
| Effective income taxes | 78 | 31.1% | 150 | 33.8% |

28. EARNINGS/(LOSS) AND DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

Both basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share have been calculated by dividing the net result for the period attributable to owners of the parent by the average number of the Company's outstanding shares. Diluted earnings/(loss) per share have been affected by the options under the employee share purchase plan (YES Plan). They have not been affected by the Convertible Bond 2017, whose conversion is currently "out of the money", or by the performance shares under the LTI 2020-2022, not being grantable based on the level of cumulative EBITDA in the first year of the three-year plan.

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Net profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent | 178 | 292 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands) | 263,274 | 263,139 |
| Basic earnings per share (in Euro) | 0.68 | 1.11 |
| Net profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent for purposes of diluted earnings per share | 178 | 292 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands) | 263,274 | 263,139 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Dilution from incremental shares arising from bond conversion into shares | - | - |
| Dilution from incremental shares arising from exercise of stock options (thousands) | 119 | 32 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares to calculate diluted earnings per share (thousands) | 263,393 | 263,171 |
| earnings per share (thousands) | 0.68 | 1.11 |
| Diluted earnings per share (in Euro) | | |

The dividend paid in 2020 amounted to approximately Euro 66 million (Euro 0.25 per share). A dividend of Euro 0.50 per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 will be proposed at the annual general meeting to be held on 28 April 2021 in a single call; based on the number of outstanding shares, the above dividend per share equates to a total dividend pay-out of approximately Euro 132 million. The current financial statements do not reflect any liability for the proposed dividend.

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As a global operator, the Group is exposed to legal risks primarily, by way of example, in the areas of product liability and environmental, antitrust and tax rules and regulations. The outcome of legal disputes and proceedings currently in progress cannot be predicted with certainty. An adverse outcome in one or more of these proceedings could result in the payment of costs that are not covered, or not fully covered, by insurance, which would therefore have a direct effect on the Group's financial position and results.

As at 31 December 2020, the contingent liabilities for which the Group has not recognised any provision for risks and charges, on the grounds that an outflow of resources is unlikely, but which can nonetheless be estimated reliably, amount to approximately Euro 65 million.

30. COMMITMENTS TO PURCHASE PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Contractual commitments already entered into with third parties as at 31 December 2020 and not yet reflected in the financial statements amount to Euro 125 million for investments in property, plant and equipment (Euro 244 million at the end of 2019); commitments to third parties for investments in intangible assets amount to Euro 2 million at 31 December 2020 (zero at 31 December 2019).

31. RECEIVABLES FACTORING

The Group has factored some of its trade receivables on a without-recourse basis. The amount of receivables factored but not yet paid by customers was Euro 256 million at 31 December 2020 (Euro 339 million at 31 December 2019).

32. FINANCIAL COVENANTS

The credit agreements in place at 31 December 2020, details of which are presented in Note 12, require the Group to comply with a series of covenants on a consolidated basis. The main covenants, classified by type, are listed below:

a) Financial covenants

- Ratio between EBITDA and Net finance costs (as defined in the relevant agreements);
- Ratio between Net Financial Debt and EBITDA (as defined in the relevant agreements).

The covenants contained in the relevant credit agreements are as follows:

| EBITDA/Net finance costs ⁽¹⁾ not less than: | Net financial debt/EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ not more than: |
|---|--|
| 4.00x | 3.00x |

⁽¹⁾ The ratios are calculated on the basis of the definitions contained in the relevant credit agreements. The Net Financial Debt-EBITDA ratio can go as high as 3.5 following extraordinary transactions like acquisitions, no more than three times, including on non-consecutive occasions.

b) Non-financial covenants

A number of non-financial covenants have been established in line with market practice applying to transactions of a similar nature and size. These covenants involve restrictions on the grant of secured guarantees to third parties and on amendments to the Company's by-laws.

Default events

The main default events are as follows:

- default on loan repayment obligations;
- breach of financial covenants;
- breach of some of the non-financial covenants;
- declaration of bankruptcy by Group companies or their involvement in other insolvency proceedings;
- issuing of particularly significant court orders;
- occurrence of events that may adversely and significantly affect the business, the assets or the financial conditions of the Group.

Should a default event occur, the lenders are entitled to demand full or partial repayment of the amounts lent and not yet repaid, together with interest and any other amount due. No collateral security is required.

Actual financial ratios reported at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| EBITDA/Net finance costs ⁽¹⁾ | 14.32x | 14.42x |
| Net financial debt/EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | 2.10x | 1.99x |

⁽¹⁾ The ratios are calculated on the basis of the definitions contained in the relevant credit agreements.

The above financial ratios comply with both covenants contained in the relevant credit agreements and there are no instances of non-compliance with the financial and non-financial covenants indicated above.

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between Prysmian S.p.A. and its subsidiaries with associates mainly refer to:

- trade relations involving purchases and sales of raw materials and finished goods;
- services (technical, organisational and general) provided by head office for the benefit of Group companies;
- recharge of royalties for the use of trademarks, patents and technological know-how by Group companies.

The related party disclosures also include the compensation paid to Directors, Statutory Auditors and Key Management Personnel.

All the above transactions form part of the Group's continuing operations.

The following tables provide a summary of related party transactions and balances for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Equity-accounted companies | Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel | Total related parties | Total reported amount | Related party % of total |
| Equity-accounted investments | 312 | - | 312 | 312 | 100.0% |
| Trade receivables | 3 | - | 3 | 1,374 | 0.2% |
| Other receivables | 3 | - | 3 | 522 | 0.6% |
| Trade payables | 2 | - | 2 | 1,958 | 0.1% |
| Other payables | - | 5 | 5 | 1,001 | 0.5% |
| Provisions for risks and charges | - | 9 | 9 | 591 | 1.5% |

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2019 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Equity-accounted companies | Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel | Total related parties | Total reported amount | Related party % of total |
| Equity-accounted investments | 314 | - | 314 | 314 | 100.0% |
| Trade receivables | 7 | - | 7 | 1,475 | 0.5% |
| Other receivables | 3 | - | 3 | 854 | 0.4% |
| Trade payables | 5 | - | 5 | 2,062 | 0.2% |
| Other payables | - | 4 | 4 | 980 | 0.4% |
| Provisions for risks and charges | - | 4 | 4 | 777 | 0.5% |

| (Euro/million) | 2020 | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Equity-accounted companies | Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel | Total related parties | Total reported amount | Related party % of total |
| Sales | 25 | - | 25 | 10,016 | 0.2% |
| Other income | 5 | - | 5 | 99 | 5.1% |
| Raw materials, consumables and supplies | (3) | - | (3) | (6,464) | 0.0% |
| Personnel costs | - | (19) | (19) | (1,409) | 1.3% |
| Other expenses | (7) | (1) | (8) | (1,579) | 0.5% |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 18 | - | 18 | 18 | 100.0% |

| (Euro/million) | 2019 | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Equity-accounted companies | Compensation of directors, statutory auditors and key management personnel | Total related parties | Total reported amount | Related party % of total |
| Sales | 35 | - | 35 | 11,519 | 0.3% |
| Other income | 3 | - | 3 | 96 | 3.1% |
| Raw materials, consumables and supplies | (8) | - | (8) | (7,218) | 0.1% |
| Personnel costs | - | (11) | (11) | (1,539) | 0.7% |
| Other expenses | (4) | (1) | (5) | (1,958) | 0.2% |
| Share of net profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies | 24 | - | 24 | 24 | 100.0% |

Transactions with associates

Trade and other payables refer to goods and services provided in the ordinary course of the Group's business. Trade and other receivables refer to transactions carried out in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Top management compensation

Top management compensation is analysed as follows:

| (Euro/000) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries and other short-term benefits - fixed part | 7,316 | 7,418 |
| Salaries and other short-term benefits - variable part | 1,836 | 3,662 |
| Other benefits | 562 | 610 |
| Share-based payments | 3,730 | - |
| Total | 13,443 | 11,690 |
| <i>of which Directors</i> | 7,685 | 6,625 |

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The amounts shown in the table are the costs recognised in the income statement during the year. At 31 December 2020, payables for top management compensation amount to Euro 1.8 million, while employee benefit obligations pertaining to top managers are Euro 0.1 million.

34. COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND STATUTORY AUDITORS

The compensation of the executive and non-executive Directors of Prysmian S.p.A. came to Euro 7.7 million in 2020 (Euro 6.6 million in 2019). The compensation of the Statutory Auditors of Prysmian S.p.A. came to Euro 0.2 million in 2020, the same as the year before. Compensation includes emoluments, and any other types of remuneration, pension and medical benefits, received for their service as Directors or Statutory Auditors of Prysmian S.p.A. and other companies included in the scope of consolidation, and that have constituted a cost for Prysmian.

35. ATYPICAL AND/OR UNUSUAL TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with the disclosures required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006, it is reported that no atypical and/or unusual transactions took place during 2020.

36. SIGNIFICANT NON-RECURRING EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS

As required by Consob Communication DEM/6064293 dated 28 July 2006 and in accordance with the ESMA Guidelines/2015/1415, the following table presents the effects of non-recurring events and transactions on the income statement:

| (Euro/000) | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Non-recurring other income/(expenses) | | |
| Antitrust | (9) | 32 |
| Non-recurring other finance costs | | |
| Non-recurring other finance costs | (2) | (2) |
| Total | (11) | 30 |

37. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

After accounting for a positive change of Euro 259 million in working capital, Euro 142 million in tax payments and Euro 8 million in dividend receipts from associates, net cash flow from operating activities was a positive Euro 705 million at the end of 2020.

Acquisitions and/or disposals during the year produced a net outflow of Euro 5 million, mainly due to the down payment against the acquisition of the EHC group, discussed in more detail in the note on "Events after the reporting period".

Net operating capital expenditure used Euro 244 million in cash in 2020, a large part of which relating to projects to increase and rationalise production capacity and to develop new products. More details can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment of these Explanatory Notes.

Cash flow from financing activities was influenced by the distribution of Euro 70 million in dividends. Finance costs paid, net of finance income received, came to Euro 86 million.

38. INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ART.149-DUODECIES OF THE CONSOB ISSUER REGULATIONS

Pursuant to art. 149-duodecies of the Consob Issuer Regulations, the following table shows the fees in 2020 for audit work and other services provided by the independent auditors Ernst & Young and companies in the Ernst & Young network:

| (Euro/000) | Recipient | Supplier of services | Fees for 2020 | Fees for 2019 |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Audit services | Parent Company - Prysmian S.p.A. | Ernst & Young Italy | 904 | 1,469 |
| | Italian subsidiaries | Ernst & Young Italy | 422 | 417 |
| | Foreign subsidiaries | Ernst & Young Italy | 267 | 782 |
| | Foreign subsidiaries | Ernst & Young Network | 3,257 | 2,372 |
| Certification services | Parent Company - Prysmian S.p.A. | Ernst & Young Italy | 185 | 182 |
| | Italian subsidiaries | Ernst & Young Italy | 3 | 7 |
| | Foreign subsidiaries | Ernst & Young Network | - | - |
| Other services | Parent Company - Prysmian S.p.A. | Ernst & Young Italy | - | - |
| | Italian subsidiaries | Ernst & Young Italy | 3 | - |
| | Foreign subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾ | Ernst & Young Network | 182 | 364 |
| Total | | | 5,223 | 5,593 |

(1) Tax and other services.

39. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Group operating companies used for consolidation purposes have been prepared for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and that ended 31 December 2019. They have been adjusted, where necessary, to bring them into line with Group accounting policies and standards; for those companies with different financial years to the calendar year, the consolidation has used financial information approved by the respective Boards of Directors that reflects the Group's financial year.

Subsidiaries

The Group consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Prysmian S.p.A. (the Parent Company) and the subsidiaries over which the Parent Company exercises direct or indirect control. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is acquired until the date such control ceases. Specifically, control exists when the parent Prysmian S.p.A. has all of the following:

- decision-making power, meaning the ability to direct the investee's relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power.

The existence of potential voting rights exercisable at the reporting date is also taken into consideration for the purposes of determining control.

Subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis commencing from the date control is effectively obtained by the Group; at the date of obtaining control, the carrying amount of an investment is eliminated against the corresponding portion of the investee's equity by allocating its fair value to individual assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Any residual difference, if positive, is recognised as "Goodwill". If the acquisition is achieved in stages, the entire investment is remeasured at fair

value on the date control is obtained; after this date, any additional acquisitions or disposals of equity interests, without a change of control, are treated as transactions between owners recognised in equity. Costs incurred for the acquisition are always expensed immediately to profit or loss; changes in contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss. The share of equity and share of the result for the period attributable to non-controlling interests are presented separately within the financial statements. Subsidiaries cease to be consolidated from the date control is transferred to third parties; the disposal of an equity interest involving a loss of control results in recognising in profit or loss (i) the gain or loss arising on the difference between the consideration received and the respective share of equity transferred to third parties, (ii) any amounts relating to the subsidiary recognised in other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss and (iii) the gain or loss from adjusting any non-controlling interest retained by Prysmian Group to its fair calculated at the date control is lost.

Associates and joint arrangements: joint ventures and joint operations

Associates are those entities over which the Group has significant influence. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recorded at cost.

Companies managed under contractual arrangements whereby two or more parties, who share control through unanimous consent, have the power to make relevant decisions and govern the exposure to variable future returns, qualify as joint operations and as such are accounted for in the joint operator's accounts directly in proportion to the interest held in the joint operation. In addition to recording the relevant share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, a joint operator also recognises its obligations under the related arrangement. Equally, if a party participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation, it nonetheless recognises in its own financial statements its share of the joint operation's assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as its contractual obligations under the arrangement.

Other investments in joint ventures, over which significant influence is exercised but which do not qualify as joint operations, are accounted for using the equity method.

Translation of foreign company financial statements

The assets and liabilities of foreign consolidated companies expressed in currencies other than the Euro are translated using the closing exchange rate on the reporting date; revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing in the reporting period. The resulting translation differences are recognised in equity, specifically in the "Reserve for other comprehensive income", until the related foreign company is disposed of.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate on the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation and those realised on the extinguishment of transactions are recorded in finance income and costs.

Hyperinflationary economies

IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies establishes that if a foreign entity operates in a hyperinflationary economy, revenues and expenses are translated using the exchange rate current at the reporting date; accordingly, all amounts in the income statement are restated by applying the change in the general price index between the date when income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements and the reporting date.

Since financial year 2018, companies operating in Argentina have been considered to belong to a high inflation economy, therefore requiring the application of *IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*, which lays down specific procedures for restating the financial statements of companies operating in this type of economy.

With reference to the income statement, income and expenses are restated by applying the change in the general price index, in order to reflect the loss of the local currency's purchasing power at the reporting date. The income statements thus restated have been translated into Euro at the closing rates at 31 December 2020 instead of at the average rates for the reporting period. The effect of applying the standard has been to reduce net sales by Euro 6 million and net profit by Euro 7 million.

With reference to the statement of financial position, monetary items have not been restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the end of the reporting period; non-monetary assets and liabilities have been restated to reflect the loss in the local currency's purchasing power from the date the assets and liabilities were originally recorded through until the reporting date.

The overall effect for 2020 is a net cost of Euro 1 million, which has been recognised in the income statement under Net finance income (costs).





The exchange rates applied are as follows:

| | Closing rates at | | Period average rates | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|---------|
| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Europe | | | | |
| British Pound | 0.899 | 0.851 | 0.890 | 0.878 |
| Swiss Franc | 1.080 | 1.085 | 1.071 | 1.112 |
| Hungarian Forint | 363.89 | 330.53 | 351.25 | 325.30 |
| Norwegian Krone | 10.470 | 9.864 | 10.723 | 9.851 |
| Swedish Krona | 10.034 | 10.447 | 10.485 | 10.589 |
| Czech Koruna | 26.242 | 25.408 | 26.455 | 25.670 |
| Danish Krone | 7.441 | 7.472 | 7.454 | 7.466 |
| Romanian Leu | 4.868 | 4.783 | 4.838 | 4.745 |
| Turkish Lira | 9.024 | 6.663 | 8.028 | 6.360 |
| Polish Zloty | 4.560 | 4.257 | 4.443 | 4.298 |
| Russian Rouble | 91.467 | 69.956 | 82.725 | 72.455 |
| North America | | | | |
| US Dollar | 1.227 | 1.123 | 1.142 | 1.119 |
| Canadian Dollar | 1.563 | 1.460 | 1.530 | 1.485 |
| South America | - | - | - | - |
| Colombian Peso | 4,202 | 3,689 | 4,216 | 3,675 |
| Brazilian Real | 6.377 | 4.528 | 5.891 | 4.417 |
| Argentine Peso | 103.260 | 67.280 | 80.638 | 53.968 |
| Chilean Peso | 872.520 | 844.860 | 902.955 | 786.893 |
| Costa Rican Colón | 750.556 | 642.012 | 668.694 | 657.623 |
| Mexican Peso | 24.416 | 21.220 | 24.519 | 21.557 |
| Peruvian Sol | 4.443 | 3.726 | 3.996 | 3.736 |
| Oceania | - | - | - | - |
| Australian Dollar | 1.590 | 1.600 | 1.655 | 1.611 |
| New Zealand Dollar | 1.698 | 1.665 | 1.756 | 1.700 |
| Africa | - | - | - | - |
| CFA Franc | 655.957 | 655.957 | 655.957 | 655.957 |
| Angolan Kwanza | 800.345 | 540.037 | 661.847 | 406.169 |
| Tunisian Dinar | 3.294 | 3.139 | 3.200 | 3.280 |
| Asia | | | | |
| Chinese Renminbi (Yuan) | 8.023 | 7.821 | 7.875 | 7.735 |
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | 4.507 | 4.126 | 4.195 | 4.111 |
| Hong Kong Dollar | 9.514 | 8.747 | 8.859 | 8.772 |
| Singapore Dollar | 1.622 | 1.511 | 1.574 | 1.527 |
| Indian Rupee | 89.661 | 80.187 | 84.639 | 78.836 |
| Indonesian Rupiah | 17,241 | 15,596 | 16,627 | 15,835 |
| Japanese Yen | 126.490 | 121.940 | 121.846 | 122.006 |
| Thai Baht | 36.727 | 33.415 | 35.708 | 34.757 |
| Philippine Peso | 59.125 | 56.900 | 56.615 | 57.985 |
| Omani Rial | 0.472 | 0.432 | 0.439 | 0.430 |
| Malaysian Ringgit | 4.934 | 4.595 | 4.796 | 4.637 |
| Qatari Riyal | 4.467 | 4.089 | 4.158 | 4.075 |
| Saudi Riyal | 4.602 | 4.213 | 4.284 | 4.198 |

39.1 TRANSLATION OF TRANSACTIONS IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN THE FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the company which undertakes the transaction are translated using the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date.

Draka NK Cables (Asia) Pte Ltd (Singapore), Draka Philippines Inc. (Philippines), Draka Durango S. de R.L. de C.V., Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V., Prysmian Cables y Sistemas de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V. and NK Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V. (Mexico) present their financial statements in a currency other than that of the country they operate in, as their main transactions are not conducted in the local currency but in the reporting currency.

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses arising on completion of transactions or on the year-end translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on loans between group companies that form part of the reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

39.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the cost of acquisition or production, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Cost includes expenditure directly incurred to prepare the assets for use, as well as any costs for their dismantling and removal which will be incurred as a consequence of contractual or legal obligations requiring the asset to be restored to its original condition.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line, monthly basis using rates that allow assets to be depreciated until the end of their useful lives. When assets consist of different identifiable components, whose useful lives differ significantly from each other, each component is depreciated separately using the component approach.

The indicative useful lives estimated by the Group for the various categories of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Land | Not depreciated |
| Buildings | 25-50 years |
| Plant | 10-15 years |
| Machinery | 10-20 years |
| Equipment and Other assets | 3-10 years |

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at least at each financial year-end.

Right-of-use assets under IFRS 16

A lease is a contract that guarantees the right to use an asset (the leased asset) for a period of time in exchange for a payment or a series of payments.

Following adoption of the reporting standard *IFRS 16 - Leases*, at the date leased assets become available for use, lessees shall recognise the rights of use as non-current assets and a corresponding financial liability.

Lease payments are divided into interest expense, recognised in profit or loss, and repayment of principal, accounted for as a reduction in the financial liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated every month on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments.

The present value of lease liabilities includes the following payments:

- fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the termination option is reasonably certain to be exercised;
- optional payments after the non-cancellable period, if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended beyond the non-cancellable period;
- future lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. This is based on the risk-free rate of the country in which the contract is negotiated and on the term of the lease, and is also adjusted for the Group's credit spread;
- lease extension options are considered for the purposes of determining the lease term, if reasonably certain to be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, whose initial amount is equal to the lease liability.

The Group uses the exemption for short-term leases since their recognition would have an insignificant impact on the financial liability.

The financial liabilities recognised under IFRS 16, amounting to Euro 195 million, are analysed by maturity as follows:

| (Euro/million) | 31.12.2020 | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Less than 1 year | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 5 years | More than 5 years |
| Lease liabilities | 51 | 35 | 46 | 63 |

39.3 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost incurred for acquiring a controlling interest (in a business) and the fair value of the assets and liabilities identified at the acquisition date. Goodwill is not amortised, but is tested for impairment at least annually to identify any impairment losses. This test is carried out with reference to the cash-generating unit ("CGU") or group of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated and at which level it is monitored. Greater information can be found in Note 2. Goodwill and Other intangible assets.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are recognised in the financial statements at acquisition cost and/or production cost, including all costs directly attributable to make the assets available for use, net of accumulated amortisation and any impairment. Amortisation commences when the asset is available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life. Other intangible assets have a finite useful life.

Other intangible assets include Patents, concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights and Software.

Patents, concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights

These assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Software

Software licence costs are capitalised on the basis of purchase costs and costs to make the software ready for use. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software.

39.4 IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND FINITE-LIFE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets are analysed at each reporting date for any evidence of impairment. If such evidence is identified, the recoverable amount of these assets is estimated and any impairment loss relative to carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset, less costs to sell, and its value in use, where the latter is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset which does not generate largely independent cash flows is determined in relation to the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In calculating an asset's value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money, in relation to the period of the investment and the specific risks associated with the asset.

Following adoption of IFRS 16, the carrying amount of the cash-generating units has been increased to include right-of-use assets. The calculation of value in use excludes payments for lease liabilities.

Additional details concerning the composition of cash-generating units can be found in Note 40. Estimates and assumptions.

39.5 FINANCIAL ASSETS

In accordance with *IFRS 9 - Financial instruments*, financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified in one of the following categories on the basis of their nature and the purpose for which they were acquired:

- a) Financial assets at amortised cost;
- b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument expires and the Group has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument and the related control.

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group classifies in this category receivables and securities that it expects to hold to maturity, meaning that it receives payments of interest and capital from such assets on specified due dates. Assets at amortised cost are classified in the statement of financial position under "Financial assets at amortised cost" and presented as current or non-current assets depending on whether their contractual maturity is less or more than twelve months from the reporting date.

These assets are reported at amortised cost and written down if any impairment is identified.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets classified in this category are represented by securities held for trading, having been acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with gains and losses from changes in fair value reported in the income statement under "Finance income" and "Finance costs", in the period in which they arise.

Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Group uses this category to record equity investments it does not expect to dispose of in the near term and with which it has no controlling relationship, classified as non-current assets, and securities in which it invests its liquidity and whose disposal date is not known, classified as current assets.

The above equity investments are measured at fair value through OCI, where fair value belongs to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Dividends from such investments are recognised in finance income.

Securities classified in this category are measured at fair value through OCI, with any impairment recognised in profit or loss if such impairment is considered permanent. The fair value of these securities belongs to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Interest from these securities is recognised in finance income. When these securities are sold, the related equity reserve is recycled to profit or loss.

39.6 DERIVATIVES**Metal derivatives**

Metal derivatives are recognised at fair value through equity and therefore designated as hedging instruments. Further details can be found in section B.2 Newly adopted accounting standards and principles.

Interest rate derivatives

Interest rate derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. The related income and expenses are classified in finance income and costs. They are recognised as current assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position if they mature within twelve months, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

Interest rate derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income. When the derivative matures, the related reserve is recycled to profit or loss as finance income and costs.

The relationship between the hedged item and the designated interest rate hedge must be documented. The effectiveness of each hedge is reviewed both at the derivative's inception and during its life cycle. In particular, interest rate derivatives designated as hedging instruments are intended to hedge the risk of cash flow volatility linked to finance costs arising from variable rate debt.

The fair value of interest rate derivatives belongs to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Currency derivatives

Currency derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. The related income and expenses are classified in finance income and costs. They are recognised

as current assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position if they mature within twelve months, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

Currency derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income. When the derivative matures, the related reserve is recycled to profit or loss as finance income and costs.

The relationship between the hedged item and the designated currency hedge must be documented. The effectiveness of each hedge is reviewed both at the derivative's inception and during its life cycle. In particular, currency derivatives designated as hedging instruments are intended to hedge exchange rate risk on contracts or orders. These hedging relationships aim to reduce cash flow volatility due to exchange rate fluctuations affecting future transactions. In particular, the hedged item is the value in the company's unit of account of a cash flow expressed in another currency that is expected to be received/paid under a contract or an order whose amount exceeds the minimum thresholds set by the Group Finance Committee: all cash flows thus identified are therefore designated as hedged items in the hedging relationship. The reserve originating from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments is transferred to the income statement according to the stage of completion of the contract itself, where it is classified as contract revenue/costs.

The fair value of currency derivatives belongs to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

39.7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Impairment of receivables is recognised on the basis of Expected Credit Loss (ECL). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an original effective interest rate.

The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages.

- For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL).
- For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Group adopts a simplified approach to calculating ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets: it does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group makes use of without-recourse factoring of trade receivables. These receivables are derecognised because such transactions transfer substantially all the related risks and rewards of the receivables to the factor.

39.8 INVENTORIES

Inventories are recorded at the lower of purchase or production cost and net realisable value, defined as the amount the Group expects to obtain from their sale in the normal course of business, net of selling

costs. The cost of inventories of raw materials, ancillaries and consumables, as well as finished products and goods is determined using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method.

The exception is inventories of non-ferrous metals (copper, aluminium and lead) and quantities of such metals contained in semi-finished and finished products, which are valued using the weighted average cost method.

The cost of finished and semi-finished products includes design costs, raw materials, direct labour costs and other production costs (calculated on the basis of normal operating capacity).

39.9 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Construction contracts (hereafter also "contracts") are recognised at the value agreed in the contract, in accordance with the percentage of completion method, taking into account the progress of the project and the expected contractual risks. The progress of a project is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred at the reporting date in relation to the total estimated costs for each contract. When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, the contract revenue is recognised only to the extent that the costs incurred are likely to be recovered. When the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognised over the term of the contract. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the potential loss is recognised immediately as an expense.

If the contract contains a warranty other than those used in standard market practice, this warranty is recognised separately.

The Group reports as assets the gross amount due from customers for construction contracts, where the costs incurred, plus recognised profits (less recognised losses), exceed the billing of work-in-progress; such assets are reported in "Other receivables". Amounts invoiced but not yet paid by customers are reported under "Trade receivables".

The Group records as liabilities the gross amount due to customers for all construction contracts where billing exceeds the costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses). Such liabilities are reported under "Other payables".

39.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, demand bank deposits and other short-term investments, with a maturity of three months or less. Current account overdrafts are classified as financial payables under current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

39.11 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

Assets and liabilities held for sale are classified as such if the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction; for this to be the case, the sale must be highly probable and the related assets/liabilities must be available for immediate sale in their present condition. Assets/Liabilities held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

39.12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

39.13 BORROWINGS FROM BANKS AND OTHER LENDERS

Borrowings from banks and other lenders are initially recognised at fair value, less directly attributable costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. If the estimated expected cash flows should change, the value of the liabilities is recalculated to reflect this change using the present value of the expected new cash flows and the effective internal rate originally established. Borrowings from banks and other lenders are classified as current liabilities, unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer their payment for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Borrowings from banks and other lenders are derecognised when they are extinguished and when the Group has transferred all the risks and costs relating to such instruments.

39.14 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group operates both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to third-party fund managers and to which there are no legal or other obligations to pay further contributions should the fund not have sufficient assets to meet the obligations to employees for current and prior periods. In the case of defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions, voluntarily or as established by contract, to public and private pension insurance funds. The Group has no obligations subsequent to payment of such contributions, which are recognised as personnel costs on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset which will be repaid or used to offset future payments, should they be due.

Defined benefit plans

In defined benefit plans, the total benefit payable to the employee can be quantified only after the employment relationship ceases, and is linked to one or more factors, such as age, years of service and remuneration; the related cost is therefore charged to the period's income statement on the basis of an actuarial calculation. The liability recognised for defined benefit plans corresponds to the present value of the obligation at the reporting date, less the fair value of the plan assets, where applicable. Obligations for defined benefit plans are determined annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of a defined benefit plan is determined by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that of high-quality corporate bonds issued in the liability's settlement currency and which reflects the duration of the related pension plan. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the above adjustments and the changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded directly in equity.

Other post-employment obligations

Some Group companies provide medical benefit plans for retired employees. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting method as for defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the valuation and the effects of changes in the actuarial assumptions are accounted for in equity. These liabilities are valued annually by a qualified independent actuary.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits when it can be shown that the termination of employment complies with a formal plan communicated to the parties concerned that establishes termination of employment, or when payment of the benefit is the result of voluntary redundancy incentives. Termination benefits payable more than twelve months after the reporting date are discounted to present value.

39.15 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions for risks and charges are recognised for losses and charges of a definite nature, whose existence is certain or probable, but the amount and/or timing of which cannot be determined reliably. A provision is recognised only when there is a current (legal or constructive) obligation for a future outflow of economic resources as the result of past events and it is likely that this outflow is required to settle the obligation. Such amount is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material and the obligation settlement date can be estimated reliably, the provisions are stated at the present value of the expected outlay, using a rate that reflects market conditions, the variation in the time value of money, and risks specific to the obligation.

Increases in the provision due to changes in the time value of money are accounted for as interest expense.

Risks for which the emergence of a liability is only possible but not remote are reported in the disclosures about commitments and contingencies and no provision is recognised.

Any contingent liabilities accounted for separately when allocating the cost of a business combination, are measured at the higher of the amount obtained under the method described above for calculating provisions for risks and charges and the liability's original present value.

Additional details can be found in Note 29. Contingent liabilities.

Provisions for risks and charges include an estimate of legal costs to be incurred if such costs are incidental to the discharge of the provision to which they refer.

39.16 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's business. Revenue is recognised net of value-added tax, expected returns, rebates and discounts.

Revenue is accounted for as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, normally coinciding with shipment or delivery of the goods and acceptance by the customer. The Group checks whether there are conditions in the contract that represent separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price must be allocated (e.g., warranties), as well as the effects arising from the presence of any variable consideration, significant financing components or non-cash consideration payable to the customer. In the case of variable consideration, this is estimated based on the amount to which the Group will be entitled when the goods are transferred to the customer; such consideration is estimated at contract inception and is recognised only when it is highly probable. The Group grants discounts to certain customers when the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Discounts are offset against

amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for expected discounts, the Group applies the "most likely amount" method for contracts with a single-volume discount threshold and the "expected value" method for contracts with multiple thresholds. Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers and the agreed amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer makes the related payment will not exceed one year.

The method of recognising revenue for construction contracts is outlined in Note 39.9 Construction contracts.

39.17 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised on an accrual basis in direct relation to the costs incurred when there is a formal resolution approving the grant and, when the right to the grant is assured since it is reasonably certain that the Group will comply with the conditions for its receipt and that the grant will be received.

(a) Grants related to assets

Government grants for property, plant and equipment are recorded as deferred income under "Other payables", classified as current and non-current liabilities for the long-term and short-term portion of such grants respectively. Deferred income is recognised in "Other income" in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset to which the grant refers.

(b) Grants related to income

Grants other than those related to assets are credited to the income statement as "Other income".

39.18 COST RECOGNITION

Costs are recognised for goods and services acquired or consumed during the reporting period or to make a systematic allocation to match costs with revenues.

39.19 TAXATION

Current taxes are calculated on the basis of taxable income for the year, applying the tax rates in force at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are calculated on all differences arising between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount, except for goodwill and differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of such differences is controlled by the Group and it is probable that they will not reverse in a reasonably foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets, including those relating to past tax losses, not offset by deferred tax liabilities, are recognised to the extent it is likely that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred taxes are determined using tax rates that are expected to apply in the years when the differences are realised or extinguished, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the income statement with the exception of those relating to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the tax effect is accounted for directly in equity. Income taxes are offset if they are levied by the same taxation authority, if there is a legally enforceable right to offset them and if the net balance is expected to be settled.

Other taxes not related to income, such as property tax, are reported in "Other expenses".

39.20 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period, excluding treasury shares.

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period, excluding treasury shares. For the purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted so as to include the exercise, by all those entitled, of rights with a potentially dilutive effect, while the profit attributable to owners of the parent is adjusted to account for any post-tax effects of exercising such rights.

39.21 TREASURY SHARES

Treasury shares are reported as a deduction from equity. The original cost of treasury shares and revenue arising from any subsequent sales are treated as movements in equity.

40. ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements requires Management to apply accounting policies and methods which, at times, rely on judgements and estimates based on past experience and assumptions deemed to be reasonable and realistic under the related circumstances. The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts reported in the financial statements, meaning the statement of financial position, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows, as well as the accompanying disclosures. Ultimate amounts, previously reported on the basis of estimates and assumptions, may differ from original estimates because of uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates were based.

The following is a brief description of the accounting policies that require the Prysmian Group's Management to exercise greater subjectivity of judgement in making estimates and a change in whose underlying assumptions could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions are recognised for legal and tax risks to reflect the risk of an adverse outcome. The value of the provisions recorded in the financial statements against such risks represents the best estimate by

Management at that date. This estimate requires the use of assumptions that depend on factors which may change over time and which could, therefore, materially impact the current estimates made by Management to prepare the Group consolidated financial statements.

(b) Impairment of assets

Goodwill

The Group's activities are organised in three operating segments: *Projects*, *Energy* and *Telecom*. The *Projects* segment consists of the High Voltage, Submarine Power, Submarine Telecom and Offshore Specialties CGUs; the *Energy* segment consists of a number of CGUs corresponding to the Regions or Countries in keeping with the new organisation structure; lastly, the *Telecom* segment consists of a single CGU that coincides with the operating segment itself. Goodwill, acquired on the occasion of business combinations, has been allocated to groups of CGUs, corresponding to the operating segments, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of such combinations and which represent the lowest level at which Management monitors business performance. In accordance with the accounting standards adopted and related impairment testing procedures, the Group tests annually whether Goodwill has suffered an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is determined by calculating value in use, a calculation that requires the use of estimates.

More details about the Goodwill impairment test can be found in Note 2. Goodwill and Other intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies and impairment testing procedures, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment, recognised through write-down, when there are indications that their carrying amount may be difficult to recover through use. To verify the existence of these indicators Management has to make subjective judgements based on information available within the Group and from the market, as well as on past experience. If an impairment loss is identified, the Group will determine the amount of the loss using suitable valuation techniques. Correct identification of indicators of potential impairment, as well as its very measurement, depend on factors that may vary over time, thus influencing the judgements and estimates made by Management.

Prysmian Group has assessed during the course of 2020 whether there was any evidence that its CGUs might be impaired and has consequently tested for impairment those CGUs considered potentially at "risk". It should be noted that during 2020 the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic was treated as a pervasive indicator of impairment, resulting in the performance of impairment tests for all CGUs.

The outcome of impairment tests at 31 December 2020 does not mean that future results will be the same, especially in the event of currently unforeseeable developments in the business environment. Further information can be found in Note 1. Property, plant and equipment.

(c) Climate change

As more fully explained in the Directors' Report and in the Disclosure of Non-Financial Information, the Group is developing an ambitious "Net Zero" strategy, in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. At the same time, the Group is analysing and assessing the risks and opportunities of climate change and has set targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions classified as Scope 1 and 2 (direct and indirect emissions generated by its own activities) and as Scope 3 (generated by the value chain).

The consequences in terms of investments, costs and other impacts on cash flows have been considered when preparing financial forecasts, consistent with the state of progress of this process. The 2020 impairment tests have taken into account the impacts on investment flows, as far as they can be currently estimated, without any significant effects on the test results. It is possible that in the future the carrying amount of assets or liabilities recognised in the Group's financial statements may be subject to different impacts as the strategy of managing climate change evolves.

(d) Depreciation and amortisation

The cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is depreciated/amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned. The useful economic life of Group property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is determined by Management when the asset is acquired. This is based on past experience for similar assets, market conditions and expectations regarding future events that could impact useful life, including developments in technology. Therefore, actual economic life may differ from estimated useful life. The Group periodically reviews technological and industry developments to update residual useful lives. This periodic review may lead to a variation in the depreciation/amortisation period and therefore also in the depreciation/amortisation charge for future years.

(e) Recognition of revenues and costs from construction contracts

The Group uses the percentage of completion method to account for long-term contracts. The margins recognised in the income statement depend on the progress of the contract and its estimated margins upon completion. This means that if work-in-progress and margins on as yet incomplete work are to be correctly recognised, Management must have correctly estimated contract revenue and completion costs, including any contract variations and any cost overruns and penalties that might reduce the expected margin. The percentage of completion method requires the Group to estimate contract completion costs and involves making estimates dependent on factors that could potentially change over time and so could have a significant impact on the recognition of revenue and margins the course of formation.

(f) Taxes

Consolidated companies are subject to different tax jurisdictions. A high level of judgement is needed to establish the estimated global tax charge, also because of uncertain tax treatments. There are many transactions for which the relevant tax liability is difficult to estimate at year end. The Group recognises liabilities for ongoing tax risks on the basis of estimates, possibly made with the assistance of outside experts.

(g) Inventory valuation

Inventories are recorded at the lower of purchase cost (measured using the weighted average cost formula for non-ferrous metals and the FIFO formula for all others) and net realisable value, net of selling costs. Net realisable value is in turn represented by the value of firm sales orders in the order book, or failing that by the replacement cost of the asset or raw material. If significant reductions in the price of non-ferrous metals are followed by order cancellations, the loss in the value of inventories may not be fully offset by the penalties charged to customers for cancelling their orders.

(h) Employee benefit obligations

The present value of the pension plans reported in the financial statements depends on an independent actuarial calculation and on a number of different assumptions. Any changes in assumptions and in the discount rate used are duly reflected in the present value calculation and may have a significant impact on the consolidated figures. The assumptions used for the actuarial calculation are examined by the Group annually.

Present value is calculated by discounting future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that on high-quality corporate bonds issued in the currency in which the liability will be settled and which takes account of the duration of the related pension plan.

Further information can be found in Note 15. Employee benefit obligations and Note 21. Personnel costs.

(i) Incentive and share purchase plans

The employee share purchase plan, directed at almost all the Group's employees, provides an opportunity for them to obtain shares on preferential terms and conditions. The operation of this plan is described in Note 21. Personnel costs. The grant of shares is subject to continued employment with the Group in the months between signing up to one of the plan's purchase windows and the purchase of the shares themselves on the equity market. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information currently available. The incentive plan 2020-2022 involves the allocation of a number of options calculated according to the achievement of operational, economic and financial performance conditions. The plan's financial and economic impact has therefore been estimated on the basis of the best possible estimates and information available at the valuation date. More details can be found in Note 21. Personnel costs.

41. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Prysmian Group completes the acquisition of EHC Global

On 8 January 2021, the Group announced it had completed the acquisition of EHC Global, a leading manufacturer of strategic components and integrated solutions for the vertical transportation industry. Established in 1977, EHC Global is a manufacturer and supplier of escalator handrails, rollers, elevator belts, strategic components and integrated solutions for the vertical transportation industry. EHC Global also offers a comprehensive range of technical and installation services for escalators and moving walkways.

The acquisition of EHC Global is in line with Prysmian Group's strategy to develop and strengthen its value-added businesses. EHC Global is a complementary add-on to the Group's Draka Elevator business, broadening its product portfolio to include a wide range of escalator products and services.

The total consideration paid for the acquisition is approximately Euro 80 million. Under the purchase agreement, the price is subject to adjustment clauses and so the final purchase consideration will be defined in the coming months. The EHC group's equity is estimated to be about Euro 34 million at 31 December 2020. The purchase price allocation process has only just begun and will be completed during 2021, as permitted by international accounting standards. Assuming, therefore, that the EHC group's equity currently represents the best estimate of the fair value of its assets and liabilities, goodwill of approximately Euro 46 million would be recognised.

Details of the assets and above goodwill are shown below:

| | (Euro/million) |
|--|----------------|
| Cash out | 80 |
| Derivatives (collar) for acquisition | - |
| Acquisition price (A) | 80 |
| Fair value of net assets acquired (B) | 34 |
| Goodwill (A-B) | 46 |
| Purchase consideration | 80 |
| Cash and cash equivalents held by acquiree | (6) |
| Acquisition cash flow | 74 |

| | (Euro/million) |
|---|----------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 7 |
| Intangible assets | 1 |
| Assets held for sale | - |
| Financial assets | 6 |
| Derivatives | - |
| Deferred taxes | - |
| Inventories | 8 |
| Trade and other receivables | 17 |
| Trade and other payables | (9) |
| Borrowings from banks and other lenders | (3) |
| Employee benefit obligations and other provisions | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 |
| Net assets acquired (B) | 34 |

Acquisition-related costs are estimated at around Euro 1 million pre-tax and have been expensed to income.

Considering the EHC group's aggregate figures for 2020, it would have contributed Euro 75 million to Prysmian's sales and Euro 6 million to profit for the year had it been consolidated from 1 January 2020.

Placement of a Euro 750 million equity-linked bond

On 26 January 2021, the Group announced the successful placement (the "Placement") of an equity-linked bond (the "Bonds") for an amount of Euro 750 million.

The Bonds will have a 5-year maturity and a minimum denomination of Euro 100,000 each, and will be zero coupon. The issue price is Euro 102.50, representing a yield to maturity of -0.49% per annum. The initial price for the conversion of the Bonds into the Company's ordinary shares will be Euro 40.2355, representing a 47.50% premium on the weighted average price by volume of Prysmian ordinary shares on the Milan Stock Exchange between launch and pricing. The Bonds may be converted into the Company's ordinary shares, subject to approval by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, to be held no later than 30 June 2021 (the "Long-stop Date"), of a share capital increase with exclusion of preferential subscription rights under art. 2441, par. 5, of the Italian Civil Code, to be used exclusively to service conversion of the Bonds (the "Capital Increase"). After such approval, the Company shall issue a notice to the Bondholders (the "Physical Settlement Notice"). Under the terms and conditions of the Bonds, and following the date

referred to in the Physical Settlement Notice, the Company shall settle any exercise of conversion rights with Prysmian ordinary shares issued under the Capital Increase or, at the Company's discretion, with existing Prysmian ordinary shares held by the Company.

Should the Capital Increase not be approved on or before the Long-stop Date, the Company may, within a limited period of time (and in any case no later than 10 dealing days after the Long-stop Date), give notice to the Bondholders (a "Shareholder Event Notice") and redeem all of the Bonds in cash at a premium determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Bonds.

Should the Capital Increase not be approved and should the Company not publish a Shareholder Event Notice by the date stated in the terms and conditions of the Bonds (and in certain limited circumstances prior to such date), each Bondholder may, in accordance with the Bond terms and conditions, request early redemption of their Bonds in cash. In such circumstances, the Company shall redeem the Bonds against payment of a cash amount equal to the market value determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Bonds.

The Company will have the option to redeem all - but not only some - of the Bonds at their principal amount from 12 February 2024, should the value of the new and/or existing ordinary shares exceed 130% of the conversion price for a specified period of time.

In line with market practice, and subject to the successful issuance of the Bonds, the Company has agreed not to place any further ordinary shares or related securities or enter into certain derivative transactions relating to Prysmian ordinary shares for a 90-day lock-up period subject to certain customary exceptions (including for share options or incentive schemes) and in connection with the Concurrent Repurchase. Subject to the successful issuance of the Bonds, an application will be made to admit the Bonds to trading on an internationally recognised, regularly operating, regulated market or a multilateral trading facility (MTF) by no later than 30 June 2021.

The net proceeds from the Bond issue have been used for the Concurrent Repurchase described below, for refinancing the 2017 Bonds at maturity, as well as for general corporate purposes.

Repurchase of the 2017 Bonds

On 26 January 2021, the Group announced the repurchase of the Company's outstanding Euro 500 million zero-coupon equity-linked bonds due in 2022 and issued on 17 January 2017 (the "2017 Bonds").

The total principal amount of the 2017 Bonds which the Company has accepted to repurchase is equal to Euro 250,000,000 representing 50% of the 2017 Bonds initially issued, at a repurchase price ("Repurchase Price") of Euro 104,250 per Euro 100,000 in principal amount of the 2017 Bonds.

CDP Loan for Euro 75 million

On 28 January 2021, a new loan for Euro 75 million over 4.5 years was agreed with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (CDP), for the purpose of financing part of the Group's expenditure for the purchase of the "Leonardo Da Vinci" cable-laying vessel.

This loan was drawn down in its entirety on 9 February 2021, with a bullet repayment envisaged at maturity on 28 July 2025.

Interest Rate Swap (IRS) to hedge the CDP Loan

On 4 February 2021, two IRSs were negotiated by Prysmian S.p.A. to hedge the new Euro 75 million loan.



Construction of new fibre-optic Telecom Link in Brazil

On 24 February 2021, the Group announced that it will supply 770 km of MINISUB submarine optical fibre telecom cables to link the city of Macapá to Santarém and Alenquer, located in the north of the Amazon region, as part of the Norte Conectado project awarded by RNP, Rede Nacional de Ensino and Pesquisa, a Brazilian internet provider. The MINISUB solution is one of the most widely used technologies in the world. The cables will be produced at Prysmian's state-of-the-art manufacturing facility in Nordenham (Germany) and will be delivered in the second half of 2021.

New organisational structure

On 3 February 2021, the Group announced that it had adopted a new organisational structure, in line with international best practices, with the aim of reinforcing its focus on the strategic opportunities offered by the global transition to low-carbon energy and digitalisation-based economies. The introduction of this new structure marks the successful completion of the integration with General Cable, which has significantly enlarged the Group and broadened its geographical diversification.

Under the leadership of the CEO, the new organisation will pivot around the following key roles:

- Chief Operating Officer
- Business Divisions
- Group Functions

Under the new organisation, the CEO will further intensify the Group's focus on its organic and non-organic growth strategy, as well as on accelerating major innovation projects. The two global megatrends of transition to low-carbon energy and development of telecommunications networks to support digitalisation are among the major growth opportunities on which the Company will be focusing to ensure sustainable growth. In order to leverage the Group's wide geographic presence and customer proximity, while delivering business synergies at the same time, the new role of Chief Operating Officer (COO) will oversee the Group's operational strategy and performance and results of the Regions, in conjunction with the Group's three Business Divisions. The Business Divisions, which report directly to the CEO, are focused on the strategic development of their different segments, with P&L responsibility for the global Business Units, in conjunction with the COO. In addition, they drive key decisions on product technology, production allocation and the most important projects. The Group Functions, reporting directly to the CEO, guide the governance and harmonisation of the main corporate processes, providing operational support to all Group entities. With the aim of strengthening the focus on ESG objectives, a Group Chief Sustainability Officer and a Chief Innovation Officer have been appointed.

Milan, 10 March 2021

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE CHAIRMAN

Claudio De Conto

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION – APPENDIX A

The following companies have been consolidated line-by-line:

FULLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES ON A LINE BY LINE BASIS

| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|---|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| EUROPE | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | |
| Prysmian OEKW GmbH | Vienna | Euro | 2,053,007.56 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Belgium | | | | | |
| Draka Belgium N.V. | Antwerpen | Euro | 61,973.38 | 98.52% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 1.48% | Draka Kabel B.V. |
| Denmark | | | | | |
| Prysmian Group Denmark A/S | Albertslund | Danish Krone | 40,001,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Prysmian Group Baltics AS | Keila | Euro | 1,664,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Group Finland OY |
| Finland | | | | | |
| Prysmian Group Finland OY | Kirkkonummi | Euro | 100,000 | 77.7972% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| | | | | 19.9301% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 2.2727% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| France | | | | | |
| Prysmian (French) Holdings S.A.S. | Paron | Euro | 129,026,210 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Prysmian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S. | Sens | Euro | 136,800,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian (French) Holdings S.A.S. |
| Draka Comteq France S.A.S. | Paron | Euro | 246,554,316 | 100.00% | Draka France S.A.S. |
| Draka Fileca S.A.S. | Sainte Geneviève | Euro | 5,439,700 | 100.00% | Draka France S.A.S. |
| Draka Paricable S.A.S. | Marne La Vallée | Euro | 5,177,985 | 100.00% | Draka France S.A.S. |
| Draka France S.A.S. | Marne La Vallée | Euro | 261,551,700 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| P.O.R. S.A.S. | Marne La Vallée | Euro | 100,000 | 100.00% | Draka France S.A.S. |
| Silec Cable. S. A. S. | Montreau-Fault-Yonne | Euro | 60,037,000 | 100.00% | Grupo General Cable Sistemas. S.L. |
| Germany | | | | | |
| Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH | Berlin | Euro | 15,000,000 | 93.75% | Draka Deutschland GmbH |
| | | | | 6.25% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Prysmian Unterstuetzungs Einrichtung Lynen GmbH | Eschweiler | Deutsche Mark | 50,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH |
| Draka Comteq Berlin GmbH & Co. KG | Berlin | Deutsche Mark | 46,000,000 | 50.10% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| | | Euro | 1 | 49.90% | Draka Deutschland GmbH |
| Draka Comteq Germany Verwaltungs GmbH | Koln | Euro | 25,000 | 100.00% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| Draka Comteq Germany GmbH & Co. KG | Koln | Euro | 5,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| Draka Deutschland Erste Beteiligungs GmbH | Wuppertal | Euro | 25,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Draka Deutschland GmbH | Wuppertal | Euro | 25,000 | 90.00% | Draka Deutschland Erste Beteiligungs GmbH |
| | | | | 10.00% | Draka Deutschland Zweite Beteiligungs GmbH |
| Draka Deutschland Verwaltungs GmbH | Wuppertal | Deutsche Mark | 50,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Kabel und Systeme GmbH |
| Draka Deutschland Zweite Beteiligungs GmbH | Wuppertal | Euro | 25,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| Draka Service GmbH | Norimberga | Euro | 25,000 | 100.00% | Draka Deutschland GmbH |
| Höhn GmbH | Wuppertal | Deutsche Mark | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Deutschland GmbH |
| Kaiser Kabel GmbH | Wuppertal | Deutsche Mark | 9,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Deutschland GmbH |
| NKF Holding (Deutschland) GmbH i.L | Wuppertal | Euro | 25,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH | Nordenham | Euro | 50,025,000 | 100.00% | Grupo General Cable Sistemas. S.L. |
| U.K. | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 113,901,120 | 100.00% | Prysmian UK Group Ltd. |
| Prysmian Construction Company Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd. |
| Prysmian Cables (2000) Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd. |
| Cable Makers Properties & Services Ltd. | Esher | British Pound | 39.08 | 75.00% | Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd. |
| | | | | 25.00% | Third parties |

Prysmian Group



| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|---|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Comergy Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Prysmian Pension Scheme Trustee Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Prysmian UK Group Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 70,011,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Draka Comteq UK Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 14,000,002 | 100.00% | Prysmian UK Group Ltd. |
| Draka UK Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian UK Group Ltd. |
| Draka UK Group Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 2 | 100.00% | Prysmian UK Group Ltd. |
| Prysmian PowerLink Services Ltd. | | British Pound | 46,000,100 | 100.00% | Prysmian UK Group Ltd. |
| General Cable Holdings (UK) Limited | London | British Pound | 24,891,054 | 100.00% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| General Cable Services Europe Limited | London | British Pound | 1,178,495 | 100.00% | General Cable Holdings (UK) Limited |
| NSW Technology Limited | Aberdeen | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH |
| Prysmian Telecom Cables and Systems UK Ltd. | Eastleigh | British Pound | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd. |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| Prysmian Re Company Designated Activity Company | Dublin | Euro | 20,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Italy | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. | Milan | Euro | 50,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia S.r.l. | Milan | Euro | 77,143,249 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Prysmian Treasury S.r.l. | Milan | Euro | 80,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Prysmian PowerLink S.r.l. | Milan | Euro | 100,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Fibre Ottiche Sud - F.O.S. S.r.l. | Battipaglia | Euro | 47,700,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Prysmian Electronics S.r.l. | Milan | Euro | 10,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| General Cable Italia S.r.l. in liquidation | Milan | Euro | 10,000 | 100.00% | Grupo General Cable Sistemas. S.L. |
| Norway | | | | | |
| Prysmian Group Norge AS | Drammen | Norwegian Krone | 22,500,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| General Cable Nordic A/S | Drammen | Norwegian Krone | 1,674,000 | 100.00% | Grupo General Cable Sistemas. S.L. |
| The Netherlands | | | | | |
| Draka Comteq B.V. | Amsterdam | Euro | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Draka Comteq Fibre B.V. | Eindhoven | Euro | 18,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Netherlands Holding B.V. |
| Draka Holding B.V. | Amsterdam | Euro | 52,229,320.50 | 100.00% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Draka Kabel B.V. | Amsterdam | Euro | 2,277,976.68 | 100.00% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| Donne Draad B.V. | Nieuw Bergen | Euro | 28,134.37 | 100.00% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| NKF Vastgoed I B.V. | Delft | Euro | 18,151.21 | 99.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 1.00% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| NKF Vastgoed III B.V. | Delft | Euro | 18,151.21 | 99.00% | Draka Deutschland GmbH |
| | | | | 1.00% | Prysmian Netherlands B.V. |
| Prysmian Netherlands B.V. | Delft | Euro | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Netherlands Holding B.V. |
| Prysmian Netherlands Holding B.V. | Amsterdam | Euro | 1 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| General Cable Holdings Netherlands C.V. | Amsterdam | Euro | 159,319,137 | 95.50% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| | | | | 1.00% | GC Global Holdings. Inc. |
| | | | | 3.50% | Phelps Dodge National Cables Corporation |
| Portugal | | | | | |
| General Cable Investments. SGPS. Sociedade Unipessoal. S.A. | Funchal | Euro | 8,500,020 | 100.00% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| General Cable Celcat. Energia e Telecomunicações SA | Pero Pinheiro | Euro | 13,500,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Investments. SGPS. Sociedade Unipessoal. |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Draka Kabely. S.r.o. | Velké Meziříčí | Czech Koruna | 255,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |



| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| Romania | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cabluri Si Sisteme S.A. | Slatina | Leu Rumeno | 103,850,920 | 99.9995% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.0005% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Russia | | | | | |
| Limited Liability Company Prysmian RUS | Rybinsk city | Russian Rouble | 230,000,000 | 99.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 1.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Limited Liability Company "Rybinskelektrokabel" | Rybinsk city | Russian Rouble | 90,312,000 | 100.00% | Limited Liability Company Prysmian RUS |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Prysmian Kablo S.r.o. | Bratislava | Euro | 21,246,001 | 99.995% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.005% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Spain | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cables Spain, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal) | Vilanova I la Geltrú | Euro | 58,178,234.22 | 100.00% | Draka Holding, S.L. |
| Draka Holding, S.L. (Sociedad Unipersonal) | Santa Perpetua de Mogo-da | Euro | 24,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| GC Latin America Holdings, S.L. | Abrera | Euro | 151,042,030 | 100% | General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L. |
| General Cable Holdings (Spain), S.L. | Abrera | Euro | 138,304,698.48 | 99.349% | GK Technologies, Incorporated |
| | | | | 0.6510% | General Cable Overseas Holdings, LLC |
| Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.L. | Abrera | Euro | 22,116,018.7 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| Prysmian Group North Europe AB | Nässjö | Swedish Krona | 100,100 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Prysmian Group Sverige AB | Nässjö | Swedish Krona | 100,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Group North Europe AB |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| Turk Prysmian Kablo Ve Sistemleri A.S. | Mudanya | Turkish new Lira | 216,733,652 | 83.7464% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.4614% | Turk Prysmian Kablo Ve Sistemleri A.S. |
| | | | | 15.7922% | Third parties |
| Hungary | | | | | |
| Prysmian MKM Magyar Kabel Muvek Kft. | Budapest | Hungarian Forint | 5,000,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cables and Systems Canada Ltd. | New Brunswick | Canadian Dollar | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Draka Elevator Products Incorporated | New Brunswick | Canadian Dollar | n/a | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC |
| General Cable Company Ltd. | Halifax | Canadian Dollar | 126,552,215 | 100.00% | General Cable Canada Holdings LLC |
| Cayman Islands | | | | | |
| YA Holdings, Ltd. | George Town | US Dollar | 50,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Company Ltd. |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | |
| General Cable Caribbean, S.R.L | Santa Domingo Oeste | Dominican Peso | 2,100,000 | 99.995% | GK Technologies, Incorporated |
| | | | | 0.005% | Diversified Contractors, Inc. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | |
| General Cable Trinidad Limited | Port of Spain | Trinidadian Dollar | 100 | 100.00% | GK Technologies, Incorporated |
| U.S.A. | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc. | Carson City | US Dollar | 330,517,608 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC | Wilmington | US Dollar | 10 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc. |
| Prysmian Construction Services Inc. | Wilmington | US Dollar | 1,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC |
| Draka Elevator Products, Inc. | Boston | US Dollar | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC |
| Draka Transport USA, LLC | Boston | US Dollar | 0 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC |
| Diversified Contractors, Inc. | Wilmington | US Dollar | 1,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries, Inc. |
| GC Global Holdings, Inc. | Wilmington | US Dollar | 1,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Overseas Holdings, LLC |
| General Cable Canada Holdings LLC | Wilmington | US Dollar | 0 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries, Inc. |
| General Cable Corporation | Wilmington | US Dollar | 1 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cables and Systems (US) Inc. |
| General Cable Industries LLC | Wilmington | US Dollar | 0 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries, Inc. |
| General Cable Industries, Inc. | Wilmington | US Dollar | 10 | 100.00% | GK Technologies, Incorporated |
| General Cable Overseas Holdings, LLC | Wilmington | US Dollar | 0 | 100.00% | GK Technologies, Incorporated |
| General Cable Technologies Corporation | Wilmington | US Dollar | 1,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries, Inc. |

Prysmian Group



| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Phelps Dodge Enfield Corporation | Wilmington | US Dollar | 800,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| Phelps Dodge National Cables Corporation | Wilmington | US Dollar | 10 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| GK Technologies. Incorporated | West Trenton | US Dollar | 1,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Corporation |
| CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | |
| Prysmian Energia Cables y Sistemas de Argentina S.A. | Buenos Aires | Argentine Peso | 992,359,215 | 40.01% | Prysmian Consultora Conductores e Instalaciones SAIC |
| | | | | 59.74% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.11% | Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A. |
| | | | | 0.13% | Third parties |
| Prysmian Consultora Conductores e Instalaciones SAIC | Buenos Aires | Argentine Peso | 543,219,572 | 95.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 5.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Brazil | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A. | Sorocaba | Brazilian Real | 547,630,605 | 91.844% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.040% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| | | | | 1.687% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 6.428% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| Draka Comteq Cabos Brasil S.A. | Santa Catarina | Brazilian Real | 27,467,522 | 49.352% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| | | | | 50.648% | Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A. |
| General Cable Brasil Indústria e Comércio de Conductores Elétricos Ltd | Poços de Caldas | Brazilian Real | 536,087,471 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Chile | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cables Chile S.p.A. | Santiago | Chile Peso | 1,900,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cabos e Sistemas do Brasil S.A. |
| Cobre Cerrillos S.A. | Cerrillos | US Dollar | 74,574,400 | 99.80% | General Cable Holdings (Spain). S.L. |
| | | | | 0.20% | Third parties |
| Colombia | | | | | |
| Productora de Cables Procables S.A.S. | Bogotá | Colombian Peso | 1,902,964,285 | 99.96% | GC Latin America Holdings. S.L. |
| | | | | 0.04% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| Costa Rica | | | | | |
| Conducen. S.r.l. | Heredia | Costa Rican Colón | 1,845,117,800 | 73.52% | GC Latin America Holdings. SL |
| | | | | 26.48% | Cahosa S.A. |
| Ecuador | | | | | |
| Cables Electricos Ecuatorianos C.A. CABLEC | Quito | US Dollar | 243,957 | 6714% | General Cable Holdings (Spain). S.L. |
| | | | | 32.86% | Third parties |
| El Salvador | | | | | |
| Conducen Phelps Dodge Centroamerica-El Salvador. S.A. de C.V. | Antiguo Cuscatlan (La Li-ber | US Dollar | 22,858 | 99.95% | Conducen. S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.05% | Third parties |
| Guatemala | | | | | |
| Proveedora de Cables y Alambres PDCA Guatemala. S.A. | Guatemala City | Guatemalan Quetzal | 100,000 | 99.00% | Conducen. S.r.l. |
| | | | | 1.00% | Third parties |
| Honduras | | | | | |
| Electroconductores de Honduras. S.A. de C.V. | Tegucigalpa | Honduran Lempira | 27,600,000 | 59.39% | General Cable Holdings (Spain). S.L. |
| | | | | 40.61% | Cahosa S.A. |
| Mexico | | | | | |
| Draka Durango S. de R.L. de C.V. | Durango | Mexican Peso | 163,471,787 | 99.996% | Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V. |
| | | | | 0.004% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V. | Durango | Mexican Peso | 57,036,501 | 99.999998% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.000002% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| NK Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V. | Città del Messico | Mexican Peso | n/a | 100.00% | Prysmian Group Finland OY |
| Prysmian Cables y Sistemas de Mexico S. de R. L. de C. V. | Durango | Mexican Peso | 173,050,500 | 99.9983% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.0017% | Draka Mexico Holdings S.A. de C.V. |



| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| General Cable de Mexico. S.A de C.V. | Tetla | Mexican Peso | 1,329,621,471 | 80.41733609% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| | | | | 19.58266361% | Conducen. S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.00000015% | General Cable Technologies Corporation |
| General de Cable de Mexico del Norte. S.A. de C.V. | Piedras Negras | Mexican Peso | 10,000 | 99.80% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| | | | | 0.20% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| | | | | 0.00000015% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| PDIC Mexico. S.A. de C.V. | San Jose | Mexican Peso | 50,000 | 99.998% | Conducen. S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.002% | Third parties |
| Prestolite de Mexico. S.A. de C.V. | Sonora | Mexican Peso | 50,000 | 99.80% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| | | | | 0.20% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| Servicios Latinoamericanos GC. S.A. de C.V. | Puebla | Mexican Peso | 50,000 | 99.998% | General Cable de Mexico. S.A de C.V. |
| | | | | 0.002% | General Cable Technologies Corporation |
| Panama | | | | | |
| Alambres y Cables de Panama. S.A. | Panama | US Dollar | 800,000 | 78.08% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| | | | | 21.92% | Cahosa S.A. |
| Alcap Comercial S.A. | Panama | US Dollar | 10,000 | 100.00% | Conducen. S.r.l. |
| Cahosa S.A. | Panama | US Dollar | n/a | 100.00% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| Perù | | | | | |
| General Cable Peru S.A.C. | Santiago de Surco (Lima) | Nuevo Sol Peruviano | 90,327,867.50 | 99.99999% | GC Latin America Holdings. S.L. |
| | | | | 0.00001% | Third parties |
| AFRICA | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | |
| General Cable Condel. Cabos de Energia e Telecomunicações SA | Luanda | Angolan Kwanza | 20,000,000 | 99.80% | General Cable Celcat. Energia e Telecomunicações SA |
| | | | | 0.20% | Third parties |
| Ivory Coast | | | | | |
| SICABLE - Société Ivoirienne de Cables S.A. | Abidjan | CFA Franc | 740,000,000 | 51.00% | Prismian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S. |
| | | | | 49.00% | Third parties |
| South Africa | | | | | |
| General Cable Phoenix South Africa Pty. Ltd. | Illovo | South African Rand | 1,000 | 100.00% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |
| National Cables (Pty) Ltd. | Illovo | South African Rand | 101 | 69.30% | Phelps Dodge National Cables Corporation |
| | | | | 30.70% | General Cable Holdings Netherlands C.V. |
| Tunisia | | | | | |
| Auto Cables Tunisie S.A. | Grombalia | Tunisian Dinar | 4,050,000 | 50.998% | Prismian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S. |
| | | | | 49.002% | Third parties |
| Eurelectric Tunisie S.A. | Menzel Bouzelfa | Tunisian Dinar | 1,850,000 | 99.97% | Prismian Cables et Systèmes France S.A.S. |
| | | | | 0.005% | Prismian (French) Holdings S.A.S. |
| | | | | 0.005% | Prismian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.02% | Third parties |
| OCEANIA | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | |
| Prismian Australia Pty Ltd. | Liverpool | Australian Dollar | 56,485,736 | 100.00% | Prismian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| New Zealand | | | | | |
| Prismian New Zealand Ltd. | Auckland | New Zealand Dollar | 10,000 | 100.00% | Prismian Australia Pty Ltd. |
| New Zealand | | | | | |
| Prismian Powerlink Saudi LLC | Al Khoabar | Saudi Arabian Riyal | 500,000 | 95.00% | Prismian PowerLink S.r.l. |
| | | | | 5.00% | Third parties |

Prismian Group



| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| China | | | | | |
| Prysmian Tianjin Cables Co. Ltd. | Tianjin | US Dollar | 36,790,000 | 67.00% | Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd. |
| | | | | 33.00% | Third parties |
| Prysmian Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. | Shanghai | US Dollar | 5,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd. |
| Prysmian Wuxi Cable Co. Ltd. | Yixing (Jiangsu Province) | US Dollar | 29,941,250 | 100.00% | Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd. |
| Prysmian Hong Kong Holding Ltd. | Hong Kong | Euro | 72,000,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd. | Pechino | Euro | 72,003,061 | 100.00% | Prysmian Hong Kong Holding Ltd. |
| Nantong Haixun Draka Elevator Products Co. Ltd. | Nantong | US Dollar | 2,400,000 | 75.00% | Draka Elevator Products. Inc. |
| | | | | 25.00% | Third parties |
| Nantong Zhongyao Draka Elevator Products Co. Ltd. | Nantong | US Dollar | 2,000,000 | 60.00% | Draka Elevator Products. Inc. |
| | | | | 40.00% | Third parties |
| Shanghai Guang Ye Optical Fibre Cable Co. Ltd. | Shanghai | US Dollar | 15,580,000 | 55.00% | Draka Comteq Germany GmbH & Co. KG |
| | | | | 45.00% | Third parties |
| Suzhou Draka Cable Co. Ltd. | Suzhou | Chinese Renminbi (Yuan) | 304,500,000 | 100.00% | Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. |
| Prysmian Technology Jiangsu Co. Ltd. | Yixing | Euro | 51,150,100 | 100.00% | Prysmian (China) Investment Company Ltd. |
| Prestolite Wire (Shanghai) Company. Ltd. | Shanghai | US Dollar | 300,000 | 100.00% | General Cable Industries. Inc. |
| Philippines | | | | | |
| Draka Philippines Inc. | Cebu | Philippine Peso | 253,652,000 | 99.9999975% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.0000025% | Third parties |
| India | | | | | |
| Associated Cables Pvt. Ltd. | Mumbai | Indian Rupee | 61,261,900 | 100.00% | Oman Cables Industry (SAOG) |
| Jaguar Communication Consultancy Services Private Ltd. | Mumbai | Indian Rupee | 92,602,218 | 99.99999% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| | | | | 0.000001% | Prysmian S.p.A. |
| Indonesia | | | | | |
| PT.Prysmian Cables Indonesia | Cikampek | US Dollar | 67,300,000 | 99.48% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 0.52% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| Malaysia | | | | | |
| Sindutch Cable Manufacturer Sdn Bhd | Malacca | Malaysian Ringgit | 500,000 | 100.00% | Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. |
| Draka Marketing and Services Sdn Bhd | Malacca | Malaysian Ringgit | 500,000 | 100.00% | Cable Supply and Consulting Company Pte Ltd. |
| Draka (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd | Malacca | Malaysian Ringgit | 8,000,002 | 100.00% | Cable Supply and Consulting Company Pte Ltd. |
| Oman | | | | | |
| Oman Cables Industry (SAOG) | Al Rusayl | Omani Riyal | 8,970,000 | 51.17% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 48.83% | Third parties |
| Oman Aluminium Processing Industries (SPC) | Sohar | Omani Riyal | 4,366,000 | 100.00% | Oman Cables Industry (SAOG) |
| Singapore | | | | | |
| Prysmian Cables Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 213,324,290 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Prysmian Cable Systems Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 25,000 | 50.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| | | | | 50.00% | Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd. |
| Draka Offshore Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 51,000 | 100.00% | Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. |
| Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 28,630,503.70 | 100.00% | Draka Holding B.V. |
| Singapore Cables Manufacturers Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 1,500,000 | 100.00% | Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. |
| Cable Supply and Consulting Company Private Limited | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 50,000 | 100.00% | Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. |
| Draka Comteq Singapore Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 500,000 | 100.00% | Draka Comteq B.V. |
| Draka NK Cables (Asia) Pte Ltd. | Singapore | Singapore Dollar | 200,000 | 100.00% | Prysmian Group Finland OY |



| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Malaysia | | | | | |
| MCI-Draka Cable Co. Ltd. | Bangkok | Thai Baht | 435,900,000 | 70.250172% | Draka Cableteq Asia Pacific Holding Pte Ltd. |
| | | | | 0.000023% | Draka (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd |
| | | | | 0.000023% | Sindutch Cable Manufacturer Sdn Bhd |
| | | | | 0.000023% | Singapore Cables Manufacturers Pte Ltd. |
| | | | | 29.749759% | Third parties |
| General Cable Asia Pacific & Middle East Co., Ltd. | Bangkok | Thai Baht | 30,000,000 | 100.00% | GK Technologies. Incorporated |



The following companies have been accounted for using the equity method:

| Legal name | Office | Currency | Share capital | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| EUROPE | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | |
| Kabeltrommel GmbH & Co. KG | Troisdorf | Euro | 10,225,83765 | 43.18% | Prismian Kabel und Systeme GmbH |
| | | | | 1.75% | Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH |
| | | | | 55.07% | Third parties |
| Kabeltrommel GmbH | Troisdorf | Deutsche Mark | 51,000 | 41.18% | Prismian Kabel und Systeme GmbH |
| | | | | 5.82% | Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH |
| | | | | 53.00% | Third parties |
| Nostag GmbH & Co. KG | Oldenburg | Euro | 540,000 | 33.00% | Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH |
| | | | | 67.00% | Third parties |
| U.K. | | | | | |
| Rodco Ltd. | Woking | British Pound | 5,000,000 | 40.00% | Prismian Cables & Systems Ltd, |
| | | | | 60.00% | Third parties |
| Poland | | | | | |
| Eksa Sp. Zo.o. | Sokolów | Polish Zloty | 394,000 | 29.949% | Prismian Cavi e Sistemi S,r,l, |
| | | | | 70.051% | Third parties |
| Russia | | | | | |
| Elkat Ltd. | Moscow | Russian Rouble | 10,000 | 40.00% | Prismian Group Finland OY |
| | | | | 60.00% | Third parties |
| CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | |
| Chile | | | | | |
| Colada Continua Chilena S. A. | Quilicura (Santiago Chile) | Chile Peso | 100 | 41.00% | Cobre Cerrillos S,A, |
| | | | | 59.00% | Third parties |
| ASIA | | | | | |
| China | | | | | |
| Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limited Co. | Wuhan | Chinese Renminbi (Yuan) | 757,905,108 | 23.73% | Draka Comteq B,V, |
| | | | | 76.27% | Third parties |
| Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. | Shanghai | Chinese Renminbi (Yuan) | 100,300,000 | 75.00% | Yangtze Optical Fibre and Cable Joint Stock Limite |
| | | | | 25.00% | Draka Comteq B,V, |
| Japan | | | | | |
| Precision Fiber Optics Ltd. | Chiba | Japanese Yen | 138,000,000 | 50.00% | Draka Comteq Fibre B,V, |
| | | | | 50.00% | Third parties |
| Cayman Islands | | | | | |
| Phelps Dodge Yantai China Holdings. Inc. | George Town | Malaysia | 99 | 66.67% | YA Holdings. Ltd, |
| | | | | 33.33% | Third parties |
| Malaysia | | | | | |
| Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd | Setangor Darul Eshan | Malaysian Ringgit | 18,000,000 | 40.00% | Draka Holding B,V, |
| | | | | 60.00% | Third parties |

List of other investments not consolidated pursuant to IFRS 10:

NON-CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

| Legal name | % ownership | Direct parent company |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|
| ASIA | | |
| India | | |
| Ravin Cables Limited | 51.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |
| | 49.00% | Third parties |
| United Arab Emirates | | |
| Power Plus Cable CO. LLC | 49.00% | Ravin Cables Limited |
| | 51.00% | Third parties |
| AFRICA | | |
| South Africa | | |
| Pirelli Cables & Systems (Proprietary) Ltd. | 100.00% | Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l. |



Prysmian Group

Certification of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Pursuant to art. 81-ter of consob regulation 11971 dated 14 may 1999 and subsequent amendments and additions

1. The undersigned Valerio Battista, as Chief Executive Officer, and Carlo Soprano and Alessandro Brunetti, as managers responsible for preparing the corporate accounting documents of Prysmian S.p.A., certify, also taking account of the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, art. 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree 58 dated 24 February 1998, that during 2020 the accounting and administrative processes for preparing the consolidated financial statements:

- have been adequate in relation to the business's characteristics and
- have been effectively applied.

2. The adequacy of the accounting and administrative processes for preparing the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020 has been evaluated on the basis of a procedure established by Prysmian in compliance with the internal control framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, which represents the generally accepted standard model internationally.

It is nonetheless reported that:

- during 2020, several of Prysmian Group's companies were involved in the information system changeover project. The process of fine-tuning the new system's operating and accounting functions is still in progress for some of them; in any case, the system of controls in place ensures uniformity with the Group's system of procedures and controls.

3. It is also certified that:

3.1 The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020:

- a) have been prepared in accordance with applicable international accounting standards recognised by the European Union under Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council dated 19 July 2002;
- b) correspond to the underlying accounting records and books of account;
- c) are able to provide a true and fair view of the issuer's statement of financial position and results of operations and of the group of companies included in the consolidation.

3.2 The directors' report contains a fair review of performance and the results of operations, and of the situation of the issuer and the group of companies included in the consolidation, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Milan, 10 March 2021

Valerio Battista
Chief Executive Officer

Carlo Soprano
Managers responsible for preparing company financial reports

Alessandro Brunetti



Independent Auditors' Report



**Building a better
working world**

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Independent auditor's report pursuant to article 14 of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010 and article 10 of EU Regulation n. 537/2014
(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the Shareholders of
Prysmian S.p.A.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the regulations issued for implementing art. 9 of Legislative Decree n. 38/2005.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Prysmian S.p.A. in accordance with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We identified the following key audit matters:

EY S.p.A.
Sede Legale: Via Lombardia, 3* - 00187 Roma
Capitale Sociale Euro 2.525.000,00 i.v.
Iscritta alla S.O. del Registro delle Imprese presso la C.C.I.A.A. di Roma
Codice fiscale e numero di iscrizione 00434000584 - numero R.E.A. 250904
P.IVA 0089*23*003
Iscritta al Registro Revisori Legali al n. 70945 Pubblicata sulla G.U. Suppl. - 3 - IV Serie Speciale del - 7/21 - 998
Iscritta all'Albo Speciale delle società di revisione
Consob al progressivo n. 2 delibera n. 083* del - 6/71 - 997
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



| Key Audit Matters | Audit Response |
|---|--|
| <p>Recognition of revenues and margins from construction contracts and risks related to ongoing and completed contracts</p> <p>The consolidated financial statements include revenues related to the "Projects" segment for Euro 1,438 million. These revenues, and the related margins, are mainly derived from construction contracts and are recognized in the income statement considering the progress of the project, in accordance with the percentage of completion method, which is determined on the basis of actual costs, as compared to expected costs.</p> <p>Processes and method of revenue recognition and evaluation of construction contracts and the valuation of liabilities related to ongoing and completed contracts are based on assumptions, sometimes complex, which imply, by their nature, estimates by directors, especially with regard to forecasted costs to complete each project, including the estimate of risks and penalties where applicable and for warranty repairs on completed projects, as well as to contract modifications either expected or under negotiation as well as to changes in estimates from prior periods.</p> <p>Considering the complexity of assumptions adopted in forecasting costs to complete the projects, in accounting for contract modifications under negotiation and in the valuation of risks related to ongoing and completed contracts as well as the potential significant impact of changes in estimates on the net result of the fiscal year we assessed this matter as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Financial statements disclosures related to this matter are reported in the notes "14. Provisions for risks and charges", "39.9 Construction contracts" and "40. Estimates and assumptions" of the consolidated financial statements.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures related to the key audit matter included, among the others, the analysis of the accounting treatment adopted by Prysmian Group, as well as the analysis of the procedures and key controls implemented by management to assess the criteria for recognition of revenues and margins from construction contracts.</p> <p>We performed a detailed analysis of assumptions involving a significant judgment by directors, in particular with regard to the estimate of costs to complete significant projects, including expected risks and penalties and contract modifications expected or under negotiation. This analysis included also the valuation of liabilities related to completed contracts and the expected costs for warranty repairs. The analysis has been performed through the analysis of the contracts and project documentation, the inquiries with project managers and the analysis of significant events occurred after the reporting period.</p> <p>We performed a comparative analysis of material variances of projects results in comparison with the original budget, and, where applicable, with prior period. As part of our procedures, we also performed substantive testing on a sample of costs recognized in the fiscal year.</p> <p>We also requested external confirmations to a sample of contractors, in order to test the existence and completeness of specific contract clauses.</p> <p>Finally, we analyzed the disclosures provided in the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group as of 31 December 2020.</p> |



Recoverability of goodwill

The goodwill recognized in the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group as of 31 December 2020 amounts to Euro 1,508 million. Goodwill has been allocated to groups of CGUs, corresponding to the operating segments (Projects, Energy, Telecom), which are expected to benefit from the synergies of business combinations and which represent the lowest level at which management monitors segment business performance.

The process as well as the methods of evaluation and calculation of the recoverable amount of each operating segment are based on assumptions, sometimes complex, which imply, by their nature, estimates by the directors, especially with regard to the forecast of future results, to the identification of long-term growth and discount rates applied on forecasted future cash flows.

Considering the complexity of assumptions adopted in the estimation of the recoverable amount of goodwill we assessed this matter as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures related to the key audit matter included, among the others, the analysis of the policy adopted by the Company with regard to the impairment testing, the analysis of the adequacy of the allocation to each CGU of the assets and liabilities and the analysis of future cash flows, taking into account the impairment testing procedure approved by the Board of Directors.

In addition, our procedures included the reconciliation of forecasted cash flows per each segment with the Group budget prepared for the 2020 fiscal year, the analysis of the quality of the forecasts taking into account the historical accuracy of the previous forecasts and the analysis of the calculation of long-term growth and discount rates.

Our procedures were performed with the support of our experts in valuation techniques who performed independent calculation and sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions in order to identify the change in the assumptions that could have a significant impact on the valuation of the recoverable amount.

Finally, we analyzed the disclosures provided in the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group as of 31 December 2020.

Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the regulations issued for implementing art. 9 of Legislative Decree n. 38/2005, and, within the terms provided by the law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, when preparing the consolidated financial statements, for the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, and for appropriate disclosure thereof. The Directors prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless they either intend to liquidate the Parent Company Prysmian S.p.A. or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The statutory audit committee ("Collegio Sindacale") is responsible, within the terms provided by the law, for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition:

- we have identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- we have obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- we have evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- we have concluded on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to consider this matter in forming our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- we have evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- we have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We have communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We have provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the ethical and independence requirements applicable in Italy, and we have communicated with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we have determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We have described these matters in our auditor's report.

Additional information pursuant to article 10 of EU Regulation n. 537/14

The shareholders of Prysmian S.p.A., in the general meeting held on 16 April 2015, engaged us to perform the audits of the consolidated financial statements for each of the years ending 31 December 2016 to 31 December 2024.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services, referred to article 5, par. 1, of EU Regulation n. 537/2014, and that we have remained independent of the Group in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the consolidated financial statements included in this report is consistent with the content of the additional report to the audit committee (Collegio Sindacale) in their capacity as audit committee, prepared pursuant to article 11 of the EU Regulation n. 537/2014.

Report on compliance with other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion pursuant to article 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39 dated 27 January 2010 and of article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree n. 58, dated 24 February 1998

The Directors of Prysmian S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the Report on Operations and of the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Prysmian Group as at 31 December 2020, including their consistency with the related consolidated financial statements and their compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

We have performed the procedures required under audit standard SA Italia n. 720B, in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the Report on Operations and of specific information included in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure as provided for by article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree n. 58, dated 24 February 1998, with the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group as at 31 December 2020 and on their compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, and in order to assess whether they contain material misstatements.

In our opinion, the Report on Operations and the above mentioned specific information included in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of Prysmian Group as at 31 December 2020 and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.



With reference to the statement required by art. 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have no matters to report.

Statement pursuant to article 4 of Consob Regulation implementing Legislative Decree n. 254, dated 30 December 2016

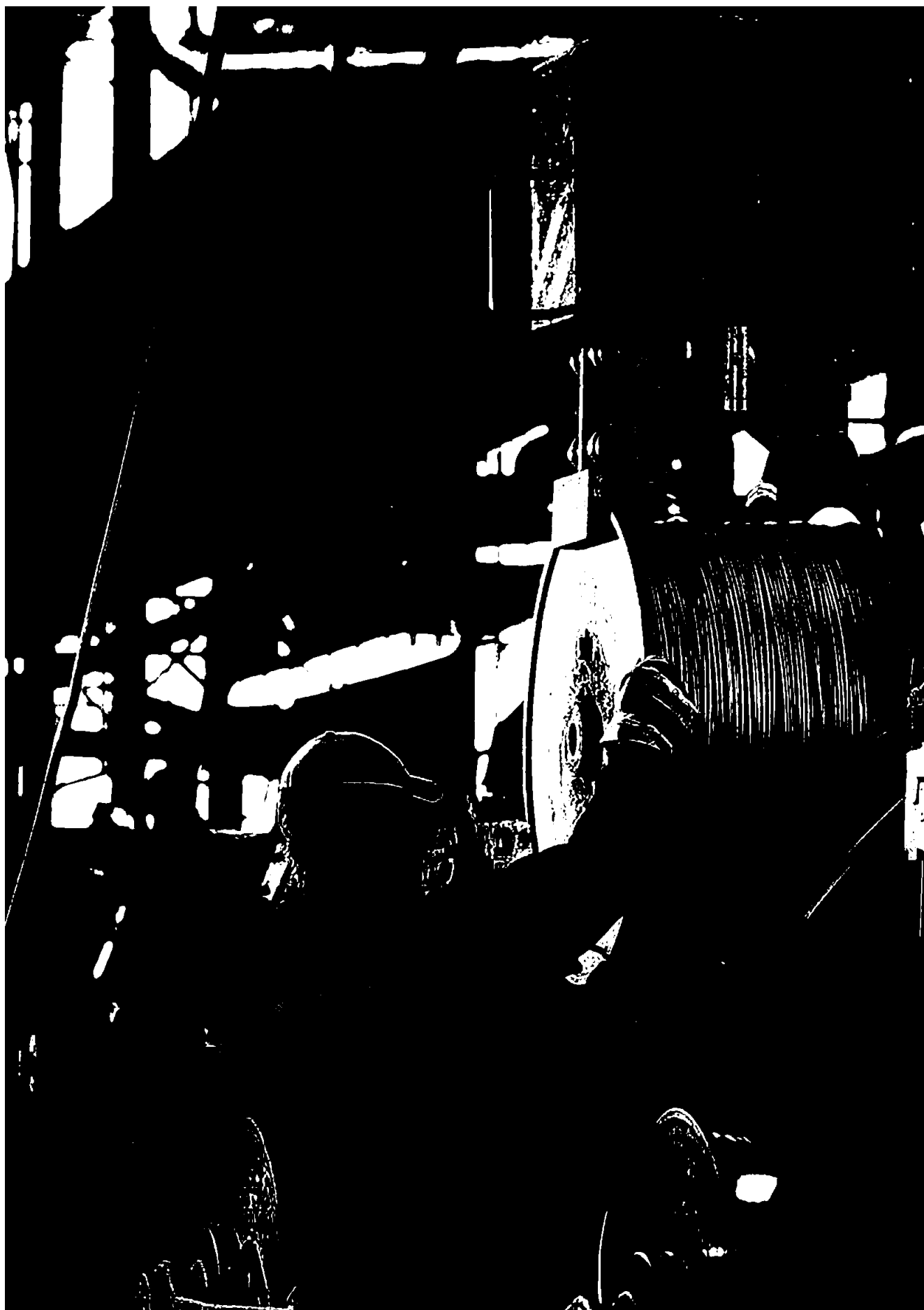
The Directors of Prysmian S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the non-financial information pursuant to Legislative Decree n. 254, dated 30 December 2016. We have verified that non-financial information have been approved by Directors.

Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 10, of Legislative Decree n. 254, dated 30 December 2016, such non-financial information are subject to a separate compliance report signed by us.

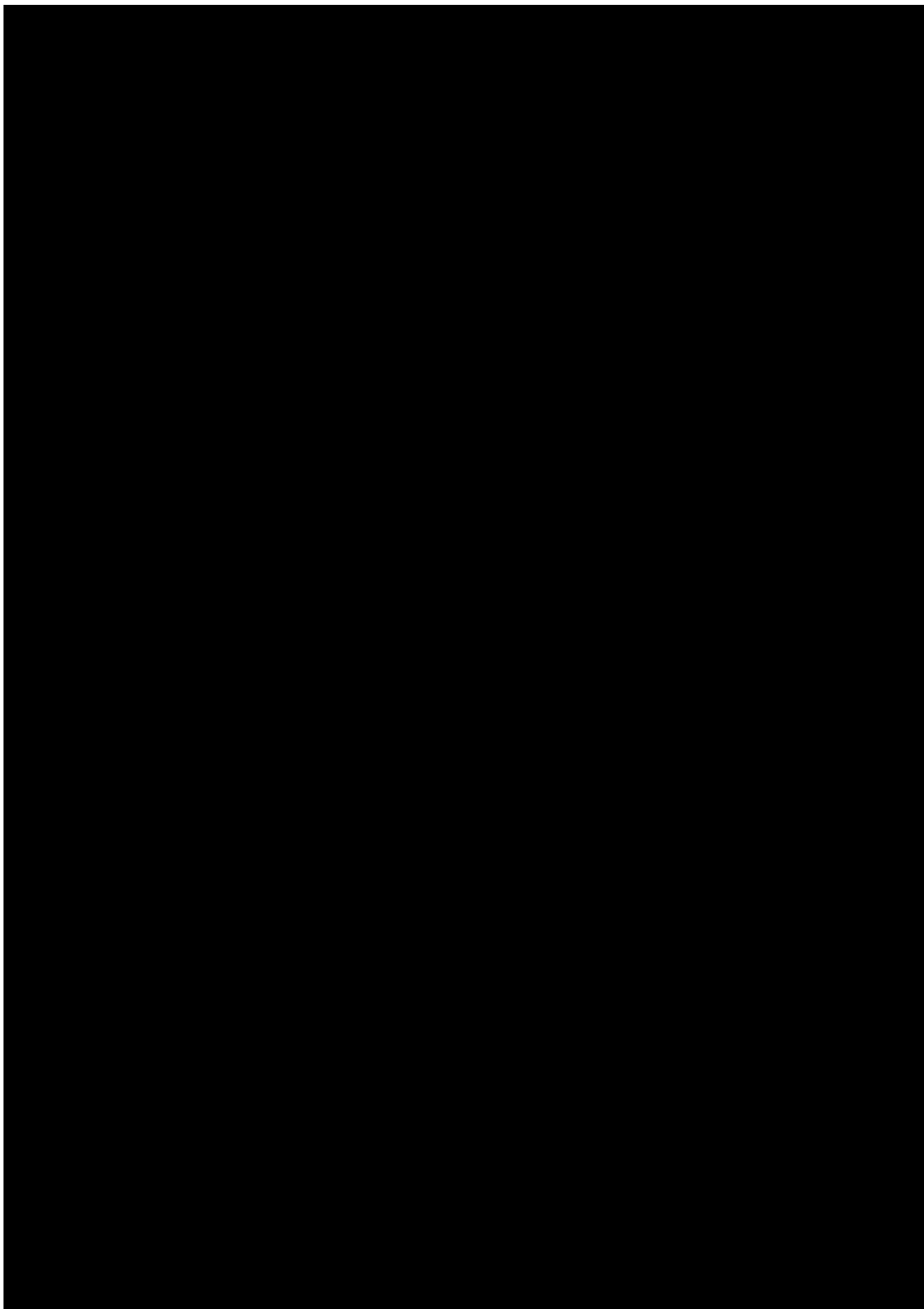
Milan, 1 April 2021

EY S.p.A.
Signed by: Pietro Carena, Auditor

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.









Prysmian
Group

Linking
the future



Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Board of Directors' Report

Annual accounts

- Income statement**
- Balance sheet**
- Cash flow statement**
- Notes**

Auditor's report



Board of Directors' Report 2020

Prysmian Group Norge AS

Kjerraten 16, 3013 DRAMMEN

Org.nr: 814780422 MVA

General

107th commercial year.

Prysmian Group Norge AS (PGN), formerly Draka Norsk Kabel AS, had at the end of 2020 activities at two locations in Norway; Holmen in Drammen and Loesmoen in Øvre Eiker.

The factory at Holmen produces cables for the offshore oil & gas market and power/optical fiber submarine cables for offshore wind farms and power distribution. At Loesmoen, PGN has a warehouse / distribution center for telecom, trade & installers, industrial and utility cables.

PGN is part of the Milan-based corporation Prysmian Group, the worldwide leader in the energy and telecom cable systems industry with almost 140 years of experience, sales exceeding €10 billion, about 28,000 employees in over 50 countries and 104 plants.

Draka Holding B.V., entirely owned directly and indirectly by Prysmian Group's holding company Prysmian SpA listed on Milan Stock Exchange, is the sole shareholder of PGN.

Market situation and prices

The Oil & Gas offshore market in Norway in 2020 was broadly stable on 2019 levels, benefiting from solid project pipeline (Johan Sverdrup P2) helping to offset a slight reduction in MRO market. The company retained its strong position in the domestic market. International markets continued with low level of activity for new projects, even if PGN was able to secure additional volumes in Far East.

The Medium Voltage (MV) submarine market remained on a very good level in 2020 and PGN enjoyed such market with the start, continuation and completion of different projects during the year, mainly wind farm projects in Europe but also some local power interconnections. Some new contracts have been signed during the year guaranteeing a stable load for the coming quarters.

The market for installation cables showed a negative development compared to 2019, in both construction and power distribution markets, negatively affected by COVID-19. PGN reduced its share in some subsegments with low profitability, in a scenario of high competition and price pressure from cable manufacturers from South and East Europe.

The market for infrastructure, wind, road and tunnel projects was strong and the Company was able to increase its position in this segment.

The domestic telecom market volumes decreased significantly during 2020 compared to previous year, severely impacted by COVID-19 effects on installation activities and postponement/reduction of investments from the main TLC operators.

Future prospects

In the Oil & Gas segment, the Company expects domestic demand for offshore cables to decrease in 2021, after completion of Johan Sverdrup P2 in 2020 not replaced by other new big projects. MRO market is expected to stabilize on previous year level. International markets are expected to remain at low level, with PGN ready to catch potential opportunities arising during the year.



The Company will continue focusing in increasing internal efficiencies to boost competitiveness. Investments in new digital cabling solutions, like "PRY RFID" technology that can support customers digitalization strategy, will continue.

In MV submarine, the market for 2021 is expected to be solid, supported by good order backlog. During 2021 PGN will complete production of Hornsea2 project, the world's largest offshore wind farm as of today, started in 2019, finally delivering more than 300km of cables. The order backlog at the end of 2020 covers almost entirely the plant capacity for the year.

The Norwegian energy installation market is anticipated to partially recover the volumes reduction of 2020, driven by power distribution/utility segment. The segment for railroads, roads and tunnels will still be at a sound level, despite reducing from the peak level reached in 2020. The focus of the authorities on safety, especially on cable reactions to fire, remains high and the environmental focus will increase. Competition and price pressure are expected to remain constant on high level along the year.

The domestic telecom market is expected to remain stable on low 2020 level.

COVID-19 Effects

The year 2020 was marked by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, which had unprecedented negative impacts on the global economic macro scenario. In response to this health emergency, most countries took containment measures such as restrictions on movement, quarantines and other public emergency initiatives, with severe repercussions on global economic activity and the entire manufacturing system.

The Prysmian Group's significant presence in China enabled it to understand the emergence of the Covid Pandemic at an early stage. "People first", i.e. putting people's health and safety first, technological innovation and lean manufacturing, and business protection are the three mainstays of the Group's strategy in response to the Pandemic, in all countries including Norway. "People First" has translated into increased investment in health and safety, the mass procurement of hygiene supplies and equipment and performance of tests and analyses to detect infections, the redefinition of procedures for staying safe at work and the extensive use of remote working, the digitalisation of the Academy's training activities and actions for the benefit of communities affected by the virus.

The overall uncertainty arising after the spread of the COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 put under strong pressure all the financial markets, the commodities and the smallest local currencies: that was the case also for Norway, where the Norwegian Krone devaluated quickly by over 20% vs. EUR in March compared to the end of 2019, landing with an average 2020 of 10.72 EUR/NOK vs. 9.85 average 2019 (9% devaluation). This unexpected and rather quick exchange rate trend negatively affected the profitability of the company in some months of 2020 and especially in the traded goods segments, where according to market practice there is always a delay to reflect these fluctuations into the prices. In addition, some contracts at fixed price signed in the previous year in HVV business have also been negatively affected. Despite this, the company has been able to manage well the working capital, by reducing significantly inventory and receivables and therefore generating positive cash flow.

According to the International Monetary Fund estimates updated at January 2021, the global growth contraction for 2020 is estimated at 3.5% compared to the 3.3% growth projected in the pre-pandemic forecast. In the Euro area, the contraction of economy in 2020 is estimated at around 7.2%, compared to -3.4% for the United States. Estimates call for China being the only country among the big economies to end the year on a positive territory (+2.3%), albeit at a level far below the pre-Covid projections (+6.1%). Within this scenario, many countries are preparing national economic revitalisation plans, such as Next Generation EU in Europe, which amounts to €750 billion in support of infrastructure development and digitalisation projects. A \$1,900 billion aid plan is also being formulated in the United States to stimulate the economy according to the Biden administration's programme. Within this scenario, also Norway has been affected, with an estimated contraction of 3.5% in 2020.



In addition to the positive effects of the beginning of vaccinations in many countries, the positive impacts of the revitalisation plans on economic growth are reflected in the growth expectations for 2021 prepared by the IMF. According to these estimates, the global economy is expected to grow by 5.5% in 2021 and by 4.2% in 2022. The growth estimate is 5.1% in the United States, which is expected to return to pre-2019 levels as early as the second half of 2021, whereas the Eurozone and the United Kingdom are predicted to reach this milestone in 2022. The Chinese economy is expected to pick up pace, with estimated growth of 8.1% in 2021 and of 5.6% in 2022.

Norway is also expected to recover, even though the speed of the recovery will depend on how the pandemic situation will evolve in the coming months.

2021 started with encouraging signs in some segments and geographical areas, despite the persisting high level of uncertainty at global level.

Research and development

Research and Development is conducted in close cooperation with Corporate R&D and Corporate Business Unit Oil & Gas, in addition to local operations.

In 2020, work continued to optimize costs through the Design-To-Cost (DTC) program, a methodology used to lower production costs, both when developing new products and when re-engineering existing ones. Company's aim therefore is to reduce the quantity of materials used in cable manufacturing through product redesign.

In the annual accounts for 2020 the R&D expenses are accounted to the P&L with MNOK 1,3.

Working environment

3 lost time injuries were recorded (Injury frequency, R12M, = 2,92) plus 1 minor injury without lost time, a decrease compared with 2019. Sum of absence days was 380 (IG = 370), which is an increase compared to 2019 a result of one severe injury in second half 2019. 44 incidents (near misses and dangerous situations) were recorded, compared to 47 incidents reported in 2019.

The sick leave rate increased from 6,3% to 10,6% in 2020, negatively impacted by Covid-19 related absenteeism (quarantine periods and absence of employees with symptoms or close contact with people tested positive). During 2020, 4 employees tested positive to Covid-19; none of them has been infected in the Company premises nor has infected other employees, also thanks to the severe rules applied internally to prevent risks and any kind of possible infection.

The Working Environment Committee had 3 meetings in 2020.

External environment

The operations result in environmental impacts from consumption of resources, waste, and emissions. Own production of cables was higher than previous year. Despite this, the environmental impacts from the operations is comparable with 2019. The consumption of raw materials has increased as a result of increased production.

Consumption of raw materials, energy usage and waste handling are the most important environmental aspects related to the operations. The total amount of generated waste including rubbish and packaging was 972 tons. This is 4% more than in 2019 mainly due to a re-construction project. In total 107 tons of compound scrap, 24 tons of packaging materials, 385 tons of cable scrap, 134 tons of urban waste and 318 tons other non-hazardous waste. In addition, 4,8 tons of hazardous waste were delivered for treatment by Norsk Gjenvinning.

Electric power is the main source of energy for manufacturing, heating and lighting. In 2020 PGN bought electricity on a 100% green certification contract. Total consumption was 9.700 MWh electric energy, 16 % lower than in 2019, mainly due to a milder winter. In the boiler house, 77 tons of natural gas have been consumed (-4 %), equivalent to 1.067 MWh thermal energy. From 2020, the total CO2 emissions from factory



operations are calculated on basis of all types of energy and emissions from Drammen plant and Loesmoen warehouse, which was 10.119 T. This is an increase of 5% compared to previous year, mainly as a result of inclusion of new factors (e.g. diesel). Other emissions to air, water and ground are very limited and well within statutory requirements. No incidents with emissions to water or air were registered.

Equality

The Company's management consists of four female (36%) and seven male (64%) managers. The Board consists of seven male board members. Both the board and the Company's management are aware of the society's expectations of efforts to encourage equality between the sexes in the Company and the board.

The total number of full-time employees at the end of 2020 is 165. 22 of these are women and 143 are men. From the Company's point of view, both sexes are treated equally as to wage setting.

Including working environment

The Company has a recruitment and personnel policy which is to secure equal possibilities and rights and prevent discrimination based on ethnic and national origin, descent, language, religion and outlook on life.

Where possible, the Company tries to adapt the working conditions in such a way that personnel with reduced operability can work for the Company.

Financial risk

The Company is exposed for credit, interest and currency risks in the ordinary operations and is managing to keep these risks under control within certain levels. The Company has secured the currency risk by forward exchange transactions. All new customers are credit checked before accepting orders and a share of the receivables are credit insured.

In sales contracts, specific clauses on metals are included; according to internal policy, the Company cover risks raising from potential changes in metal prices using metal hedging derivatives.

Review of the financial statements

It is the Board's opinion that the financial statements give an accurate description of Prysmian Group Norge AS's assets and liabilities, financial position and result. The accounts are made under the assumption of continued operation. The Board confirms that this assumption is valid.

Liquidity position increased in 2020 due mostly to the reduction in working capital.

Net cash flow from operations was positive in 2020 for MNOK 181.

The positive cash flow from operations is mainly influenced by positive developments in inventories, trade receivables and trade payables by MNOK 129.

The operating result was MNOK 7 compared to MNOK 13 in 2019.

The net financial items are negative by MNOK 16 compared to MNOK 10 in 2019.

Total Assets at the end of the year was MNOK 601 compared to MNOK 599 the previous year. The equity as at 31.12.2020 was 264 MNOK (273 MNOK at end of 2019). Equity ratio at 44% compared to 45% at the end of previous year.




Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Allocation of the net result of the year

The Board of Director proposes that the negative net result shall be allocated as follows:
6 724 kNOK to be transferred from other equity.



Javier Martin Arata
Chairman of the Board

Drammen, 15 April 2021
Board of Prysmian Group Norge AS

Thomas Andersson

Carlo Soprano

Humberto Duplat Paiva
Managing Director

Jonn Gunnar Lislelid

Vegard Alexander Gebuhr

Odd Arve Gulliksen



Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

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Drammen, 15 April 2021
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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

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Drammen, 15 April 2021
Board of Prysmian Group Norge AS

Javier Martin Arata
Chairman of the Board

Humberto Duplat Paiva
Managing Director

Thomas Andersson

Jonn Gunnar Lislelid

Carlo Soprano

Vegard Alexander Gebuhr

Odd Arve Gulliksen



Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Allocation of the net result of the year

The Board of Director proposes that the negative net result shall be allocated as follows:
6 724 kNOK to be transferred from other equity.

Drammen, 15 April 2021
Board of Prysmian Group Norge AS

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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Income statement

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Sales revenue | 2, 17, 18 | 1 321 214 | 1 285 435 |
| Other operating income | 3 | <u>29 005</u> | <u>29 324</u> |
| Total revenue | | <u>1 350 219</u> | <u>1 314 759</u> |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Cost of goods sold | 2, 17 | 1 069 287 | 1 019 592 |
| Payroll and related costs | 5 | 142 372 | 136 581 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 6 | 15 236 | 15 381 |
| Other operating expenses | 3, 5, 6 | <u>116 298</u> | <u>129 774</u> |
| Total operating expenses | | <u>1 343 194</u> | <u>1 301 328</u> |
| Operating result | | <u>7 025</u> | <u>13 431</u> |
| Financial income and expenses | | | |
| Interest income from group companies | | 11 | 936 |
| Other financial income | 16 | 151 458 | 45 926 |
| Interest expense to group companies | | 0 | 0 |
| Other financial expenses | 16 | <u>167 059</u> | <u>56 471</u> |
| Net financial items | | <u>-15 590</u> | <u>-9 608</u> |
| Ordinary result before tax | | <u>-8 565</u> | <u>3 822</u> |
| Tax on ordinary result | 7 | <u>-1 841</u> | <u>922</u> |
| Net profit or loss for the year | | <u>-6 724</u> | <u>2 900</u> |
| The net result of the year is allocated as follows: | | | |
| Proposed dividends | 8 | 0 | 2 900 |
| Transferred to other equity | | <u>-6 724</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total allocations | | <u>-6 724</u> | <u>2 900</u> |



Prismian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Balance sheet as of December 31

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| <i>Tangible assets</i> | | | |
| Machinery and plant | 6 | 106 789 | 115 738 |
| Fixtures and fittings, tools, office machinery and similar assets | 6 | <u>1 503</u> | <u>1 967</u> |
| Total tangible assets | | <u>108 293</u> | <u>117 706</u> |
| Total fixed assets | | <u>108 293</u> | <u>117 706</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 4 | <u>230 242</u> | <u>263 945</u> |
| <i>Receivables</i> | | | |
| Trade receivables | 10 | 91 451 | 154 209 |
| Group Bank Account | 19 | 146 172 | 0 |
| Other receivables | 10, 15,18 | <u>24 342</u> | <u>62 271</u> |
| Total accounts receivable | | <u>261 965</u> | <u>216 480</u> |
| Bank deposit | 12 | <u>239</u> | <u>1 229</u> |
| Total current assets | | <u>492 446</u> | <u>481 54</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>600 739</u> | <u>599 359</u> |



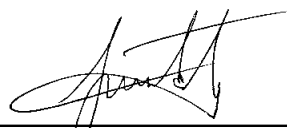
Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Balance sheet as of December 31

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Equity | | | |
| <i>Paid-in capital</i> | | | |
| Share capital | 8 | 22 500 | 22 500 |
| Share premium reserve | 8 | 130 573 | 130 573 |
| Other paid-in capital | 8 | 9 612 | 9 612 |
| Total paid-in capital | | <u>162 685</u> | <u>162 685</u> |
| <i>Retained earnings</i> | | | |
| Other equity | 8 | <u>101 182</u> | <u>108 980</u> |
| Total retained earnings | | <u>101 182</u> | <u>108 980</u> |
| Total equity | | <u>263 868</u> | <u>272 665</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| <i>Non-current liabilities</i> | | | |
| Pension liabilities | 5 | 15 761 | 16 158 |
| Deferred tax liability | 7 | 9 341 | 11 458 |
| Other provisions | 14 | 2 500 | 2 500 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | <u>27 602</u> | <u>30 143</u> |
| <i>Current liabilities</i> | | | |
| Accounts payable | 10 | 173 698 | 162 989 |
| Social security, VAT and other taxation payable | | 30 983 | 43 999 |
| Dividends | 8 | 0 | 2 900 |
| Group Bank Account | 19 | 0 | 26 877 |
| Other short-term liabilities | 10, 14, 15, 18 | 104 589 | 60 786 |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>309 270</u> | <u>297 551</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>335 206</u> | <u>327 694</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u>600 739</u> | <u>599 359</u> |

31 December 2020
Drammen, 15 April 2021


Javier Martin Arata
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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020


Balance sheet as of December 31

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Equity | | | |
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| Share capital | 8 | 22 500 | 22 500 |
| Share premium reserve | 8 | 130 573 | 130 573 |
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Prismian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Balance sheet as of December 31

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Equity | | | |
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| Other provisions | 14 | 2 500 | 2 500 |
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| <i>Current liabilities</i> | | | |
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| Dividends | 8 | 0 | 2 900 |
| Group Bank Account | 19 | 0 | 26 877 |
| Other short-term liabilities | 10, 14, 15, 18 | 104 589 | 60 786 |
| Total current liabilities | | 309 270 | 297 551 |
| Total liabilities | | 335 206 | 327 694 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 600 739 | 599 359 |

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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Balance sheet as of December 31

Amounts in NOK thousands

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Equity | | | |
| <i>Paid-in capital</i> | | | |
| Share capital | 8 | 22 500 | 22 500 |
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| Liabilities | | | |
| <i>Non-current liabilities</i> | | | |
| Pension liabilities | 5 | 15 761 | 16 158 |
| Deferred tax liability | 7 | 9 341 | 11 458 |
| Other provisions | 14 | 2 500 | 2 500 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | <u>27 602</u> | <u>30 143</u> |
| <i>Current liabilities</i> | | | |
| Accounts payable | 10 | 173 698 | 162 989 |
| Social security, VAT and other taxation payable | | 30 983 | 43 999 |
| Dividends | 8 | 0 | 2 900 |
| Group Bank Account | 19 | 0 | 26 877 |
| Other short-term liabilities | 10, 14, 15, 18 | 104 589 | 60 786 |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>309 270</u> | <u>297 551</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>335 206</u> | <u>327 694</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u>600 739</u> | <u>599 359</u> |

31 December 2020
Drammen, 15 April 2021

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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Balance sheet as of December 31

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Equity | | | |
| <i>Paid-in capital</i> | | | |
| Share capital | 8 | 22 500 | 22 500 |
| Share premium reserve | 8 | 130 573 | 130 573 |
| Other paid-in capital | 8 | 9 612 | 9 612 |
| Total paid-in capital | | <u>162 685</u> | <u>162 685</u> |
| <i>Retained earnings</i> | | | |
| Other equity | 8 | 101 182 | 108 980 |
| Total retained earnings | | <u>101 182</u> | <u>108 980</u> |
| Total equity | | <u>263 868</u> | <u>272 665</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| <i>Non-current liabilities</i> | | | |
| Pension liabilities | 5 | 15 761 | 16 158 |
| Deferred tax liability | 7 | 9 341 | 11 458 |
| Other provisions | 14 | 2 500 | 2 500 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | <u>27 602</u> | <u>30 143</u> |
| <i>Current liabilities</i> | | | |
| Accounts payable | 10 | 173 698 | 162 989 |
| Social security, VAT and other taxation payable | | 30 983 | 43 999 |
| Dividends | 8 | 0 | 2 900 |
| Group Bank Account | 19 | 0 | 26 877 |
| Other short-term liabilities | 10, 14, 15, 18 | 104 589 | 60 786 |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>309 270</u> | <u>297 551</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>335 206</u> | <u>327 694</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u>600 739</u> | <u>599 359</u> |

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Drammen, 15 April 2021

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Prysmian Group Norge AS

Annual Report 2020

Cash flow statement

| Amounts in NOK thousands | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | | | |
| Result before taxes | | -8 565 | 3 822 |
| Taxes paid | | 0 | 0 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | | 15 235 | 15 381 |
| Changes in inventories, trade receivables and trade payables | 11 | 129 432 | -189 207 |
| Changes in pension scheme assets/liabilities | | -397 | -1 643 |
| Additional pension payment | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Changes in other current balance sheet items | | 45 075 | -3 421 |
| Changes in provisions | | 0 | 0 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | <u>180 781</u> | <u>-175 068</u> |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | 6 | <u>-5 823</u> | <u>-5 168</u> |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | | <u>-5 823</u> | <u>-5 168</u> |
| Cash flow from financing activities | | | |
| Paid dividends | | -2 900 | -14 656 |
| Changes in Group Bank Account | 19 | <u>-173 048</u> | <u>193 865</u> |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | | <u>-175 948</u> | <u>179 209</u> |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | | -990 | -1 027 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 01.01 | | <u>1 229</u> | <u>2 256</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31.12 | | <u>239</u> | <u>1 229</u> |



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Note 1 Accounting Principles

The annual accounts are based on the Norwegian Account Act 1998 and prepared according to Norwegian GAAP.

Receivables and liabilities

Trade receivables are reported in the balance sheet after deductions of estimated losses. Short-term receivables and liabilities comprise items due within one year.

Currency

Receivables, liabilities and bank accounts in foreign currency are valued at year-end exchange rate. At present, the company is making use of some hedge contracts in order to reduce the foreign currency exposure. In this matter, hedge accounting is not applied. Currency effects are presented in the financial statements as financial items. Further information is given in note 15 and 16.

Inventories

Inventories comprise purchased goods and goods of own production valued at the lowest of acquisition - / production cost and net selling value in accordance with the FIFO-principle. Production cost comprises direct labour and material added the factories ordinary indirect production costs. Obsolete goods are deducted.

Long term contracts

Work in progress on long term fixed-price contracts is valued according to the percentage of completion method. The degree of completion is calculated as expenses incurred as a percentage of estimated total expense. Total expenses are reviewed on a regular basis. If projects are expected to result in losses, the total estimated loss is recognized immediately.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are entered at acquisition cost and deducted ordinary depreciations. Ordinary depreciations are based on acquisition cost and calculated linearly over the assets' useful life. Changes in estimates are performed through the break-point method, i.e. the remaining book value is spread out over the new depreciation horizon. Leased assets are reflected in the balances sheet as assets if the leasing contract is considered a financial lease.

Pensions

The company has various pension schemes. The pension schemes are financed through payments to insurance companies, with the exception of the early retirement pension scheme (AFP). The company has both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plan

With a defined contribution plan the company pays contributions to an insurance company. After the contribution has been made the company has no further commitment to pay. The contribution is recognized as payroll expenses. Prepaid contributions are reflected as an asset to the degree the contribution can be refunded or will reduce future payments.

Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a pension scheme which is not a defined contribution plan. A defined benefit plan is a pension scheme which defines a pension payment which an employee will receive at pension age. The pension payments are normally dependent on one or more factors such as age, number of years in the company, and salary. The commitment relating to the defined benefit plan on the balance sheet is the present value of the defined benefits at the balance sheet date less fair value of the pension funds (amount paid to an insurance company), adjusted for estimate differences and expenses relating to former period's pension earnings not recognized in the income statement. The pension commitments are calculated annually by an independent actuary on a straight-line earning profile basis.

Changes to the pension plan are expensed over the expected remaining earning period. Estimate differences due to new information or changes in the actuarial assumptions follows the OCI method (Other Comprehensive Income). This method indicates that effects of changes in estimates are booked in the year that they occur and is booked against the company's equity.

Operating Revenues

Sales revenues include goods and services delivered and invoiced during the year. The percent of completion method is applied when it comes to long term construction contracts.

Government Grants

Government grants are accounted for according to NRS nr. 4 "Offentlige tilskudd". The grants are recognised on an



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

accrual basis in direct relation to the costs incurred when there is a formal resolution approving the allocation and, when the right to the grant is assured since it is reasonably certain that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to its receipt and that the grant will be received.

Taxes

Taxes are accounted for in the same period as the operating result to which the taxation relates. This means that the tax cost is related to ordinary profit before taxes. Taxes related to shareholders' equity; e.g. group contribution, are charged to shareholders equity. The tax charge in the income statement includes both payable taxes for the period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at relevant tax rates on the basis of the temporary differences which exist between accounting and tax values, and any carry forward losses for tax purposes at year-end. Tax enhancing or tax reducing differences, which are reverses or may be reversed in the same period, have been eliminated. The disclosure of deferred tax benefits on net tax reducing differences which have not been eliminated, and carry forward losses, is based on estimated future earnings. Deferred tax and tax benefits which may be shown in the balance sheet are presented net.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, and other short-term investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk can be converted into known cash amounts, with due date less than three months from purchase date.

COVID-19

The year 2020 was marked by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, which had unprecedented negative impacts on the global economic macro scenario. In response to this health emergency, most countries took containment measures such as restrictions on movement, quarantines and other public emergency initiatives, with severe repercussions on global economic activity and the entire manufacturing system.

The Prysmian Group's significant presence in China enabled it to understand the emergence of the Covid Pandemic at an early stage. "People first", i.e. putting people's health and safety first, technological innovation and lean manufacturing, and business protection are the three mainstays of the Group's strategy in response to the Pandemic, in all countries including Norway. "People First" has translated into increased investment in health and safety, the mass procurement of hygiene supplies and equipment and performance of tests and analyses to detect infections, the redefinition of procedures for staying safe at work and the extensive use of remote working, the digitalisation of the Academy's training activities and actions for the benefit of communities affected by the virus.

The overall uncertainty arising after the spread of the COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 put under strong pressure all the financial markets, the commodities and the smallest local currencies: that was the case also for Norway, where the Norwegian Krone devaluated quickly by over 20% vs. EUR in March compared to the end of 2019, landing with an average 2020 of 10.72 EUR/NOK vs. 9.85 average 2019 (9% devaluation). This unexpected and rather quick exchange rate trend negatively affected the profitability of the company in some months of 2020 and especially in the traded goods segments, where according to market practice there is always a delay to reflect these fluctuations into the prices. In addition, some contracts at fixed price signed in the previous year in HV business have also been negatively affected. Despite this, the company has been able to manage well the working capital, by reducing significantly inventory and receivables and therefore generating positive cash flow.

According to the International Monetary Fund estimates updated at January 2021, the global growth contraction for 2020 is estimated at 3.5% compared to the 3.3% growth projected in the pre-pandemic forecast. In the Euro area, the contraction of economy in 2020 is estimated at around 7.2%, compared to -3.4% for the United States. Estimates call for China being the only country among the big economies to end the year on a positive territory (+2.3%), albeit at a level far below the pre-Covid projections (+6.1%). Within this scenario, many countries are preparing national economic revitalisation plans, such as Next Generation EU in Europe, which amounts to €750 billion in support of infrastructure development and digitalisation projects. A \$1,900 billion aid plan is also being formulated in the United States to stimulate the economy according to the Biden administration's programme. Within this scenario, also Norway has been affected, with an estimated contraction of 3.5% in 2020.

In addition to the positive effects of the beginning of vaccinations in many countries, the positive impacts of the revitalisation plans on economic growth are reflected in the growth expectations for 2021 prepared by the IMF. According to these estimates, the global economy is expected to grow by 5.5% in 2021 and by 4.2% in 2022. The growth estimate is



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

5.1% in the United States, which is expected to return to pre-2019 levels as early as the second half of 2021, whereas the Eurozone and the United Kingdom are predicted to reach this milestone in 2022. The Chinese economy is expected to pick up pace, with estimated growth of 8.1% in 2021 and of 5.6% in 2022.

Norway is also expected to recover, even though the speed of the recovery will depend on how the pandemic situation will evolve in the coming months.

2021 started with encouraging signs in some segments and geographical areas, despite the persisting high level of uncertainty at global level.



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Note 2 Revenues

Sales by geography

| | 2020 | 2019 | Change |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Norway | 922 587 | 919 857 | 2 730 |
| Europe | 385 521 | 358 373 | 37 448 |
| North and South America | 5 752 | 1 087 | 4 665 |
| Asia | 3 229 | 1 686 | 1 543 |
| The rest of the world | 3 825 | 4 432 | -607 |
| Total sales | 1 321 214 | 1 285 435 | 35 779 |

Sales by business area

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Projects | 461 541 | 373 706 | 87 835 |
| Energy & Infrastructure | 486 577 | 545 215 | -58 638 |
| Industrial & Network Components | 257 537 | 180 528 | 77 009 |
| Telecom | 115 558 | 185 985 | -70 427 |
| Total sales | 1 321 214 | 1 285 435 | 35 779 |

Sales and purchases from group companies

| | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| Sales to companies within the same group | 401 587 | 232 613 | 168 974 |
| Purchased from companies within the same group | 948 750 | 1 103 243 | -154 492 |

Note 3 Other operating income/Other operating costs/significant transactions

Other operating income:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| Sales drums, cut, freight | 29 005 | 29 324 | -319 |
| Total operating income *) | 29 005 | 29 324 | -319 |

Other operating costs:

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Costs related to sales | 43 899 | 52 141 | -8 243 |
| Maintenance costs | 15 832 | 14 636 | 1 196 |
| Rental costs | 28 813 | 28 095 | 718 |
| Bad debt | -2 762 | 0 | -2 762 |
| Other | 29 187 | 34 902 | -5 715 |
| Total operating costs | 114 969 | 129 774 | -14 805 |



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Note 4 Inventory

| | 2020 | 2019 | Change |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Raw material / goods for resale | 204 518 | 241 812 | -37 294 |
| Work in progress | 7 044 | 6 750 | 293 |
| Finished goods | 18 680 | 15 382 | 3 298 |
| Total | 230 242 | 263 945 | -33 702 |

Stocks are calculated according to the accounting principles stated in Note 1.

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Inventory valued at purchase cost | 245 639 | 277 138 |
| Inventory valued at net realizable value | 230 242 | 263 945 |
| Write-down | 15 397 | 13 193 |

Note 5 Salaries / Number of employees / Benefits / Employee loans / Pensions

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Payroll | 112 170 | 109 987 |
| Social security costs | 14 637 | 18 507 |
| Pension costs | 5 720 | 5 098 |
| Other employee related costs | 5 052 | 276 |
| Other salaries related cost | 4 795 | 2 709 |
| Payroll and related cost | 142 373 | 136 581 |
| Average number of man labour | 178 | 165 |

Benefits

Managing Director

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Salary | 3 393 |
| Pension | 0 |
| Benefits | 406 |

Remuneration of board members 36

The Managing Director is an expatriate on a net pay/tax equalization arrangement and is included in the Prysmian Group short and long-term incentive schemes. Bonus is dependent on Prysmian Group Norge AS and Prysmian Group's results, according to Prysmian Group Remuneration Policy. For more information about Prysmian Group Remuneration Policy, please refer to www.prysmiangroup.com.



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Auditor

The audit fee was:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Statutory audit | 211 | 229 |
| Other assurance services | 0 | 0 |
| Tax advisory fee | 82 | 60 |
| Other assistance | 130 | 153 |
| Total audit fees | 423 | 443 |

Pension and pension liabilities

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Net pension liability 01.01.20 | 16 158 |
| Changes in estimates (OCI) for 2020 | 1 377 |
| Disbursements paid directly | - 2 174 |
| Other changes in pension costs 2020 | 400 |
| Net pension liability 31.12.20 | 15 761 |

The company has pension plans where 9 persons are included in the defined benefit plan, where of none are active members. Other persons are included in the defined contribution plan. These schemes entitle its members to defined future benefits. These benefits are primarily dependent upon the number of years of service, the salary level at the time of retirement and the size of defined benefit contributions from the government. The liabilities are funded through an insurance company.

| Pension cost - defined benefits plan | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Net present value of benefits earned during the year | | |
| Interest cost on pension liabilities | 351 | 465 |
| Actual return on plan assets | 0 | 0 |
| Effect of changes in estimates | | |
| Settlement | 0 | 0 |
| Administration cost | 49 | 66 |
| Payroll tax, employer's contribution | | |
| Net pension cost - defined benefit plan | 400 | 459 |



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Reconciliation of the pension scheme funding position and the amount disclosed in the balance sheet:

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Unsecured - Arrangement | <i>Unsecured - Arrangement</i> |
| Accumulated pension liability | -15 761 | -16 168 |
| Estimated effect of future increases in salary | | |
| Estimated pension liability | -15 761 | -16 168 |
| Pension assets (at market value) | 0 | 0 |
| Net pension liabilities | -15 761 | -16 168 |

Economic assumptions:

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Discount rate | 1,50 % | 2,25 % |
| Expected increase in salaries | NA | NA |
| Expected price inflation | NA | NA |
| Expected increase in pensions | NA | NA |
| Expected increase in government contributions | NA | NA |
| Expected return on plan assets | NA | NA |

Common assumptions used by the insurance industry have been applied regarding actuarial assumptions for demographic factors and average years of service.

Note 6 Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets

| | Machinery | Machinery under construction | Equipment | Total 2020 | Total 2019 |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Acquisition cost 01.01 | 423 355 | 1 734 | 53 065 | 478 154 | 475 943 |
| Additions | 568 | 5 823 | 0 | 6 391 | 5 169 |
| Disposals | 0 | -568 | 0 | -568 | -2 958 |
| Transferred | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquisition cost 31.12 | 423 923 | 6 989 | 53 065 | 483 997 | 478 154 |
| Depreciations 01.01 | 309 350 | 0 | 51 098 | 360 448 | 357 187 |
| Ordinary depreciations for the year | 14 674 | 0 | 562 | 15 236 | 15 381 |
| Ordinary write-downs for the year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disposal of ordinary deprec. for the year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Accumulated depreciations 31.12. | 324 024 | 0 | 51 660 | 375 684 | 360 448 |
| Net book value 31.12 | 99 899 | 6 989 | 1 405 | 108 293 | 117 706 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Useful economic life | Up to 16 years | No | Up to 10 years |
| Depreciation Plan | Linear | depreciation | Linear |



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Leases

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Yearly rent buildings (Loesmoen and Holmen) | 24 714 | 24 479 |
| Yearly rent cars and computer equipment | 4 099 | 3 616 |
| Total | 28 813 | 28 095 |

In compliance with NGAAP these leases have not been capitalized as they are not considered to be finance leases.

The rental period on buildings at Holmen expires 31.12.2024, whilst the rental period at Loesmoen expires 31.12.2023. The rental for both agreements is annually adjusted for indexes.

Note 7 Taxation

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------|----------|
| Current tax: | | |
| Result before taxes | -8 565 | 3 822 |
| Permanent differences | 197 | 370 |
| Permanent differences booked directly towards equity | 0 | 0 |
| Changes in temporary differences | -19 478 | -6 710 |
| Changes in temporary differences booked directly towards equity | -1 377 | -1 325 |
| Changes in temporary differences - tax losses carried forward | 29 223 | 3 842 |
| Interest carried forward | 0 | 0 |
| Basis for current tax | 0 | 0 |
| Current tax on the result of the year (22 %) | 0 | 0 |

The tax expense of the year is given as follows:

| | | |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Current tax on the result of the year | 0 | 0 |
| Change in deferred tax temporary differences | -2 144 | 631 |
| Changes in deferred tax booked directly towards equity | 303 | 292 |
| Pension Plan amendments | 0 | 0 |
| Change in deferred tax - new tax rate | 0 | 0 |
| Total tax expense of the year | -1 841 | 922 |

Calculated versus nominal tax costs

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 22 % tax of loss before tax | -1 884 | 841 |
| Tax expense of the year | -1 841 | 922 |
| Adjustment in respect of priors | 0 | 0 |
| Permanent differences | 0 | 0 |
| Calculated tax cost Difference | 43 | 81 |

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Effective tax rate (ie. tax cost in relation to loss before tax) | 22,0 % | 24,1% |
|--|--------|-------|

The tax difference is given as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 22% of permanent differences | 43 | 81 |
| Sum | 43 | 81 |



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Specification of the basis for deferred tax asset/liability

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Offsetting differences | | |
| Fixed assets | 71 855 | 79 763 |
| Pensions | -15 761 | -16 158 |
| Current assets | -12 759 | -13 822 |
| Contracts (percentage of completion) | 64 058 | 32 872 |
| Liabilities | -4 173 | -3 632 |
| Financial instruments | -7 571 | -2 852 |
| Total offsetting differences | <u>95 649</u> | <u>76 172</u> |
| | | |
| Tax losses carried forward | -60 761 | -23 967 |
| Interest carried forward | -4 342 | -4 342 |
| Total differences | <u>30 546</u> | <u>47 863</u> |
| | | |
| Deferred tax liability | 22 % <u>8 386</u> | 10 530 |
| Not recognized deferred tax asset | <u>955</u> | <u>955</u> |
| Total deferred tax liability | <u>9 341</u> | <u>11 485</u> |

Note 8 Equity and shareholder information

| Equity: | Share Capital | Share premium reserve | Other paid-in capital | Other equity | Total |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Equity 01.01.2020 | 22 500 | 130 573 | 9 612 | 108 980 | 271 665 |
| Equity changes this year: | | | | | |
| Net booked estimate - deviation based on pension | | | | -1 074 | -1 074 |
| This year's profit | | | | -6 724 | -6 724 |
| Proposed dividends | | | | | |
| Equity 31.12.2020 | <u>22 500</u> | <u>130 573</u> | <u>9 612</u> | <u>101 182</u> | <u>263 867</u> |

Share capital and information about shareholders:

The share capital in Prysmian Group Norge AS as at 31.12.2020 consists of the following classes of shares:

| | Number of shares | Nominal value | Book value |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Shares | <u>1</u> | <u>22 500</u> | <u>22 500</u> |

Ownership:

All shares are owned by Draka Holding BV, Netherlands.



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Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

As far as consolidated statements are concerned the company has made use of the exemption given in the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-7. The consolidated statements are made by Prysmian S.p.A., with business office in Milan, Italy.

Note 9 Guarantees raised by third parties.

| | <u>31.12.2020</u> | <u>31.12.2019</u> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Guarantees for contract and advance payment obligations | 51 075 | 54 041 |
| Guarantees for employee's taxes | <u>9 000</u> | <u>9 000</u> |
| Contingent liabilities | <u>60 075</u> | <u>63 041</u> |

Note 10 Balances held with group companies

| | Account receivables | | Other receivables | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>31.12.2020</u> | <u>31.12.2019</u> | <u>31.12.2020</u> | <u>31.12.2019</u> |
| Group companies | <u>56 745</u> | 43 239 | <u>0</u> | 0 |
| Total | <u>56 745</u> | <u>43 239</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

| | Other liabilities | | Accounts payable | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>31.12.2020</u> | <u>31.12.2019</u> | <u>31.12.2020</u> | <u>31.12.2019</u> |
| Long-term liabilities to group companies | <u>0</u> | 0 | <u>0</u> | 0 |
| Short-term liabilities to group companies | <u>10 870</u> | 33 253 | <u>143 169</u> | 132 126 |
| Total | <u>10 870</u> | <u>33 253</u> | <u>143 169</u> | <u>133 126</u> |

Note 11 Combined items

Items that are combined in the cash flow statement:

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Changes in inventory | 55 528 | -138 518 |
| Changes in accounts receivable | 71 410 | -52 788 |
| Changes in accounts payable | <u>2 494</u> | <u>2 098</u> |
| Total | <u>129 432</u> | <u>-189 207</u> |



Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Note 12 Bank Deposits

Prysmian Group Norge AS is a participant in a group bank account arrangement. Deposits are treated as intercompany balances (Note 10). The company has no overnight overdraft facility

Note 13 SkatteFUNN

The company has received government grants for a total of kNOK 221. The grants have been recognised according to NRS 4 "Offentlige tilskudd" (Public Grants), reducing the associated costs. Payroll expenses have been reduced with kNOK 98, and other operating expenses has been reduced with kNOK 123. Of the total amount kNOK 221 is posted as a short-term receivable and is subject to approval by The Norwegian Tax Administration.

Note 14 Other provisions

| | <u>31.12.2020</u> | <u>31.12.2019</u> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Provision for restructuring, long term | 2 500 | 2 500 |
| Provision for restructuring, short term | 0 | 0 |
| Provision for penalty | 0 | 0 |
| Total provisions | <u>2 500</u> | <u>2 500</u> |

Note 15 Financial market risk

Prysmian Group Norge AS has made hedging contracts with Prysmian S.p.a. for the transactions in other currency and changes in metal prices. MNOK 18,5 (2019 MNOK 12,6) is booked as current receivables, and MNOK 26,1 (2016 MNOK 15,4) as current payables. In this matter the company does not apply any hedge accounting.

Note 16 Booked currency gains and losses

In other financial income and expenses, the following figures are related the foreign exchange results.

| | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 | Change |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Currency gains | 143 720 | 45 861 | 97 860 |
| Currency losses | -163 667 | -51 832 | -111 835 |
| Total | <u>-19 947</u> | <u>-5 971</u> | <u>-13 976</u> |



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Notes to the accounts for 2020

Amounts in NOK thousands

Note 17 Transactions with Group Companies

Remuneration to Managing Director is specified in Note 5 and intercompany balances are specified in Note 10.

Transactions with Group Companies

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a) Sales of goods and services | | |
| Sales of goods | 401 587 | 232 613 |
| Sales of services | 11 738 | 18 420 |
| Total | 413 325 | 251 032 |

Intercompany transactions are based on Prysmian's policies when it comes to transfer pricing.

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| b) Purchases of goods and services | | |
| Purchase of goods - Group Co. | 948 750 | 1 103 243 |
| Purchase of services - Group Co. | 28 405 | 24 006 |
| Total | 977 155 | 1 127 248 |

Note 18 Long term Contracts

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------|--------|
| <i>Included in other receivables</i> | | |
| Revenues recognized, but not invoiced | 0 | 39 243 |
| <i>Included in short term debt</i> | | |
| Invoiced, but not produced | 49 289 | 16 519 |
| <i>Income from projects in progress</i> | | |
| Total booked revenues | 64 058 | 32 872 |

Note 19 Group Account Arrangement

Prysmian Group Norge AS is connected to Prysmian's group bank account arrangement in Citibank. The main part of the company's cash balance is placed here. The group bank account is classified as intercompany short-term receivable in 2020 (payable in 2019).

Balance on group bank account

| | Asset | Liability | Total |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 01.01.2020 | | 26 877 | -26 877 |
| 31.12.2020 | 146 172 | 0 | 146 172 |
| Change | 146 172 | -26 877 | 173 048 |