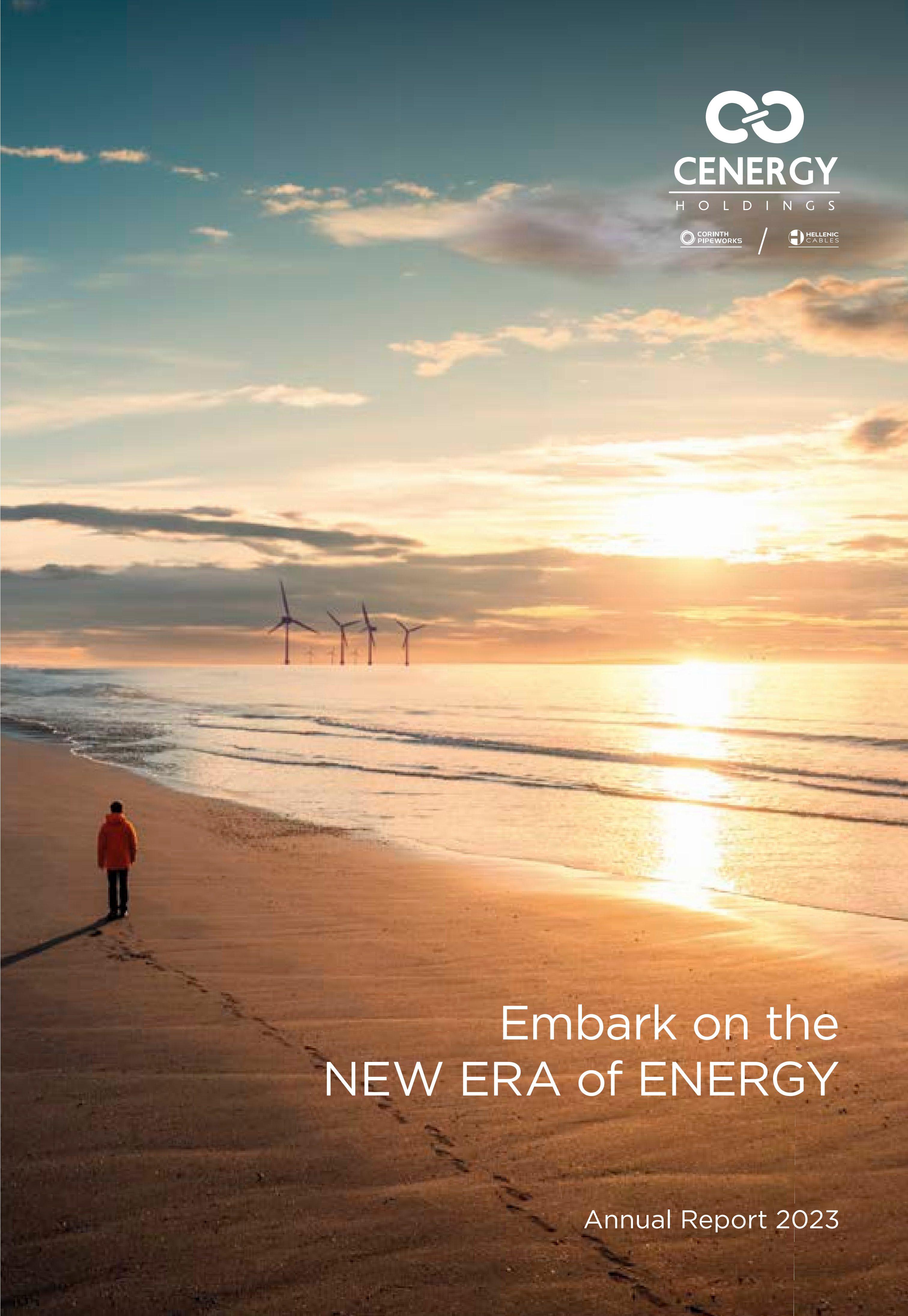


CENERGY HOLDINGS

CORINTH PIPEWORKS / HELLENIC CABLES

Embark on the NEW ERA of ENERGY

Annual Report 2023

Embark on the NEW ERA of ENERGY

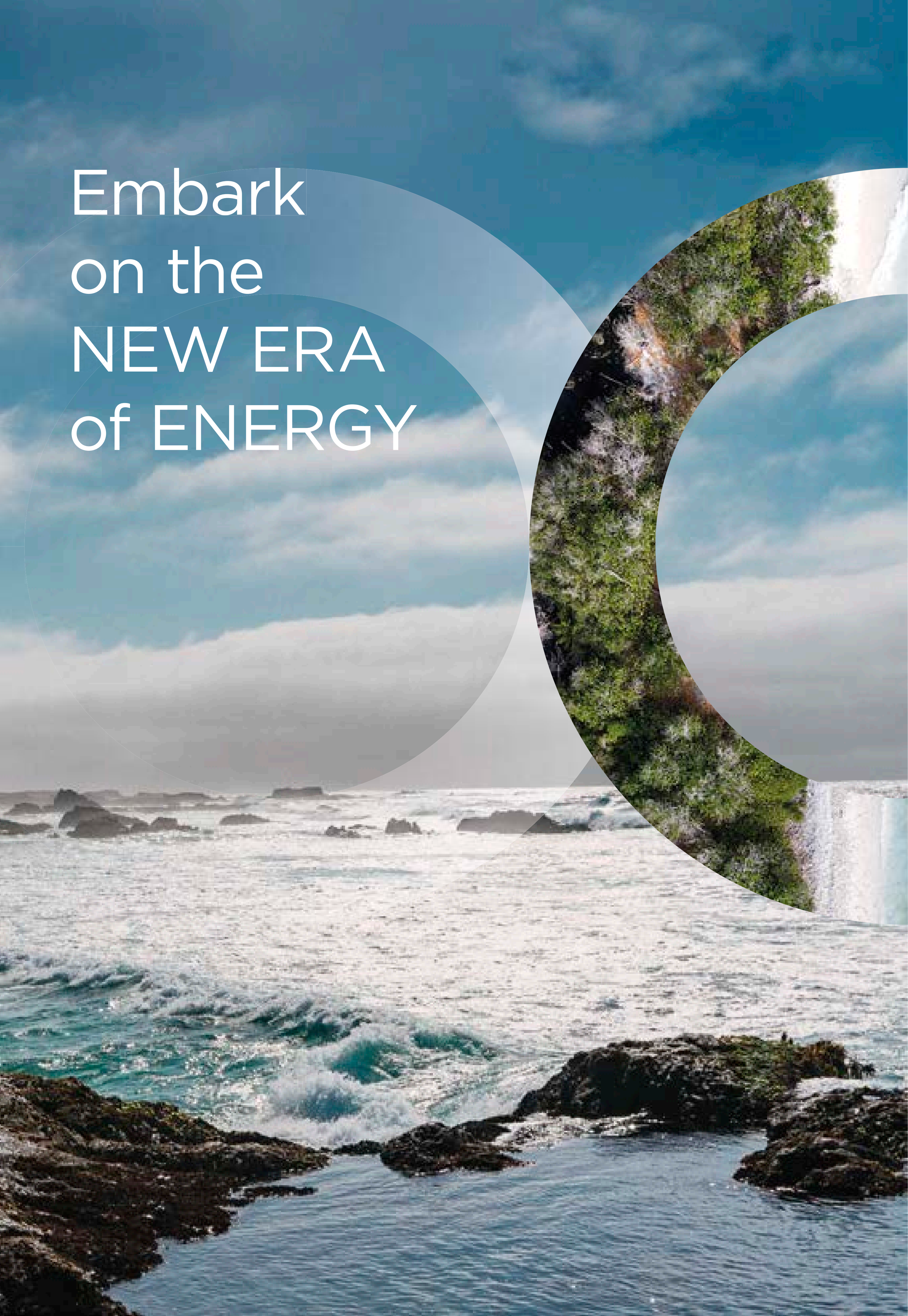


Table of content

Cenergy Holdings S.A. ("Cenergy Holdings", "the Company" or "the Holding") prepares and discloses consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format in French and in English. The Company is listed on Euronext Brussels, where its official reporting language is French and on Athens Stock Exchange (Athex), where its official reporting language is English. Additionally, the Company makes available in pdf format its consolidated financial statements in French, English and Greek. The consolidated financial statements prepared in the ESEF format by the Company in French and English are both "official ESEF versions" of the annual consolidated financial statements that discharge the Company from the obligations included in the Transparency Directive. The consolidated financial statements made available in pdf format on the website of the Company, as well as consolidated financial statements prepared in ESEF format in another language than French or English are therefore considered as non-official versions and translations. The official ESEF versions prevail over all non- official and translated versions. The official ESEF versions of the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company are available on the website of the Company.

Global presence

BELGIUM
Headquarters

GREECE

31%

EUROPE

42%

ASIA & OCEANIA

14%

AMERICAS

12%

AFRICA

1%

Group Overview

REVENUE IN MILLION €

1,628

↑ **14%** VS 2022

EXPORTS (OUTSIDE GREECE)

69%

→ AS IN 2022

A-EBITDA IN MILLION €

214

↑ **56%** VS 2022

Employees	**3,200+**	Investments in the last 10 years	**600 mil. €**	Facilities	**9** (5 MAIN PRODUCTION SITES)

Provide value added products for niche markets have a long history of implementing large-scale projects in more than 70 countries

have served major customers worldwide for nearly 70 years

+556 employees vs last year

invests EUR 138 million in 2023

provide value added products for niche markets

Cenergy Holdings S.A.

Cenergy Holdings S.A. ("Cenergy Holdings", "the Company" or "the Holding") invests in industrial companies positioned at the fore- front of high growth sectors, such as energy distribution and telecommunications.

Based in Belgium, the Company was founded in 2016 and is listed on Euronext Brussels and the Athens Stock Exchange (Athex).

Cenergy Holdings is a subsidiary of Viohalco S.A., a holding company of several leading metal processing companies across Europe. Viohalco's subsidiaries specialise in the manufacture of aluminium, copper and steel products, steel pipes and cables, as well as other technologically advanced industrial applications. They have production facilities in Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, the United Kingdom, North Macedonia and Turkey.

The Management Report attached to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Rapport de Gestion sur les Comptes Consolidés), prescribed by article 3:32 of the Belgian Code of Companies and Associations (the "BCCA"), includes the regulatory disclosure obligations of the Company and consists of the following sections:

- Business Review (pages 8-46);
- Non-Financial information (pages 47-96);
- Corporate Governance Statement (pages 97-117).

The Management Report should be read in conjunction with Cenergy Holdings' audited consolidated financial statements.

Message from the Chairman

"Continuous improvement in material issues by investing human and capital resources"

Our commitment to quality and our perseverance to operational excellence led to even stronger sales, a sound growth in operational profitability and a new record in our order backlog

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

2023 ends with a very positive outcome for Cenergy Holdings, both in terms of realized performance and of business growth. Our operational profitability exceeded EUR 210 million, clearly above our expectations. Our order backlog continued to grow and topped the EUR 3 billion mark, providing us confidence in our continuing investment in the capacity and capabilities of both of our segments.

During a year fraught with supply chain disruptions, macroeconomic disturbances and rising costs of money and materials, Cenergy Holdings' businesses responded with focus and prudence and prospered in internationally competitive markets while limiting the adverse effects of the environment. Operational excellence and quality led to new turnover highs of more than EUR 1.6 billion, record operational profitability (56% higher than its 2022 level) and a very robust order backlog in both segments. Such an impressive performance would not have been realized without considerable effort from the Companies' management and staff, who I thank on behalf of the entire Board of Directors for their excellent work, deep dedication to the values of Cenergy Holdings and demonstrated commitment to our goals.

The cables segment executed efficiently a number of high-profile offshore and onshore projects, while, throughout 2023, we observed strong demand for low and medium voltage power cables that led to improved margins. All these resulted in an increased adjusted EBITDA over EUR 150 million from the cables segment. Several new awards, both for interconnections and offshore wind, reinforced the solid order pipeline and provides confidence in continuing with further capacity expansion plans to serve both offshore and onshore markets.

Beginning in 2022, the steel pipes segment began its recovery after two difficult years in the oil and gas markets. 2023 continued that momentum with record-high operational profitability, more than double the previous year, and initiatives taken during prior years placed Corinth Pipeworks among the leaders in growing applications, such as hydrogen transport and carbon capture and storage pipelines. Steady demand for natural gas and the necessity to continue forward towards "greener energy" supplied additional high-margin awards to the segment and an order backlog of EUR 650 million by the end of the year.

Such results fill us with pride and satisfaction, but also multiply our responsibilities towards our employees, all our stakeholders and society as a whole. We will strive to work even harder to achieve a more environmentally friendly industrial footprint, to develop further the new "green energy paradigm" and to keep value, innovation, and sustainability as our top priorities. "Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other" JFK said, and in 2024 we will continue to do both.

Xavier Bedoret
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Segments & Companies

CABLES SEGMENT

- Hellenic Cables S.A. ("Hellenic Cables"), one of the largest cable producers in Europe, manufacturing power and telecom cables for various sectors including oil and gas, renewables, energy transmission and distribution, construction and telecommunications.
- Fulgor S.A. ("Fulgor"), a subsidiary of Hellenic Cables, which manufactures submarine cables (ranging from medium to extra high voltage), submarine fibre optic cables, composite cables, special purpose cables, and copper and aluminium wires and rods.
- Icme Ecab S.A. ("Icme Ecab"), which manufactures cables for indoor installations, energy, control, industrial and external applications, low and medium voltage, fire-retardant, fire-resistant and halogen-free cables, mine cables, marine and special-requirement cables, telecommunication cables, signalling, remote control and data transmission cables, copper and aluminium conductors, and plastic and rubber compounds.
- Lesco O.o.d. (Bulgaria), a subsidiary of Hellenic Cables, located in Bulgaria producing wooden packaging products.
- Lesco Romania S.A., based in Bucharest, Romania, assembles, repairs, and recycles wooden packaging products.
- Hellenic Cables Americas is a wholly owned subsidiary established in USA, providing US customers with direct support and expertise throughout the entire lifetime of energy projects in the US market.
- Sparrows Point Properties Holdings LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary, established in USA.
- Wagners Point Properties LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary, established in USA.
- Hellenic Cables Trading, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hellenic Cables, established in USA.
- De Laire Ltd, incorporated in Cyprus, an acquisition vehicle (holding company).

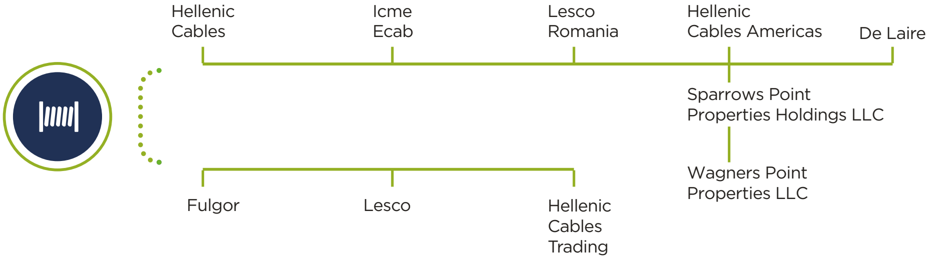
STEEL PIPES SEGMENT

- Corinth Pipeworks is one of the world's leading manufacturers of steel pipes and hollow sections for the energy and construction sectors.
- CPW America is based in Houston, USA and aims to promote Corinth Pipeworks' products and provide customer service to the Group's customers, as well as to customers of other Viohalco companies located in North and South America.
- Warsaw Tubulars Trading, incorporated in Poland.
- Humbel Ltd. is a Cenergy Holdings 100% subsidiary, incorporated in Cyprus.
- CPW Solar S.A. is a wholly owned subsidiary, established in Greece.
- CPW Wind S.A. is a wholly owned subsidiary, established in Greece.

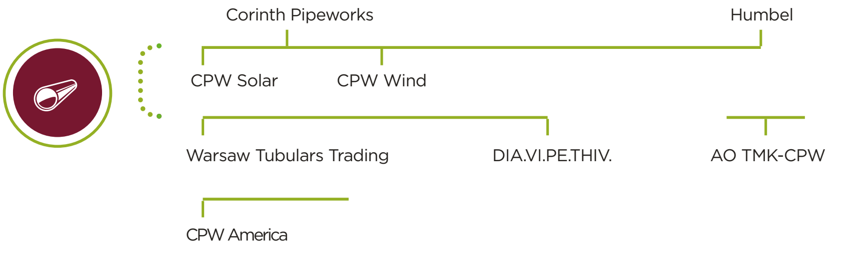
Cenergy Holdings' companies provide turnkey solutions and services to a large number of clients in the energy, telecommunications and construction sectors. With significant experience implementing large-scale projects globally and a strong focus on customer satisfaction, the companies are considered to have a leading role in their respective sectors.

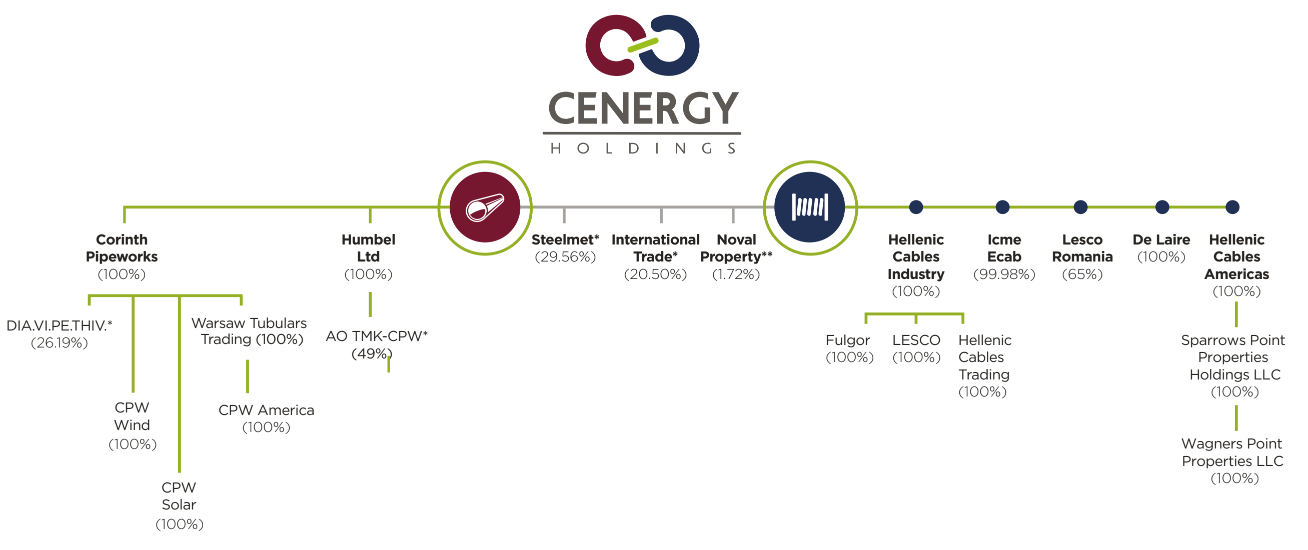
Cenergy Holdings Business segments

CABLES SEGMENT



STEEL PIPES SEGMENT





Notes:

** Consolidated as equity accounted investees.*

*** Non-consolidated entities (other significant investments)*

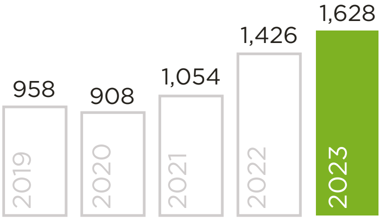

Embark
on the new era
of energy

Key figures 2023

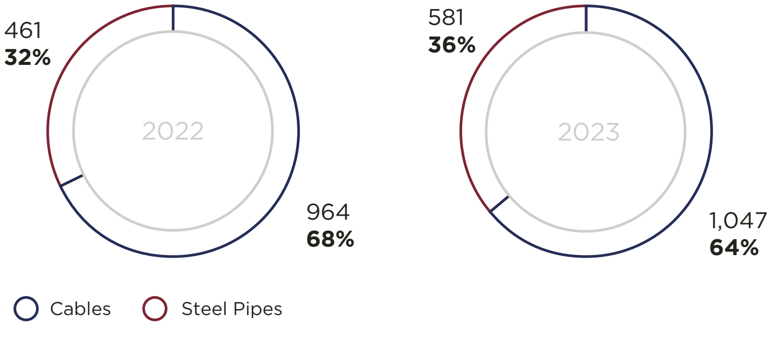
Key financial highlights

REVENUE IN MILLION €	ADJUSTED EBITDA IN MILLION €	ADJUSTED EBIT IN MILLION €
1,628	**214**	**184**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX IN MILLION €	**PROFIT AFTER TAX IN MILLION €**	**EQUITY IN MILLION €**
95	**73**	**405**
TOTAL ASSETS IN MILLION €	**NET DEBT IN MILLION €**	**ORDER BACKLOG IN BILLION €**
1,839	**378**	**3.15**

Revenue (in EUR million)



Per segment:



Financial highlights of the year

- **Revenue reaches EUR 1.63 billion** (+14% y-o-y) with **improved margins** across all business units.
- **Operational profitability**[1] reaches **EUR 213.8 million** (+56% y-o-y), as efficient execution of awarded energy infrastructure projects remains the top priority of both segments.
- Consolidated net profit after tax increases to EUR 73.0 million allowing for a proposed **dividend 60% higher than last year at EUR 0.08 per share**.
- **Order backlog**[2] stabilizes **above EUR 3 billion** driven by significant **orders** intake in both segments (EUR 3.15 billion as of 31.12.2023)
- The capacity expansion of the submarine cables plant is on track, which is only a part of an ongoing comprehensive investment program across all plants (EUR 138.4 million total Capex in 2023) to secure our position in the new energy transition era.
- **Free cash flow**[3] for 2023 reaches **EUR 76 million**, with **Net debt** drops significantly from last year's levels to **EUR 377.5 million.**
- **Full year 2024 guidance for adjusted EBITDA between EUR 230 and 250 million.**

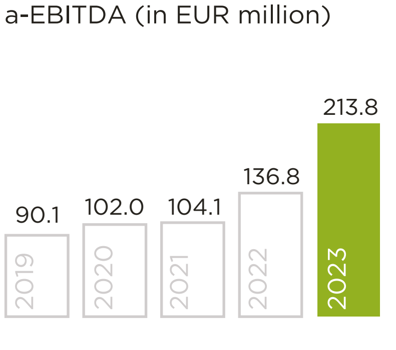
OVERVIEW

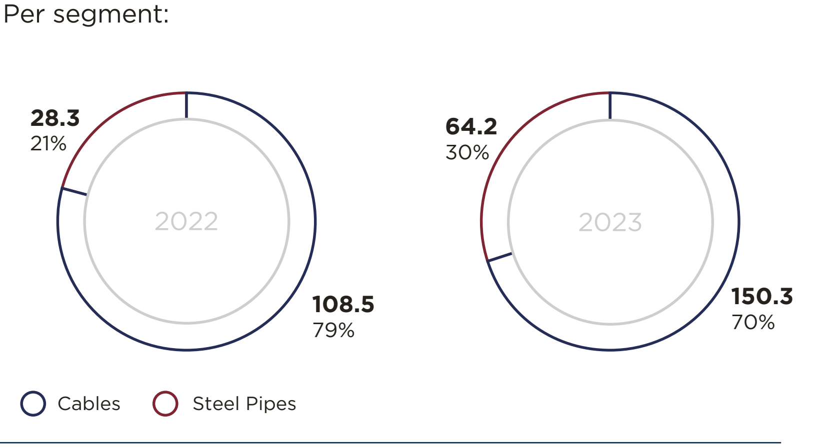
Throughout 2023, Cenergy Holdings took advantage of improving demand in the energy sector: demand for cables products remained robust, driven by grid expansions and increased construction activity, while energy projects in both segments were awarded and being executed smoothly, laying the grounds for a good Operational profitability for the year. More specifically, operational profitability (adjusted EBITDA) reached EUR 213.8 million, 56% higher than 2022, while profit after tax reached EUR 73.0 million. This performance allows the Company's Management to propose to the Ordinary General Shareholders' meeting the approval of a dividend distribution of EUR 0.08 per share, which is 60% higher than last year.

Both Hellenic Cables and Corinth Pipeworks preserved their strong commercial momentum, securing new project awards, that lead to total backlog of EUR 3.15 billion as at December 31st, 2023. Recent successes include the 56km of 30-inch longitudinally welded steel pipes (LSAW) for the development of the Greek section of the Natural Gas Interconnector between Greece and North Macedonia (IGNM), the 400kV cable system for the Sweden-Denmark interconnection, the 160km pipeline for OMV Petrom's Neptun Deep Project in the Black Sea and the contract for 275km of 66kV three-core Inter Array submarine cables for East Anglia THREE offshore windfarm (OWF) in the UK. Such awards came on top of several more contracts secured earlier in 2023.

In the **cables segment**, the efficient execution of high-profile offshore and onshore projects combined with high-capacity utilization of all production lines supported growth and fostered performance. Low voltage and medium voltage power cables met strong demand throughout 2023 and secured better profitability margins. This together with an improved product mix combined with timely and efficient project execution, resulted in significant improvement in adjusted EBITDA (+39% y-o-y), which reached EUR 150.3 million. Several new awards, both for interconnections and OWFs further advanced the segment's backlog to a new record of EUR 2.5 billion. This solid pipeline confirms Hellenic Cables' key role in the fast-growing transition market and underpins further expansion plans to serve

1 Adjusted EBITDA, defined in Appendix D "Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)".
2 Backlog includes signed contracts, as well as contracts not yet enforced, for which the subsidiaries have either received a letter of award or been declared preferred bidder by the tenderers.
3 Free cash flow is defined as net cash inflows from operating activities minus cash outflows used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets.





both offshore and onshore cables markets. Accordingly, the segment proceeded with a total capital expenditure of EUR 121.1 million during 2023, largely spent on the expansion of Hellenic Cables offshore cables plant in Corinth.

After two years of deep disruption in the oil and gas markets, 2023 was a landmark year for our **steel pipes segment.** 2022 ended as a turnaround year and 2023 sealed that positive momentum leading the segment to record-high profitability levels, that were more than double those of 2022. Adjusted EBITDA for 2023 reached EUR 64.2 million, or an increase of 126% y-o-y. Such profitability was the result of high-capacity utilization and new profitable awards. Strategic initiatives taken during prior years improved the competitive position of Corinth Pipeworks, placing it among the leaders in new energy transition technologies, such as hydrogen and carbon capture and storage (CCS) pipelines. Demand for natural gas and the necessity to continue towards the new energy paradigm while guaranteeing energy security, led to a series of high-margin new contracts and an important order backlog of approx. EUR 650 million by the end of the year.

Table 1: Profitability Analysis[4]

Amounts in EUR thousand	FY 2023	FY 2022	Change (%)
Revenue	1,627,724	1,426,008	14%
Gross profit	226,441	145,314	56%
Gross profit margin (%)	13.9%	10.2%	372 bps
a-EBITDA	213,785	136,809	56%
a-EBITDA margin (%)	13.1%	9.6%	354 bps
EBITDA	199,228	133,630	49%
EBITDA margin (%)	12.2%	9.4%	287 bps
a-EBIT	183,896	109,598	68%
a-EBIT margin (%)	11.3%	7.7%	361 bps
EBIT	169,339	106,418	59%
EBIT margin (%)	10.4%	7.5%	294 bps
Net finance cost	(73,982)	(36,462)	103%
Profit before income tax	95,357	69,957	36.3%
Profit after tax for the year	72,958	60,420	21%
Net profit margin (%)	4.5%	4.2%	25 bps
Profit attributable to owners	72,955	60,417	21%

Amounts in EUR	FY 2023	FY 2022	Change (%)
Earnings per share	0.38364	0.31771	21%

Revenue grew by 14% y-o-y to EUR 1,628 million, with Q4 2023 being the strongest quarter for revenue and profitability. All cables plants operated at close to full production capacity throughout the year pushing the segment's revenue 9% higher while steel pipes produced a record 26% y-o-y revenue increase.

Those factors contributed to push **adjusted EBITDA** to EUR 213.8 million in 2023 (56% higher than 2022), while profitability margins for the last quarter reached 15%, adding an extra EUR 69 million (+64% y-o-y and 17% q-o-q). Improved double-digit margins achieved in H2 2023 confirm our focus on high value-added products in both segments and the ability of the steel pipes segment to benefit from improved market conditions.

As interest rates stayed high in the second semester of the year, net finance cost increased considerably from last year, reaching EUR 74 million in 2023, compared with EUR 36.5 million during 2022. This doubling of finance charges came despite credit spreads for all subsidiaries falling during 2023, as reference rates increased considerably: the average interest rate charged on Group's debt at the end of 2023 was 177bps higher than the corresponding figure at prior year's end. Capacity expansion in the cables segment and increased needs for working capital in the middle of the year, kept average debt levels high and further added to higher finance costs.

Despite higher interest costs, strong operational profitability in 2023 pushed **profit before income tax** 36% higher than last year (EUR 95.4 million), with **profit after tax** following at EUR 73 million (4.5% of revenue, up from EUR 60.4 million in 2022).

4 Source: Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

Table 2: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (simplified)

Amounts in EUR thousand	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	627,459	526,156
Intangible assets	36,191	31,957
Equity - accounted investees	34,202	40,959
Other non-current assets	23,345	21,511
Non-current assets	721,196	620,582
Inventories	444,360	507,545
Trade and other receivables	243,579	192,769
Contract assets	227,203	195,481
Cash and cash equivalents	183,400	167,160
Other current assets	19,420	15,209
Current assets	1,117,962	1,078,163
TOTAL ASSETS	1,839,158	1,698,745
EQUITY	405,078	341,631
LIABILITIES		
Loans and borrowings	208,414	127,161
Lease liabilities	6,244	2,233
Deferred tax liabilities	43,332	35,318
Other non-current liabilities	30,284	28,427
Non-current liabilities	288,273	193,139
Loans and borrowings	343,962	474,749
Lease liabilities	2,352	1,224
Trade and other payables	519,926	549,283
Contract liabilities	252,627	108,780
Other current liabilities	26,940	29,940
Current liabilities	1,145,807	1,163,975
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,434,080	1,357,114
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	1,839,158	1,698,745

Our investments needed to increase cable plant capacity pushed total capital expenditure to EUR 138.4 million in 2023 (2022: EUR 79.0 million), which was split between EUR 121.1 million for the cables and EUR 17.3 million for the steel pipes segment.

Total **working capital** (WC) decreased by almost EUR 100 million, to EUR 112.8 million as of 31 December 2023. This translates to 6.5% - 7.5% of sales in both segments, a level probably sustainable in the long-run for the cables segment, but rather low relative to competition in the steel pipes business. The future evolution of working capital will depend on the timing of advance and milestone payments in energy projects as well as the evolution of raw material prices.

As a result of the improved cash generating capacity of both segments, **net debt** fell by EUR 60.6 million from the 2022 level of EUR 438 million, further proving the Group's commitment to deleveraging.

OUTLOOK

Given the strong order backlog for both segments and the growing demand for energy infrastructure products worldwide, Cenergy Holdings expects an adjusted EBITDA in the range of EUR 230 – 250 million for the FY 2024. The financial outlook is subject to several assumptions including (a) smooth execution of energy projects in both segments, (b) a strong demand for cables products and (c) limited financial impact from an uncertain global geopolitical and macroeconomic environment, high inflationary pressures and/or supply-chain challenges and/or potential disruptions.

As stated often in past financial results announcements, Cenergy Holdings remains focused on value over volume growth. Our strategy is to keep creating profit from our unique role in the new global energy framework and invest in our production ability to serve the growing energy infrastructure markets.

Segments' Activities & Outlook

Cables

ACTIVITIES

The cables segment of Cenergy Holdings is made up of three companies, hereafter collectively referred to as Hellenic Cables:

- Hellenic Cables Industry S.A. (hereafter "Hellenic Cables Industry") and its subsidiary Fulgor S.A. (hereafter "Fulgor"), operating in Greece, and
- the affiliated company Icme Ecab S.A. (hereafter "Icme Ecab") operating in Romania.

Hellenic Cables is globally active in the energy transmission and distribution markets, as well as renewable energy (RES), telecommunications, data transmission, construction, and general industry sectors, and is characterized by its export-led solid growth.

Hellenic Cables is an approved supplier of the largest electricity Transmission System Operators ("TSOs") globally and operates one of the largest and most advanced submarine cable plants in the world, located in Corinth, Greece. Since its establishment, Hellenic Cables has adopted modern technologies to develop a wide range of innovative cable solutions, aiming to provide competitive and cutting-edge products and services targeting international markets.

The product range includes a variety of cables and wires addressing different market demands. It consists of submarine and land cables, low (LV), medium (MV), high (HV) and extra high voltage (EHV) power cables, umbilicals, fiber optic, data, signalling, and telecommunication cables as well as flexible subsea pipes.

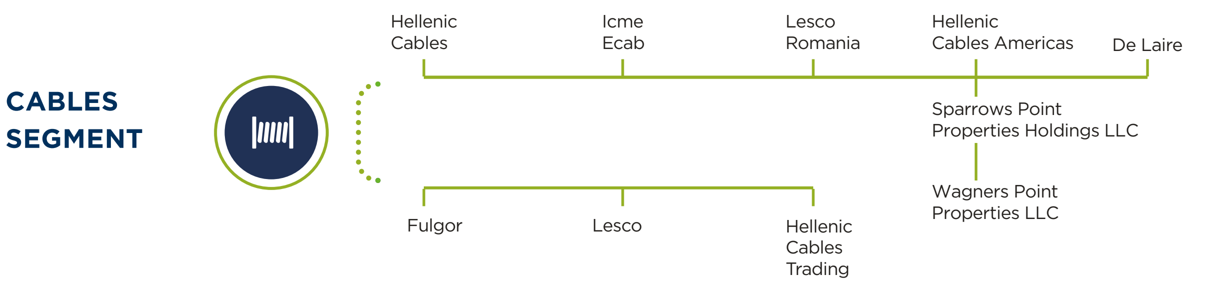
Hellenic Cables Industry has over 70 years of experience in manufacturing power and telecom cables and owns two plants in Greece, located in Thiva and Oinofyta. It manufactures land power cables, ranging from low to extra high voltage, and telecom cables, all individually tailored to customers' specifications.

Fulgor was acquired by Hellenic Cables in 2011. Over the past sixty years, Fulgor has installed a large proportion of all power and telecommunications networks and most submarine cable links in Greece. Its plant manufactures submarine cables (ranging from medium to extra high voltage), submarine fiber optic cables, composite cables, special purpose cables, and copper and aluminium wires and rods.

In the last few years, an intensive capital investment program has enabled Fulgor to successfully implement cost-effective, reliable and innovative solutions in complex turnkey projects. In turn, these solutions allowed Fulgor to earn a leading position in the submarine cable manufacturing market and the global offshore energy industry.

Icme Ecab, with over 50 years of experience in the Romanian and international cable markets, joined Hellenic Cables companies in 1999. It has a diverse product portfolio, focusing on cables for indoor installations and selling to local and international markets through the Hellenic Cables network or directly to end customers.

The cables segment's clients include E.ON, Vattenfall, Tennet, 50Hertz, Energinet, Ørsted, Enel, DEME, Tideway, Van Oord, SeaWay 7,Equinor, RWE, RTE, ENBW, SSE, Iberdrola, Electricity Northwest, Terna, Alliander, KONCAR, DEWA, HEDNO, IPTO (ADMIE) , EAC Cyprus, Litgrid, Sonelgaz, Takreer, Motor Oil, Hellenic Petroleum, Carillion, Aktor, Metka, ABB, Schneider Electric, Landis+Gyr, Siemens, Hyundai, Sagem, Thales, Vivacom, Vodafone, Cyta, DNO, Cosmote, GO (Malta), Armentel, Santerne, ALSTOM Transport, Bombardier, Siemens, Network Rail (U.K.), OSE (Greece), Attiko Metro (Greece), and TE connectivity (Belgium).



CORPORATE STRATEGY

- Continuously develop high-added value products and services such as HV and EHV submarine and underground cables, as well as installation services and turnkey solutions;
- Diversify geographical footprint in the West (N. Europe, Mediterranean) and expand into developing dynamic markets such as Asia and the USA, that invest heavily in the power and telecommunication networks and RES projects;
- Maintain high levels of productivity by further rationalising the cost base, enforcing stricter inventory management, and further improving the operational performance of the production units.
- Preserve focus on human capital and sustainability.

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

Hellenic Cables offers a wide range of submarine and land power cables (from low to extra high voltage), installation services, and turnkey solutions for power grids, interconnections, offshore and onshore wind, solar energy, oil and gas and heavy industries. Hellenic Cables also produces telecommunication, and data transmission cables, gauging and control cables, optical fiber cables (submarine, single-mode and multi-mode), signalling and railway signalling cables, etc.

Energy

Submarine cable systems
Medium, high, and extra - high voltage submarine cables for island and wind farms interconnection.

High and Extra High voltage power cables
for onshore interconnections in the transmission networks

Power distribution cables
Low and medium voltage for power distribution.

HVDC Cables
High-voltage direct current cables for offshore and onshore interconnections..

Industrial application

Wind farm cables
LV, MV, and HV cables for wind farm applications.

Industrial cables
LV, MV and HV cables, as well as control cables for industrial applications.

Railway cables
LV, MV and HV cables, such as signalling and railway signalling cables

Telecommunications and data transmission

Network cables

Optical fiber cables

Fiber To The Home cables

TURNKEY SOLUTIONS

Over the last few years, Hellenic Cables has moved beyond being a simple supplier of cable products for diverse applications and has evolved into a Service Provider capable of managing and delivering full turnkey projects, both onshore and offshore.

To succeed in this endeavour, Hellenic Cables established a dedicated, in-house Project Management Office with highly skilled personnel and experienced subcontractors to accommodate the supply and installation of medium to extra high voltage submarine cable systems, repeaterless optical fiber submarine cable systems, underground power, and composite power with rated voltage up to 400kV as well as optical fiber underground systems.

The PMO can provide its customers with the following:

- Installation services for underground HV and EHV cable interfaces, as well as for all Hellenic Cables' submarine cables.
- Repair and replacement of underground interconnection systems for high voltage cables, as well as offshore and fiber optic cable systems.
- OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) services, including design, production, and packaging.
- Custom-adapted applications for the optimal implementation of already installed systems.
- Supervision services for products provided by third parties, especially during the installation of underground and submarine cables.
- Technical support, in matters of design, maintenance solutions for underground and submarine cables, post-installation support, etc.
- Transport and storage services for all types of Hellenic Cables products.
- Customer instruction and training either directly, through Hellenic Cables' experienced and special-

ized staff or through renowned technical consulting companies.
- Provision of backup materials, such as spare parts for the maintenance of installed energy and telecommunications systems, throughout the life of each designed interconnection.

PRODUCTION AND PORT FACILITIES

Having invested significantly in the expansion and improvement of its manufacturing facilities, Hellenic Cables and its subsidiaries operate an effective production base comprising three plants in Greece, one in Romania, and one in Bulgaria:

1. Thiva, Greece | Power and Optical Fiber Cables plant
Annual production capacity: 60,000 tonnes
The Thiva plant, owned by Hellenic Cables, covers a total surface area of 175,082 m2, including 53,237 m2 of building facilities. It specialises in the production of land power and telecommunications cables.

2. Corinth, Greece |Submarine Cables plant and port
Annual production capacity: 50,000 tonnes of cables
The plant, owned by Fulgor, is in Sousaki, Corinth, on a 245,306 m2 land plot, with a covered area of 100,895 m2 facilities (incl. copper and aluminium foundries). Following the implementation of an extensive investment plan during the last decade, the plant is now one of the most advanced factories in the world for HV and EHV submarine cables. It stands out for:
- its vertical integration through in-house production of copper and aluminium wire rod
- its capacity to produce very long continuous lengths of submarine cables up to 500 kV
- direct loading on board cable-laying vessels at the plant's private port, accessible all year around
- one of the highest storage capacities in the world.

During 2023, an investment program of approx. EUR 80 million over a two-year horizon initiated in order to address the growing demand for electrification driven by the accelerating transition to a low-carbon economy.

The program includes a major expansion of the sophisticated subsea cable plant in Corinth, Greece, that will double the production capacity of submarine cables, provide additional storage as well as extensively upgrade the plant's port facilities. In this context, Fulgor recently acquired a neighbouring property with a total area of 43,000 sq.m.

With this investment, Hellenic Cables will enhance the existing centre of manufacturing excellence for a wide range of subsea cables, from MV to EHV ones needed in fast-growing markets like Offshore Wind, Subsea Interconnections, and Power-from- Shore.

Renewables are projected to lead this effort in the foreseeable future, with most of their growth expected to come from offshore wind. In addition, national and international grid interconnections, will further enhance energy security.

Through this major investment program, Hellenic Cables aims to strengthen further its role as a key enabler of the energy transition. The investments will allow Hellenic Cables to flawlessly execute a record-high order backlog and serve the increasing demand as well as the greater expectations of customers and stakeholders.

Further to the above, during the last five years, emphasis was given on developing the inter-array cable production lines to serve the growing demand from offshore wind farms adequately.

3. Bucharest, Romania |Power and Telecom Cables plant
Annual production capacity: 50,000 tonnes
The plant, owned by Icme Ecab, is in Bucharest, Romania, on a plot with a total surface area of 267,789 m2 including buildings of 102,138 m2. It produces a wide range of land power and telecom cables as well as other special-requirement cables.

4. Thiva, Greece | Industrial site in Eleonas
This industrial site acquired in 2022 covers an area of 245,718 m2 and includes 49,673 m2 of buildings and covered surfaces.

Hellenic Cables is planning to build there a single, dedicated centre of excellence that will concentrate on manufacturing, testing, and development of low voltage and telecommunication cables, which are currently dispersed among many different sites.

This expansion will allow Hellenic Cables to streamline production across its Greek manufacturing sites and optimally serve the increasing product demand, as well as higher expectations of customers and stakeholders in the growing Electrification and Energy Transition space.

5. Inofyta, Greece |Plastic and rubber compounds plant
Annual production capacity: 24,000 tonnes
The Compounding Plant in Inofyta, Greece, supports Hellenic Cables for the producing PVC and rubber compounds and covers a total surface area of 21,262 m2, including 9,216 m2 of building facilities. It comprises a state-of-the-art, advanced polymer laboratory which allows polymer analysis and specialised chemical testing focused on quality control.

6. Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria |Wooden packaging products plant
Annual production capacity: 16,500 tonnes of wooden packaging products
The plant, owned by Lesco O.o.d., is a modern timber company founded in 1998, located in Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria and exclusively involved in the manufacturing of

wooden packaging products (pads, reels, pallets, packing cases) for the reeling of various cable types.

INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS

In 2023, the Cables segment invested EUR 121.1 million into its comprehensive investment program initiated during the last years. The Corinth plant initiated the new investment programme to improve its ability to manufacture all types of submarine cables in long continuous lengths and to expand its annual capacity for storage of submarine cables, while at the same time the upgrade of port infrastructure and other investments in Thiva and Bucharest plants were concluded.

More important than capital investment is, however, Hellenic Cables' continued dedication to Research and Development (R&D). A dedicated R&D Department, with top-tier researchers and engineers (electrical, mechanical and materialists), supported by advanced software tools and modern testing facilities, pursues core research, product development, innovation and product optimization while providing technical support in engineering and manufacturing. Additionally, the R&D initiatives support the segment's strategy towards a wider range of products, with lower environmental impact.

Hellenic Cables collaborates with several universities and research institutions to build research networks and foster new technologies. Among those are numerous institutions in Greece (National Technical University of Athens, University of Patras, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Democritus University of Thrace), Exeter University (UK), Southampton University (UK), University of Montpelier (FR), University of Torino (IT), Technische Universität Berlin (TUB) as well as certification bodies such as SINTEF (NO), CESI (IT), EdF research center (FR).

2023 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

2023 was full of strong R&D challenges, addressed under specific projects, some of which continued from prior years while others were initiated to address new market needs and technology trends. These projects focused on delivering high-quality and reliable products to both new and existing customers, developing new offshore and onshore solutions, and optimizing existing designs in terms of cost and technical specifications. The major outcomes of such development projects are summarized below:

New Customers & New Markets

For already developed products such as:

- 66 kV inter-array cables
- 275 kV export submarine power cable systems
- MV and HV onshore (land) cables for various European TSOs

New Product Development

- Design the development of
  a. 66 kV dynamic inter-array cables
  b. 132 kV inter-array submarine cables
  c. 400kV export submarine cables
- New design of export dynamic cables capable to operate under severe mechanical stresses
- Strain monitoring system integrated in dynamic cables
- New compounds for non-conducting parts of onshore cables.
- Special focus was given on increasing the utilization of recyclable materials
- 90 kV land environmentally friendly cable system

Applied Research

- Experimental verification of new materials under 2-year ageing tests for high electric stress operations.
- Development of measuring methodology for the thermal rating of cables installed in J- tubes.
- Development of an in-house measurement system of the DC and AC resistance of Milliken type aluminium and copper conductors.
- Machine learning algorithms for prediction models for fire performance of cable and mechanical performance of land and submarine cables.
- Inhouse development of new compounds with thermomechanical properties.
- Publication of 4 novel topics in international peer-reviewed journals and 6 announcements in international peer-reviewed journals conferences.
- Keynote speeches in 3 workshops and 2 user stories in technical blogs.
- Co-supervision of 1 PhD thesis in collaboration with University of Exeter.
- Strong participation in 11 ongoing CIGRE and IEC technical committees.

Participation in EU Research Programs.

As a result of the successful applied research & development roadmap adopted during the last year, Hellenic Cables is now considered as a key partner in innovation. In that context, Hellenic Cables participates in several EU funded programs and EU Horizon consortia:

- **FLOTANT project:** Its main objective is to develop the conceptual and basic engineering of mooring and anchoring systems, necessary in Deep Water Wind Farms (DWWF). It includes developing a lightweight and high-performance dynamic cabling, to improve cost-efficiency, increase flexibility and robustness to a hybrid concrete-plastic floating structure designed to be deployed in water depths from 100m to 600m.
- **NextFloat project:** This is a pan-European project launched in November 2022 in Paris to accelerate the roll out of the next generation of floating wind technology. It will lead to the deployment of a 6MW floating wind prototype at the Mistral test site in the French Mediterranean Sea, to demonstrate at a relevant scale

an innovative integrated downwind floating platform design, while advancing in parallel on the industrialization and scaling-up of the integrated solution up to 20MW+ scale, in preparation of commercial floating wind farms under development in Europe.
- **Trieres project:** The scope of this project is to develop, deploy and demonstrate a hydrogen valley (H2) in compliance with the European Hydrogen Strategy and the European Green Deal.
- **MUSICA project:** The MUSICA solution will be a decarbonizing one-stop shop for small islands, including their marine initiatives (Blue Growth) and ecosystems.
- **JIPs:** Participation in 5 joint industry projects

The total R&D expenditure for 2023 amounted to EUR 16.5 million (2022: EUR 10.7 million), out of which EUR 5.0 million (2022: EUR 4.4 million) concerned fundamental research and customer specific research activities.

RECENT PROJECTS

Continuing its quest for full capacity utilization, Hellenic Cables continued its tendering efforts across a number of geographical areas and succeeded to secure several awards for new projects and frame contracts.

A list of major projects awarded in 2023 follows.

Project	Customer	Description & Scope	Execution period
DolWin kappa, Germany	TenneT	Designing, manufacturing, supplying, terminating, and testing of three 155kV HVAC grid connection cables and associated accessories. Manufacturing is planned for 2025 and the delivery is expected in Q3 2025.	2024-2026
Gennaker, Baltic Sea, Germany	50Hertz	Design, engineering, manufacturing, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of two export cable systems. The two export cable systems will include 80 km of 220kV submarine and 210 km of 220kV underground cables as well as related accessories and they are expected to be installed and delivered in 2027. The value of the contract is approx. EUR 450 million.	2024-2027
Eoliennes en mer Dieppe Le Tréport OWF in France	DEME Offshore	Designing, manufacturing, and supplying 120km of 66kV inter-array cables with XLPE insulation and associated accessories. The delivery expected to take place in the second semester of 2025.	2024-2025
Baltica 2 Offshore Wind Farm, Baltic Sea, Poland	Ørsted / PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna	Supply of 148km 275kV export cables with XLPE insulation. The scope will also encompass jointing, termination and testing works. Production of the submarine cables is set to commence in 2026, with the final products anticipated for delivery within the first half of 2027.	2025-2027
Bałtyk II & Bałtyk III Export cables, Poland	Equinor and Polenergia	Design, manufacture, transport and install a package of four 220 kV export cables, with a combined length of 256km. The connection of the two Baltyk wind farms to shore will conclude in 2026.	2024-2026
East Anglia THREE, Offshore windfarm, UK	Seaway7	Engineering, manufacturing, testing and supply of approximately 275 km of 66kV three-core Inter Array submarine cables and the supply of the associated accessories. Production will get underway in 2024.	2024-2026
Bałtyk II & III IAC, Poland	Seaway7	Design, manufacturing, testing and supply of up to approx. 205km 66kV submarine inter array cables and related accessories. All cables required will be delivered within the 1st half of 2026.	2024-2026
Two “turnkey” projects to carry out diversion and undergrounding of transmission lines. Central Greece & Northern Peloponnese, Greece.	IPTO (ADMIE)	The first turnkey project includes the design, supply, and installation of 400 kV underground cable systems for the diversion of the 400 kV transmission line in central Greece. The second turnkey project includes the design, supply, and installation of 150 kV underground cable systems for the undergrounding of the 150 kV aerial transmission lines in Northern Peloponnese. The projects are expected to be completed in 2024	2023-2024
Nordseecluster, Germany	RWE / Northland Power	Supply of approx. 185km of 66kV aluminium and copper conductor cables.	2025-2027

Project	Customer	Description & Scope	Execution period
Thor, Denmark	RWE	Design, manufacturing, supply, transportation, installation, jointing, termination, and testing of the 275 kV HVAC export cable system and the 66 kV inter-array cable system. Cable production will be phased through 2023-2025 according to the project's delivery plan.	2023-2025
Norfolk Offshore Wind Zone, UK	Vattenfall	Design, manufacture, test and supply the 66 kV XLPE-insulated subsea inter-array cables and the associated accessories. Cable production will take place through the years 2025 to 2028 according to the project's delivery time schedule.	2025-2028
Hornsea 3, UK	Ørsted	Design, manufacturing, supply, termination and testing of the inter-array cables. Manufacturing will begin in Q4 2025.	2025-2026

A list of major projects partially or fully delivered in 2023 follows.

Project	Customer	Description & Scope	Execution period
Sweden-Denmark high-voltage interconnection project[5]	Energinet	Supply of the cable system, the supervision of installation and testing, the jointing and termination works of a 400kV interconnection (30km of submarine and 12km of underground 400kV single-core cables). The production commenced in 2023, with delivery expected in 2024.	2023-2024
South Fork Wind and Revolution Wind in the Northeast U.S.[5]	Ørsted / Eversource	Design, manufacture, test and supply approx. 260 km of 66 kV XLPE-insulated subsea inter-array cables and associated accessories. Production will be completed in 2024 according to each individual project's delivery plan.	2023-2024
Replacement of outdated cable lines in the Adriatic Sea, Croatia[5]	Koncar Group	Supply of approx. 30 Km 110 kV High Voltage submarine cables, accessories, and related services. Cables production was concluded in 2023 and the load out / installation is scheduled in the first half of 2024.	2023-2024
Lavrio-Serifos / Serifos-Milos interconnection, Greece (4th phase of the interconnection of Cyclades)	IPTO (ADMIE)	This turnkey project includes the design, manufacturing, and supply of the 150kV onshore and offshore high voltage cables as well as their accessories, the installation, laying, and protection of the onshore and offshore cables, jointing and terminations, testing and commissioning. The production of the submarine cables for the project was concluded in 2023, while the installation phase of the project will be completed within 2024.	2022-2024
Ostwind 3, Germany	50Hertz	Design, supply, delivery, storage, installation, jointing, termination, testing, and commissioning of 105 km submarine three-core export cable (220kV) as well as 13.5 km of onshore export cable (220kV), 2 km platform cable (220kV) and 2 km platform cable (66kV). The production of the submarine cables started within 2023.	2023 - 2025
Zakynthos-Kyllini interconnection, Greece	IPTO (ADMIE)	This "turnkey" project includes the design, manufacturing and supply of 150kV land and submarine high voltage cables as well as the associated accessories. The production of the submarine cables for the project initiated in 2022.	2022 - 2023
Hai Long Offshore Wind, Taiwan	Hai Long	Supply of approximately 140 km of 66kV XLPE-insulated inter-array cables and associated accessories. This was the first award of Hellenic Cables in the Asian market.	2023 - 2024
Sofia offshore wind farm, United Kingdom	Van Oord	Supply of approx. 360 km 66kV inter-array cables and accessories. Once operational, the energy generated by Sofia's turbines will save more than 2.5 million tonnes of carbon emissions per year when compared to the use of fossil fuels in the UK.	2023 - 2024

5 Project awarded in 2023

2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenue for the cables segment reached EUR 1,047 million (+9% y-o-y), with growth being driven mainly by the projects' business (+26% revenue growth y-o-y). The solid demand for cables products in all regions (i.e. Central Europe, United Kingdom, Balkans, Southeast Mediterranean) helped the Power & Telecom business unit improve its profit margins per ton of products sold. This, along with a full production schedule, an improved sales mix and steady high margins in projects, led to a 39% y-o-y growth in segment's a-EBITDA (+EUR 41.8 million).

Throughout 2023, the tendering activity of Hellenic Cables continued its successful path with several new awards in the offshore wind and interconnection markets:

- In the offshore export cables market:
  a. the EPCI contract by 50Hertz for the grid interconnection of the Western Offshore Sub Station of the Gennaker Offshore Wind Farm in Baltic Sea, Germany, which includes two export cable systems (80km of 220kV submarine and 210km of 220kV underground cables) with a value of approx. EUR 450 million;
  b. the supply of export cables for the Baltica 2 Offshore Wind Farm in Poland;
  c. the turnkey interconnection project of a 275kV HVAC export cable system for the Thor OWF in Denmark awarded by RWE to a consortium led by Jan de Nul and Hellenic Cables;
  d. the 400kV cable system for the Sweden-Denmark interconnection;
  e. the turnkey projects awarded to consortiums led by Jan de Nul and Hellenic Cables for a package of four 220 kV export cables for the Polish offshore wind farms Baltyk II and Baltyk III, with a combined length of 256km;
  f. the supply contract awarded by Koncar Group for approx. 30km of 110kV high voltage submarine cables to replace outdated cable lines in the Adriatic Sea; and
  g. the turnkey project awarded by TenneT to a consortium led by Jan de Nul and Hellenic Cables for three high voltage alternating current (HVAC) offshore grid connection cables connecting wind farms to the DolWin Kappa convertor station in Germany.

- In the inter-array market, Hellenic Cables secured:
  a. the supply of 275km of 66kV three-core Inter Array submarine cables for the East Anglia THREE OWF in the UK;
  b. the supply of 260km of 66kV XLPE-insulated subsea inter-array cables and associated accessories for South Fork Wind and Revolution Wind in the Northeast U.S., two offshore wind projects developed by Ørsted and Eversource;
  c. the supply of approx. 185km of 66kV aluminium and copper conductor cables to connect the wind turbines of four OWF sites in the German North Sea developed by RWE and Northland Power;
  d. the turnkey project for an inter-array cable system consisting of approx. 200km of submarine cables and associated accessories for the Thor OWF in Denmark awarded by RWE to a consortium led by Jan de Nul and Hellenic Cables,
  e. a contract with Ørsted for the supply of inter-array cables for the Hornsea 3 OWF in the United Kingdom; and
  f. the inter-array cable supply agreement with Vattenfall for the Norfolk Offshore Wind Zone in the United Kingdom.

- In the onshore sector, Hellenic Cables was awarded frame contracts from European utilities for the supply of a wide range of power cables, along with two turnkey projects by Greece's Independent Power Transmission Operator (ADMIE – IPTO) to carry out diversion and undergrounding of transmission lines on Evia Island in central Greece and at the area of Messatida in the Northern Peloponnese, Greece.

As a result of the above, the order backlog of the segment reached EUR 2.5 billion by 31 December 2023, its highest level ever (EUR 1.35 billion on 31.12.22).

At the same time, throughout 2023, several projects were successfully fully or partially delivered. Among others, the production for the turnkey interconnection projects of the Lavrio - Serifos / Serifos - Milos interconnection (phase 4 of the Cyclades' interconnection in Greece, with a total cable length of 170km), the last batches of 66kV inter-array cables for phases A & B of the Doggerbank OWF in the UK and the production for the project in Croatia were completed. Furthermore, the production for the supply of 360km of 66kV cables for the Sofia OWF in the United Kingdom ran at full pace and the upgraded electrical interconnection between Kilini and Zakynthos was successfully electrified during the first semester of the year, securing the energy supply of those Ionian Islands. The production of several other projects, such as OstWind 3 for 50Hertz, the Hai Long OWF in Taiwan, the Revolution OWF in the USA and the Sweden-Denmark interconnection, also began during the final months of 2023.

Driven by all the above, a-EBITDA for cables segment reached EUR 150.3 million in 2023, up by EUR 41.8 million from 2022. This increase offset the rise in net finance costs (+EUR 21.2 million vs. 2022) and allowed profit before income tax to reach EUR 72.2 million, compared to EUR 62.8 million in 2022 despite a negative metal price lag and a write-off of EUR 3.5 million. The latter concerns expenditure realized in the USA and deemed non-recoverable based on management's current plans for this potential investment. Net profit after tax followed the same trend and reached EUR 55.5 million (EUR 49.6 million in 2022).

Cables' net debt decreased by EUR 31 million reaching EUR 304 million on 31 December 2023, due to improved operating cash generation.
Capital expenditure for the segment amounted to EUR 121.1 million in 2023 and mainly concerned:

- EUR 82.6 million for the offshore cables business, largely for the implementation of the planned capacity expansion in the Corinth plant;
- EUR 18.8 million for selective investments in Hellenic Cables onshore cables plants near Thiva;
- EUR 12.2 million for the Bucharest plant, including the acquisition of a neighbouring property; and
- EUR 7.4 million to support the construction of a cables factory in the USA.

Table 3: Profitability analysis – Cables segment[6]

Amounts in EUR thousand	FY 2023	FY 2022
Revenue	1,046,871	964,388
Gross profit	**155,689**	**116,875**
Gross profit (%)	14.9%	12.1%
Adjusted EBITDA	**150,276**	**108,497**
Adjusted EBITDA (%)	14.4%	11.3%
EBITDA	**138,485**	**105,710**
EBITDA(%)	13.2%	11.0%
a-EBIT	**130,034**	**90,436**
a-EBIT (%)	12.4%	9.4%
EBIT	**118,244**	**87,649**
EBIT (%)	11.3%	9.1%
Net finance costs	**(46,013)**	**(24,821)**
Profit before income tax	**72,230**	**62,827**
Net margin before income tax (%)	6.9%	6.5%
Profit of the year	**55,492**	**49,628**
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**55,488**	**49,625**

2024 OUTLOOK

The **cables segment** momentum continues in both business units: demand for cables products remains strong and the cables projects portfolio is growing. Electrification and energy security, the major megatrends for at least the next decade, are directly driving the need for all types of cables and expected to further fuel the order book of the segment. With the expansion plan for the submarine cable factory in Corinth on track and most of that extra capacity already booked, Hellenic Cables is addressing the onshore business growth by (i) creating value in the Thiva plant through additional lines and equipment and (ii) planning a Centre of Excellence for low voltage cables in the industrial area of Eleonas (near its factory in Thiva), acquired during 2022. The ongoing investment program will allow Hellenic Cables to effectively execute a record high order backlog and serve the increasing expectations of customers and stakeholders. Last, and following previous announcements, planning for a potential development of a cables factory in Maryland, USA is continuing.

Further information is available on the Hellenic Cables website: www.hellenic-cables.com.

6 Source: Note 6 Operating segments of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2023 and Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

Steel Pipes

ACTIVITIES

Corinth Pipeworks (hereafter "CPW") is one of the world's leading manufacturers of steel pipes and hollow sections for the energy and construction sectors. With a successful course and experience spanning more than half a century, it has implemented very demanding projects with leading energy companies worldwide. The steel pipes manufactured by the company in the last 15 years can cover more than half of the earth's perimeter.

The segment customer-oriented philosophy has resulted in strong, long-term mutually beneficial relationships that propagated its geographical presence around the globe. Its clients in more than 55 countries include the following: Allseas, AngloAmerican, Baltic pipe, Balticconnector, BP, Cheniere Energy, Chevron , Conoco Phillips, Collahuasi, DCP Midstream, Denbury, DEPA, DESFA, DNOW, E.ON,EDF, Enbridge, Energy Transfer, Energinet, ENGIE, ENI, EPCO, EXXON MOBIL, Equinor, GASCO, Gasunie, Gaz System, , HPF Energy Services, INGL, Izostal S.A., Jemena, KPO, MRC Global, National Grid, Noble Energy, OGC, OMV Petrom, ONE-Dyas B.V.,PDO, PEMEX, Plains All American, Porthos, Qatar Petroleum, Repsol, RWE, Saipem, Sapura energy, Saudi Aramco, S.G.I, Shell, Snam, Socar, Sonatrach, Spartan, Spectra Energy, Subsea 7, STEG, TechnipFMC, TotalEnergies, Williams

CPW's perpetual goal is to be one of the leading companies providing innovative solutions in the energy sector, innovations that will facilitate the energy transition. In this context, CPW is a pioneer in technological solutions that transport natural gas and biogas (the main transition fuel in the quest for carbon emission reduction), up to 100% hydrogen (through steel pipelines), and CO_2 (in carbon capture and storage technologies).

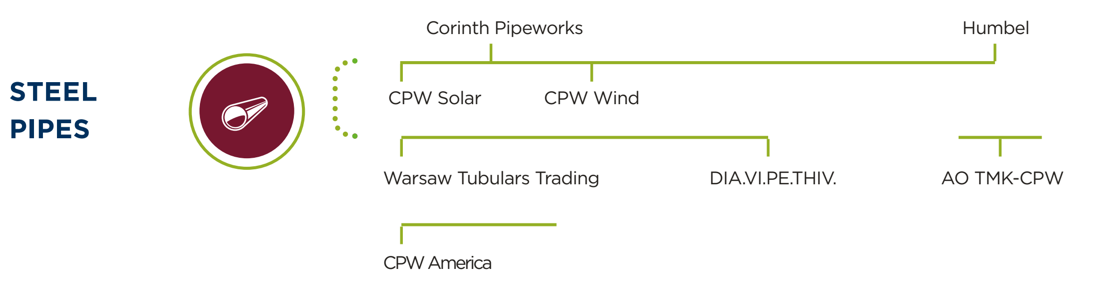
CORPORATE STRATEGY

As this new environment takes shape in the energy sector, the importance of environmental responsibility for CPW should be stressed. The company is developing innovative products and is playing a leading role in the response to climate change at a global scale and the resulting energy transition. Consequently, it should also work towards these objectives in its own operations, constantly aiming to reduce their carbon footprint as well as engaging its supply chain responsibly. At the same time, it continues to improve its efficiency by implementing targeted programmes at its production facilities such as enhancing its production capacity and productivity and prioritising those projects related to R&D. Furthermore, over the last two years, the company adopted a coherent, integrated sustainable development strategy that incorporates actions for all major risks and opportunities related to the environment, society, and governance issues.

As part of the Company's ongoing sustainability commitment and in order to achieve announced carbon emission reduction targets, Corinth Pipeworks has engaged in an active dialogue with stakeholders of its supply chain, such as suppliers and customers. Sustainability risks' mitigation is a priority for CPW and constitutes a strategic commitment of its management.

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

Corinth Pipeworks has extensive experience and a proven track record of delivering demanding projects for the global energy sector, both onshore and offshore. It has one of the most diverse product portfolios in the market, as well as tailored solutions for demanding projects. Combining cutting-edge technology, complex equipment and



a distinct team of experts, it is willing to respond to and provide solutions to customer needs.

CPW manufactures high-quality steel pipes for securely transporting gas and liquid fuels, hydrogen, CO_2, and slurry. Furthermore, the company offers high-quality OCTG pipes for drilling operations and hollow sections for structural applications. Its key products are medium- and large-diameter welded steel pipes with longitudinal (LSAW) and helical seams (HSAW), as well as high-frequency induction welded pipes (HFW). Its success as a Tier 1 steel pipe supplier stems from its strong commitment to innovation and integrated services.
Corinth Pipeworks' products are utilised for energy and construction purposes as follows:

- Pipes for transportation of natural gas and fossil fuels, offshore and onshore
- Pipelines for hydrogen transportation
- Pipelines supporting carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- OCTG pipes
- Hollow sections
- Pipes for water and non-fossil fuel transportation

MAIN PILLARS OF OUR STRATEGY

Corinth Pipeworks recognises the need to address climate change and takes action to reduce its environmental footprint. To this end, it actively contributes to the acceleration of the energy transition through innovative products and initiatives.
The company commits to tackling climate change and bases its long-term strategy on the main pillars of the energy transition.

Gas & Liquid fuel
Natural gas is considered to play the role of a "transition fuel" while renewables increase their share in the energy mix. As a result, for many years ahead, the segment's energy sector operations mostly focuses on gas transmission projects.

Hydrogen
Linked to the company's objective is to contribute to the energy sector transformation, developing innovative solutions that will help bring the hydrogen era closer is an essential requirement. Whether hydrogen is produced in offshore wind farms or solar parks, sophisticated transportation systems will always be required to carry hydrogen to existing or new high pressure natural gas networks certified to transport up to 100% of Hydrogen.

At the forefront of technological innovation, the Company's R&D in the field of hydrogen transportation provides the technology and products ready for that transition. CPW, in collaboration with multinational companies, is leading the hydrogen era by producing pipes for high-pressure gas pipelines. In that context, it has already delivered multiple projects globally with pipes certified to transport up to 100% of hydrogen, ensuring that new networks constructed today are ready for a energy transition. At the same time, CPW is one of the first companies, globally, to participate in the European Alliance for Pure Hydrogen (Hydrogen Alliance) as well as in Hydrogen Europe.

Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)
Carbon capture and storage technologies prevent the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels or industrial processes and propose storing it in now depleted old reservoirs underground. This technology is constantly evolving and will help tackle climate change with specific applications. Corinth Pipeworks already has a lot of experience in the manufacturing of pipes for CO_2 pipelines, has been recently awarded CCS projects both onshore and offshore and is ready to face the new challenge.

Wind
Wind energy represents today a technologically mature, economically competitive, and environmentally friendly energy choice. As an inexhaustible source of energy, wind energy is one of the world's fastest-growing technologies, especially in offshore floating wind parks. Corinth Pipeworks is currently evaluating its entry into this dynamic sector, armed with its strong know-how in large structure steel manufacturing and synergies with the Cables segment of its parent Group.

Construction
Corinth Pipeworks has served the steel construction market for a number of years with its extensive range of structural pipes and hollow sections in square, rectangular, and round shapes, used in architectural, industrial, and infrastructure applications.

The structural pipes family of products sets the standard in steel construction by providing high-strength and fine-grain steels. These steels are produced in a wide range of shapes and wall thicknesses and are suitable for very demanding, highly stressed steel structures.

PRODUCTION AND PORT FACILITIES

CPW's industrial plant is located in Thisvi, Viotia, Greece.

Corinth Pipeworks Pipe Industry plant and port | Thisvi (Greece)
Corinth Pipeworks operates a state-of- the-art plant in Thisvi, Greece (more than EUR 350 million investments in the period 2002- 2023, out of which approx. EUR 165 million during the last decade) with 925,000 tns/year capacity.

The company offers, all in one location, every kind of welded pipe manufacturing processes (4 pipe mills), pipe coating, as well as downstream operations required for the supply of a complete on or offshore pipeline package:

Pipe mills

- HFW (High Frequency Welded)
- LSAW (Longitudinal Submerged Arc Welding)
- HSAW (Helical Submerged Arc Welding)

Downstream operations:

- External and Internal Coating mills
- Concrete weight coating facility (CWC)
- Double jointing facility
- Weld on Connectors line
- Laboratory (+ hydrogen certification + sour service conditions)
- Storage areas

Port
Corinth Pipeworks has the exclusive use of a port adjacent to its Thisvi plant, offering the advantage of low freight rates and minimum delays, both in raw material imports and product exports.

INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS

Corinth Pipeworks' strategic location with its own port facilities within close proximity allows the company to further minimize transportation-related carbon emissions, demonstrating commitment to sustainable practices and offering the advantage of low freight rates and minimum delays, both in raw material imports and product exports.

Participation in Hydrogen projects

- CPW is present in the European Hydrogen Backbone scheme and services the increasing needs for hydrogen certification of pipelines. Its state-of-the-art hydrogen testing laboratory, developed in 2022, allows the company to serve the market's need for qualification testing of new hydrogen pipelines.

Wind energy
The Company studies closely the entire wind energy sector, especially the potential of offshore floating wind parks.

Other initiatives
Implementation of process optimization techniques combined with extensive internal trial productions, aiming higher product uniformity.

- Hydrogen sulphide resistant steel pipes.
- Manufacturing of pipes for offshore service and high strain applications (e.g. reeling)
- Potential pipe breakage at low (sub-zero) temperatures
- Broadening production by thickness and grade.
- Advanced monitoring of welding techniques.
- Operational excellence program (BEST).
- Digital human resources management.
- Non-destructive technologies testing.
- Development of advanced tracking and process control systems.
- Collaboration with international research organizations and institutes (EPRG, TWI, ELKEME)
- Participation in major European & International projects targeting to the development of both pipe properties and pipeline integrity (JIP, RFCS projects).

Following on the path of programs running continuously for the last decade, the steel pipes segment further invested EUR 17.3 million in 2023.

RECENT PROJECTS

Major project awards during 2023

Project / Customer	Country	Quantity	Product
Neptun Deep/ OMV Petrom-Sumitomo Corporation Europe Limited	Romania/Black Sea	160 km	30-inch Longitudinally Submerged Arc-Welded steel pipes (LSAW). Offshore pipeline: Water depth up to 1,000 meters
Leviathan / Chevron Mediterranean Limited	S.E Mediterranean	118 km	20-inch Longitudinally Submerged Arc-Welded steel pipes (LSAW), for the largest natural gas reservoir in the Mediterranean. Offshore pipeline: Water depth between 1,540m and 1,800m
IGNM / DESFA	Greece	56 km	30-inch Longitudinally Submerged Arc-Welded steel pipes (LSAW) for the development of the Greek part of the Natural Gas Interconnector between Greece and North Macedonia (IGNM). Pipes certified to transport up to 100% hydrogen
Pecan Island & Rose CCS Projects / ExxonMobil	USA	46 km	20- and 24-inch onshore pipelines for CO_2 transport and storage projects
Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) / SNAM	Italy	13 km	26-inch Longitudinally Submerged Arc-Welded steel pipes (LSAW), certified to transport up to 100% hydrogen
Porthos CO_2 transport and storage project / Gasunie-Porthos	The Netherlands	22 km	16-inch High Frequency Welded (HFW), offshore pipeline CCS project
N05-A / ONE-Dyas B.V.	North Sea	20 km	20-inch High Frequency Welded (HFW) steel pipes. The offshore pipeline will be certified to transport up to 100% hydrogen
SGI pipeline / Società Gasdotti Italia	Italy	82 km	High frequency welding steel pipes (HFW) for the development of the gas pipeline network in the Southern Italy
Deep water pipeline in the IRPA field / Equinor	Norwegian sea	15 km	23-inch and 26-inch longitudinally submerged arc welded steel pipes
Tamar / Chevron Mediterranean Limited	S.E Mediterranean	155 km	20-inch Longitudinally Submerged Arc-Welded steel pipes (LSAW) for the Tamar gas field optimization development, in the Southeastern Mediterranean. Offshore pipeline: Water depth: max 1,700m

2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The steel pipes segment started its turnaround path in the second half of 2022, so 2023 proved to be a very strong year with high-capacity utilization, improved profitability and major new project awards. Revenue increased by 26% compared to 2022 (EUR 581 million vs. EUR 462 million), while operating profitability hit record high levels, as a-EBITDA stood at EUR 64.2 million at the end of the year, 126% or EUR 35.8 million higher than 2022.

The market for gas fuel transport projects remained strong due to high energy prices and the need for increased energy security in Europe (cf. war in Ukraine). New gas reserves required extended gas networks globally and the pace towards the future of energy accelerated. Corinth Pipeworks was awarded such innovative projects with its order backlog rising to approximately EUR 650 million at the end of 2023. Based on initiatives taken during previous difficult years, the company solidified its competitive position and succeeded in increasing its global market share, taking a leadership position in technologies, such as hydrogen and Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) pipelines.

In addition, Corinth Pipeworks continued its cost optimization plans, advancing its productivity and performance with Manufacturing Excellence and extensive research, development, and innovation (RDI) programs. Alongside production enhancements, the segment, devoted to sustainability principles, set ambitious medium and long-term goals for carbon emissions for its entire supply chain, undertook market initiatives towards responsible sourcing, and secured certifications under the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for all its product categories. All of the above, helped Corinth Pipeworks consolidate its label as a Tier 1 pipe manufacturer and its leading position in new energy transition technologies.

During 2023, the segment successfully executed several pipeline projects and was awarded significant new ones. Worth noting are those mentioned below:

- The 155km Tamar gas field optimization development, in the SE Mediterranean by Chevron Mediterranean Ltd.;
- The 118km Leviathan gas field third gathering line, also by Chevron Mediterranean Ltd.;
- A 15km IRPA field development project in the Norwegian sea by Equinor;
- 16km of 100% hydrogen certified steel pipes for the N05-A platform in the N. Sea by ONE-Dyas B.V.;
- 22km of offshore CCS pipeline (Porthos) in the Netherlands, **the first offshore CCS project globally;** using welded pipes;
- An 82km pipeline in the south of Italy by Società Gasdotti Italia (SGI);
- The OMV Petrom's 160km Neptun Deep Project in the Black Sea; and
- 56km of hydrogen certified pipeline in Northern Greece by DESFA.

The above awards came over and above several contracts secured in Italy, the Mediterranean, the North & Norwegian Seas, Australia, Africa and the U.S.A., confirming the segment's robust profitability position.

High-capacity utilization and higher-margin projects led to a notable profitability improvement with gross profit more than tripling in a year (EUR 70.8 million) and adjusted EBITDA, at EUR 64.2 million, more than double the EUR 28.3 million achieved in 2022. This improvement translated to a net profit of EUR 18.0 million for the year, i.e. 67% higher compared to 2022 (EUR 10.8 million).

As expected, cash generated during the last quarter of the year pushed working capital for the steel pipes segment down by EUR 14 million from its 2022 levels and, consequently, net debt dropped to EUR 73.5 million, EUR 30.2 million lower than its 31.12.2022 level. Capital expenditure in steel pipes amounted to EUR 17.3 million, mostly related to operational improvements in the Thisvi plant.

Table 4: Profitability analysis – Steel pipes segment [7]

Amounts in EUR thousand	FY 2023	FY 2022
Revenue	**580,853**	**461,620**
Gross profit	**70,752**	**28,438**
Gross profit (%)	12.2%	6.2%
Adjusted EBITDA	**64,159**	**28,327**
Adjusted EBITDA (%)	11.0%	6.1%
EBITDA	**61,394**	**27,934**
EBITDA (%)	10.6%	6.1%
a-EBIT	**54,524**	**19,191**
a-EBIT (%)	9.4%	4.2%
EBIT	**51,758**	**18,798**
EBIT (%)	8.9%	4.1%
Net finance costs	**(28,052)**	**(11,630)**
Profit before income tax	**23,705**	**7,168**
Net margin before income tax (%)	4.1%	1.6%
Profit of the year	**18,046**	**10,831**
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**18,046**	**10,831**

2024 OUTLOOK

The **steel pipes segment** is building on its strengthened position and expects profitability growth for 2024, based on the increased visibility provided by a strong backlog that guarantees high-capacity utilization for at least the next year. Looking ahead, Corinth Pipeworks expects the gas fuel demand to keep on growing in the short-term, together with the other two “green energy pillars” (hydrogen and Carbon Capture & Storage), feeding into higher demand for large diameter steel pipes. Order backlog is expected to follow suit, with onshore gas and hydrogen networks gradually coming into front stage and supporting this positive outlook.

Further information is available on the Corinth Pipeworks website: www.cpw.gr.

7 Source: Note 6 Operating segments of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2023 and Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)


CORINTH PIPEWORKS S.A
Delivering energy to the world
CORINTH PIPEWORKS S.A
Delivering energy to the world

Subsequent events

On March 6th, 2024, the Board of Directors of Cenergy Holdings decided to propose to the Ordinary General Shareholders' meeting to be held on May 28th, 2024, the distribution of a gross dividend of EUR 0.08 per share.

Risks and Uncertainties

Cenergy Holdings' Board of Directors is the highest body responsible for assessing the risk profile of its companies. Being a holding company, Cenergy does not have itself any production operations, customers, suppliers, or personnel (besides employees for administrative tasks), therefore any risks affecting it originate at its subsidiaries and their operations, suppliers, clients and personnel.

Cenergy Holdings' companies operate in dynamic markets with quite different characteristics, hence risks are to be managed in a structured way in order to reduce potential negative financial impact. The goal for each company is consequently to identify, measure and prioritize risks and to react appropriately with suitable actions that mitigate, reduce or control the impact of negative events. Cenergy views risk management as a tool which adds value by raising awareness of risks and places focus on efficient daily operations in line with each company's strategy.

Still, a set of common guidelines for an Entreprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) framework across Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries exist: these include principles for effectively managing risks in all subsidiaries. Furthermore, the framework provides guidelines on how best to address these risks and facilitates discussion on risk management issues.

In turn, Cenergy Holdings' executive management in consultation with the Board of Directors is responsible with successfully exploring business opportunities, whilst at the same time assessing possible risks and their control mechanisms across subsidiaries, with the help of an independent Internal Audit department. The objective of this evaluation is to enable the Company to determine whether the subsidiaries have managed risks in a proactive and dynamic way to mitigate them down to an acceptable level.

The ERM process in Cenergy's subsidiaries comprises the following steps:

a) Identify key risks and measure / analyse their potential impact and likelihood. This is done at company level as all financial, operational, compliance and strategic risks are associated with each company's operation.
b) Manage (i.e., respond to) those risks by considering existing controls as well as selecting, prioritising and implementing appropriate actions. This step is also done at company level, following the general principles outlined in the ERM framework.
c) Control and monitor internal and external environment for potential changes to risks, ensuring risk responses continue to be effective. Each company monitors its risks and risk responses, using the common ERM guidelines but separate procedures, systems and mechanisms put in place by each company's management.
d) Finally, companies report both internally and at Cenergy Holdings' level, a consolidated evaluation on their risks, integrated with a review of their financial performance. Hence, Cenergy Holdings' executive management judges their overall risk – return trade off and presents the outcome to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. Needless to say that the Audit Committee monitors the effectiveness of the subsidiaries' internal controls and looks into specific aspects of controls and risk responses on an on-going basis.

The fact that each company's main revenue streams originate from separate markets with independent market dynamics provides, to some degree, a "natural" risk diversification effect. Still, the fact that Cenergy companies are in one way or another, related to the global trends of the energy markets, means that they would in principle, face similar risks. We could, however, say that the businesses of the HV cables segment of cables and of the large diameter pipes segment are primarily driven by large infrastructure projects and are, hence, essentially decoupled from short-term macroeconomic developments. On the other hand, a part of cables sales and the hollow section of CPW is linked to construction activities, a highly cyclical sector.

In pages 17-33, the development per business line in 2023 is described. The Company's enterprise risk management (ERM) model outlined above ensures that risks are captured and dealt with primarily by the business line managements and, if needed, by the support functions. This tailored reporting structure ensures company-wide awareness of risks, opportunities and mitigating actions.

Key risks

Risks are classified into two major families, Financial and Business Risks. The former includes different types of market risk affecting the activity of each subsidiary (mainly, exchange rate, interest rate and commodities risk) as well as credit risk, counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

The Business Risk family, broadly defined as all risks that are not balance-sheet related, is broken down into further sub-categories, to help better understand and react to the different risk events:

A. Operational and technology risks defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people and systems or from external events. Operations risks comprise all risks associated with the day-to-day operations such as Health & Safety, environmental issues, legal risk (as it refers to processes) but not strategic or reputational risks.
B. Compliance and reputational risks include possible negative impacts (economic – fines, penalties, etc. and other – exclusion from markets, etc.) from non-compliance with existing regulations and standards. Also included are potential impacts to the subsidiaries' (and the Holdings') brand image and business reputation, as well as accounting risk .
C. Strategic risks include risks related to the wider business environment (e.g. the macroeconomic environment, the sector / industry conditions, etc.) the market and the competition, and medium to long-term decision making that may impact on business continuity and profitability.

A brief business risk taxonomy for Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries is presented below, together with the actions taken to identify, measure, react, control and monitor them. Then it is prudent to sketch a "risk matrix" for the 5 most important risks faced by Cenergy companies.

BUSINESS RISKS

Operations and technology

Product failure risk

Faulty or non-performing products may expose companies to penalties, complaints, claims and returns, which lead to loss of revenues, market share and business reputation. In this category, we also include the risk of failure to comply with the contractual terms of "turnkey" projects, where our companies not only have to supply a good product per se but also ensure proper design, service and support up to the final commissioning of the requested system (e.g. transportation, installation, laying, protection, etc.)

To proactively mitigate such risk, all companies follow rigorous quality management systems at their plants and maintain appropriate insurance coverage against such claims as well as product liability insurance. Quality control (QC) includes batch or item sample testing, defect capturing monitoring systems spread out in production phases, end-to-end traceability systems, etc. The adherence to such strict QC policies is even more important in periods of high capacity utilization as the one experienced through 2023, expected to stick around for the following year, too.

Operation interruption risk

Apart from the unexpected unavailability of raw materials or other crucial resources, a lack of skilled labour, and/or the danger for equipment breakdowns may threaten all subsidiaries' capacity to maintain operations without any interruption, particularly at times when plants operate near full capacity. To minimize such eventualities, all companies use specialized maintenance departments to reduce machinery failures, upgrade plant equipment and production lines to reduce obsolescence risk and constantly monitor safety stock levels. Moreover, some of the plants, facilities and production lines are interchangeable and have been mapped to ensure shifting and continuation of production if such a need arises. Any residual risk is mitigated through business interruption insurance policies.

Risk of lack or loss of key resources

It is widely expected that the geopolitical uncertainty of 2023 may persist through the following year, although the Ukraine crisis seems to freeze into a prolonged local warfare. Nevertheless, new "hot spots" have been added, such as the Gaza events in October and the resulting disturbance of international sea routes in Western Africa. These clearly disrupt the supply of metals and other key materials and component parts and may threaten the companies' ability for effective and timely delivery of quality products. Consequently, they all take relevant measures to reduce such risks (e.g. a diverse supplier base, alternate material lists, Service Level Agreements with key vendors, lower spot market exposure).

As for human resources, the upswing in economic growth in Greece has led to a substantial fall in unemployment which limits the supply of good quality skilled labour for plants in both segments. An active HR management together with remuneration adjustments helped alleviate the problem.

Additionally, our companies are taking defensive measures too, such as promoting a "fair pay and trust" culture, an environment for people development and talent planning, while at the same time, exploring labour imports from neighbouring or distant countries, through bilateral country agreements, esp. in Romania.

Channel effectiveness risk

Poorly performing or positioned distribution channels may threaten the companies' capacity to effectively and efficiently access current and potential customers and end users, so in turn, they manage it through experienced commercial executives per project / market; periodic financial reviews serve as the main monitoring tool.

Information technology (IT) risk

IT risk is usually defined as the likelihood of occurrence of a particular threat (accidentally triggered or by intentionally exploiting a vulnerability) and the resulting impact of such an occurrence. It obviously includes, but is not limited to, cybersecurity risk.

Most of Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries being capital intensive, they rely on IT systems to guide and optimize their production. IT equipment failure, human errors and/or the unauthorized use, disclosure, modification or destruction of information, data exfiltration, cyber-attacks, violation of network delimited zones, physical security of datacentres pose serious risks to the companies' operation and profitability. Hence, the continuous identification and application of appropriate and proportional controls that limit exposure against the aforementioned threats is vital to the integrity of IT systems in all companies as well as against legal requirements.

All subsidiaries are complying with ISO 27001 & 2016/679 EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), taking this opportunity to evaluate and ameliorate their overall IT risk posture, beyond regulatory requirements. Furthermore, all subsidiaries are supported by a common IT Security Operation Centre and they have involved the latest technologies in the IT landscape in order to protect Data & IT infrastructure (Systems, Network & Devices). Moreover, IT departments perform penetration testing in order to identify potential vulnerabilities. Last but not least, an Information Security Program has been launched and includes various IT Projects, Social Engineering, awareness-training to all employees with the potential cyber security risks and communication of the IT policies.

COMPLIANCE AND REPUTATION RISKS

Financial Regulation risk

In regards with the requirements arising from its stock exchange listings, Cenergy Holdings has established necessary structures and procedures in order to ensure continuous compliance, including the adoption of its Corporate Governance Charter, which covers issues such as directors' and managers' accountability, good governance principles, insider dealing, and conflicts of interest.

Compliance Risk

Laws and regulations apply to many aspects of subsidiaries' operations including, but not limited to, labour laws, Health & Safety, environmental regulations, building and operational permits, anti-bribery legislation and antitrust laws, Data Protection legislation, export restrictions, etc. Cenergy Holdings requires all companies in its holding portfolio to abide by all laws and regulations, whether at the local, European or international level accordingly, regarding Health and Safety in the production plants, labour and human rights, the protection of the environment, anti-corruption, bribery and financial fraud. Being a holding company, Cenergy Holdings requires its subsidiaries to develop their own policies for all such matters and the subsidiaries are exclusively responsible for the compliance with these policies.

Additional details are further given in the Non-Financial Information section (pp. 35-49).

STRATEGIC RISKS

Country risk

Political risk of countries where Cenergy's companies are active, commercially or in manufacturing, may threaten future product and cash flows, both upstream and downstream. For manufacturing, Cenergy companies are currently present in 3 EU countries (Greece, Romania and Bulgaria) that pose a minimum, if not zero, political risk. The availability and prices of basic raw materials, such as copper, aluminium and steel follow international markets: these are mostly influenced by the global geopolitical situation and not by the development in any particular country.

The main answer to those risks is diversification, in production, supply chain and distribution. Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries follow closely and on a continuous basis the developments in the international and domestic environment and timely adapt their business strategy and risk management policies in order to minimize the impact of global macroeconomic conditions on their operations.

Industry risk

Industry risk of Cenergy companies related to the specific sector they operate in, is associated either with the cyclicality of demand or the substitution rate of some of their products. The former is mitigated by expanding into global markets, so that the cycle effects are differentiated away across geographical areas. As for the latter, substitution risk is addressed through the differentiation of their product mix, shifting for example into lower substitution rate products.

Competitor risk

Strategic issues regarding competition are assessed as part of the annual budget process of all Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries, as well as the strategic markets plan of each company. Competitor risk, on the other hand, is mitigated by a strong commitment to quality, a competitive pricing policy in commodity products and a targeting on high-margin products.

In globalized markets like the ones both segments compete in, a permanent review of market information is necessary to decipher on time strategic and tactical moves by competitors. A special mention to the threat from Asian competitors in the cables segment is necessary as they are making themselves present in EU project tenders: although this may not present a major risk in a booming market, it may be a serious issue when demand stabilizes in the long-term. Measures are expected at the EU level to protect European producers from unfair trade practices.

Technological innovation risk

In a world of rapidly changing technology, not following the technology wave in an efficient manner or not investing in the necessary IT infrastructure may seriously affect current and future business results. Alternatively, companies that do not leverage such technology advancements to extend their competitive advantage, may be "left out in the dark" and suffer from competition. This strategic risk is primarily managed by Cenergy's subsidiaries through the establishment of technical assistance and knowledge transfer agreements with global leaders in their sectors. All companies invest strongly in research and development (R&D), cooperating with scientific bodies and prominent international research centres, and most of them host dedicated R&D departments.

The segments' primary business risks are shown in the risk matrix below according to likelihood and impact.

Figure 1: Cenergy Holdings Risk Map for 2024

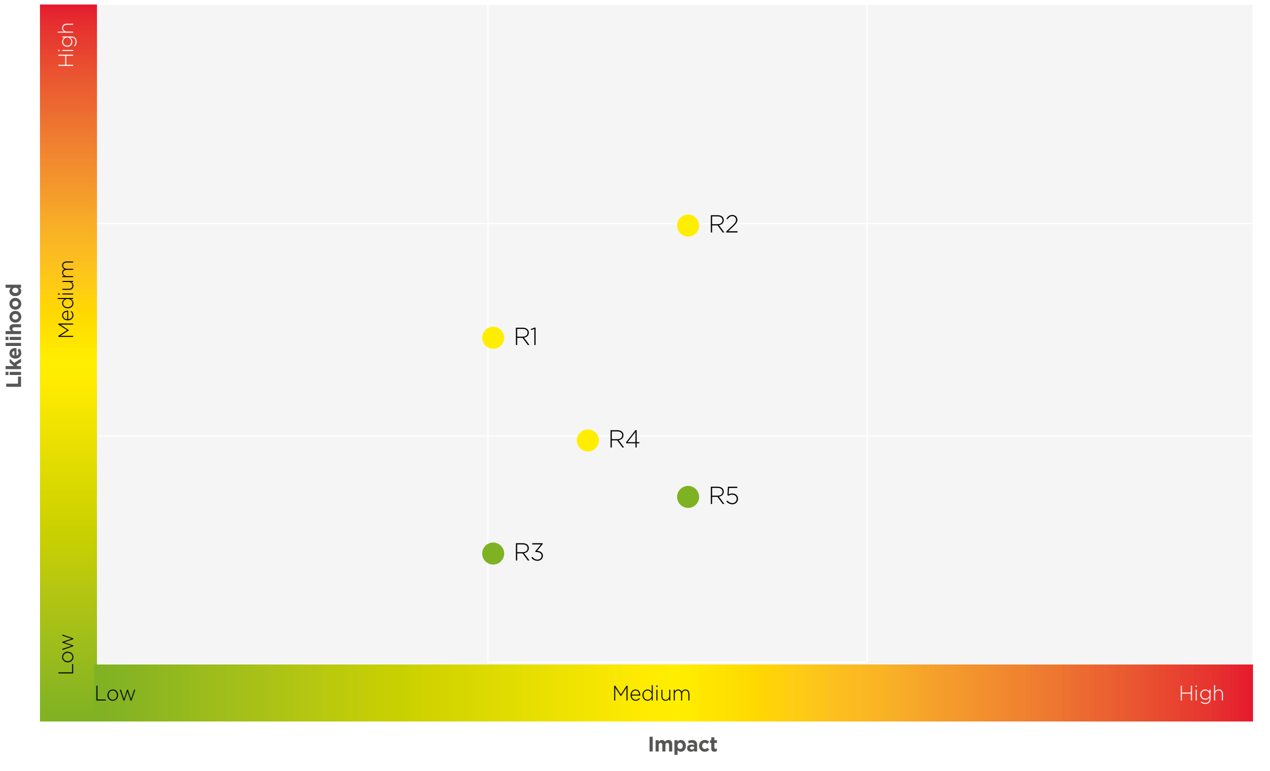


Table 5: Major Risks for Cenergy Holdings companies (2023 estimate)

No.	Segment / Taxonomy	Identification	Summary	Mitigation actions, if any
R1	Both / IT risk	Cybersecurity	Plants vulnerable to cyberattacks, as production is fully automated.	All companies are supported by a common IT Security Operation Centre and have involved the latest technologies to protect their Data & IT infrastructure
R2	Both / Operation risk	Operations disruption	Very high capacity plant utilization, esp. when combined with construction work in the plants, may increase likelihood of equipment breakdown.	Respectfully observe maintenance best practices. Secure spare parts
R3	Both / supply chain risks	HR risk	Difficult recruitment of skilled "blue collar labour" may delay expansion plans in both segments	Offer improved working conditions both at pecuniary and at career evolution dimensions
R4	Both / Strategic risks	Competition risk	Asian competitors (Korea, China, India) are much more active in Western markets	Focus on niche markets and high quality. Provide "one-stop-shop services" Expect possible EU measures
R5	Steel pipes / compliance risks	Protectionism	Protectionist wave is rising. New regulation (e.g. CBAM) may bias markets.	Close follow-up of regulations and selective targeting of projects with a "free market" pricing policy. Strategic alliances with EU partners

As for the global geopolitical risk, initiated two years ago by the Covid-19 pandemic and enhanced by the 2022 war in Ukraine, it has clearly become a defining factor in all corporate decisions internationally. It has pushed companies to re-examine supply chains, to innovate on technology and to re-assess capital market access, although a global recession in 2023 did not materialize.

As Cenergy Holdings' segments are intrinsically involved in the energy market that has taken a major reorientation, close monitoring of all relevant developments and hedging electricity costs are the obvious path for 2024 as well. Financial risks

As complex, international businesses Cenergy Holdings' companies are also exposed to financial risks not covered in the above risk matrix. These risks arise from financial market fluctuations and primarily consist of currency and commodity risk exposures. Cenergy companies first try, if possible, to "naturally hedge" any such risks, and then utilize varied financial derivatives to hedge large exposures and protect earnings and assets from significant fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

As a rule, Cenergy entities do not enter into speculative positions on interest rates of any kind and always try to follow natural immunization strategies. On the other hand, given the current monetary tightening policy environment, each entity tries, in the measure possible, to secure fixed credit lines to avoid finance charge shocks and facilitate capital budgeting.

Consequently, in order to offset potential increased finance costs in the future, Cenergy Holdings companies engaged since Q2 2022 in the use of interest rate swaps to decrease exposure to higher variable rates.

Thus, on 31st December 2023, the interest rate profile of Cenergy Holdings, on a consolidated basis, consisted of EUR 128.3 million of fixed-rate or equivalent financial instruments (23% of total Loans & borrowings) and EUR 432.7 million of variable rate ones (77% of total Loans & borrowings). Moreover, a change of 25 basis points in interest rates of variable-rate financial liabilities would have a positive or negative effect of EUR 1.5 million after tax in the Consolidated Profit / Loss statement of 2023. The effort to switch towards a higher percentage of fixed rate instruments in the debt profile of the subsidiaries will continue in 2024, always taking into account relative hedging costs and planning horizons.

Currency risk

Cenergy Holdings holds stakes in companies with production plants and commercial relations spanning the globe. As such, they are exposed to financial (transaction), accounting (translation) and economic losses due to volatility in foreign exchange rates. Companies manage this risk in a prudent manner, trying for natural hedges whenever possible (i.e. matching currencies in anticipated sales and purchases, as well as receivables and liabilities) and using standard hedging products, such as forward contracts, if necessary.

Commodity risk

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries are using metal raw materials as inputs, so price fluctuations (esp. aluminium, copper, nickel and zinc) may expose them to lower product margins or trading losses.

Future contracts of copper and aluminium traded in the London Metal Exchange (LME) offer the obvious hedging choice for them: first, all cable segment companies record metal positions resulting from LME price fixing for purchases and sales. They monitor the metal price risk and try to match purchases with sales. The resulting net exposure is centrally hedged using LME contracts, resulting in almost immune margins.

Liquidity risk

Cenergy's subsidiaries constantly monitor cash flow needs on a monthly basis, reporting liquidity and leverage ratios and continuously assessing available funding, both in the local and international markets. They mitigate liquidity risk by maintaining unused, committed financing facilities from a diversified number of financial institutions

Cenergy Holdings' total debt (incl. lease liabilities) amounts to EUR 561.0 million (31.12.2022: EUR 605.4 million). Considering EUR 183.4 million of cash & cash equivalents, Net Debt amounts to EUR 377.6 million with 38.3% (31.12.2022: 21.4%) of total debt being long-term and the rest, short-term. Loans and borrowings are held with banks and financial institutions, which are rated from Aaa to B2 based on ratings of Moody's. Approximately 78% of these loans and borrowings are held with Greek banks.

Long term facilities have an average maturity of 5.17 years, whereas short term ones are predominately revolving lines, reviewed annually with anniversaries spread out through the year and renewed automatically at maturity, if necessary. There are sufficient credit limits in place to serve working capital requirements and refinance short term loans.

Credit risk

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries sell to a large number of customers across countries and sectors, trying to avoid customer concentration, if possible. For large infrastructure projects, though, that make a significant portion of both segments' turnover, this is however unavoidable. Hence, companies mitigate this risk by executing robust creditworthiness checks of final customers via credit rating agents and carefully setting relevant payment.

For the product business units, the use of real or financial security and of credit insurance contracts is standard.

Non Financial Disclosure 2023

Introduction

BP-1
This document represents the Consolidated Disclosure of Non-Financial Information (hereinafter also the "Non-Financial Disclosure", "NFD", "Statement" or "Sustainability Report") prepared according to the Belgian Code of Companies and Associations (Legislative Decree no. 83180/11.09.2017) by Cenergy Holdings S.A. ("Cenergy Holdings", "the Company") for the financial year 2023. The objective of this NFD is to provide an overview of the 2023 critical achievements of Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries and an overview of the main impacts, risks and opportunities concerning the most material sustainability matters.

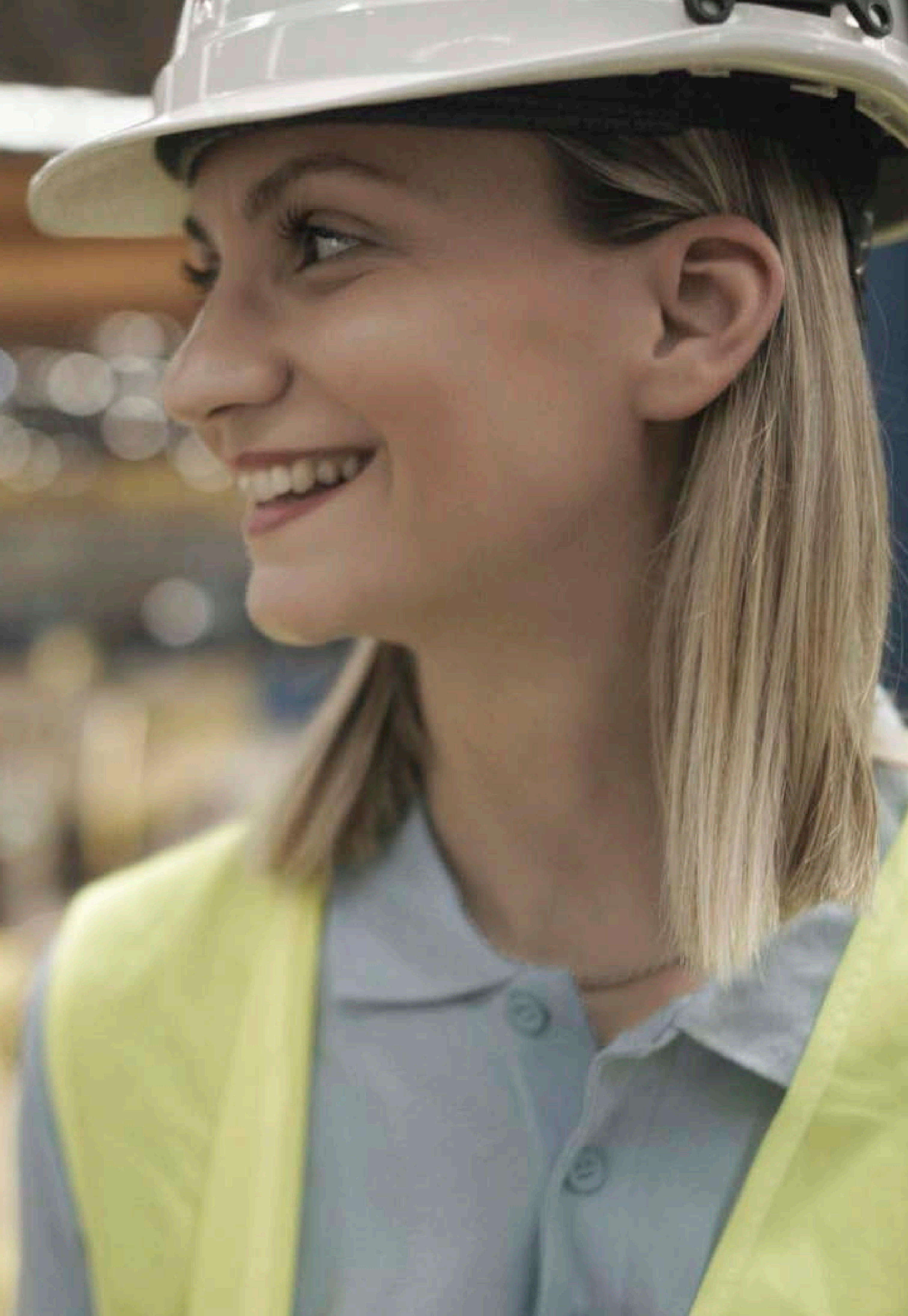
The NFD includes information for Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries about the potential impacts the Company's operations and value chain have on the environment and people as well as the potential financial effects of the environment and people on Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries' operations. The companies that contribute significantly to the sustainability performance of Cenergy Holdings come from both segments. The sustainability report covers the companies' own operations, as well as impacts in the upstream and downstream value chain.

To prepare for the upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the sustainability report has been developed by considering the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), which outline requirements for corporate reporting on a broad range of sustainability matters. It is important to note, however, that despite the above-mentioned ESRS reporting format, all the reporting requirements of the current legislation in force, the Non-Financial Reporting Directive, are fully met with the present NFD.

The CSRD aims to enhance sustainability reporting requirements under the existing Non-Financial Reporting Directive to improve corporate accountability and the quality and most importantly, the comparability of the information disclosed. The ESRSs take a "double materiality" perspective, i.e., the companies are required to report both on their positive and negative impacts on people and the environment in the whole value chain (upstream, own operations, downstream), and on how social and environmental matters may trigger financial risks and opportunities for the company.

Cenergy Holdings acknowledges that the scope of consolidation under CSRD requirements needs to be the same as for the financial statements. For this reason, the company is working towards this direction for the financial year of 2024 which will have the required scope. To achieve this, sustainability coordinators have been assigned to all Cenergy Holdings companies, including all the manufacturing and production companies, as well as other supporting companies. The subsequent steps to be performed during 2024, are to involve the integration of the corporate policies, the implementation of the whistleblowing mechanism, and the inclusion of all companies in the dedicated platform utilized for sustainability data collection.

Additionally, this NFD has been drawn up per the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are a list of 17 interconnected global goals, designed to be a "blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 goals have 169 underlying targets that stimulate action in areas of concern. While Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries directly or indirectly impact all 17 SDGs, the NFD focuses on the SDGs directly impacted or affected by the activities of the Company and its subsidiaries.



2023 Highlights

DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

As a first step toward the CSRD, Cenergy Holdings companies performed in 2023 a double materiality assessment, on a segmental level, to identify the impacts, risks and opportunities on sustainability matters.

PUBLICATION OF TCFD REPORT

Cenergy Holdings published its first stand-alone TCFD report. The aim of the publication is to communicate on the management of climate-related risks and opportunities and demonstrate commitment to addressing the impacts of climate change.

FIRST YEAR OF REMUNERATION PROGRAM

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have linked executive management variable compensation packages to critical sustainability related matters, incentivizing high performance and promoting the significance of sustainability matters across the organization.

EUR 2.4 million

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURES

EUR 5.1 million

HEALTH AND SAFETY EXPENDITURES

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS REPORTING

Cenergy Holdings reports, for the first time, their subsidiaries' Scope 3 emissions based on GHG Protocol guidance. The emissions are reported for the six most material emissions categories relevant to subsidiaries' business operations, which account for to the vast majority of the total Scope 3 emissions.

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

In an effort to align with the EU Taxonomy Minimum Safeguards, Cenergy Holdings companies have developed a human rights due diligence process, including the assignment of a Human Rights Officer, and developing a thorough human rights risk assessment procedure.

70,150

TRAINING HOURS

100%

SUBSIDIARIES UNDER SCOPE CERTIFIED UNDER ISO 14001, 45001 AND ISO 50001

General Information (ESRS 2)

BUSINESS MODEL AND VALUE CHAIN

SBM-1

Cenergy Holdings is a Belgium-based holding company listed on the Euronext Brussels Exchange (CENER) and the Athens Stock Exchange (CENER). It comprises of leading metal processing companies across Europe with diverse metal sector activities and an international presence. Production facilities are located in Greece, and Romania.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are committed to sustainable manufacturing of high-quality, circular, innovative solutions. The portfolio of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries encompasses a range of dynamic markets such as energy transfmission and distribution, renewable energy sources and telecommunications, gas & liquid.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries offer products and solutions that closely align with the current global trends and goals for a more sustainable future. The companies provide, among others, products that are up to 100% recyclable, thereby adhering to the principles of the circular economy. The product line of industrial products and services enables the transition to climate neutrality through capabilities such as transporting green hydrogen, electrification-enabling technologies that transform the transportation sector, and contribute to lower atmospheric emissions and better air quality. Additionally, the companies contribute to technological advancements by enhancing digitalization and providing clean and affordable energy.

Due to their position in the value chain, the subsidiaries of Cenergy Holdings face less vulnerability to carbon pricing on their operations and a much lower risk of cost exposure compared to primary metal companies. However, two of the essential raw materials used are aluminium (cables segment) and steel (steel pipes segment) which are both carbon intensive and are subject to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) which will increase the procurement cost by incorporating the cost of carbon emissions in the purchase price.

With the forthcoming energy transition, it is anticipated that many of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' products, such as cables for renewable energy system (RES) installations and electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, as well as steel pipes for green hydrogen transport and CCS, will see increased demand. These products are vital for the decarbonization of electricity grids worldwide through the anticipated growth of renewable energy sources (RES), the expansion of charging stations in e-mobility, the substitution of natural gas with green hydrogen and the long-term storage of carbon for the hard-to-abate industrial sectors.

The future success of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries is closely linked to their ability to operate sustainably and responsibly. The subsidiaries are working diligently to develop additional goals towards minimizing carbon footprint improving energy efficiency and creating a safer working environment. They are also engaging more closely with suppliers to ensure responsible sourcing of raw materials and services, as discussed further in a next chapter (Sustainability Strategy).

The cables segment subsidiaries are well positioned not only to thrive in a low-carbon economy but also to increase market share, given the operational flexibility to work with various high-quality metal sources. By prioritizing sustainable actions and implementing long-term corporate procedures, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have remained resilient in a changing market landscape. Additionally, these subsidiaries must navigate a shifting regulatory environment, which may pose competitive disadvantages, particularly due to the stringent European regulatory framework and increasingly demanding environmental permitting and operational requirements.

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

GOV-1, GOV-2, GOV-3

A subsidiary of Viohalco (the parent company of Cenergy Holdings), Steelmet SA, is responsible for providing corporate services, including the management of all corporate sustainability matters, on behalf of Cenergy Holdings to all the subsidiaries. Steelmet has appointed a Senior Sustainability Director who has the overall overview of the implementation of sustainability strategy for and by the subsidiaries.

On a subsidiary level, a Sustainability coordinator is assigned to each subsidiary, to coordinate the various functions, facilitate relevant actions and the implementation of the due diligence process, identify and manage material impacts, risks and opportunities, and report progress on selected sustainability metrics at least on semi-annual basis. The individuals assigned for this task, are employees who are highly proficient and knowledgeable in the sustainability related fields.

Target setting, identification and monitoring of material impacts, risks and opportunities is performed by the executive management of each subsidiary with the assistance of the Sustainability Department at Steelmet.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have linked executive management variable compensation packages to critical sustainability-related matters, incentivizing high performance and promoting the significance of sustainability matters across the organization. Emphasizing the crucial role of senior management in driving sustainability initiatives, specific incentive schemes have been established, and for 2023 in particular, the focus areas were health and safety improvements and energy efficiency performance. Energy performance and energy efficiency investment initiatives are fundamental in the effort to reduce the operational carbon footprint of the subsidiaries. The variable compensation incentives scheme is reviewed and adjusted, if needed, annually to adapt to the ever-changing dynamics of the external environment. These schemes utilize well-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets set to industrial practice benchmark levels, with allowances for gradual improvements in targeted areas over a specified timeframe.

Transparency in sustainability reporting

Due to the recent emphasis placed on sustainability matters by the investment community as well as customer selection criteria, Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries consider the transparency in sustainability reporting as essential to the credibility and effectiveness of the reporting whether it is at corporate level or product level. Transparency is considered fundamental for building trust and credibility, enhancing investor and customer confidence and engaging stakeholders in order to enable them to assess the company's true performance and hold it accountable for its sustainability practices.

Therefore, Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries assess all statements or claims that present the sustainability attributes of the products for their transparency and substantiation in order to ensure credibility among consumers and public opinion.

Greenwashing is considered an inherent risk for all companies attempting to gain market share through misleading and unsubstantiated claims for their products' sustainability attributes. Sustainability claims, but most importantly, climate-related claims may give a false sense of adequate risk management and carbon cost exposure by relating current carbon emissions to a carbon or climate neutrality production in the short or long term.

All claims by Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are supported by transparent, objective, publicly available and verifiable commitments and targets and set out in a detailed and realistic implementation plan that shows how these commitments can be achieved while referring to the resources required for their achievement.

Climate related commitments for Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries projected to 2050, require the transformation of production processes by multiple partners in the primary production route of aluminium, copper, steel and polymers as well as logistics (ie. maritime transportation) so in order for the companies to fulfill these commitments, they rely on publicly available statements and commitments of their partners.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries also consider environmental attributes referring to the recyclability or the recycled content as very important for the consumer, so all claims made are verifiable, make references to any assumptions made and always rely on international, widely used certification schemes to assess the reliability of that information.

DUE DILIGENCE

GOV-4, MDR-P

As a holding company with a predominantly industrial portfolio, Cenergy Holdings considers essential for its subsidiaries to show the same level of responsibility and hold the same commitments to ensure sustained long-term value for shareholders, and to minimize negative impact on people and the environment. Adopting a holistic approach, Cenergy Holdings has established seven sustainability policies that all subsidiaries are mandated to adopt. During 2023, all policies have been updated with content relevant to the latest evolutions in sustainability. The subsidiaries have, in turn, adopted these policies that align with Cenergy Holdings' guidelines at a minimum. The responsibility for policy implementation rests with the most senior executive of each company, aligning with Cenergy Holdings' core values. The policies include sustainability, environment, energy and climate change, health and safety, labour and human rights, Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC), and Business Code of Conduct (BCoC)[1].

To enforce compliance with these policies, Cenergy Holdings has developed a comprehensive due diligence framework. As a part of the due diligence framework, Steelmet conduct a robust due diligence process, monitoring subsidiaries' environmental and health and safety performance. Skilled experts from the Sustainability Department of Steelmet conduct regular audits, including at least one thorough annual audit in each production industrial facility, followed by support visits to identify and address improvement areas. Results are discussed in semi-annual business reviews by Cenergy Holdings executive management and each subsidiary's executive management where key metrics, risks, and corrective actions are reported. Several leading and lagging indicators, progress of improvement action plans, adherence to operational procedures and custom-made assessment scorecards are used to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental and health and safety programs. Any non-compliance issues with company policies or identi-

1 The policies can be found at: https://cenergyholdings.com/about-us/#our_policies fied improvement areas are addressed, and subsidiaries must take verifiable action within a specific timeframe, depending on the importance of each issue.

Moreover, external auditors conduct annual reviews of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' environmental, energy management, and health and safety practices during regular management system certification reviews. All the production sites within the scope of this report are certified with the Environmental Management System ISO 14001:2015, the Occupational Health and Safety Management System ISO 45001:2018, and Energy Management System ISO 50001:2018. The management systems present responsibility areas and operational practices, ensuring regular monitoring of compliance with internal and external audits. To ensure that our subsidiaries follow a continuous improvement path, Steelmet professionals cooperate with subsidiaries' top management and appropriate personnel to draw specific improvement actions and benchmarks within designated timeframes.

In 2023, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have adopted a human rights due diligence (HRDD) process, both for its subsidiaries' internal operations and their supply chains. The due diligence process includes a human rights risk assessment and the process to mitigate identified risks. As a part of the supplier due diligence process, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are employing a Suppliers' Code of Conduct and collaborating with consultant EcoVadis to assess sustainability performance in the supply chain. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers based on environmental, labour and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement criteria. This initiative aims to identify sustainability risks in the supply chain and mitigate those risks when suppliers present a risk for the subsidiaries' sustainability performance and credibility.

RISK MANAGEMENT

GOV-5

Risk management is a responsibility of the executive management of Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries. The management team of the subsidiaries reports on business risks and challenges to the Company's Executive Management on a regular basis. Each subsidiary identifies and assesses the sustainability related risks and opportunities across its operations and ensures alignment with industry best practices.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

SBM-1

Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries are fully committed to sustainability principles and have integrated it into their strategy and decision-making processes. Cenergy Holdings has created a comprehensive sustainability framework for its subsidiaries to operate within. A sustainability strategy has been established by assessing risks and opportunities and integrating them into the business strategy. The sustainability strategy includes seven core corporate policies, as listed in the previous chapter, covering a wide range of critical sustainability matters. Various qualitative and quantitative metrics, internal and external controls for due diligence, and regulatory compliance are utilized to monitor these policies.

Following a continuous improvement approach, subsidiaries set sustainability goals and targets and incorporate these into the business operations. The goals for industrial subsidiaries include the gradual replacement of electricity supply with RES considering availability and cost-effectiveness, commitment to short and long-term carbon reduction targets, evaluation of top-tier suppliers on sustainability matters, employee training on sustainability matters and a five-year improvement action plan (started in 2022) for health and safety.

DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

GOV-2, GOV-5, SBM-2, BP-2, IRO-1, IRO-2

The concept of double materiality is presented with the new EU CSRD. By considering financial and non-financial aspects, the double materiality assessment provides a more nuanced and complete understanding of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' sustainability performance.

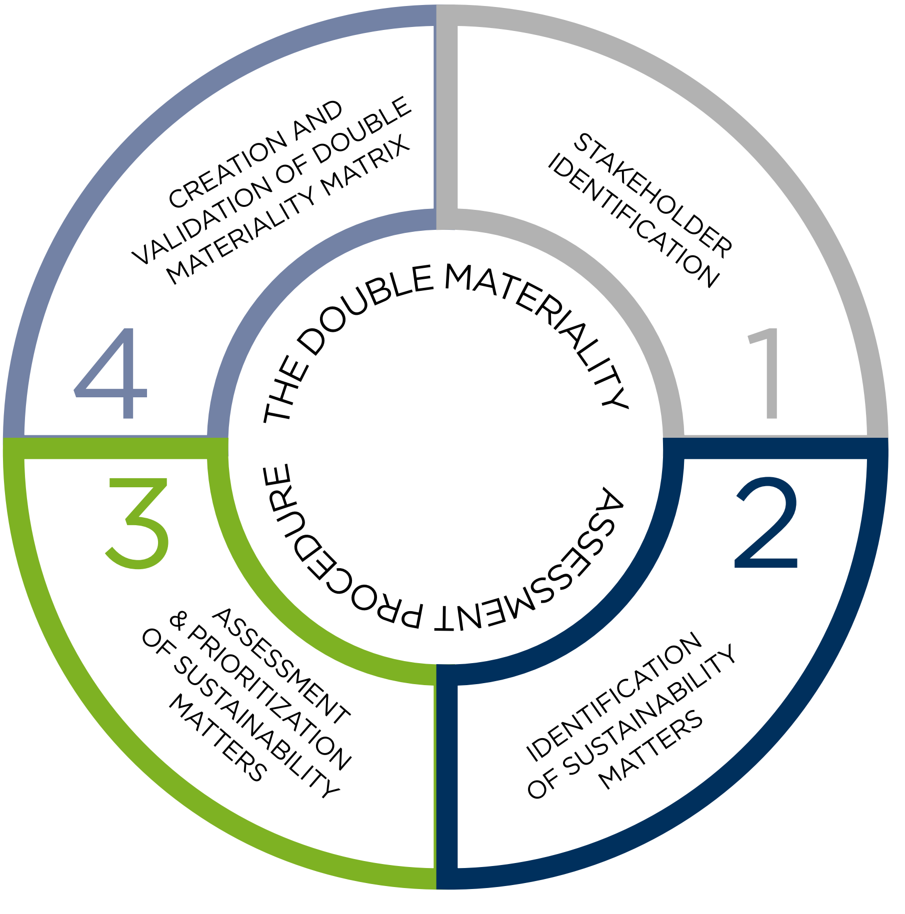
Double materiality, as defined by the CSRD, comprises impact materiality and financial materiality. Impact materiality refers to a business's impacts on the environment and society and financial materiality refers to the risks and opportunities that a company faces in relation to the environment and society. A sustainability matter is considered 'material' for a company if it fulfills the requirements for impact materiality, financial materiality, or both. Implementing the double materiality assessment is a significant step towards more robust and transparent sustainability reporting.

During 2023, a double materiality assessment was performed on four of Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries split across both segments, including the largest production facilities in terms of revenue and personnel employed. Through the double materiality assessment, the companies evaluated and prioritized the impacts, risks, and opportunities in both their own operations and value chain. The results of the assessment are used a guide for the strategic management of these aspects. Due to the various geographic locations of each company and the varying degree of material environmental and social matters each company may be facing, the double materiality assessment was performed jointly with the subsidiaries of the cables segment as they have similar business models and hence similar impacts, risks and opportunities. The subsidiaries are listed below:

- **Cables segment:** Hellenic Cables, Fulgor, Icme Ecab
- **Steel pipes segment:** Corinth Pipeworks

Each segment followed the same 4-step procedure when conducting the double materiality assessment.

Figure 2: Double materiality assessment procedure



Stakeholder identification: The sustainability coordinator and the corresponding sustainability teams of each company worked in close collaboration during the process. The first step for the team was to identify the main stakeholders across the value chain of the company to inform the double materiality assessment. After the identification of stakeholders, each stakeholder group was prioritized based on various criteria such as impact, influence, involvement, etc. The stakeholder groups identified included shareholders, customers, suppliers, financial institutions, employees, local communities, NGOs, institutional bodies, and the scientific community.

Identification of sustainability matters and relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities: Mapping and brainstorming sessions were held to identify actual or potential, positive, or negative impacts on the environment or society, and actual or potential financial risks and opportunities. In doing so, the sustainability team considered the business model of the company, the company's value chain, geographies of operation as well as different time horizons. The definitions of the time horizons applied were according to the ESRS, namely short-term 0-1 years, medium-term 1-5 years, long-term more than 5 years. However, for climate-related issues, the time horizons are different as the sustainability matter is considered to evolve more slowly. Hence, the applied time horizons for climate change are short-term 0-3 years, medium-term 3-10 years, and long-term: >10 years. Additionally, the list of sustainability matters in ESRS 1 Appendix A was considered when identifying sustainability matters.

Assessment and prioritization of sustainability matters: When all impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) had been identified, they were assessed according to predefined assessment criteria.

a) For **impact materiality**, the impacts were assessed according to the criteria of scale, scope and irremediability (for negative impacts) as well as the likelihood (for potential impacts). The impacts were assessed internally as well as externally. Internally, workshops with the participation of multi-disciplinary teams of each company were conducted to assess based on the above-mentioned criteria, each one of the impacts identified for each sustainability matter. Externally, the companies engaged with their stakeholders through a dedicated survey on the same criteria and under the same methodology. The questionnaire included all relevant information for each sustainability matter including impacts, risks opportunities and definition of assessment scales to ensure that all stakeholders are well-informed, and that their perceptions are captured. Finally, the results from both internal and external impact materiality assessment were consolidated.
b) **Financial risks and opportunities** typically arise from material impacts or dependencies on natural and social resources. The materiality of risks and opportunities was assessed based on a combination of the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude of the financial effect might triggered over the above-mentioned time horizons. When assessing the financial materiality, company executives, in the same specialized workshop for impact materiality, assessed the materiality for all risks and opportunities identified for each sustainability matter, according to the predefined criteria.

Each segment followed the same process for their impact and financial materiality assessments, and for each segment a double materiality matrix was developed. Finally, the executive management of the subsidiaries validated the results of the double materiality assessment.

After a double materiality assessment had been performed for each segment, the results were consolidated at Cenergy Holdings level. To consolidate the results, each segment was weighted based on the number of employees. This was considered the most appropriate level of consolidation and a way to weigh the segments and achieve balance between low impacting segments and high impact ones. Impacts, risks and opportunities were then consolidated based on the ones identified in most of the segments.

Cenergy Holdings recognizes that the double materiality assessment is an ongoing process, and that the results should go beyond reporting purposes. The results of the double materiality assessments and the insights from stakeholders will play a pivotal role in refining the existing Sustainability Strategy. The double materiality assessment will be reviewed on a biannual basis unless any significant change occurs in external factors such as new investments, new regulatory framework, changing climate conditions, etc.

The results of the double materiality assessment for the consolidation on group level are presented in the table below. It is important to note that while this NFD is drawn to a large extent upon the ESRS and the results of the double materiality assessment, it also includes information on additional topics that are relevant under the NFRD and are of particular interest to Cenergy Holdings and stakeholders, such as water management, waste management, human and labour rights, and diversity, equity and inclusion.

Figure 3: Results of double materiality assessment

	Sustainability matter	Relevant SDG	Impact materiality	Financial materiality	Material impacts	Material risks and opportunities
ENVIRONMENT	Climate Change	13 CLIMATE ACTION; 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	●	●	Negative impact due to GHG emissions stemming from energy-intensive industrial operations reliant on non-renewable sources. Positive impacts by contributing through products to a low-carbon and circular economy.	Risks include transitional risks connected to volatile carbon taxes, effects of CBAM, and physical risks related to adverse weather events. Opportunities connected to new low-carbon and circular products.
ENVIRONMENT	Circular economy	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	●		Positive impacts from reducing the need for primary raw materials, leading to positive impacts in own operations. Negative impacts from use of natural resources including scarce materials in own operations.	Financial risk connected to limited availability of scrap metals. Opportunities relate to decarbonization of products through use of secondary raw materials.
SOCIAL	Occupational health and safety	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING; 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	●	●	Companies taking action towards health & safety creating positive impacts for workers in own operations. Working conditions potentially having negative impacts on people's health, in own operations and value chain. Injuries and incidents in own operations and upstream value chain potentially having negative impacts.	Lagging indicators or serious incidents can cause disruptions in operations, reputational and regulatory risk, and impact talent attraction.
GOVERNANCE	Responsible sourcing	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	●	●	Negative environmental impacts relating to pollution and climate change from suppliers. Negative social impacts connected to labour conditions and human rights incidents.	Integrating responsible sourcing program with procurement activities, minimizing the risk of potential legal actions. Risk of reputational damage and litigation costs from potential human rights violations in the value chain if due diligence procedures are insufficient.
GOVERNANCE	Business Ethics	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	●	●	Negative impacts from the violation of Business Code of Conduct, to employees and the companies.	Bribery and corruption incidents could pose the risk of potential property losses and legal action against the company. Risk of reputational damage and litigation costs from potential bribery and/or corruption violations in the value chain if due diligence procedures are insufficient.

Environmental Sustainability

Climate change and energy (ESRS E1 and SDG 7, 13)

Climate change and energy play pivotal roles for Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries, given the energy-and carbon-intensive nature of their final products when accounting for the raw materials used. Despite the much smaller contribution of the operational footprint to the final product versus the supply chain, the companies give a strong focus on energy efficiency throughout companies' operations, recognizing that efforts to decrease in energy intensity directly translates to a reduced carbon footprint of the final product.

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Cenergy Holdings' double materiality assessment outlined the most material impacts the companies have on climate change and energy. Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries and their upstream and downstream value chain have negative actual impacts on climate change due to direct and indirect GHG emissions contributing to the greenhouse effect in the medium and long term. Furthermore, most of the industrial operations of Cenergy Holdings companies are energy intensive, where most of the energy sources used in thermal and electrical energy are non-renewable. Impacts from consumption of non-renewable energy sources are material in the short term and cover both the companies' own operations and upstream value chain. At the same time, Cenergy Holdings companies pose positive impacts to climate change and energy consumption as they contribute through their products to a low-carbon and circular economy. More specifically, the cables segment provides low carbon enabling products by enabling the energy transition with the wide deployment of RES, the electrification of buildings and transportation.

POLICIES

E1-2

As stated in the Energy and Climate Change Policy and Business Code of Conduct, Cenergy Holdings and the subsidiaries are committed to significantly contributing to the global effort to tackle climate change, through climate change mitigation actions. As non-renewable and renewable energy consumers, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are committed to purchasing and using energy responsibly, efficiently, and cost-effectively to reduce their carbon footprint, while examining the gradual replacement of electricity supply with RES. Business partners are expected to look for cost-effective methods to improve energy efficiency, minimize energy consumption, and promote decarbonization initiatives to reduce their direct and indirect GHG emissions, through the Supplier Code of Conduct. Business partners within the top 90% of spend, are also evaluated through Ecovadis, a globally acknowledged sustainability rating platform, which incorporates carbon footprint and mitigation measures in its evaluation, acting as leverage to Cenergy Holdings companies' decarbonization efforts.

TRANSITION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND TARGETS

E1-1, E1-4

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries acknowledge their responsibility in the transition to a low carbon future. A core element of the companies' sustainability strategy is the commitment for gradual replacement of electricity supply with RES thereby reducing direct carbon emissions in their operations. Cenergy Holdings companies also offer a wide range of products that are important for the decarbonization of the economy. In line with these commitments, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries are continuously developing their plans, actions, and targets to reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to the global effort to combat climate change.

Hellenic Cables, one of the largest power and telecommunications cable producers in Europe, along with the other companies in the cables segment, have set scientifically based climate targets in line with the Paris Agreement by committing to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to meet near-term (2030) and long-term net-zero targets by no later than 2050 in line with the 1,5°C target.

In addition, in 2023 Corinth Pipeworks (steel pipes segment) completed their GHG inventory and established its scientifically based decarbonization targets for Scope 1, 2, and 3, in line with the Paris Agreement. However, the targets cannot be validated according to the SBTi framework yet, since no sector-specific guidance has been developed yet for the particular industrial activity.

For metal processing companies to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, a global transformation of the industrial production will be necessary. The required investments for the transformation are still several years, or even decades away from being economically and technologically feasible on a large scale, especially given the fact that these investments must be done on a global scale and not at European level, only. European industry alone cannot fulfill the requirements of the Paris agreement as it represents a small share in global manufacturing capacity of metals processing while at the same time, the massive investments required to transform metals manufacturing will most certainly affect the competitiveness of European industries unless proper carbon leakage measures in place.

A key element of this transformation is ensuring a consistent low-carbon electricity supply. To minimize emissions, the companies have the objective of entirely covering their electricity needs with renewable energy Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) as soon as cost effectively possible. Securing PPAs from REs is, at the moment, challenging due to the existing power market regulatory frameworks in respective countries. The ability of grid operators to balance energy supply and demand is also of critical importance, as it allows for the RES PPAs cost to be competitive versus traditionally lower electricity cost that most of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' competitors enjoy in countries outside Europe.

Criteria for implementing green energy

Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries have developed specific criteria that need to be met in order for subsidiaries to make a claim regarding the use of energy from RES (ie. green electricity). These criteria consider a series of factors such the immediate need for additional deployment of cost-effective RES, the development of cost-effective solutions for energy storage, the temporal matching of electricity supply and demand, the availability of market-based tools such as Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and the under development regulatory framework regarding environmental claims.

Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries consider the use of unbundled GOs (ie. the purchase of RES certificates without any relation to the actual purchased energy) for proof of "green electricity consumption" a misleading claim that is misrepresenting the actual source of the energy used for the production of a good or service.

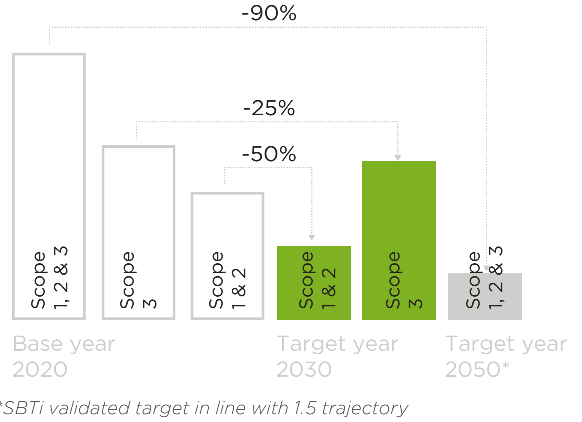
The use of unbundled GOs does not ensure nor it encourages an effective contribution to a fully decarbonized electricity system as it does not create the conditions of additionality that is fundamental for the wide deployment of RES in Europe and elsewhere. Certain international organizations still allow unbundled GOs as proof of purchased green electricity which means that an electricity consumer could theoretically be physically connected to a coal power plant for electricity and at the same time claim green electricity use by purchasing over the counter, unbundled GOs, misrepresenting the origin of the energy and misleading consumers as to the sustainability attributes of the products or services they purchase.

In addition, the current system does not provide sufficient incentives for the development of RES and the consumption of green electricity during the actual demand of that electricity or at the right location where it is needed. This temporal matching requires the wide deployment of energy storage capacity which at the moment is not available in a cost-effective manner.

In order for Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries to claim the use of green electricity, the following criteria must be met:

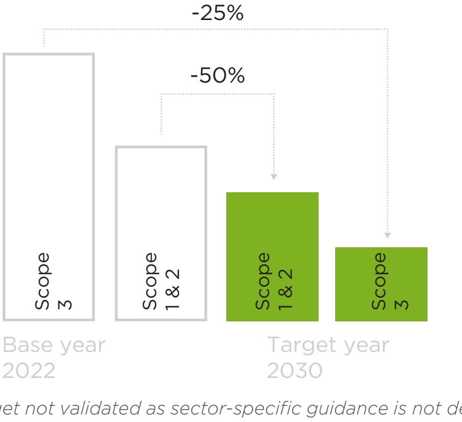
1. a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) must be in place between the Cenergy Holdings subsidiary and the RES producer.
2. The PPA must refer to the specific source of the RES electricity purchased (location, etc.).
3. The PPA must refer to energy geographically connected to the electricity grid where the consumption takes place.
4. The supply of green electricity by the Cenergy Holdings subsidiary needs to originate either directly from the entity that produces green electricity or needs to be contracted between the electricity supplier and the entity producing the green electricity.
5. The RES electricity purchased must be bundled with AIB registered GOs.

Figure 4: GHG emission reduction targets for the Cables segment*



**SBTi validated target in line with 1.5 trajectory*

Figure 5: GHG emission reduction targets for the Steel pipes segment*



**SBTi target not validated as sector-specific guidance is not developed*

ACTIONS

E1-3

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries engage in various measures to combat climate change, assessing their emissions and energy consumption. This includes establishing LCAs and EPDs for their products, relevant certifications, energy efficiency projects at their operational facilities, and active communication and engagement with suppliers to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

For 2023, the Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are reporting Scope 3 emissions, covering the six most material categories relative to their industrial operations, that accumulate to the vast majority of the emissions. Furthermore, all companies under scope are certified with the GHG emissions monitoring international standard ISO 14064-1: 2018.

The Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries engage in various energy efficiency projects to reduce the impacts related to energy consumption, which follows being a part of an energy-intensive industry. Each subsidiary has performed energy audits with external consultants and has identified energy efficiency related projects that are either ongoing/completed or under evaluation. By the end of 2024, all energy efficiency projects identified through the external energy audits with a three-year payback will be implemented. In addition, the subsidiaries work to save electrical energy through, among others, targeting non-productive losses and energy awareness training. Furthermore, all the companies under scope, have been certified with the ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries consume electricity directly from the grid of the respective countries they operate so the source of the electricity consumed reflects the residual mix of each country. Consequently, part of the non-renewable electricity consumed is sourced from natural gas and lignite power plants. Furthermore, Hellenic Cables advanced their frequency and automation of data collection for electricity consumption during 2023, utilizing energy simulation and modelling tools. In 2023, Icme Ecab (cables segment) renewed its RES procurement contract for the second year in a row covering 100% of its electricity needs for 2023.

METRICS

BP-2, E1-5, E1-6

An important milestone for the Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries in 2023 was the initialization of calculating GHG emissions for scope 3. Scope 3 emissions account for a substantial amount of the companies' GHG inventory, where Category 1 (purchased goods and services) is the most significant for both segments.

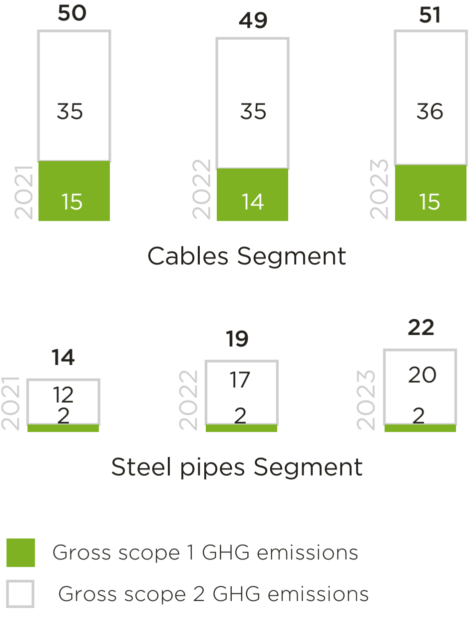
More specifically, the Scope 3 categories reported are the following:

1) Category 1: Purchased goods and services
2) Category 2: Capital goods
3) Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities
4) Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
5) Category 5: Waste generated in operations
6) Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

As presented in the table below, scope 3 emissions stemming from each company's value chain, accumulate for the majority of the total emissions for both the business segments, and therefore scope 3 emissions mitigation actions through collaboration with suppliers and engaging in circular economy practices, is essential for achieving meaningful carbon reduction targets and aligning with global climate goals.

Total GHG emissions for each segment are presented below. The total carbon footprint figures (Scope 1, 2, 3) are reported according to Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidance, the most commonly used international standard. Total scope 1 and 2 emissions remain relatively stable for cables segment as it saw a small increase in absolute emissions due to increased production volume. The steel pipes segment saw an increase in GHG emissions, attributed to changes in production mix compared to last year. The scope 2 emissions are responsible for the more significant portion of the total emissions across both segments, as most Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are comparatively electro-intensive due to the nature of metal processing, both in metallurgy and downstream processing.

Figure 6: Total scope 1 and scope 2 gross GHG emissions per segment (10^3 tCO_2e)*



** Scope 2 market based GHG emissions*

Figure 7: Scope 3 emissions distributed by category per segment

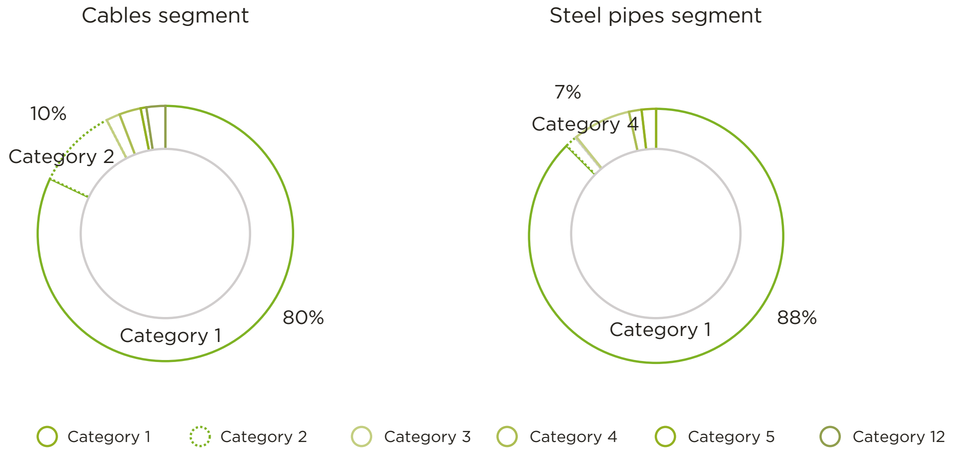


Table 6: GHG emissions and intensity*

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Gross scope 1 GHG emissions	10^3 tCO_2e	15	14	15	2	2	2
Gross scope 2 GHG emissions (Location-based)	10^3 tCO_2e	38	44	46	12	17	20
Gross scope 2 GHG emissions (Market-based)	10^3 tCO_2e	35	35	36	12	17	20
Gross scope 3 GHG emissions	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	853	-	-	721
Category 1	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	684	-	-	629
Category 2	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	86	-	-	12
Category 3	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	15	-	-	1
Category 4	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	42	-	-	55
Category 5	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	6	-	-	12
Category 12	10^3 tCO_2e	-	-	20	-	-	12
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	10^3 tCO_2e	53	58	914	14	19	743
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	10^3 tCO_2e	50	49	904	14	19	743
Total GHG emissions intensity (location-based)	10^3 tCO_2e/M €	0.07	0.06	0.93	0.06	0.04	1.27
Total GHG emissions intensity (market-based)	10^3 tCO_2e/M €	0.07	0.05	0.92	0.06	0.04	1.27

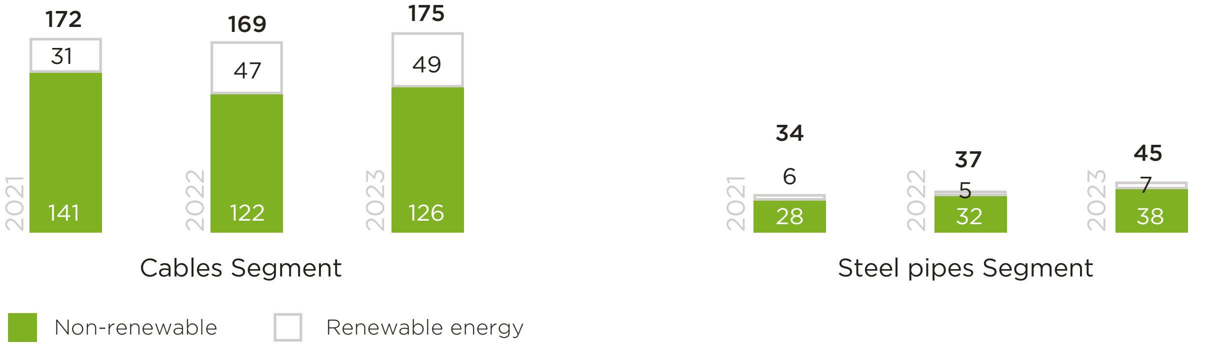
*1. *Greenhouse gas emissions are presented in CO_2e.*
2. *Direct Scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated using the latest available National Inventory Reports (NIR) for each country. For the CO_2e emission factors for CH4 and N2O, the EFDB emission factor database of IPCC has been used.*
3. *For the indirect Scope 2 GHG emissions, both a location-based and a market-based approach has been applied.*
 - Location-based approach: For Greece and Romania, the European Residual Mix 2022 methodology has been used because the relevant Report for 2023 was not available by the time of reporting.
 - Market-based approach: The same methodologies with location-based approach with the exception of the Scope 2 emissions for Icme Ecab, a cables segment subsidiary, which during 2023 renewed its renewable electricity procurement contract.
4. *The calculation of the indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions is based on the GHG Protocol.*
5. *Total GHG emissions intensity for 2021 and 2022 is calculated with only scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions as numerator, whereas in 2023 is calculated for the total GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3).*

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND MIX

E1-5

The numbers shown in the below figure reflect the split of total energy consumption between non-renewable and renewable sources. In 2023, the cables and steel pipes saw an increase in consumption.

Figure 8: Total energy consumption split per renewable and non-renewable sources per segment (10^3 MWh)



In cables segment, total energy consumption increased by 3.6% as a result of the increased production volume in all production sites.

In steel pipes segment, total energy consumption increased by 21.6%. The energy intensity metric is on steel pipes segment is subject to variations in the product mix as well as plant utilization so it is not a metric that can fully reflect the energy efficiency of the plant or be an indication of the energy efficiency investments implemented.

Table 7: Total energy consumption and mix

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Renewable energy sources	10^3 MWh	31	47	49	6	5	7
Purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling	10^3 MWh	31	47	49	6	5	7
Self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	10^3 MWh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption	%	17.8	27.6	27.7	18.8	11.7	11.8
Non-renewable energy sources	10^3 MWh	141	122	126	28	32	38
Purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling	10^3 MWh	67	53	55	20	25	31
Natural gas	10^3 MWh	70	64	65	0	0	0
Crude oil and petroleum	10^3 MWh	4	5	5	6	6	6
Other fossil sources	10^3 MWh	0	0	1	2	1	1
Total energy consumption	10^3 MWh	172	169	175	34	37	45
Energy intensity	10^3 MWh /M €	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.08

In cables segment, the total energy consumption from renewable sources remained in high levels as a result of the renewable electricity procurement contract Icme Ecab signed with Hidroelectrica, the largest energy producer of RES in Romania.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-3, E1-7, E1-9

Climate change and the renewable energy transition present Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries with various financial risks and opportunities. To identify and manage the risks, Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries have implemented the TCFD framework. The framework also supports Cenergy Holdings companies to transparently communicate their management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Cenergy Holdings published an independent TCFD report in 2023.

The cables and steel pipes segments are exposed to climate risks connected to carbon taxes and adverse weather events, and opportunities related to the development of products enabling decarbonization due to shifts in consumer preferences. The transitional risks are mainly expected in the short to medium term, meaning 0-10 years, whereas physical risks, such as adverse weather events and water availability are expected in the long term (10+ years). Further description of the climate related risks is presented in the tables below. The information in the tables is considered in defining the strategy, financial planning and day-to-day operation.

CARBON OFFSETS USE

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries do not use nor intend to use, in the near future, carbon offsets in order to present a lower net carbon effect of their operations. The use of carbon offsets for Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries is a long-term scenario which refers to residual emissions that may not be able to be mitigated within the time frame of their commitment. Most importantly, carbon offsets may be a viable option only when there is a harmonized, internationally accepted and legislated framework upon which all interested parties can base their claims and long-term strategy.

Currently, the use of carbon offsets is considered by Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries as an unfair commercial practice that can potentially mislead consumers when those claims are not based on the actual lifecycle impacts of the product, but based on carbon emissions offsets outside the product's value chain as these are not equivalent.

There are several reasons why the use of carbon offsets is not currently considered a tool of decarbonization for Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries:

1) the emphasis is always given in the actual mitigation of operational and non-operational carbon emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3). Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have fully mapped their emissions, both operational and those of the value chain (where the vast majority in all Cenergy Holdings emission originate from). Carbon offsets must not be viewed as a substitute for emissions mitigation. While they can help mitigate the impact of emissions that cannot be avoided, the emphasis must be given on emissions reduction through energy efficiency, wide deployment of RES, and implementation of innovative technologies that will transform carbon emitting sectors of the economy like food and mineral production, transportation, etc.

2) the quality and credibility of carbon offsets in the market. The lack of accountability and transparency in certain offset projects whether they are nature based or technology based creates an uncertainty as to whether the promised reduction in emissions has actually taken place. This could potentially lead to situations where a Cenergy Holdings subsidiary may be required to restate emissions, years later, with a damaging effect on its credibility. In addition, the lack of transparency whether some of the offset projects may have other environmental or social effects, especially nature-based projects which can adversely influence biodiversity of indigenous populations.

3) Using carbon offsets generates a "rebound effect", meaning the justification that by using offsets allows for the company to sustain emissions because of the offsets, which undermines mitigation efforts to decrease emissions.

4) The challenge in identifying whether the principle of additionality is implemented, meaning that it is often questionable whether these offset projects would not have occurred unless there was a demand for them by companies willing to buy the offsets. Nature based projects (ie. Forestation) are particularly susceptible to meet this criterion as arable land always supports vegetation without anthropogenic interference (ie. Without the funding).

5) There is a complete lack of standardization in the carbon offset market which is by its nature complex and affected by many factors. There are currently different methodologies and not a single, international, agreed upon calculation methodology which would ascertain both the purchasers of these offsets as well as consumers of their credibility.

CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a regulation under the "Fit for 55" scheme of the European Union's climate policy initiative. The scheme sets ambitious goals for climate neutrality by 2050, with an intermediate target of at least 55% net reduction of carbon emissions. CBAM is intended to work alongside the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), complementing its function for a transition period by placing the obligation of a carbon tax to all importers of certain high carbon intensity materials / products, two of which, aluminium and steel, are products that are used extensively by Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries. The free allocation of carbon allowances currently provided to the "carbon leakage" sectors of aluminium and steel will be gradually phased out by 2034 by which date, these metal producers will be required to buy allowances for the entirety of their emissions. The phase out of free allowances will have immediate effect on the cost of aluminium and steel production in Europe as well as the imported materials subject to CBAM, as the full cost of carbon emissions will be reflected in the production cost.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are affected two-fold by the implementation of CBAM:
1) CBAM will increase the cost of aluminium and steel produced in third countries as currently only Europe subjects the production of steel and aluminium to a trading scheme like the European Trading Scheme that results in a cost for emissions.
2) Competitive products from third countries will also be subject to CBAM costs provided their carbon intensity is properly documented and declared. Given the fact that European producers of cables and steel pipes are among the lowest emitters in the world, the incorporation of carbon cost on imports can potentially present an opportunity if, and only if, embedded carbon emissions of imported competing products are fully reflected in the declarations.

CBAM is an opportunity for EU to show that its ambitious policies can lead to global decline of emissions without compromising the competitiveness of its carbon intensive industrial base. Although CBAM is well intended in creating a level playing field between importers and EU manufacturers, there is great concern that declarations of carbon intensity of imported products will be underestimated due to gaps in reporting and the lack of a robust methodology for calculating emissions, especially in downstream products that need to incorporate emissions from upstream embedded emissions. The circumvention of the actual emissions would result in a competitive disadvantage for European producers as they incur the entire cost of carbon emissions as free allowances are phased out.

Furthermore, aluminium is an essential component of power cables representing up to 80% of its weight in certain applications while steel may represent up to 40%. Power cables are not currently in the scope of CBAM products, as CBAM currently only includes materials that have 100% content in aluminium or steel.

The inclusion of power cables in the scope of CBAM is considered by Cenergy Holdings extremely important for maintaining a level playing field with competitors from third countries and Cenergy Holdings cables segment companies are working closely with industry associations in order to alert EU legislators on the need to include power cables in the scope of CBAM. The EU Commission is currently evaluating other downstream sectors at risk of carbon leakage, such as those containing a significant share of at least one of the goods in scope of CBAM that need to be included by 2026 before CBAM enters its definitive phase.

The inclusion of cables in the scope of CBAM is consistent with the principles the EU Proposal for a Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) which aims to identify and support strategic net-zero technologies manufacturing capacity of at least 40% annual deployment needs by 2030. The NZIA will accelerate the progress towards the EU's 2030 targets and beyond to the transition to climate neutrality by 2050. Power cables were identified as a strategic net-zero technology by making significant contribution to the decarbonization effort as they are a vital component of electricity. Thus, a lack of competitiveness in EU manufactured power cables will most certainly impair EU's ability to meet its climate neutrality targets.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries do not enhance natural carbon sinks or apply technical solutions to remove GHGs from the atmosphere (e.g. direct air capture) as these technologies are still not economically or technologically mature.

Additionally, due to the relatively low operational carbon intensity, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have less exposure to carbon pricing and a much lower risk of cost exposure than primary metal producers or competitors from outside the EU with a higher carbon footprint who have exposure to CBAM costs. However, the subsidiaries are nevertheless exposed to this risk. To decrease their exposure to carbon pricing through indirect emissions, it is strategically important for Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries to have access to low-carbon or zero carbon electricity. Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries explore alternatives for direct renewable electricity supply, such as bilateral RES PPAs.

During 2023, Cenergy Holdings published their first standalone TCFD report. The aim of the publication was to communicate on the management of climate-related risks and opportunities and demonstrate commitment to addressing the impacts of climate change. The following tables present the climate related risks and opportunities from the Cenergy Holdings TCFD report 2022.

Table 8: Climate-related risks and opportunities per segment

Climate-related risks Cables segment			
Type	**Description**	**Time horizon**	**Impact and management**
Transition, Policy and legal	Carbon taxes (CBAM)	Short/ medium term (0-10 years)	Increased purchasing costs of aluminium and steel due to additional taxes imposed by CBAM. Competitors from abroad circumventing the costs of CBAM may gain competitive advantage.
Physical, Acute	Adverse weather events	Long-term (10+ years)	Adverse weather events (such as extreme low/high temperature, flooding due to heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall) may lead to significant disruptions in the production process, supply chain and transportation routes, and customer deliveries.
Climate-related opportunities Cables segment			
Type	**Description**	**Time horizon**	**Impact and management**
Products & Services	Products enabling decarbonization of power through massive deployment of RES, electrification of transportation sector	Short/ medium term (0-10 years)	The cables segment manufactures amongst other power and telecom cables for energy transmission and distribution industries. A great opportunity presents itself for the cables segment to enable the decarbonization of power as their products are enablers of the development of smart grids, supporting the electrification of transport, expansion of RES, etc.
Products & Services	Development of products which have comparatively lower emissions across their entire life cycle	Short/ medium term (0-10 years)	Shifts in consumer preferences in lower-carbon products is anticipated to significantly increase the demand for power cables with lower carbon footprint, including solutions with higher recycled content rates. A great opportunity presents itself for the cables segment to capitalize the market trend and place the companies in a better competitive position.

Climate-related risks Steel pipes segment			
Type	**Description**	**Time horizon**	**Impact and management**
Transition, Policy and legal	Carbon taxes (CBAM)	Short/ medium term (0-10 years)	Increased purchasing costs due to additional taxes imposed by CBAM on steel.
Physical, Acute	Adverse weather events	Long-term (10+ years)	Adverse weather events (such as extreme low/ high temperature, flooding due to heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall) may lead to significant disruptions in the production process, supply chain and transportation routes, and customer deliveries.
Climate-related opportunities Steel pipes segment			
Type	**Description**	**Time horizon**	**Impact and management**
Products & Services	Development and/ or expansion of low emission product portfolio. Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation	Short/ medium term (0-10 years) Long term (10+ years)	The steel pipes segment aims to increase the proportion of low/reduced carbon alternative solutions production, utilizing low-carbon raw materials, securing long term PPAs for RES for electricity demand and by increasing postconsumer secondary materials in the manufacturing process. Furthermore, the steel pipes segment develops innovative solutions on main pillars of energy transition such as Gas, Hydrogen and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and a great opportunity presents itself for increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets.

The climate-related risks and opportunities, presented in the tables above, constituted the base of the analysis performed on the resilience of the strategy of the organization by taking into the consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

In the tables below, the evaluation of risks and their potential impact on financial performance, based on the climate scenario analysis performed for the transition and the physical risks per segment, is presented.

Climate impact legend		
High ●	Medium ●	Low ●

Cables segment

Type	Category	Title	RCP 4.5 /SSP2-4.5		RCP 8.5 /SSP5-8.5	
			2030	2050	2030	2050
Transition	Policy and legal	Carbon taxes (CBAM)	●	●	●	●
Physical	Acute	Adverse weather events (flooding due to heavy rainfall)	●	●	●	●
Physical	Acute	Adverse weather events (heatwave)	●	●	●	●

Steel pipes segment

Type	Category	Title	RCP 4.5 /SSP2-4.5		RCP 8.5 /SSP5-8.5	
			2030	2050	2030	2050
Transition	Policy a nd legal	Carbon taxes (CBAM)	●	●	●	●
Physical	Acute	Adverse weather events (flooding due to heavy rainfall)	●	●	●	●
Physical	Acute	Adverse weather events (heatwave)	●	●	●	●

Cenergy Holdings TCFD Report can be found at:
https://cenergyholdings.com/about-us/#tcfd_report

Circular economy and waste management (ESRS E5 and SDG 9, 12)

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries contribute to the circular economy by utilizing secondary raw materials and offering products and services that are recyclable. Where possible, they prioritize incorporating high recycled content into their products, thus minimizing the generation of waste.

In terms of waste management, the subsidiaries may have a negative impact to the environment through the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste in the subsidiaries' own operations if those wastes are not properly stored and managed, or if the treatment/disposal of those wastes do not foster circularity principles. However, maintaining high rates for waste recycled and recovered by the subsidiaries' contractors contributes to the conservation of natural resources, the decrease in greenhouse gas emissions through reduced energy consumption, and the minimizing of the need for metal ores extraction.

POLICIES

E5-1

Through the Environmental Policy, the subsidiaries commit to actively promoting the increased use of secondary raw materials, thereby contributing to the circular economy and minimizing products' carbon footprint. Simultaneously, the commitment extends to optimizing all processes and developing new technologies that allow for minimum waste generation. Furthermore, the Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries commit to sustainable waste management practices with a primary focus on reducing waste generation and enhancing recycling and energy recovery efforts. Operational waste is to be managed by circular economy principles, and proactive measures are to be taken to prevent environmental harm during the storage of hazardous wastes. The Supplier Code of Conduct requires business partners to make continuous improvements to resource management and demonstrate sound measures to minimize the generation of solid waste.

ACTIONS

E5-2

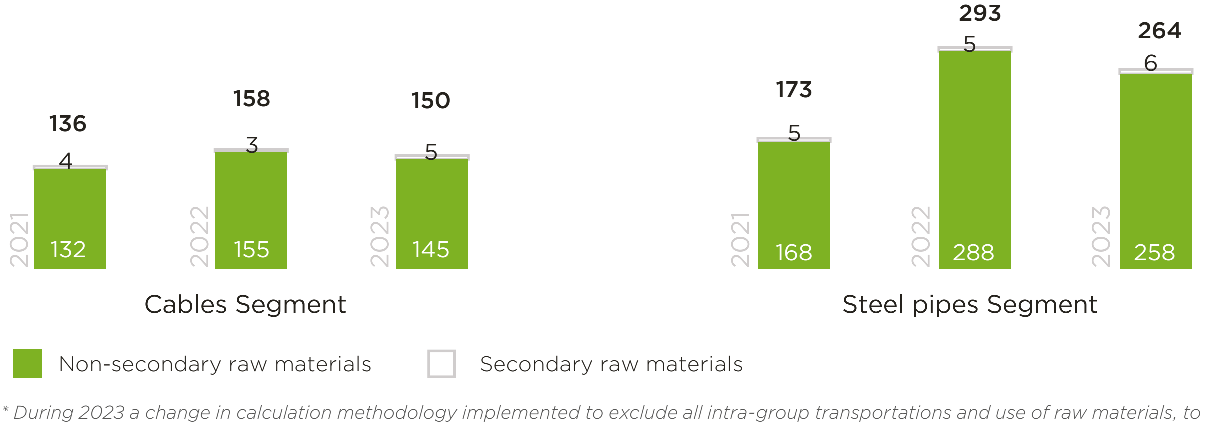
The subsidiaries continuously try to minimize their operations' environmental impact. To support this effort, prevention measures in chemicals storage and use have been implemented, as well as pollution prevention measures in the case of accidental incidents (spills or leaks) in the environment. Environmental incidents that have the potential to impact the environment either directly or indirectly are closely monitored, and procedures have been developed for their immediate detection, investigation, and remediation, should they occur. The companies have implemented necessary safety measures (secondary containments, implementation of zone owners (ie. "landlord principle", etc.), resulting in a low probability of pollution incidents. All companies under the scope of this report are certified with the Environmental Management System ISO 14001:2015.

METRICS

E5-4, E5-5

The figures below present the resource inflows per segment, including the weight of products and materials, and the resource outflows per segments, including a breakdown of hazardous and non-hazardous waste directed to and diverted from landfill. In 2023, the cables and steel pipes segments increased the percentage of secondary reused or recycled materials in products and materials compared to 2022.

Figure 9: Resource inflows divided by non-secondary raw material and secondary raw material per segment (10^3 t)*



** During 2023 a change in calculation methodology implemented to exclude all intra-group transportations and use of raw materials, to avoid double counting. The methodology has been applied to all fiscal years to provide sufficient contextual information for performance comparability.*

Table 9: Resource inflows

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	**Unit**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Secondary reused or recycled materials	%	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	2,1

Waste volumes generally increased in 2023 for both segments. In cables segment the total amount of waste generated increased by 23.5% due to the increase in production in all production sites, while in steel pipes segment the total amount of waste generated increased by 22.7% as a result of the increased production of scrap and cutting fluid during the production process. The percentage of waste recycled and recovered remains high in both segments.

Figure 10: Total hazardous and non-hazardous waste per segment (10^3 t)

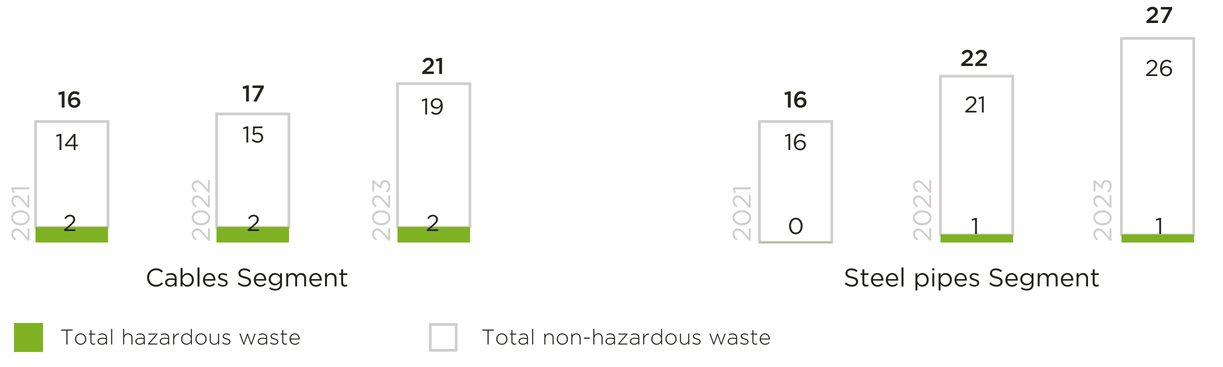


Table 10: Resource outflows

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	**Unit**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal[1]	10^3 t	14	14	18	16	21	26
Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal[2]	10^3 t	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hazardous waste diverted from disposal[1]	10^3 t	2	2	2	0	1	1
Hazardous waste directed to disposal[2]	10^3 t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total waste	10^3 t	16	17	21	16	22	27

1: Recycled and recovered waste
2: To landfill

As shown in the figure below, the portion of the generated waste that is sent for reuse, recovery, or recycling increased for both segments in 2023 and remained at high levels, supporting the transformation to a circular economy.

Figure 11: Waste recycled or recovered per segment (%)

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-3, E5-6

The transition to a circular economy also brings certain financial risks. For the cables segment, there are risks related to the recycled content in aluminium and copper products that is increasingly becoming a key sustainability performance indicator for customers, while at the same time as there is limited availability of scrap metals, and increased competition for scrap supply as secondary raw materials are among the strongest levers for decarbonizing metals production. Furthermore, supply chain risks related to raw material shortages and metal quality issues are prominent. These risks have the potential to directly impact the quality of finished products and impede production processes.

Water and wastewater management (ESRS E3 and SDG 6)

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Responsible water usage is critical for the business continuity of Cenergy Holdings companies. The companies' activities can potentially have a negative impact on the environment and people, specifically in terms of water availability. Increased production output particularly in correspondence with water scarcity challenges during dry periods in Mediterranean countries, can result in production disruption in the medium and long-term and could also affect partners in the upstream value chain that operate in the same region. During water shortages, consumption of water can limit the water available for other uses, such as irrigation and municipal use. Additionally, breaching local discharge limits on wastewater quality discharge can adversely affect local water receptors and sensitive catchment areas, while inappropriate water discharge processes during production of water-intensive raw materials could result to environmental deterioration.

POLICIES

E3-1

As stated in the Cenergy Holdings Environmental policy, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries recognize that water is a precious natural resource, that water resources must be conserved and have a good environmental status, and aquatic life must be protected. Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are to make efficient use of water in their operations, promote sustainable water use based on long-term protection of available water resources, and will increase efforts to reduce water consumption and increase water reuse and recycling.

ACTIONS

E3-2

To mitigate these impacts, companies use various strategies for responsible water usage, such as reducing water intensity by using water conservation technologies, continuously monitoring water consumption to detect leaks promptly, assessing water availability, and adopting measures for alternative water sources in the event of water shortage, and conducting preventive maintenance of water networks to minimize water losses. Proper maintenance and operation of wastewater treatment plants is a priority to ensure compliance with water discharge limits, while emphasis is put on the continuous training of the wastewater treatment plant operators to enhance their skills and expertise.

METRICS

E3-4

The water consumption and water intensity data for both segments are outlined below. Notably, both, witnessed a reduction in water consumption during 2023.

Table 11: Water consumption and water intensity

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	**Unit**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Water consumption	10^3 m3	209	194	181	39	49	46
Water intensity	10^3 m3 / € M	0.28	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.08

Figure 12: Water consumption [10^3 m3]*

** Water consumption is calculated as the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge.*

The cables segment experienced a notable 6.7% reduction in water consumption, primarily driven by active water conservation efforts and the successful detection and rectification of leaks at Icme Ecab. For the steel pipes segment, water consumption decreased by 6.1%, influenced by the production mix of 2023, which required less water. During 2023, none of the subsidiaries were affected by water shortages and water reserves in different geographic locations. It is important to note that Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries operate outside official water-stressed areas. Nevertheless, the companies monitor water availability, and the hydrologic cycle as there may be future changes, mainly due to the expected effects of climate change in the Mediterranean region.

The method of sourcing water varies between companies, depending on their location. Approximately 86% of water withdrawal of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries source comes directly from extraction wells, while the rest, about 14% is procured from municipal water companies.

It is noted that the locations of all industrial installations of the subsidiaries are not in or in the vicinity of ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., Natura 2000) and they do not have a direct effect on local biodiversity or sensitive ecosystems as described in the approved Environmental Impact Studies of the installations subject to environmental permitting.

The wastewater discharge points are monitored by automated systems on a 24-hour basis or periodically by specialized personnel. The discharge of treated wastewater is a critical issue, especially for companies discharging treated wastewater directly to a water body and not to a wastewater network for further treatment. The measurement of possible incidents of discharge limit exceedances is critical in identifying the level of compliance and the possibility of need for corrective measures. During 2023, there were no administrative fines for wastewater samples outside the range of discharge limits, neither any other fines and penalties imposed by regulators or government authorities for pollution of air, water or soil.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-3, E3-5

Water is a crucial element of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' production process as many of them rely heavily on water. The company therefore treat the water risk as a business continuity issue that can ultimately have a financial impact.

Among the primary water-related risks is adequate water both in terms of quantity and quality, as well as the treatment of wastewater before discharge. Breaching local discharge limits on wastewater quality discharge can have financial effects including reputational damage and administrative fines. Poor water quality could necessitate substantial additional operating costs in water treatment, resulting in increased energy demand and waste generation. The companies mitigate the financial risks by setting up proper infrastructure, such as the adequate capacity of wastewater treatment, using water conservation technologies, adequately trained personnel, preventive maintenance of equipment, and close performance monitoring to identify possible problems in water consumption and wastewater treatment.

EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system that establishes a list of economic activities considered environmentally sustainable and serves as a foundation for the Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth, which supports the European Green Deal. By creating a common language for sustainable activities, the EU Taxonomy establishes the first uniform and credible standard that allows economic actors to align with the transition to a low-carbon, resilient and sustainable future.

The EU Taxonomy Regulation requests that companies subject to an obligation to publish non-financial information shall disclose in their NFD the proportion of their turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure related to "Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities". The assessment methodology followed by Cenergy this year has been refined, considering the updated legislation and interpretation issued by the Taxonomy Platform within 2022.

Cenergy has evaluated the business activities against the EU Taxonomy eligibility criteria for climate mitigation and has identified eligible activities as shown below (cf. Disclosures Delegated Act EU 2021/2178). Also, the updated Climate Delegated Act EU 3850/2023, as well as the Environmental Delegated Act (EU) 2023/2486 have been taken into consideration, when identifying eligible and aligned activities:

Eligible economic activity	Description of operating activity	NACE-Code	Climate change mitigation
3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	C27.32	✔
3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	C27.32	✔
3.9 Manufacture of iron and steel	Manufacture of iron and steel, EAF production with over 90% of steel scrap relative to product output	C24.10	✔
3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	Manufacture, installation, maintenance or service of electrical products, equipment or systems, or software aimed at substantial GHG emission reductions in high, medium and low voltage electrical transmission and distribution systems through electrification, energy efficiency, integration of renewable energy or efficient power conversion.	C27.32	✔
4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity	Construction and Installation services of electricity distribution networks	C27.32	✔

CABLES SEGMENT

The cables segment's products are used in various applications including renewable technologies manufacturing (3.1), as well as installation projects for transmission and distribution of electricity (4.9). Cables and accessories for the telecom sector (optical fiber), as well as cables used in the railway sector, under the manufacture of other low carbon technologies (3.6) have also been incorporated in eligible revenue calculation. Other cables products of low medium, high voltage, falling under economic activity 3.20 have been included in the KPIs calculations.

ELIGIBILITY REPORTING TABLES

Proportion of Cenergy subsidiaries' turnover 2023 from products or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities.

ALIGNMENT REPORTING TABLES

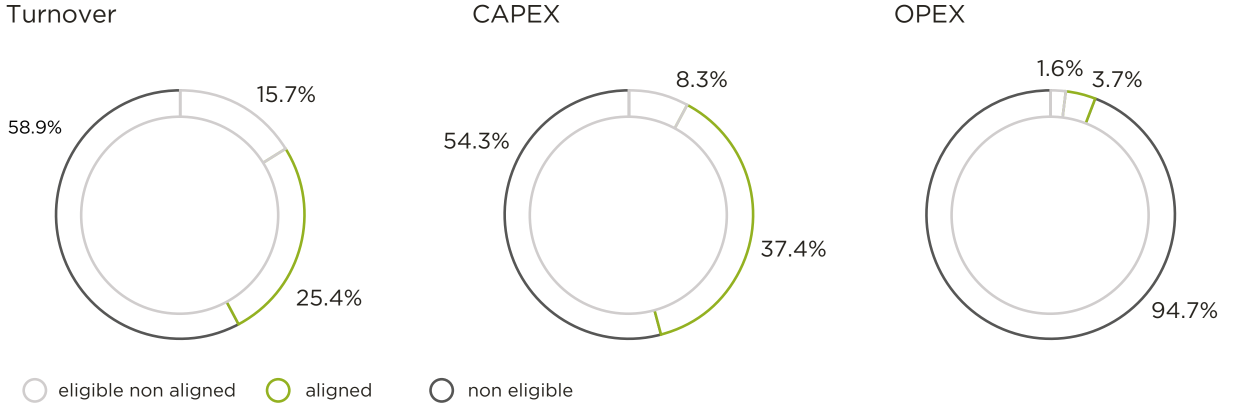
Proportion of Cenergy subsidiaries' turnover 2023 from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities.

Overview of results

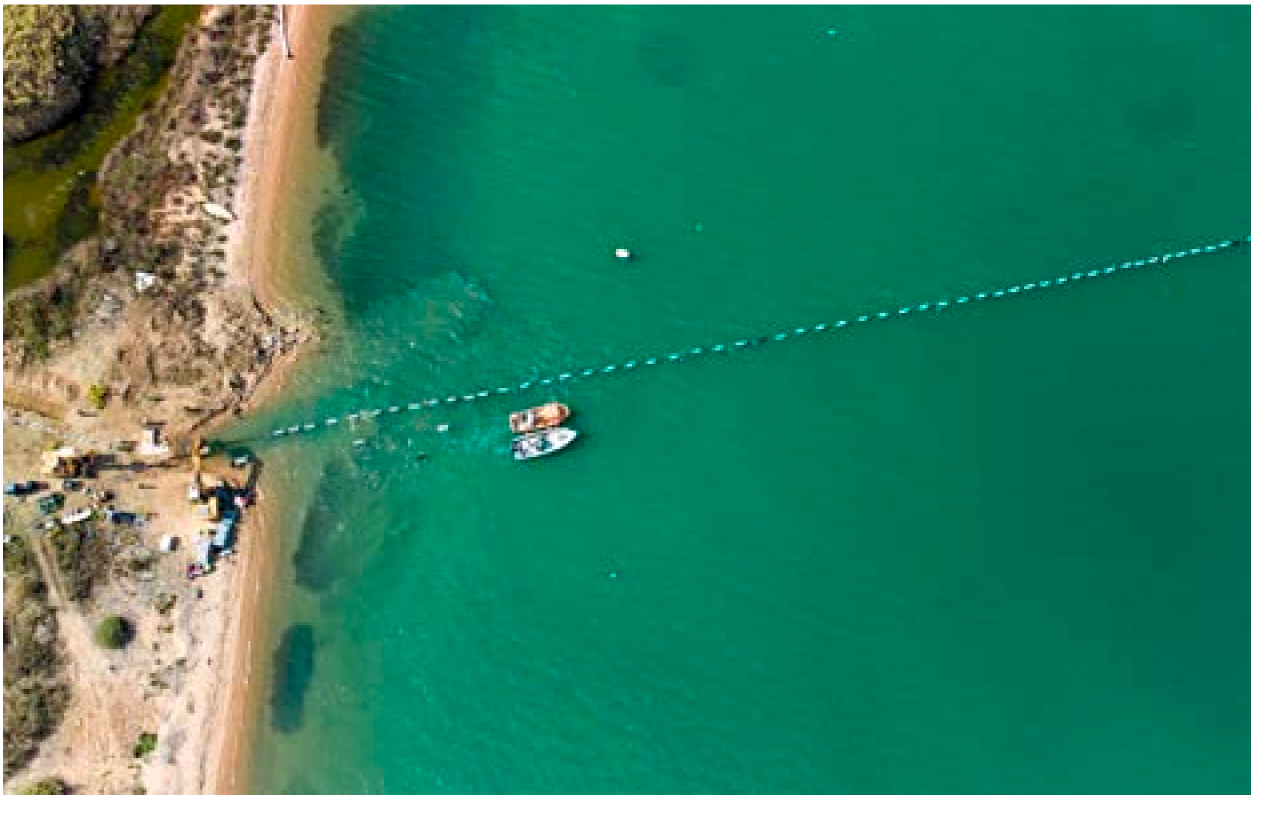
Table 12

FY 2023	Total in EUR thousand	Proportion of Taxonomy-eligible (non-aligned) economic activities	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities	Proportion of Taxonomy- non-eligible economic activities
Turnover	1,627,724	15.7%	25.4%	58.9%
Capital Expenditure CAPEX	138,364	8.3%	37.4%	54.3%
Operating Expenditure OPEX	137,989	1.6%	3.7%	94.7%

Figure 13



For details and templates, see the Annex on Taxonomy below (pg. 200)



Social Sustainability

Human and labor rights (ESRS S1 and S2)

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Cenergy Holdings companies are committed to ethical principles and to supporting the protection of international human rights in own operations and in the value chain. Fostering a safe and fair working environment not only aligns with ethical standards but also enhances employee well-being and productivity. Upholding these rights can have a positive impact on our corporate culture, our employee's well-being, reputation, and overall sustainability performance. Vigilance in supply chain management, fair compensation, and comprehensive employee training are critical to preventing any adverse impacts.

POLICIES

S1-1, SBM-1

Through the Labor and human rights policy, Cenergy Holdings companies recognize the right of all employees and stakeholders to work with dignity and believe that everyone in the Companies is responsible for having due regard for human rights. The policy states that Cenergy Holdings companies support the protection of international human rights across the business value chain and will not be complicit in human rights abuses. The Companies' policies and procedures adhere to all applicable national laws concerning freedom of association and collective bargaining, equality and equal opportunities, non-discrimination forced labour, harassment, working conditions and underage workers in the workplace.

Cenergy Holdings companies support the fundamental principles, as articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines and the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Cenergy Holdings companies support the protection of international human rights across the business value chain and will not be complicit in human rights abuses. The Companies' policies and procedures adhere to all applicable national laws concerning freedom of association and collective bargaining, non-discrimination, forced labour and underage workers in the workplace.

ACTIONS

S1-4

In 2022, Cenergy Holdings carried out a Minimum Safeguards gap assessment. The Minimum Safeguards are a crucial aspect of EU Taxonomy alignment and refer to the basic processes that companies must have in place to respect human rights. They are based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs), ensuring that a company not only supports environmental goals but also adheres to international human rights and labour rights standards and guidelines. In 2023, Cenergy Holdings has worked hard to address and close all the identified gaps and implement procedures to monitor and mitigate the company's negative human rights impacts.

In efforts to close the identified gaps, Cenergy Holdings updated all policies related to human rights at the beginning of 2023, in line with the EU Taxonomy Criteria on Minimum Safeguards, UN Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Labour and Human Rights Policy outlines Cenergy Holdings' commitment to ethical principles and support of the fundamental principles laid out in the aforementioned international instruments.

Furthermore, during 2023 Cenergy Holdings companies adopted a human rights due diligence process. This four-step process involved the identification and assessment of actual and potential impacts, implementing measures to prevent and mitigate impacts, tracking the effectiveness of these measures, and reporting on how impacts are being addressed. Specifically, Cenergy Holdings companies have established two distinct procedures – one for its own operations and another one for the supply chain. The procedure developed for the own operations applies to the operations of each Cenergy Holdings company. Each subsidiary has assigned a dedicated Human Rights Officer. The Human Rights Officer has the responsibility to safeguard basic human rights by monitoring and resolving any potential violations, facilitating the integration of learnings from the grievance mechanism and remedial efforts into the due diligence process.

Specifically, the Human Rights Officer is responsible for coordinating and conducting a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) within each company's operations. The HRIA covers various human rights areas including health and safety, labour rights, community impacts, employment practices, anti-bribery corruption and security. The risks identified in the assessment are evaluated against pre-defined assessment criteria and the resulting risk level allows for prioritization of the most salient risks. The Human Rights Officer communicates the findings of the assessment and introduces the remediation action plans and organizes training initiatives. The Human Rights Officer is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of relevant action plans to ensure remediation.

In tandem with the human rights' due diligence procedure for its own operations, Cenergy Holdings companies have developed a due diligence procedure for the supply chain. Human and labour rights risks are especially significant in the supply chain of Cenergy Holdings companies as the raw materials used by the Companies are located in various geographic locations, with varying degrees of labour standards. The procedure applies to all suppliers.

METRICS

SBM-1, S1-6, S1-7, S1-17

The two different segments have operations in Greece and Romania. The distribution of employees by segments is presented in the table below.

Table 13: Employees by country*

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Country	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Greece	Number	1,171	1,549	1,744	601	575	736
Romania	Number	597	633	653	0	0	0
Total	Number	1,768	2,182	2,397	601	575	736

** The figures include all direct and indirect employees for the companies under scope. Direct employees are considered the full and part-time employees with permanent or fixed-term contracts, wages-paid, salaried, interns/trainees, Board Members, freelancers, or consultants with a contract through external companies covering permanent needs. Headcount includes all employees regardless of maternity leave, long term absence, unpaid leave. Indirect are the ones that are not paid through company payroll or any other method, but through a third-party provider – covering fixed and permanent needs. The contract with the third-party provider/ contractor should be agreed on mandays/ manhours basis, not on a project basis.*

As shown in the figure below, employee turnover decreased both in steel pipes segment and cables segment. Cenergy Holdings companies have no non-guaranteed hours employees.

Figure 14: Employee turnover [%]

** Employee turnover = (employees who leave the organization voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement, or death in service)/Total employees*100. The calculations include both direct and indirect employees.*

Table 14: Employee turnover

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Employee turnover	Number	225	386	416	180	134	66
	%	12.7	17.7	17.4	30.0	23.3	9.0

During 2023, no complaints were filed through channels for own workers or human rights issues, including incidents of discrimination and harassment, and no complaints or severe human rights impacts within the workforce were reported.

Occupational health and safety (ESRS S1, ESRS S2 and SDG 3, 8)

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Due to the nature of the sectors that Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries operate in, health and safety in the workplace is a fundamental aspect of the operations. Occupational health and safety have been assessed as a material sustainability matter from the impact and financial perspective through the double materiality assessment process.

Negative impacts identified are primarily associated with workplace accidents, posing the risk of compromising the ability to maintain a safe and healthy environment for the workforce. Such incidents may engender an insecure culture with accidents, injuries and distress among employees. These impacts have been assessed to be potential in the short-to-medium term and have been identified not only within the subsidiaries' own operations but also in the upstream value chain where workers can be exposed to unsafe working conditions in the workplace. Negative impacts extend to overall working conditions, where prolonged exposure to demanding conditions may potentially impair the health of the worker. These impacts have been assessed as potential in upstream, own operations and downstream value chains in the short term.

Conversely, actual positive impacts within the subsidiaries' own operations result from proactive measures which give the employees a sense of belonging and a desire to work for a responsible employer. One of the five strategic sustainability goals since 2022 has been a 5-year action plan with the following main drivers:

- Identify risks related to infrastructure (zero access, LOTO, etc.)
- Create and monitor fulfillment of a safety competence matrix for all employees based on the risk assessment of each plant.
- Establish robust safety governance practices with assigned roles and responsibilities.
- Monitor a series of leading KPIs as the basis for improvement and accountability within each plant, starting from each company's management.
- Link safety programs with executives' personal objectives and compensation.

POLICIES

S1-1, S1-2, S1-5

Through the Occupational Health and Safety policy, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are committed to continually promoting health and safety for their employees and partners, including customers, suppliers, contractors, and visitors. The companies shall strictly comply with applicable legislation and fully implement suitable standards, instructions and procedures regarding health and safety.

The companies' main goal is "No accident and no occupational illness". To achieve this goal, all employees and business partners are expected to foster a preventive culture, strictly comply with Health and Safety standards, assess and mitigate risks, report incidents thoroughly, communicate openly, prioritize training, ensure safe working conditions, and continually improve Health and Safety performance.

ACTIONS

S1-1, S1-2, S1-3, S1-4

The various Cenergy Holdings companies have distinct occupational health and safety risk profiles due to factors such as the type of production, technology and materials used, and manufacturing processes. Despite the different natures of activities, the safety and well-being of employees is a top priority for Cenergy Holdings and its companies, and significant resources are allocated towards enhancing working conditions and creating a safer work environment. This dedication is translated through investments to improve existing safety infrastructure, further, deliver employee training on risk awareness and behaviour-based safety and implement robust procedures and management systems.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have carried out a five-year action plan related to health and safety, with 2023 being the second year of its implementation. This plan is focused on mitigating health and safety risks and ensuring a safer working environment for all employees and contractors. The subsidiaries follow a comprehensive approach for improvement including all aspects that contribute to a healthy H&S program such as the machinery safety and engineering controls, and a robust management system that encourages continuous improvement and focuses on leading indicators that predict future performance. Regular third-party evaluations and health checks of the Health and Safety programs are performed by DuPont Sustainable Solutions (DSS+), ensuring a transparent and unbiased assessment. In addition, a targeted safety training program has been implemented, emphasizing the direct involvement and strong commitment of management.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries continuously strive to engage with workers about potential health and safety impacts. Corinth Pipeworks (steel pipes segment) has introduced a new program aimed at incentivizing safety improvement ideas from its employees. In terms of promoting employee well-being and mental health, the cables and steel pipes segments adopted the Howdy-solution, a digital, innovative and efficient platform trusted globally by leading companies. The platform monitors basic parameters of well-being such as Mood, Sleep, Relaxation, Motivation and Energy at an individual basis and acts by providing insights and feedback on well-being, individual coaching sessions, as well as proactive support to the employees.

The 2022 performance evaluation of the subsidiaries identified several areas of improvement across all subsidiaries and a thorough Health and Safety Improvement Action Plan (IAP) was designed for 2023 in order to create and establish a safer working environment for all employees and contractors. The IAP for 2023 included various initiatives and improvement areas that garnered concentrated efforts from all Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries. This included infrastructure improvement, safety leadership training, risk identification, and behavioral safety training, as well as execution of high-priority initiatives targeting key risk areas such as work at heights, machinery safety (zero access), and LOTO (Lockout/Tagout). The execution of the actions within these improvement areas was strategically linked with the variable compensation of executive management across all subsidiaries to make these matters a priority and to indicate the company's commitment to the advancement of these issues.

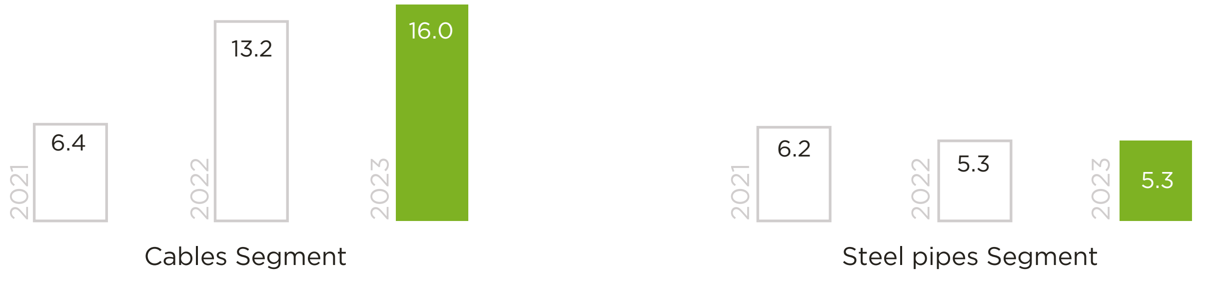
METRICS

S1-14

All companies within the scope of this report are certified with the Occupational Health and Safety Management System ISO 45001:2018, and employees working within each company's territory, regardless of being direct employees or subcontractors, are covered by the Health and Safety Management System.

Training in health and safety matters is of critical importance and emphasis has been given to the completion of a training matrix that is customized to each job description based on the risk assessment of each plant. In the graph below, the health and safety training hours per employee per segment are presented. Training hours in cable segment increased by 21%, whereas in steel pipes segment remained at the same level with previous year.

Figure 15: Health and safety training hours per employee per segment



The below graphs present the total recordable work-related accidents, the accident rate of work-related accidents and the number of days lost to work related injuries. The total recordable accident rate includes the number of fatalities, lost time injuries, substitute work, and other injuries requiring medical treatment from a medical professional.

The accident rate decreased in steel pipes segment, and cables segments saw an increase in the accident rate. However, the number of days lost to work-related injuries decreased in cable segments but increased in steel pipes segment.

Table 15: Work-related accidents and number of days lost to work-related injuries*

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Total recordable work-related accidents	Number	45	44	65	3	10	8
Accident rate of work-related accidents	%	9.8	9.0	12.1	2.6	7.2	5.0
The number of days lost to work-related injuries	Number	550	718	688	31	163	191

**The information provided above includes both direct and indirect employees. The accident rate is calculated by dividing the respective number of cases by the number of total hours worked and multiplied by 1,000,000.*

The severity rate, another main indicator used to show the seriousness of each incident, decreased in cables segment that saw decrease in the number of days lost to work-related injuries. The same indicator saw a slight increase in steel pipes segment. There were no cases of recordable work-related ill health and no fatalities as a result of work-related injuries or work-related ill health happened in 2023.

Figure 16: Lost Time Injury (LTI) rate*

** LTIR: Lost time injury rate (number of LTI incidents per million working hours)*

Figure 17: Total recordable injury frequency (TRIFR) rate*

** TRIFR: Total recordable injury frequency rate (number of TRIFR per million working hours)*

Figure 18: Severity rate*

** Severity rate=number of lost workdays per million working hours*

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-3

Occupational health and safety have also been assessed as material from a financial perspective. The risks are strongly linked with Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' industrial operations including thermal metallurgy with high-temperature processes, lifting activities, work at heights, etc. Serious health and safety incidents can lead to potential disruptions to the operations, reputational harm to the company, regulatory fines and affect the work environment's attractiveness.

The financial risks have been assessed as material in the short-, medium- and long-term time horizon, emphasizing the importance of proactive measures to mitigate potential financial effects. To mitigate the financial risks of health and safety, the subsidiaries are involved in risk identification, implementation of substitution controls, safety management principles, and safety training. The total annual health and safety expenditure of Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries, i.e., resulted in EUR 5.1 million in 2023 increased by 50% compared to 2022.

Employee training and development (ESRS S1 and SDG 8)

Cenergy Holdings and the subsidiaries recognize the importance of employee training and development to ensure enhanced skills and knowledge for the employees, increase productivity, and contribute to improved employee satisfaction. Furthermore, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries seek to provide their employees with a workplace of equal opportunities by investing materially and systematically in their training and development.

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Actual positive impacts include upskilling and personal development of employees stemming from employee training programs. Potential negative impacts include insufficient training hours per employee, inequality in training, and infrequent performance and career development reviews. The impacts are expected in the short and medium term.

POLICIES, ACTIONS, AND TARGETS

S1-1, S1-2, S1-3

Through Cenergy Holdings' Labour and Human Rights policy, the subsidiaries are committed to providing training to all employees and to ensure equality of access to development and education opportunities.

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries seek to provide their employees with a workplace of equal opportunities by investing in their training and development. The Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' training programs are aimed at increasing knowledge and competence on human rights and responsible business conduct. Thus, as part of the Sustainability Strategy, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have implemented employee training on business ethics, anti-bribery and corruption, in addition to diversity, equity and inclusion. The training program targets both management and employees with a high-risk job profile and comprises dedicated sessions for the management team to ensure a comprehensive grasp of issues related to business ethics, such as money laundering, antitrust and competition laws, anti-corruption, and data privacy. The Companies intend to maintain this training to ensure employees fully understand the organization's commitments.

METRICS

S1-13

The total training hours for both segments is presented below. Both segments saw a significant increase in training hours in 2023, for direct employees. The increase is mainly attributed to the implementation of sustainability-related training, including Diversity Equity and Inclusion, Ethics, and Code of Conduct, across various employee categories within each segment. Comparing to 2022, the cables and steel pipes segments saw a significant increase of 50% and 111%, respectively. Average training hours per employee followed the same trend.

Figure 19: Average training hours per employee

Table 16: Training hours per gender

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Training hours male employees	Number	21,863	31,380	47,020	6,369	7,423	14,154
Training hours female employees	Number	3,983	4,389	6,571	396	399	2,410
Total training hours	Number	25,846	35,769	53,591	6,765	7,822	16,564

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-3

The topic of employee training and development unveils both financial risks and opportunities. Insufficient training may lead to negative financial effects from decreased productivity. This can for example be due to employees struggling to adapt to technological advancements and other updates impacting productivity. Conversely, there are potential financial opportunities to gain from providing sufficient training and enhancing employees' skills, contributing to the retention of talent, and thereby adding value to Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries. Anticipated financial effects are expected in the medium term.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion (ESRS S1 and SDG 5, 8)

IMPACTS

SBM-3

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries recognize the contribution of their people in their successful business performance and growth and are actively working to promote equality, diversity and inclusion. Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries strive to always employ skilled and experienced personnel without any discrimination and make efforts to ensure diversity in terms of nationality, age, religion, and ethnic origin.

However, the nature of the industries where the Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries operate, corresponds to predominantly male workforce due to the need for blue collar employees. The percentage of women in positions of responsibility is considered low, potentially enhancing the negative impacts of a less diverse workforce. Other potential impacts include the possibility that vulnerable groups are excluded from the workforce due to gender, age, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, or other. This might occur in the subsidiaries' own operations and in the value chain. Cenergy Holdings recognizes that an inclusive work environment that values diverse perspectives and experiences can lead to better innovation, problem-solving, and overall company performance. An inclusive workplace can also attract talent and expertise, provide leading examples and lead to reputational benefits, all contributing to better innovation and company performance.

POLICIES

S1-1, S1-3

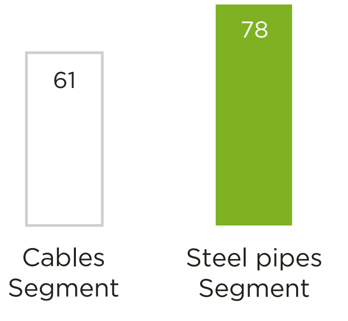
Cenergy Holdings companies adhere to the Cenergy Holdings Labour and Human Rights Policy and Business Code of Conduct and are thus committed to respecting diversity and avoiding any form of unfair discrimination in employment and occupation. It includes reference to zero tolerance for discrimination based on gender, race or ethnicity, nationality, religion or other beliefs, age, marital status, disability, sexual orientation, political opinion, union affiliation, and social or educational background. Further, the policy state that any form of harassment, disrespectful behaviour and threats of violence is prohibited and that employees are encouraged to use the whistleblowing system ("Integrity Hotline") to raise any concerns on these matters. Business partners of Cenergy Holdings and the subsidiaries are also required to provide equal opportunities and not apply any discrimination or harassment for their employees, through the Supplier Code of Conduct.

ACTIONS

S1-4

Cenergy Holdings and the subsidiaries recognize that promoting diversity and inclusion in practice requires employee engagement. Thus, a dedicated training program for equity, diversity, and inclusion was introduced in 2022, scheduled to be rolled out to employees over three years.

Figure 20: Completion rate of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) training per segment in years 2022-2023



Additionally, the subsidiaries have taken a series of steps to support and increase the share of female employees, such as helping families with young children with childcare subsidies on top of their base salaries.

METRICS

S1-6, S1-9

The figures below show the gender balance of total workforce in 2023 and the gender balance of top management in 2023.

Figure 21: Gender balance in workforce 2023

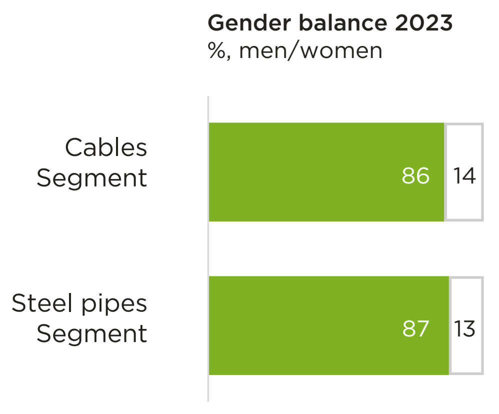


Figure 22: Gender balance in top management 2023

The table below show the gender balance of employees per segment as well as gender balance in top management per segment. The proportion of women in the workforce increased for both segments in 2023. It is worth noting that in 2023, there was a change in methodology for gender distribution in top management. In 2023, the scope covered Senior Manager level and in 2022 it covered Senior Managers, Directors, Senior Directors and C-level executives.

Table 17: Gender balance in workforce

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Total male employees	Number	1,550	1,887	2,074	563	530	642
Total female employees	Number	218	295	323	38	45	94
Total employees	Number	1,768	2,182	2,397	601	575	736

Table 18 Gender balance in top management

		Cables segment			Steel pipes segment		
Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023*	2021	2022	2023*
Male	Number	114	149	84	42	42	26
Male	%	90.5	83.7	88.4	93.3	89.4	86.7
Female	Number	12	29	11	3	5	4
Female	%	9.5	16.3	11.6	6.7	10.6	13.3

**In 2023, there was a change in methodology for gender distribution in top management. In 2023, the scope covered Senior Manager level and above: Senior Managers, Directors, Senior Directors and C-level executives, whereas 2021 and 2022 also include Managers.*


© NobleEnergy

Business Conduct

Responsible sourcing (ESRS G1 and SDG 8, 12)

IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-1, SBM-3

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are committed to operating responsibly in their business activities while expecting the same responsibility from their business partners. Due to their relative position in the value chain, the subsidiaries depend heavily on primary metal producers, often located outside the EU. It is therefore of utmost importance that the business partners and suppliers of raw materials adhere to robust sustainability management practices. Suppliers are crucial to Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries, emphasizing the cultivation of strategic partnerships founded in shared ethical, social, and environmental principles. Insights into the role of supervisory bodies related to all sustainability matters, including business conduct, can be found in the General information chapter.

Responsible sourcing has been assessed as a material sustainability matter for Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries. Specifically, responsible sourcing is material to Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries both from an impact and financial perspective. The identified risks stem from potential association with companies engaging in unethical practices or possessing deficient governance systems, which have the potential to impact employees, local communities, and national indicators, and disrupt the value chain. Such risks may manifest in the form of financial penalties, compromised market position, litigation cost from upstream human rights violations, supply chain disruptions and damage to the company's reputation.

POLICIES

G1-1

Cenergy Holdings has introduced a Responsible Sourcing initiative which targets the evaluation and engagement of major suppliers to identify the ones with poor environmental, social and governance practices. Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries have adopted the Supplier's Code of Conduct which requires suppliers to show the same concern for employee health and safety, respect and protection of the environment, and respect for labor and human rights as Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries. Suppliers must sign off the Code of Conduct, and Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries require their business partners to comply with the principles defined in it and promote these within their own supply chain. To identify, report and investigate concerns about behaviour in contradiction to the Supplier Code of Conduct, Cenergy Holdings uses a whistleblowing mechanism that was developed to ascertain that any illegal behaviour can be reported without retribution to the person reporting the illegal behaviour.

ACTIONS

G1-2

To increase transparency in the supply chain and to identify potential future risks, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries evaluate Tier A suppliers of raw materials on sustainability matters. This evaluation process is facilitated by international platform EcoVadis. Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have set a very ambitious target to assess suppliers on sustainability performance that covers 90% of money spend, up to the top 20 suppliers per company. The participation of the suppliers in the sustainability assessment is considered essential for the business relationship with Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries, as sound sustainability practices are expected from all business partners. Additionally, responsible sourcing is vital to delivering products that carry the minimum environmental and social impact. Cenergy Holdings' Sustainability Strategy's Responsible Sourcing initiative further closely monitors suppliers' compliance with the Conflict Minerals Regulation to ascertain that no material is procured from conflict countries.

EcoVadis evaluates suppliers on various sustainability criteria such as environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and responsible procurement. The results of the evaluations provide Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries with valuable insights to make informed decisions to promote sustainability throughout their supply chain. Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries from both industrial segments have already completed or are currently being evaluated with the same criteria in the EcoVadis rating platform as requested by their respective customers.

Moreover, human and labor rights risks are especially significant in the supply chain of Cenergy Holdings companies as the raw materials used by the Companies are located in various geographic locations, with varying degrees of labour standards. The human rights due diligence procedure applies to all suppliers. The procedure includes a supplier prioritization based on the ABC classification of suppliers, determined by strategic importance. Tier A & B suppliers are mapped and assessed for human rights risks, considering the country of operation and industry involvement. All suppliers receive and are required to adhere to the Supplier Code of Conduct. All A suppliers receive a self-assessment and some B suppliers based on company evaluation. For this stage, Cenergy Holdings companies utilize the external platform of Ecovadis. In the coming year, our focus on suppliers will shift towards a total spend target, emphasizing an assessment further down the value chain and Tier B suppliers where the most salient risks are likely to arise.

Figure 25: Number of Suppliers assessed by Ecovadis

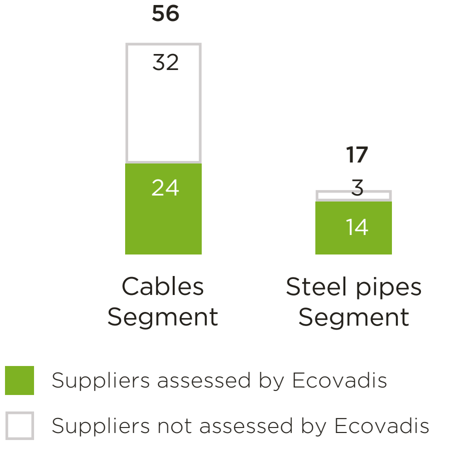
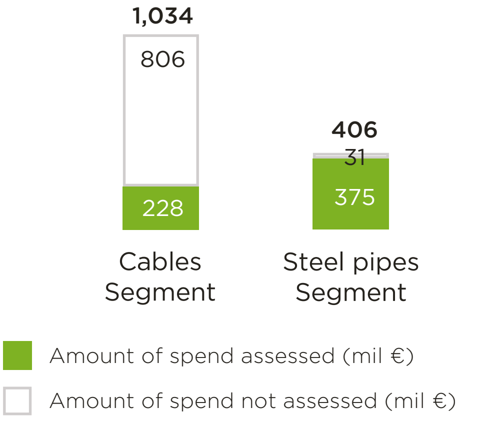


Figure 26: Amount of spend covered by Ecovadis assessment (mil EUR)



SUSTAINABILITY RATINGS OF COMPANIES

Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries are also evaluated through the globally acknowledged Ecovadis Sustainability rating platform. Hellenic Cables and Corinth Pipeworks will complete their assessment through Ecovadis by the end of first quarter of 2024.

All Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries under scope, also disclosed their environmental performance through the CDP in 2023. The CDP is an international non-profit organization that operates a global disclosure system that enables companies to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions, water use, and deforestation-related activities. In 2023, both Corinth Pipeworks and Hellenic Cables (representing all cables segment companies) scored a B rating (Management Level) in CDP Climate Change, meaning that the companies have addressed their business's environmental impacts and ensured good environmental management.

Business ethics (ESRS G1 and SDG 16)

POLICIES

G1-1

Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries prioritize business ethics and anti-corruption. To ensure accountability and transparency with stakeholders, robust internal controls and procedures have been implemented.

Business ethics has been assessed as a material sustainability matter for Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries both from an impact and from a financial perspective. The Business Code of Conduct outlines how Cenergy Holdings promotes corporate culture. The policy covers a comprehensive range of topics, including corporate values, ethical guidelines and anti-corruption measures, and guidelines for other areas such as social responsibility, human rights, and environmental protection. The violation of the Business Code of Conduct may negatively affect the companies and their employees. The whistleblowing mechanism establishes the proper channels of reporting for anyone, either within or outside Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries, to report illegal behaviour regarding labour or human rights practices, environmental compliance, and business ethics issues while at the same time ensuring complete protection and support for reporting persons. The Business Code of Conduct serves as a guiding document outlining the expected behaviors from all Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' employees. It articulates the rules of conduct adhered to and how business is conducted, taking into consideration the interests of stakeholders. Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries are committed to delivering high results standards, promoting business excellence, and building long-term relationships with customers and suppliers.

ACTIONS AND METRICS

S1-3, G1-1, G1-3, G1-4

The policy is safeguarded in three different ways.

1) Employee training on specific issues. In 2023, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries provided employee training on

business ethics, the Code of Conduct, and anti-corruption.

2) Reporting of incidents through the whistleblowing mechanism. All subsidiaries have implemented a whistleblowing mechanism to report illegal behavior regarding labor or human rights practices, environmental compliance, and business ethics. No corruption, bribery or data privacy breaches were reported in 2023.

3) Internal audit. The function of the independent internal audit also is monitoring closely illegal behavior and potential improper behavior and transactions. No incidents were identified in any of the subsidiaries.

Figure 27: Completion rate of anti-bribery and anti-corruption training per segment in years 2022-2023

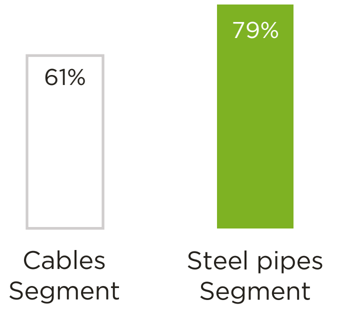
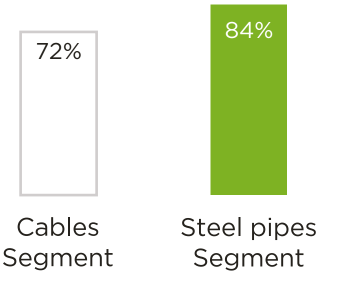


Figure 28: Completion rate of Business Code of Conduct (BCoC) training per segment



Furthermore, no fines were paid due to settlements for unethical business practices or corruption. Cenergy Holdings and its companies have taken necessary steps to ensure compliance and transparency in their operations and will continue to prioritize business ethics in the future.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SBM-1

The financial risks related to anti-bribery and corruption lie in the failure to conduct business operations ethically and comply with the laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which Cenergy Holdings and its companies operate. To prevent and mitigate such risks, the whistleblowing mechanism is in place to ascertain that any illegal behaviour can be reported without retribution to the person reporting. The mechanism is available for everyone and Cenergy Holdings is committed to investigating all incidents, promptly and objectively. Furthermore, the internal audit function is responsible for monitoring and reporting timely and properly any related deviation or misconduct. Simultaneously, subsidiaries separately organize employee training, awareness-raising courses, and communication actions to increase awareness and stress the importance of compliance with the companies' employees. Moreover, the double materiality assessment highlights risks associated with greenwashing and inadequate governance in sustainability performance, potentially misleading consumers. The practice of green labelling can create false assumptions among customers regarding various sustainability aspects, including carbon footprint and recycling content. This can pose a risk in the short to mid-term to the company's reputation and customer trust.

Detailed information on Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries' sustainability actions can be found in their standalone sustainability reports which are published on an annual basis.

List of ESRS disclosure requirements covered in the NFD

IRO-2

Disclaimer: Not all data points in the ESRS are covered under the disclosure requirements

General Disclosures ESRS 2			
Disclosure requirement		**Reference (chapter)**	**Page**
BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statements	Introduction	48
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	Double materiality assessment Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Metrics"	56, 63
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Sustainability governance	52
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Sustainability Governance Double materiality assessment	52, 56
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	Sustainability governance	52
GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	Sustainability governance, sub-chapter "Due diligence"	53
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	Sustainability governance, sub-chapter "Risk management" Double materiality assessment	54, 56
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	Business model and value chain Sustainability strategy	52, 54, 79, 80, 89
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	Double materiality assessment	56
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Covered under the specific sustainability matters	61-89
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	Double materiality assessment	56
IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	List of disclosure requirements in ESRS covered in the NDF	56

Environment ESRS E1, E3, E5			
Disclosure requirement		**Reference (chapter)**	**Page**
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Impacts", and "Risks and opportunities" Water and waste-water management, sub-chapter "Impacts", and "Risks and opportunities" Circular economy and waste management, sub-chapter "Impacts", and "Risks and opportunities"	61-91
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Transition plan for climate change mitigation and targets"	61
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Policies"	61
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change and adaptation	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Actions"	63
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Transition plan for climate change mitigation and targets",	61
E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Metrics"	63
E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Metrics"	63
E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Risks and opportunities"	66
E1-8	Internal carbon pricing	Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries do not implement an internal carbon pricing scheme.	-
E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	Climate change and energy, sub-chapter "Risks and opportunities"	66
E3-1	Policies related to water and marine resources	Water and wastewater management, sub-chapter "Policies"	74
E3-2	Actions and resources in relation to water and marine resources	Water and wastewater management, sub-chapter "Actions"	74
E3-4	Water consumption	Water and wastewater management, sub-chapter "Metrics"	74
E3-5	Anticipated financial effects from water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities	Water and wastewater management, sub-chapter "Risks and opportunities"	75
E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	Circular economy and waste management, sub-chapter "Policies"	72
E5-2	Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	Circular economy and waste management, sub-chapter "Actions"	72
E5-4	Resource inflows	Circular economy and waste management, sub-chapter "Metrics"	72
E5-5	Resource outflows	Circular economy and waste management, sub-chapter "Metrics"	72
E5-6	Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities	Circular economy and waste management chapter, sub-chapter "Risks and opportunities"	74
NA	Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)	EU Taxonomy	76

Social ESRS S1 & S2			
Disclosure requirement		**Reference**	**Page**
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Impacts" Occupational health and safety, sub-chapter "Impacts", and "Risks and opportunities" Employee training and development, sub-chapter "Impacts", and Risks and opportunities" Diversity, equity, and inclusion, sub-chapter "Impacts"	61-91
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Policies" Occupational health and safety, sub-chapter "Policies" Employee training and development, sub-chapter "Policies, actions and targets" Diversity, equity, and inclusion, sub-chapter "Policies"	79, 81, 84, 86
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	Occupational health & safety, sub-chapter "Policies" and "Actions" Employee training and development, sub-chapter "Policies, actions and targets"	81, 84
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Actions" Occupational health & safety, sub-chapter "Actions" Employee training and development, sub-chapter "Policies, actions and targets" Diversity, equity, and inclusion, sub-chapter "Policies"	81, 84, 86, 90
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Actions" Occupational health & safety, sub-chapter "Actions" Employee training and development, sub-chapter "Policies, actions and targets" Diversity, equity, and inclusion, sub-chapter "Actions"	79, 81, 86
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Occupational health and safety, sub-chapter "Policies"	81
S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Metrics"	80, 87
S1-7	Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Metrics"	80
S1-9	Diversity metrics	Diversity, equity and inclusion, sub-chapter "Metrics"	87
S1-13	Training and skills development metrics	Employee training and development, sub-chapter "Metrics"	84
S1-14	Health and safety metrics	Occupational health and safety, sub-chapter "Metrics"	82
S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	Human and labour rights, sub-chapter "Metrics"	80

Governance ESRS G1			
Disclosure requirement		**Reference**	**Page**
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities	Responsible sourcing, sub-chapter “Impacts, risks and opportunities”	89
G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	Responsible sourcing, sub-chapter “Policies” Business ethics, sub chapter “Policies” and “Actions”	89, 90
G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	Responsible sourcing, sub-chapter “Actions”	89
G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	Business ethics, sub-chapter “Actions”	90
G1-4	Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	Business ethics, sub-chapter “Metrics”	90

© ICGB

Corporate Governance Statement

As a company incorporated under Belgian law and listed on Euronext Brussels, Cenergy Holdings is committed to high standards of corporate governance and relies on the 2020 Belgian Corporate Governance Code (the “Corporate Governance Code”) as a reference code. The Corporate Governance Code is available on the website of the Corporate Governance Committee (https://www.corporategovernanceco mmittee.be/en).

The Corporate Governance Code is structured around principles, provisions, guidelines, and the “comply or explain” principle. Belgian listed companies must abide by the Corporate Governance Code but may deviate from some provisions, if they provide a considerate explanation for any such deviation.

During the 2023 financial year, the Company complied with the principles of the Corporate Governance Code, except for the following:

Principle 4.19: “The board should set up a nomination committee with the majority of its members comprising independent non-executive board members.”
Explanation: In accordance with principle 4.20 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of directors of Cenergy Holdings has opted for a combined nomination and remuneration committee. On May 31, 2022, Mr. Joseph Rutkowski was appointed as member of the Board of Viohalco, parent company of Cenergy Holdings, and therefore he ceased to meet the independence criteria set forth in the BCCA and the Corporate Governance Code. Since this date, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has only two independent members out of the four appointed Board members. The Board considers that the Committee should continue to benefit from the experience of Mr. Rutkowski, who is also acting as Chairman of the Committee. Cenergy Holdings considers that the composition of the Committee is adequate and does not compromise its effectiveness nor the exercise of its legal missions by the Committee.

Principle 7.6: “A non-executive board member should receive part of their remuneration in the form of shares in the company.”

Principle 7.9: “The board should set a minimum threshold of shares to be held by the executives.”

Explanation (7.6 & 7.9): The remuneration policy of the Company is set out in the remuneration report. Such policy does not provide for share-based remuneration. The Board of Directors considers the proposals submitted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in order to determine whether, and to what extent, a modification of this policy is justified in the light of the Company’s objectives and strategy.

The Board of Directors of Cenergy Holdings has adopted a Corporate Governance Charter to reinforce its standards for the Company, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the Corporate Governance Code. It aims to provide a comprehensive and transparent disclosure of the Company’s governance and is reviewed and updated as needed. The Corporate Governance Charter is available on the Company’s website (https://www.cenergyholdings.com/).

In order to have a complete overview of Cenergy Holdings’ corporate governance rules, the Corporate Governance Statement must be read in conjunction with the Company’s Articles of Association, the Corporate Governance Charter as well as the corporate governance provisions laid down in the Belgian Code of Companies and Associations (“BCCA”).

As a company with a secondary listing on the Athens Stock Exchange (Athex), Cenergy Holdings also complies with the provisions of the applicable Greek capital market laws and regulations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Role

Cenergy Holdings has chosen the one-tier governance structure under the Corporate Governance Code. The Board of Directors (the “Board”) is vested with the power to perform all acts that are necessary or useful for the Company’s purpose, except for those actions that are specifically reserved by law or the Articles of Association to the Shareholders’ Meeting or other management bodies. In particular, the Board is responsible for:

- defining the general orientations of the Company;
- deciding on and regularly reviewing any aspect related to all major, strategic, financial and operational matters of the Company;
- deciding on the Executive Management structure and determining the powers and duties entrusted to them;
- taking all necessary measures to guarantee quality, integrity and timely disclosure of the Company’s financial statements and other material financial or non-financial information about the Company in accordance with applicable law;
- monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
- approving a framework of internal control and risk management set up by Executive Management and reviewing its implementation;
- monitoring the quality of the services provided by the statutory auditor and internal audit, taking into account the Audit Committee’s review;
- approving the remuneration report submitted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee; and
- all other matters reserved to the Board under the BCCA.

The Board is entitled to delegate part of its powers related mainly to the day- to-day management of the Company to the members of the Executive Management.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

As at December 31, 2023, the Board is composed of 10 members, in accordance with Article 8 of the Articles of Association:

Table 19: Board of Directors Composition

Name	Position	Term started	Term expires
Xavier Bedoret	Chairman – Non-Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Dimitrios Kyriakopoulos	Vice-Chairman – Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Simon Macvicker	Non-Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Rudolf Wiedenmann	Non-Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Margaret Zakos	Non-Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Maria Kapetanaki	Non-Executive member of the Board	May 202	May 2024
Joseph Rutkowski	Non-executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Marina Sarkisian Ochanesoglou	Independent, Non-Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
Manuel Iraola	Independent, Non-Executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024
William Gallagher	Independent, Non-executive member of the Board	May 2023	May 2024

The mandate of all members of the Board expires at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be held in 2024.

Information on the members of the Board

Over the past five years, the members of the Board have held the following directorships (apart from their directorship of the Company) and memberships of administrative, management or supervisory bodies and/or partnerships.

Xavier Bedoret
(Chairman, Non- Executive member)

Mr. Bedoret holds a Master's degree in Law and Psychology from the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL) and is a certified public accountant (IRE). He holds also a Certificate in Corporate Governance (INSEAD). After ten years of financial auditing at KPMG in Brussels (Belgium) and Stamford (USA), he joined the Finance Department and then the Audit & Risks Department of ENGIE (France). Today, he is also member of the Board of directors and of the Executive Management of Viohalco SA. He is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of International Trade SA, a Viohalco subsidiary.

Dimitrios Kyriakopoulos
(Vice- Chairman, Executive Member)

Mr. Kyriakopoulos is a graduate in Business Administration from the Athens University of Economics and Business and holds degrees in Business Studies from the City of London College and in Marketing from the Institute of Marketing (CIM – UK). He also serves as Executive Vice-President of ElvalHalcor S.A. He is also member of the Board of directors of Symmetal and Anoxal as well as of three other smaller companies of Viohalco group. Mr Kyriakopoulos joined Viohalco in 2006, and since then he has held various managerial positions, including Chief Financial Officer of Viohalco and Vice-President of non-ferrous metals. Prior to joining Viohalco, he had a long career with Pfizer/Warner Lambert, serving as President Europe/ Middle East/ Africa of Adams (Pfizer's Confectionery Division), as Warner Lambert's Regional President Consumer Products Italy, France and Germany, Regional Director Middle East/ Africa and President and Managing Director of Warner Lambert Greece. He has also been Deputy Managing Director of Hellenic Duty-Free Shops.

Simon Macvicker
(Non-Executive member)

Mr. Macvicker holds an MBA from Warwick Business School and a Bachelor's degree in Modern Languages from the University of Leeds. Since 2004, he has been working at Bridgnorth Aluminium, an affiliate company of Viohalco, as Managing Director. Previously, he held various commercial positions including 10 years at British Steel. Mr Macvicker served as President of the Aluminium Federation in the UK from 2014 to 2015, and was Chair of the UK Metals Council from 2016 to 2019. He is currently a director of Metal Agencies Ltd, an affiliate company of Viohalco. He is also a director of the Shropshire Chamber of Commerce, and the Aluminium Federation in the UK.

Rudolf Wiedenmann
(Non-Executive member)

Mr. Wiedenmann holds a Master's degree in Chemistry from Ludwig- Maximilians Universität München and a

PhD in Natural Sciences. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Icme Ecab S.A. In the past, he worked as director in the research and development centre and as Managing Director of the Energy Cables division of Siemens in Germany. He also served as President in the European Association of Cable Manufacturers.

Margaret Zakos
(Non-Executive member)
Ms. Zakos holds a Bachelor's degree from Queens University, Canada. She was a consultant with a US based management consulting firm and held a senior executive operational position at Mount Sinai Medical Centre, NYC. She has owned and operated private firms in Insurance Brokerage and Real Estate Development. She was a Board member of various Foundation Boards and of the Kingston Health Sciences Centre Board including Committee Roles in Finance and Audit for many years. Currently, she is active in Real Estate Holding companies. She is also member of the Board of directors and of the Audit committee of Viohalco SA.

Maria Kapetanaki
(Non-Executive member)
Mrs. Kapetanaki holds a BA in Economics and Computer Science (Phi Beta Kappa) from Rutgers University and an MBA from Columbia Business School. She joined Viohalco Group in 2011, first in Halcor and later within the year, she joined the Viohalco Treasury Department. Currently she is the Treasurer for Capital Markets & Funding and as of 2021, she also holds the position of Head of Strategy & Risk Management. Previously, she has worked for eighteen years in the banking and financial sector, first as a money market and fixed income dealer in HSBC Greece and in Sigma Securities S.A., later as an institutional investor, being the CEO of Arrow Asset Management S.A. and finally as Head of Risk Management of Proton Bank. She is Chair of the Board of directors of Steelmet SA and member of the Boards of directors of Noval Property SA, International Trade SA, and Icme Ecab SA.

Joseph Rutkowski
(Non-Executive member)
Retired Executive Vice-President of Nucor Corporation responsible for Domestic and International Business Development from 2001 – 2010. Mr. Rutkowski became Executive Vice President in 1998 responsible for all steelmaking activities. Prior to that, he served as Vice President and General Manager of Nucor Steel in Darlington, South Carolina and Hertford County, North Carolina. He joined Nucor in 1989 as Manager of Nucor Cold Finish and also served as Manager of Melting and Casting at Nucor Steel-Utah. Mr Rutkowski held various positions within the steel and steel-related industries after graduating from Johns Hopkins University in 1976 with a Bachelor of Science in Mechanics and Materials Science. He was also a President of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. He is currently Principal of Winyah Advisors, LLC, a management consulting firm. He is also member of the Board of Directors of Insteel Industries IIIN on the NYSE and of Viohalco SA (Belgium).

Marina Sarkisian Ochanesoglou
(Independent, Non-Executive member)
Mrs. Sarkisian Ochanesoglou holds a Master's degree in Environmental Engineering and a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from Imperial College of Science Technology & Medicine. She has more than 20 years' experience in environmental engineering and management. Over this period, she has acted as an independent consultant working with Ecos Consultancy and Panagopoulos & Associates, and as a senior member of the Environmental Services Department at Athens International Airport S.A. She is also member of the Board of Directors of Terna Energy since June 2021.

Manuel J. Iraola
(Independent, Non- Executive member)
Mr. Iraola is CEO of Aloaris, a company providing strategic and leadership development services to a wide range of industries. Prior to Aloaris, he spent 20 years with Phelps Dodge Corporation, as President and CEO of Phelps Dodge Industries, a diversified manufacturing concern with annual sales in excess of $3.0 billion and employing over 5,000 people in 27 countries. Iraola has served on the boards of several NYSE traded companies including Phelps Dodge Corporation, Central Hudson Energy Group, Schweitzer Mauduit International Inc. and Southern Peru Copper. He holds an MBA from Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Connecticut, and a BS in Industrial Engineering from the University of Puerto Rico. He is also a graduate of Pennsylvania State University's Executive Management Programme, the Wharton/Spencer Stuart Directors Institute and PD-Thunderbird Global Management Programme.

William Gallagher
(Independent, Non- Executive member)
Mr Gallagher holds a BA (Economics) from Yale University, a JD (Law) from the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), and a Diploma (Advanced European Legal Studies) from the College of Europe (Bruges, Belgium). He currently teaches finance at the École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris, London campus and law at the University of Nicosia, Cyprus. Mr Gallagher is also a consultant with NN Dynamic Counsel Ltd. Previously, Mr Gallagher was a capital markets advisor to Credit Suisse in London between 2015 and 2017. From 2000 to 2014, at UBS in London, he served in senior executive roles, including global chair of UBS's Debt Capital Markets Commitments Committee. He also worked in New York as a banker at Lehman Brothers and as a corporate finance lawyer at Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD

The members of the Board are appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting, upon proposal by the Board. The appointment requires at least the majority of the share capital to be present or represented, and that it is approved by a simple majority of 50% of the votes cast. They are appointed for a term of one year and their term of office is renewable. In the event that a member's seat on the Board of Directors becomes vacant, such a vacancy may be filled temporarily by virtue of a unanimous vote of the remaining members of the Board until the next Shareholders' Meeting which will proceed to the definitive appointment of a Board member.

Any proposal for the appointment of a Board member originating from the Shareholders' Meeting must be accompanied by a Board recommendation based on the advice of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviews all candidates and seeks to ensure that a satisfactory balance of expertise, knowledge, and experience is maintained among Board members.

The Board decides which candidates satisfy the independence criteria set by law. To be considered independent, a member of the Board must fulfil the criteria set forth in Principle 3.5 of the Corporate Governance Code. Any independent member of the Board who no longer fulfils the above criteria of independence is required to immediately inform the Board.

The Board of Cenergy Holdings, having reviewed the independence criteria pursuant to the BCCA and the Corporate Governance Code, decided that Mrs. Sarkisian Ochanesoglou, Mr. Manuel Iraola, and Mr. William Gallagher fulfil the criteria and are independent members. Being a holding company oriented towards industrial companies, Cenergy Holdings does not have in place a formal diversity policy for its Board of Directors or its senior executives. The required expertise limits the possibility of gender diversification. It is common worldwide that, in the industrial environment of metals processing, the vast majority of personnel consists of males.

Nevertheless, Cenergy Holdings employs skilled and experienced personnel without any discrimination and make efforts to ensure diversity in terms of nationality, age, religion, and ethnic origin.

The Company has, however, acknowledged the legal requirement of Article 7:86 of the BCCA according to which at least one third of the Company's Board members must be of different gender as of the financial year starting on January 1, 2022. The current Board composition meets this requirement. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee takes seriously this requirement as they consider future Board members.

A thorough description of the Company's "Labour and Human rights" policy is provided in the Non- financial information section.

FUNCTIONING

The Board has elected among its members Xavier Bedoret as Chairman of the Board (the "Chairman"). The Chairman ensures the leadership of the Board and promotes effective interaction between the Board and Executive Management. The Chairman is responsible for ensuring that all members of the Board receive accurate, clear and timely information.

The Board has appointed a Company Secretary, Mr. Xavier Bedoret, to advise the Board on all corporate governance matters (the "Corporate Governance Secretary").
The Board meets as frequently as the interests of the Company require, and, in any case, at least four times a year. The majority of the Board meetings in any year take place at the Company's registered offices in Belgium.

The meetings of the Board can also be held by teleconference, videoconference or by any other means of communication that allow the participants to hear each other continuously and to actively participate in these meetings. Participation in a meeting through the above-mentioned means of communication is considered as physical presence to such meeting. The Board may adopt unanimous written decisions, expressing its consent in writing. The following table provides an overview of the Board meetings held in 2023:

Table 20: Board meetings held in 2023

Date and Place	Attendance
March 8, 2023 (Brussels)	Present: 10, Represented: -, Absent: -
May 17, 2023 (videoconference call)	Present: 9, Represented: 0, Absent: 1
May 30, 2023 (Brussels)	Present: 9, Represented: 1, Absent: -
August 31, 2023 (videoconference call)	Present: 10, Represented: -, Absent: -
September 20, 2023 (Athens)	Present: 10, Represented: -, Absent: -
November 16, 2023 (videoconference call)	Present: 8, Represented: 2, Absent: -
December 6, 2023 (videoconference call)	Present: 9, Represented: 1, Absent: -


AM
06
AM
06

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board has established two Board committees to assist and advise the Board on specific areas: the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The terms of reference of these committees are set out in the Corporate Governance Charter.

The Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee, in accordance with Article 7:99 of the BCCA (the "Audit Committee"), which consists of the following members:

- Mr. Xavier Bedoret (Chairman);
- Mr. Simon Macvicker; and
- Mr. William Gallagher.

All the members of the Audit Committee have sufficient experience and expertise, notably in accounting, auditing and finance, acquired during their previous or current professional assignments.

Pursuant to the Corporate Governance Charter, the Audit Committee is convened at least four times a year and meets with the Company's statutory auditors at least twice a year.

The Audit Committee advises the Board on accounting, audit and internal control matters, and, in particular:

- monitors the financial reporting process;
- monitors the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control, risk management systems and the internal audit function;
- monitors the quality of the statutory audit of the consolidated annual accounts, including the follow-up on questions and recommendations made by the statutory auditor;
- presents recommendations to the Board with respect to the appointment of the statutory auditor; and
- reviews and monitors the independence of the statutory auditor, in particular regarding the provision of non-audit services to the Company.

The Audit Committee reports regularly to the Board on the exercise of its duties, identifying any matters in respect of which, it considers that action or improvement is needed, and at least when the Board reviews the consolidated annual accounts, intended for publication.

In 2023, the Audit Committee met four times: on March 7, in Brussels, on May 30, in Brussels, on September 19, in Athens, and on December 5, via videoconference call, with all members present.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee in accordance with Article 7:100 of the BCCA and principle 4.19 of the Corporate Governance Code (the "Nomination and Remuneration Committee") which consists of the following members:

- Mr. Joseph Rutkowski (Chairman),
- Mr. Manuel Iraola,
- Mrs. Margaret Zakos, and
- Mrs. Marina Sarkisian Ochanesoglou.

In accordance with principle 4.20 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of directors of Cenergy Holdings has opted for a combined nomination and remuneration committee. On May 31, 2022, Mr. Joseph Rutkowski was appointed as member of the Board of Viohalco, parent company of Cenergy Holdings, and therefore he ceased to meet the independence criteria set forth in the BCCA and the Corporate Governance Code. Since this date, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has only two independent members out of the four appointed Board members.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee meets at a minimum twice a year, and whenever necessary in order to carry out its duties.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee advises the Board principally on matters regarding the appointment and the remuneration of the members of the Board and Executive Management, and in particular:

- submits recommendations to the Board with regard to the appointment and the remuneration of the members of the Board and Executive Management;
- identifies and nominates, for the approval of the Board, candidates for filling vacancies as they arise;
- advises on appointment proposals originating from shareholders;
- periodically assesses the composition and size of the Board and submits recommendations to the Board with regard to any change, and
- drafts and submits a remuneration report to the Board, including proposals regarding the remuneration policy and recommendations based on its findings.

In 2023, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met four times: on March 7, in Brussels, on May 29, in Brussels, on September 19, in Athens, and on December 4, via videoconference call, with all members present.

Evaluation of the Board and its Committees

The Board regularly assesses its size, composition, and performance of its committees, as well as the Board's interaction with Executive Management. In compliance with principle 9.1 of Corporate Governance Code, in December 2022, the Board conducted a self-assessment survey in order to review its own performance, its size, composition, functioning and that of its committees (principle 9.1). Based on the results of this evaluation, the Board concluded that the composition and functioning are satisfactory and in compliance with applicable regulations.

The non-Executive members of the Board also meet regularly after Board meetings to assess their interaction with

Executive Management. The performance of Executive Management is also assessed on an informal basis through the presentation of the Company's performance in respect of the interim and annual financial statements.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Executive Management of the Company comprises the Executive Vice-chairman, Mr. Dimitrios Kyriakopoulos; the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Mr. Alexios Alexiou; and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Mr. Alexandros Benos. In the past five years, the members of Executive Management held the following directorships and memberships of administrative, management or supervisory bodies and/or partnerships:

Dimitrios Kyriakopoulos, Executive Vice-chairman
Please see above, "Information on the members of the Board" in the section on the Board of Directors.

Alexios Alexiou, Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Alexiou has been the Chief Executive Officer of Cenergy Holdings since 2020. Prior to this, he had served as co-CEO of Cenergy Holdings since its establishment in 2016. Mr. Alexiou also serves as Executive Member of the Board of Directors for the Hellenic Cables Group, a Cenergy Holdings company. He has been working for Viohalco since 1996. He holds a BSc in Economics from the University of Piraeus and a MSc. in Finance from Strathclyde University. With more than 16 years' experience in the finance and cables technology sectors, he joined Viohalco in 1996 as internal auditor. Since then, he has held the positions of Financial Manager of Hellenic Cables (2002- 2003), General Manager of Icme Ecab (2003–2008) and since 2009 has held the position of CEO for Hellenic Cables.

Alexandros Benos, Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Benos has been CFO of Cenergy Holdings since May 2018. He holds a degree in Economic Sciences from Athens University, a B.A. and an M.A. in Economics from the University of Cambridge, UK, and a Ph.D. in Finance from Stanford University, USA. He has extensive banking experience. He joined National Bank of Greece Group in early 2000, tasked with establishing the Value at Risk Estimation Framework for Market Risk, then to develop obligor rating systems for corporate clients and then spearheaded the "Basel II & III" implementation projects. Mr Benos was appointed Director of Group Risk Control & Architecture Division at the Bank in 2010, then Deputy General Manager for NBG Group Risk Management in 2013 and, finally, Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) in 2015. He is a Board Member for ETEM Gestamp Aluminium Extrusions SA and for Gestamp ETEM Automotive Bulgaria SA. and also serves as an independent Board Member and non-executive VP of CNL Capital, a VC Participation Company in Greece. He previously served on the Board of Directors of numerous banks and insurance companies, and held academic positions in the US (GSB, Stanford University), France (M.S. Finance International, HEC School of Management in Paris), Switzerland (Dept. of Economics, University of Geneva) and Greece (Dept. of Banking and Finance, University of Piraeus).

Functioning
The Executive Management is vested with the day-to-day management of the Company. They are also entrusted with the implementation of the resolutions of the Board.
In particular, the Board has assigned the following responsibilities to Executive Management:

- preparing strategic proposals for the Board;
- preparing annual and strategic plans;
- implementing internal controls;
- monitoring and managing the Company's results and performance against strategic and financial plans;
- presenting to the Board a complete, timely, reliable and accurate set of the Company's draft financial statements, in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, and the related press releases to be published by the Company;
- providing the Board with a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the Company's financial situation; and
- making recommendations to the Board with respect to matters within its competency.

REMUNERATION POLICY

This remuneration policy sets forth the principles applicable to the remuneration of the members of the Board of directors and the Executive Management of Cenergy Holdings.

1. Procedure
The remuneration policy has been prepared by the Board of directors upon recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The version, currently in force, was approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of 31 May 2022. Each time there is a material change and at least once every four years, the remuneration policy is submitted to vote by the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Board proposed, upon recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, certain changes to the remuneration policy regarding offering variable remuneration in the form of share-based compensation to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). These changes will apply subject to the approval of the remuneration policy by the annual shareholders' meeting of 28 May 2024.

At the 31 May 2022 general meeting, the Company's current remuneration policy was unanimously approved. At the 30 May 2023 general meeting, the Company's remuneration report was approved with 99.85% of the votes cast. We have not received any negative feedback on the Company's current policy. However, the Board, upon recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, believes that it is in the Company's interest to enable incentivization of Executive Management through equity incentive plans as recommended pursuant to the Belgian Code of Corporate

Governance, to further align Executive Management's interests with the Company's long-term interest.

This policy may be further revised by the Board upon recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

In exceptional circumstances, the Board of directors may, upon recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, temporarily derogate from the remuneration policy if the derogation is necessary to serve the long-term interests and sustainability of the Company or to assure its viability.

For the preparation of this remuneration policy, the Board, with the assistance of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, takes into consideration whether events of conflicts of interests exist. For the prevention of such events, each member of the Board and each member of the Executive Management is required to always act without conflict of interests and always put the interest of Cenergy Holdings before his individual interest.

They are also required to inform the Board of conflicts of interests as they arise. In the event a conflict of interests may arise, the Board is required to implement the specific procedures of conflict resolution set forth in articles 7:96 of the BCCA.

The remuneration policy is based on the prevailing market conditions for comparable companies, paying at market-competitive level achieved through benchmarking. It takes into account the responsibilities, experience, required competencies, and participation/contribution of the members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Executive Management.

The Board of Cenergy Holdings, a holding company of a predominantly industrial portfolio, aims at preserving long-term value for its shareholders. The determination and evolution of the Company's remuneration policy is closely linked with the growth, results and success of the Company as a whole. The Company's remuneration policy is built around internal fairness and external market competitiveness. The Company's objective is to balance offering competitive salaries while maintaining focus on performance and results.

2. Board of Directors
The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors consists in a fixed annual fee amounting to EUR 25,000. In addition, Board members who are members of a Board committee receive a fixed fee of EUR 25,000 per committee. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional fixed annual fee of EUR 20,000.

Additional fees or other benefits, such as company car, training, or other benefits in kind may be attributed either by the Company or by its subsidiaries based on the responsibilities and number of functions each member of the Board of Directors holds within the Company or in one or more of its subsidiaries.

The fees are allocated on a pro rata temporis basis for the period extending from the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of one year until the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of the following year and are payable at the end of such period. Members of the Board of directors do not receive any variable remuneration or remuneration in shares. Members of the Board of directors are not entitled to retirement pension plans or severance payments.

3. Executive Management
The remuneration of the members of the Executive Management of Cenergy Holdings consists in two parts: the fixed and the variable remuneration. Such remuneration is attributed either by the Company or by its subsidiaries. The conditions for termination and severance payments and retirement schemes are determined in accordance with applicable laws.

Members of the Executive Management are not entitled to retirement pension plans or severance payments other than what is provided by the applicable law in each case.

In order to ensure focus on the Company's short- term and long-term objectives, priorities as well as long- term value creation for all key stakeholders, the Board, with the assistance of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, has adopted a variable remuneration policy. Key driver is to attract and retain qualified, high-caliber leaders who move business strategy forward and increase shareholder value through sustainable growth. To better align Executive pay with Company's performance, a fair and balanced approach between fixed and variable remuneration is established.

Short-term incentive variable remuneration and annual long-term incentive variable remuneration shall be applicable for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

3.1 Short-Term Incentive
Short-term incentives (STI) are linked to Company's performance and to individual performance so as to drive and reward the overall annual performance of executives. The short-term incentives have maximum award limits and are denoted as a multiple of their respective base salaries in the form of cash. The target for the STI is set at 50% of the yearly base salary but can range from 0% to 120. No claw back terms apply.

Performance results and payouts are assessed on an annual basis at the end of the performance period by the

Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board, using a set of pre-determined performance targets and achievement levels for each measure in the STI (as described below) which are set at the start of the performance period approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board.

The STI is comprised of two parts in which one sets the funding of the potential bonus and the other measures performance against five indices for earning the bonus.

- **Funding:** A financial metric (in this case adjusted EBITDA) is set as a target for the year's expected goal. There is a minimum threshold which sets the minimum acceptable to have any bonus. Below this threshold no bonus can be earned. At this threshold the bonus would be funded at 50% of the base salary. Reaching the target nets a pool of 100% for the bonus and the maximum amount of the pool is set at 120% if the target is exceeded.
- **Earning:** It is possible to earn the total amount of the pool established above. To do so, the participant must meet all the individual goals set for performance in the following categories of objectives/priorities: (i) Financial, (ii) Customer, (iii) ESG, (iv) Processes and Organizational Efficiency, (v) People and Leadership.

For each category, a maximum of 20% is allocated to be earned based on specific metrics (KPIs) defining successful achievement in each. If the performance in each segment is less than maximum, the participant can earn a pro rata share from 0% to 20%.

Metrics used to measure performance are being revised by the Board, with the assistance of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, for each financial year considering the Company's strategic objectives and priorities. The reward system is based on achievement of pre-determined annual financial, non-financial and individual objectives which aim at recognition for achieving annual targets at collective and individual level, whilst respecting safety standards.

3.2 Long-Term Incentive

The purpose of the Long Term Incentive (LTI) plan is to incentivize the executives to contribute to delivering sustainable performance and improving Company's (share) performance in the long term, in alignment with the interests of the key stakeholders , on the basis of achievement of pre-determined long-term financial objectives. Performance results and payouts are assessed at the end of the performance period by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board, based on the performance criterion (as described below) set at the start of the performance period approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board.

Annual LTI remuneration plan

The LTI in the form of cash is expected to target around 17% of the annual base salary. The target for the LTI cash plan is set at 100% target performance with 100% payout with a three-year vesting period, with gradual vesting of 1/3 each year upon target achievement at the end of the performance period. No claw back terms apply. Performance criterion will be the ROCE (return on capital employed).

Supplemental LTI remuneration plan

A supplemental LTI remuneration plan can be granted to the CEO in the form of stock or virtual shares of the Company, which cliff vest over a three-year vesting period. There will be possibility for a new grant every year. No claw back terms apply. Performance criterion will be the Company's Value based on a-Ebitda figure.

The objective is to retain key people encouraging the focus on long-term growth in enterprise value as well as link Executives' rewards to long-term business performance and align them to value creation and shareholder interests.

Once such supplemental LTI remuneration plan is implemented, the overall pay mix for the CEO will be structured as follows: annual base salary (ranging from 20% to 50%), short term incentive (ranging from 0% to 40%), and long-term incentive (ranging from 25% to 80%), it being understood that the short term incentive and long terms incentive that will granted on the basis of performance targets assessed annually will not be higher than 50% of the total variable remuneration (STI and LTI).

Remuneration report

This remuneration report provides an overview of the remuneration granted during the financial year 2023 to the members of the Board of directors and the members of the Executive Management, in accordance with the remuneration policy. It will be submitted to the vote of the shareholders' meeting of May 28, 2024.

With regard to the contribution of the remuneration to the long-term performance of the Company, the Company uses its KPIs (i.e. Adjusted Return on Capital Employed (a-ROCE) as a measure of its financial performance. The evolution of the measurement during the last five years as published in the Company's financial statements is presented under a later section.

Board of Directors

Table 9 provides an overview of the remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors in the financial year 2023; all amounts are in EUR. The following Notes apply to both Tables 9 and 10.

a) **Base salary:** this column includes the fixed base salary in exchange for professional services regarding their mandate or for any other executive or non-executive services or functions provided during the reported financial year under a specific contract.

b) **Fees:** this column includes all fees of the members of the Board for the participation in the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the Company's meetings during the reported financial year.

c) **Other benefits:** this column includes the value of any benefits and perquisites, such as non- business or non-assignment related travel, medical, car, residence or housing, credit cards, and other benefits in kind.

d) **Variable remuneration:** according to principles described above in Remuneration policy.

During the financial year 2023, neither any member of the Board nor any member of the Executive Management received any variable remuneration, hence there is no such information recorded in the Tables to follow.

Table 21: Board of Directors – Remuneration Report (amounts in EUR)

		Fixed remuneration				
Name	Attributed by	Base Salary(a)	Fees(b)	Other benefits(c)	Total Remuneration	Proportion of fixed remuneration
Xavier Bedoret	Cenergy Holdings	-	70,000	-	70,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	70,000	-	70,000	100%
Dimitrios Kyriakopoulos	Cenergy Holdings	-	25,000	-	25,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	25,000	-	25,000	100%
Simon Macvicker	Cenergy Holdings	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Rudolf Wiedenmann	Cenergy Holdings	-	25,000	-	25,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	2,670	-	2,670	100%
	Total	-	27,670	-	27,670	100%
Margaret Zakos	Cenergy Holdings	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Maria Kapetanaki	Cenergy Holdings	-	25,000	-	25,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	100%
	Total	-	25,000	-	25,000	100%
Joseph Rutkowski	Cenergy Holdings	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
William Gallagher	Cenergy Holdings	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Manuel Iraola	Cenergy Holdings	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Marina Sarkisian Ochanesoglou	Cenergy Holdings	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Total Remuneration	Cenergy Holdings	-	445,000	-	445,000	100%
	Subsidiaries	-	2,670	-	2,670	100%
	Total	-	447,670	-	447,670	100%

Executive Management

Table 10 provides an overview of the remuneration of the members of the Executive Management for the financial year 2023:

Table 22: Executive Management – Remuneration Report (amounts in EUR)

		Fixed remuneration					
Name	Paid by	Base Salary (a)	Fees (b)	Other benefits (c)	Variable remuneration (d)	Total Remuneration	Proportion of fixed remuneration
Alexios Alexiou	Cenergy Holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subsidiaries	385,000		12,788	178,000	575,788	69%
	Total	385,000	-	12,788	178,000	575,788	69%
Total Remuneration to Executive Management of the Company*	Cenergy Holdings	175,000	25,000	10,688	64,000	274,688	77%
	Subsidiaries	385,000	-	12,788	178,000	575,788	69%
	Total	560,000	25,000	23,476	242,000	850,476	72%

Evolution of the remuneration

The following Table provides an overview of the evolution over the five most recent financial years of the overall remuneration of the members of the Board of directors and the members of the Executive Management, and the performance of the Company through the reporting of some of its KPIs:

Table 23: Remuneration and Company performance

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Remuneration of the members of the Board of directors and the Executive Management	1,273	1,285	1,060	1,146	991
Performance of the Company					
[EBITDA]	199,228	133,630	85,203	91,315	90,273
[a-EBITDA]	213,785	136,809	104,140	101,995	90,098
[Revenue]	1,627,724	1,426,008	1,054,203	908,417	958,016

The remuneration ratio, as defined by Section 3:6 of the BCCA, was 5.8x for 2023. For its calculation, the Company used the remuneration of the CEO as the highest paid management member and the remuneration of the full-time employee of the holding company - who has worked for a full year - as the lowest paid employee.

Publishing of this ratio is a practice required by law and the presentation adopted is intended to comply with transparency requirements. The disclosure on this ratio will be assessed and evaluated in the future subject to the evolution of the ratio and to potential future guidance/ clarifications that may be published on this requirement.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The statutory auditor, appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting among the members of the Belgian Institute of Certified Auditors, is entrusted with the external audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The statutory auditors' mission and powers are those defined by the law. The Shareholders' Meeting sets the number of statutory auditors and determines their remuneration in compliance with the law. The statutory auditors are appointed for a renewable term of three years.

On May 31, 2022, the Company renewed the appointment of PwC Réviseurs d'Entreprises SRL, represented by Marc Daelman, as statutory auditor for a three-year period.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL AUDIT

The Belgian legislative and regulatory framework on risk management and internal control consists of the relevant provisions of the law of 17 December 2008 on the establishment of an Audit Committee, and the law of 6 April 2010 on the enhancement of corporate governance, as well as of the Corporate Governance Code.

As set out in the "Risks and Uncertainties" chapter of this Annual Report, Executive Management is responsible for risk management and the systems of internal control. Under the strict supervision of the Executive Management, the management team of each Company's subsidiary is responsible for developing an adequate organisation and an appropriate system of internal control for running the subsidiary's operations and managing risk.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's risk management, its systems of internal control and its internal audit function.

Risk Management

Risk management, incorporating market risk and operational risk, is mainly the responsibility of the Management of the subsidiaries. The managers of the subsidiaries report on risk assessment and risk mitigation to Executive Management on a regular basis; they provide the Board and the Audit Committee with a detailed business review which analyses risks and challenges.

Internal Audit Function

The Audit Committee supervises the internal audit function. Internal audit is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the organization's operations. It helps the organization accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. Internal audit is conducted in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

The internal audit function is responsible for performing audit engagements in accordance with its annual internal audit plan, which is prepared and reviewed in order to assist the organization to effectively mitigate risk throughout its operations. The audit engagements follow the audit methodology described in the internal audit charter and the internal audit manual as well as aim at ensuring that subsidiaries comply with shared services processes with regards to their operations, industrial production and consolidation guidelines. At the end of each audit engagement, the internal audit function issues an audit report containing its audit findings and recommendations.

The subsidiaries' management team is responsible to design and implement remedial actions towards each of the internal audit findings and recommendations in due time. The internal audit function reports to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee ensures that the internal audit work is focused on the activities and the risk areas it deems critical. It ensures that the internal audit function reduces the probability of fraud and error and provides effective mitigation of risk.

Control Activities and Relationship with Subsidiaries

Cenergy Holdings is a holding company that operates in a decentralised manner. Each of the subsidiaries is responsible for its performance and results. The management team of the subsidiaries is organised around solid global and regional teams, with responsibility assigned to the members of their respective Board of Directors and executive management team.

All Cenergy Holdings' companies are accountable for their own organisation, risk management and system of internal control as these are developed and implemented depending on the business segment, the geographical location and the type of production plant concerned.

In order to secure consistency of approach when separate companies deal with similar issues, and to optimise coordination throughout the network of the Company's subsidiaries, the Board sets out corporate policies aimed at providing the local management of the companies with solid guidance and a workable framework for optimal local implementation and monitoring.

Steelmet, a Viohalco subsidiary, is assigned, through subcontracting agreements, with the functional support towards all companies of Cenergy Holdings. It deploys a team of subject matter experts who oversee policy implementation, monitor performance, and promote best practices while ensuring decentralization and entrepreneurial independence of the business units. The support they provide relates, among others, to functions such as finance, investor relations, ESG, Internal Audit, Operations etc. A shared services centre is also responsible for the execution of common corporate services such as procurement, transportation, cybersecurity, information technology and accounting.

Financial Reporting and Monitoring Activities

Cenergy Holdings has established procedures for the adequate recording and reporting of financial and non-financial information. The objective is to ensure that financial and non- financial information produced by each entity is homogeneous, coherent and comparable, and that consolidated financial information is fair, reliable and can be obtained in a timely manner.

Each subsidiary reports financial information on a monthly basis. This includes the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of cash flows and a working capital analysis.

A review of each business segment is presented to the Board. The review includes “actual versus budgeted” financial and non-financial information, the highlights of the reporting period, the outlook for each business segment, and is a key component of Cenergy Holdings’ decision-making process.

Conflict of interests

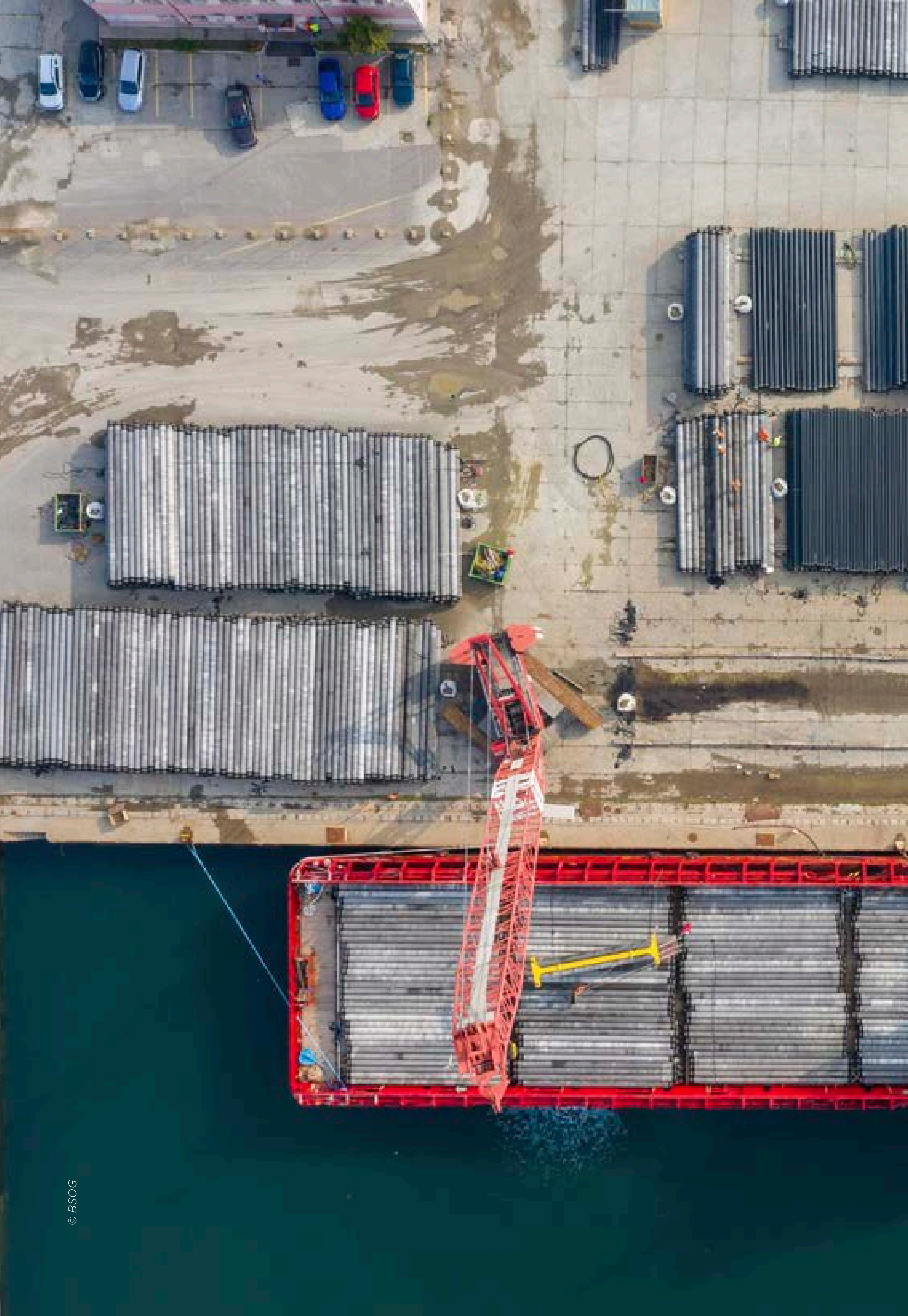
Pursuant to Article 8 of the Corporate Governance Charter, in the event that a conflict of interest arises with a Board member, a shareholder or other Cenergy Holdings’ company, the Board is required to implement the specific procedures of conflict resolution set forth in articles 7:96 and 7:97 of the BCCA.

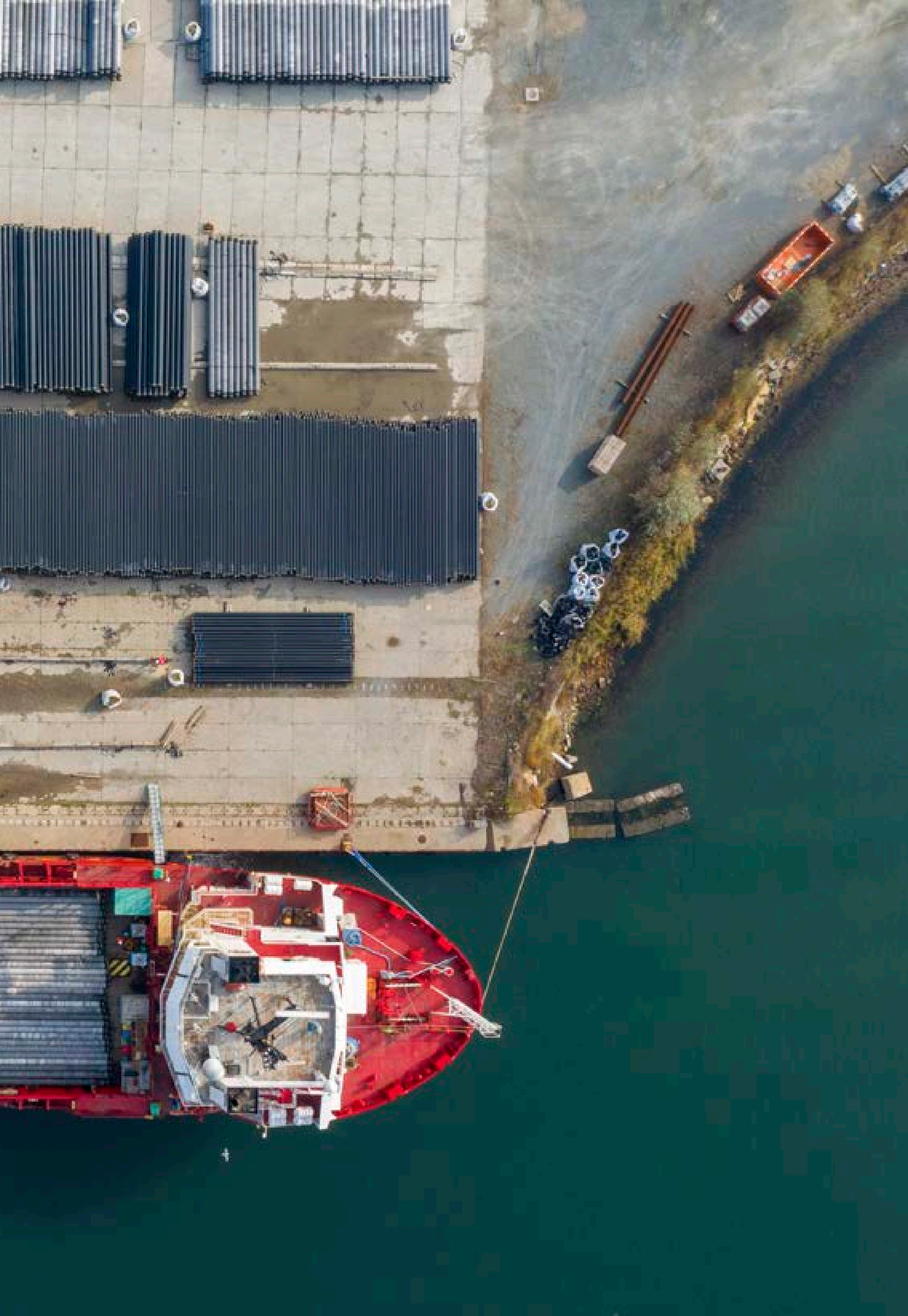
Each member of the Board and Executive Management is required to always act without conflicts of interest and put the interests of the Company before his or her individual interests. Each member of the Board and Executive Management is required to always arrange his or her personal and business affairs so as to avoid direct and indirect conflicts of interest with the Company.

All Board members are required to inform the Board on conflicts of interest once they arise. If the conflict of interest is of a proprietary nature, they will also abstain from participating in the discussions and deliberations on the matter involved, in accordance with Article 7:96 of the BCCA. If the conflict of interest is not covered by the provisions of the BCCA, and involves a transaction or contractual relationship between the Company or one of its related entities on the one hand, and any member of the Board or Executive Management (or a company or entity with which such member of the Board or Executive Management has a close relationship) on the other hand, such member will inform the Board of the conflict. The Board is under an obligation to check that the approval of the transaction is motivated by the Company’s interest only and that it takes place at arm’s length.

In all cases involving a conflict of interest not covered by Article 7:96 of the BCCA, the Board member affected by the conflict of interest is required to judge whether he or she should abstain from participating in the discussions of the Board and the vote.

Since the listing of the Company, the Board has not been notified of any transaction or other contractual relationship between Cenergy Holdings and its Board members which cause a conflict of interest as defined by articles 7:96 and 7:97 of the BCCA.


© BSOG



Shareholders' Structure

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

On December 31, 2023, the Company's share capital amounted to EUR 117,892,172.38 represented by 190,162,681 shares without nominal value. There is no authorised share capital.

Cenergy Holdings received a transparency notification dated April 23, 2021 indicating that Viohalco SA holds directly 79.78% of the voting rights of the Company. According to its obligation under Article 14 of the Belgian Law of 2 May 2007 on the disclosure of significant shareholdings in listed companies, Cenergy Holdings publishes the content of the notification that it has received on its website (www.cenergyholdings.com).

All shares of the Company belong to the same class of securities and may be in registered or dematerialised form. Shareholders may select, at any time, to have their registered shares converted into dematerialised shares and vice versa.

Share transfers are not restricted in the Company's Articles of Association. All shares of the Company are freely transferable. Each share entitles the holder to one voting right.

RESTRICTIONS ON VOTING RIGHTS

The Articles of Association do not provide for special restrictions on the shareholders' voting rights. Provided that the shareholders are admitted to the Shareholders' Meeting and their rights are not suspended, they enjoy unrestricted freedom in exercising their voting rights.
The relevant provisions governing the shareholders' admission to the Shareholders' Meeting are set out in Article 19 of Cenergy Holdings' Articles of Association.

Article 6.4 of the Articles of Association provides that the Company's shares are indivisible and recognises only one holder per share. The Board has the right to suspend the exercise of all rights attached to jointly owned shares until a single representative of the joint owners has been appointed.

TRANSPARENCY

Pursuant to the Belgian Law of 2 May 2007 on the disclosure of major holdings in issuers whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market and laying down miscellaneous provisions (the "Transparency Law"), the Company requires that any natural and legal person, who directly or indirectly acquires voting securities in the Company, notifies the Company and the Financial Services and Markets Authority (the "FSMA") of the number and proportion of existing voting rights they hold, where the voting rights attached to the voting securities reach 5% or more of the total existing rights. A similar notification is required in the following cases:

- direct or indirect acquisition, or disposal, of voting securities, or change of the breakdown of the voting rights, where the proportion of voting rights attached to the securities held reaches or exceeds 10%, 15%, 20% and so on, by increments of 5%, of the total existing voting rights;
- first admission of the Company's shares to trading on a regulated market, where the voting rights attached to the voting securities represent 5% or more of the total existing voting rights;
- conclusion, modification or termination by natural or legal persons of an agreement to act in concert where the proportion of the voting rights that are the subject of the agreement, or the proportion of the voting rights held by a party to the agreement, reaches, exceeds or falls below one of the thresholds provided for in § 1, or the nature of the agreement to act in concert is modified;
- breaching of stricter notification thresholds added by the Company's Articles of Association.

The notification must be made promptly and no later than within four trading days following the acquisition or disposal of the voting rights triggering the reaching of the threshold. The Company must publish the information within three trading days following receipt of the notification.

At Shareholders' Meetings, shareholders cannot cast more votes than those attached to the securities or rights they have notified to the Company, pursuant to the Transparency Law, before the date of the Shareholders' Meeting, subject to certain exceptions.

The form, on which such notifications must be made, together with additional explanations, is available on the FSMA website (www.fsma.be).
The voting rights held by major shareholders of the Company are available on the website of Cenergy Holdings (www.cenergyholdings.com).

Cenergy Holdings is not aware of the existence of any agreement between its shareholders which may lead to restrictions on the transfer, or the exercise of the voting rights attached to the shares of the Company.

DISTRIBUTION AND DIVIDEND POLICY

As a holding company with participation in a number of subsidiaries and affiliated companies, the dividend policy of Cenergy Holdings depends on the Company's stand-alone income and its ability to pay dividends depends in part on the receipt of dividends and distributions from these subsidiaries and affiliated companies. The payment of dividends by these subsidiaries and affiliated companies is contingent upon the sufficiency of earnings, cash flows, and distributable reserves.

Pursuant to Belgian law, the calculation of amounts available for distribution to shareholders, as dividends or otherwise, must be determined on the basis of the Company's non- consolidated financial statements. In accordance with BCCA, the Company's Articles of Association also require that the Company allocates at least 5% of its annual net profits to its legal reserve each year, until the legal reserve equals at least 10% of the Company's share capital. As a consequence of these factors, there can be no assurance as to whether dividends or similar payments will be distributed in the future.

As a matter of corporate policy, and based on careful evaluation of each year's financial results and of the wider economic and business context, the Company assesses whether it is sounder to re-invest the totality or part of the annual profits and dividends received into the operating companies' businesses or to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Company can give no assurance that it will make any dividend payment, for any given year in the near or distant future.

Such payment will always be conditional on the complex interplay of a broad number of factors, which include the Company's overall strategy and business prospects, evolution of earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial conditions, existing contractual restrictions, as well as other factors which the Board of Directors may each time deem relevant.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

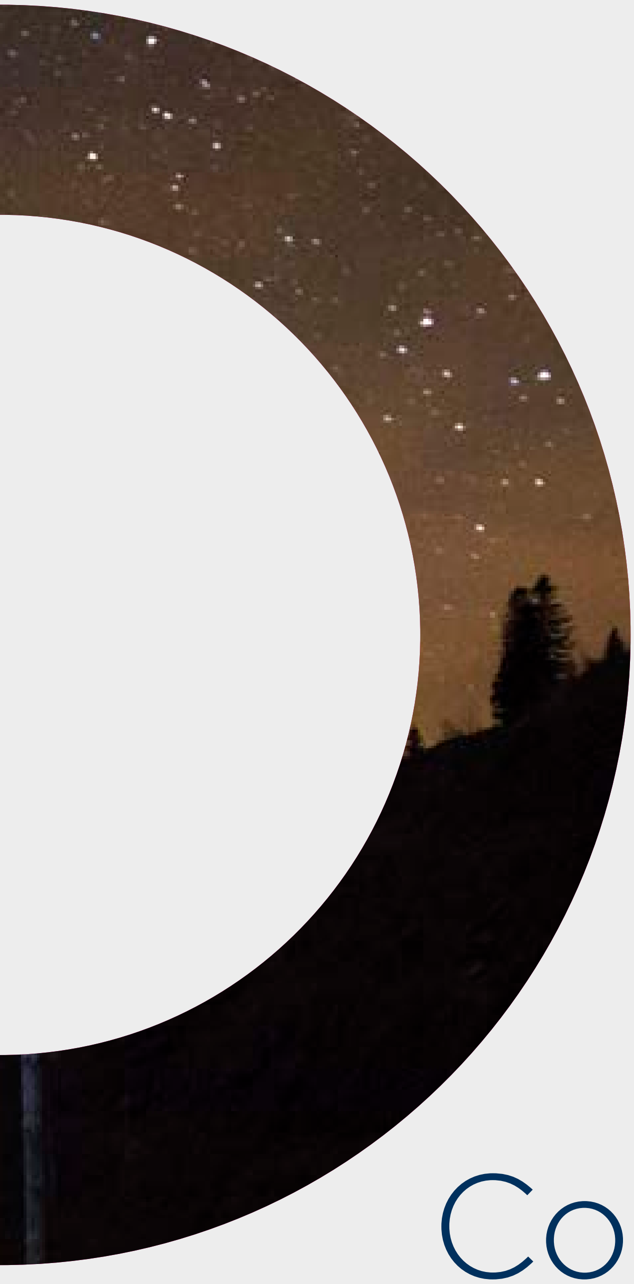
Meetings

The Annual Shareholders' Meeting of the Company is held on the last Tuesday of May at 10:00 a.m. or, if the day is a public holiday in Belgium, on the previous business day, at the same time. It takes place in Brussels, at the registered office of the Company or at the place indicated in the convening notice of the Shareholders' Meeting.

The other Shareholders' Meetings of the Company must take place on the date, hour and place indicated in the convening notice of the Meeting. They may take place at locations other than the Company's registered office. The Annual, the Special and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings of the Company may be convened by the Board or by the statutory auditor of the Company, or at the request of shareholders representing at least 10% of the Company's share capital.

Quorum and Majority required for modification of the articles of association.

The modification of Cenergy Holdings' Articles of Association requires at least the majority of the share capital to be present or represented, and that it is approved by a qualified majority of 75% of the votes cast. If the quorum is not reached at the first meeting, a second meeting can be convened with the same agenda. This new general meeting is considered to have reached the quorum and to be validly convened irrespective of the proportion of the Company's share capital represented.



Consolidated Financial Statements FY 2023

Table of Contents

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	17	627,459	526,156
Right of use assets	18	8,599	3,764
Intangible assets	19	36,191	31,957
Investment property	20	155	155
Equity - accounted investees	21	34,202	40,959
Other investments	22	6,883	6,308
Derivatives	23	1,140	6,992
Trade and other receivables	15	1,529	1,227
Contract costs	7.E	331	222
Deferred tax assets	13	4,707	2,844
Non-current assets		**721,196**	**620,582**
Inventories	14	444,360	507,545
Trade and other receivables	15	243,579	192,769
Contract assets	7.D	227,203	195,481
Contract costs	7.E	50	14
Income tax receivables		9,019	5,575
Derivatives	23	10,351	9,620
Cash and cash equivalents	16	183,400	167,160
Current assets		**1,117,962**	**1,078,163**
Total assets		**1,839,158**	**1,698,745**
EQUITY			
Share capital		117,892	117,892
Share premium		58,600	58,600
Reserves	24	42,741	37,839
Retained earnings		185,804	127,261
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**405,037**	**341,592**
Non-controlling interests		41	38
Total equity		**405,078**	**341,631**
LIABILITIES			
Loans and borrowings	26	208,414	127,161
Lease liabilities	18	6,244	2,233
Employee benefits	11	3,555	2,891
Grants	28	14,123	15,648
Deferred tax liabilities	13	43,332	35,318
Contract liabilities	7.D	12,606	9,889
Non-current liabilities		**288,273**	**193,139**
Loans and borrowings	26	343,962	474,749
Lease liabilities	18	2,352	1,224
Trade and other payables	27	519,926	549,283
Provisions	29	15,460	14,897
Contract liabilities	7.D	252,627	108,780
Current tax liabilities		10,815	4,253
Derivatives	23	665	10,790
Current liabilities		**1,145,807**	**1,163,975**
Total liabilities		**1,434,080**	**1,357,114**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,839,158**	**1,698,745**

The notes on pages 126 to 186 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

		For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Revenue	7	1,627,724	1,426,008
Cost of sales	8.C	(1,401,283)	(1,280,694)
Gross profit		**226,441**	**145,314**
Other income	8.A	5,839	6,780
Selling and distribution expenses	8.C	(16,488)	(16,494)
Administrative expenses	8.C	(37,412)	(28,198)
Impairment loss on receivables and contract assets	30.C.1	(538)	(297)
Other expenses	8.B	(9,339)	(6,745)
Operating profit		**168,503**	**100,360**
Finance income	9	1,070	431
Finance costs	9	(75,052)	(36,893)
Net finance costs		**(73,982)**	**(36,462)**
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	21	836	6,059
Profit before tax		**95,357**	**69,957**
Income tax	13	(22,399)	(9,536)
Profit for the year		**72,958**	**60,420**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		72,955	60,417
Non-controlling interests		4	3
		72,958	**60,420**
Earnings per share (in EUR per share)			
Basic and diluted	10	0.38364	0.31771

The notes on pages 126 to 186 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

		For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Profit for the year		**72,958**	**60,420**
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	11	(346)	423
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	22	575	496
Related tax		75	(94)
		304	825
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences		(4,421)	597
Cash flow hedges – effective portion of changes in fair value		5,638	1,109
Cash flow hedges – reclassified to profit or loss		(348)	1,955
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	21	(26)	(133)
Related tax		(1,150)	(684)
		(306)	2,844
Other comprehensive income		**(2)**	**3,669**
Total comprehensive income after tax		**72,956**	**64,090**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		72,953	64,086
Non-controlling interests		3	3
		72,956	**64,090**

The notes on pages 126 to 186 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Amounts in EUR thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance on 1 January 2023	**117,892**	**58,600**	**(20,735)**	**58,574**	**127,261**	**341,592**	**38**	**341,631**
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	72,955	72,955	4	**72,958**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(4,420)	4,716	(298)	(2)	-	**(2)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(4,420)	4,716	72,657	72,953	3	**72,956**
Transactions with owners of the company								
Contributions and distributions								
Transfer of reserves	-	-	-	4,606	(4,606)	-	-	**-**
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(9,508)	(9,508)	-	**(9,508)**
Total contributions and distributions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,606**	**(14,114)**	**(9,508)**	**-**	**(9,508)**
Total transactions with owners of the Company	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,606**	**(14,114)**	**(9,508)**	**-**	**(9,508)**
Balance on 31 December 2023	**117,892**	**58,600**	**(25,155)**	**67,896**	**185,804**	**405,037**	**41**	**405,078**

Amounts in EUR thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance on 1 January 2022	**117,892**	**58,600**	**(21,333)**	**54,391**	**67,956**	**277,506**	**35**	**277,541**
Total comprehensive income								
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	60,417	60,417	3	**60,420**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	597	2,875	197	3,669	-	**3,669**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	597	2,875	60,613	64,086	3	**64,090**
Transactions with owners of the company								
Contributions and distributions								
Transfer of reserves	-	-	-	1,308	(1,308)	-	-	**-**
Total contributions and distributions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,308**	**(1,308)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total transactions with owners of the Company	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,308**	**(1,308)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance on 31 December 2022	**117,892**	**58,600**	**(20,735)**	**58,574**	**127,261**	**341,592**	**38**	**341,631**

The notes on pages 126 to 186 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

		For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit of the period		72,958	60,420
Adjustments for:			
Income tax		22,399	9,536
Depreciation	17, 18	25,786	24,261
Amortization	19	4,602	4,123
Amortization of grants	28	(498)	(1,174)
Net finance costs	9	73,982	36,462
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	21	(836)	(6,059)
(Gain) from sale of property, plant & equipment and Investment property	8	(57)	(339)
Loss from disposal of associate	8	-	156
Impairment loss and write-offs of property, plant & equipment	8	3,635	1,275
Unrealised (Gain) / Loss from valuation of derivatives		(507)	(1,450)
Impairment loss on associates	21	2,766	-
Impairment loss on receivables & contract assets	30.C.1	538	297
Impairment of inventories		1,583	104
		206,350	127,615
Changes in:			
Inventories		64,768	(223,416)
Trade and other receivables		(55,590)	(63,798)
Trade and other payables		(39,314)	121,301
Contract assets		(31,722)	(97,264)
Contract liabilities		146,564	82,771
Contract costs		(145)	153
Employee benefits		318	392
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		291,229	(52,246)
Interest charges & related expenses paid		(68,292)	(35,595)
Income tax paid		(14,330)	(9,417)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		**208,607**	**(97,258)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(128,186)	(70,551)
Acquisition of intangible assets	19	(4,771)	(3,077)
Proceeds from grants	28	3,939	871
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment & intangible assets		401	5
Proceeds from sale of investment property	20	-	1,100
Share capital decrease in associates	21	759	-
Dividends received	21	284	329
Interest received		1,016	21
Proceeds from disposal of associate		-	427
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		**(126,558)**	**(70,874)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(9,508)	-
Proceeds from new borrowings	26	121,284	245,631
Repayment of borrowings	26	(174,831)	(38,533)
Principal elements of lease payments	26	(1,975)	(1,299)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow used in financing activities		**(65,030)**	**205,799**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		**17,019**	**37,667**
Cash and cash equivalents on 1 January		167,160	129,606
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		(778)	(113)
Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December	**16**	**183,400**	**167,160**

The notes on pages 126 to 186 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Cenergy Holdings S.A. (hereafter referred to as "the Company" or "Cenergy Holdings") is a société anonyme domiciled in Belgium incorporated under the Belgian law. The Company's corporate registration number is 0649.991.654 and its registered office is located at 30 Avenue Marnix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements include those of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), and Cenergy Holdings' interest in associates accounted for using the equity method.

Cenergy Holdings is a holding company with participations in 16 companies. With production facilities in Greece, Bulgaria and Romania, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries specialise in manufacturing steel pipes and cables products. Information on the Group's structure is provided in note 31.

Cenergy Holdings' shares are publicly traded on Euronext Brussels, with a secondary listing on the Athens Stock exchange (trading ticker "CENER").

The Company's electronic address is www.cenergyholdings.com, where the Consolidated Financial Statements have been posted.

Cenergy Holdings is a subsidiary of Viohalco S.A. (79.78% of voting rights). Viohalco S.A. (hereafter referred to as "Viohalco") is a Belgium-based holding company whose subsidiaries are specialised in the manufacture of aluminium, copper, cables, steel and steel pipes products, and are committed to the sustainable development of quality, innovative and value-added products and solutions for a dynamic global client base.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Statement of compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared by Management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 6 March 2024.
Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 5.

Basis of measurement

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle with the exception of the following assets and liabilities which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

- Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes (fair value);
- Equity investments at FVOCI (fair value);
- Net defined benefit liability (present value of the obligation).

The Group has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

3. FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and the Groupis the euro. All amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated. As such, due to rounding, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be arithmetic aggregations of the figures that precede them.

4. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Preparing financial statements in line with IFRS requires that Management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Cenergy Holdings' accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management's estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 7.F – Revenue recognition;
- Note 11.C.a – Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 13.C – Recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profits against which carryforward tax losses can be used;
- Note 15.B – Recoverability of overdue receivable from a former customer in the Middle-East ;
- Note 17.D – Impairment loss on Property, plant and equipment;
- Note 19.D – Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
- Note 20.B – Measurement of fair value of Investment property;
- Note 23 & 30.C.3.e – Classification and measurement of derivatives arising from the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and the Green certificates of Origin (GoOs) contracts
- Note 30.C1 – Measurement of expected credit losses on trade receivables and contract assets: key assumptions in determining expected loss rates.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting principles described below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements and have also been consistently applied by Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries and its equity-accounted investees.

5.1 Basis of Consolidation

(a) Business combinations

Acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method on the acquisition date, i.e. the date on which control is transferred to Cenergy Holdings. To assess control, Cenergy Holdings takes into account substantive potential voting rights.

Cenergy Holdings measures goodwill on the acquisition date as follows:

- the fair value of the consideration paid; plus
- the value of any non-controlling interest in the acquired subsidiary; less
- the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed.

Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is immediately recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. Any expenses directly linked with acquisition are directly posted in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. Any contingent consideration is recognized at its fair value on the acquisition date.

(b) Common control transactions

A business combination, in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and when control is not transitory, is a common control transaction. The Group has chosen to account for such common control transactions at book value (carry-over basis). The identifiable net assets acquired are not measured at fair value but recorded at their carrying amounts; intangible assets and contingent liabilities are recognized only to the extent that they were recognised before the business combination in accordance with applicable IFRS. Any difference between the consideration paid and the capital of the acquiree is presented in retained earnings within equity. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

(c) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by Cenergy Holdings. Cenergy Holdings controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(d) Non-controlling interests
Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at fair value or at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. This measurement is done on an acquisition by acquisition basis.

Changes in Cenergy Holdings' interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(e) Loss of control
When Cenergy Holdings loses control over a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are derecognised, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(f) Associates
Associates are those entities in which Cenergy Holdings has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. This is generally the case where Cenergy Holdings holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (h) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

(g) Joint arrangements
Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

Joint operations
Cenergy Holdings recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

Joint ventures
A joint venture is an arrangement in which Cenergy Holdings has joint control, whereby Cenergy Holdings has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see (h) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

(h) Equity method
Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise Cenergy Holdings' share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and Cenergy Holdings' share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Cenergy Holdings' share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, Cenergy Holdings does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Cenergy Holdings' interests in equity-accounted investees comprise only of interests in associates.

(i) Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

5.2 Foreign currency
(a) Foreign currency transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Cenergy Holdings' companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate, when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency gains and losses are recognized and classified in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss based on the nature of the related item of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising from the translation of qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective and investments in equity securities designated as at FVOCI are recognised as Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

(b) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into Euro at the exchange rates of the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Euro at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. The average rate for the period is deemed to be an appropriate rate.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

5.3 Revenue

Cenergy Holdings recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

- Sale of products;
- Energy projects;
  - Steel pipes projects, i.e. onshore and offshore customized pipelines produced for applications based on customers' specifications.
  - Cables projects, i.e. high-tech customized underground and submarine cables and "turnkey" cable systems for power or data transmission and distribution.
- Rendering of services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Cenergy Holdings recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Consideration can vary because of trade discounts, volume rebates, returns or other similar items. Depending on the type of variable consideration, the most appropriate method for measuring this variable consideration is used.

Sale of products

Cenergy Holdings sells hollow structural sections for the construction sector, power cables, telecom cables, wires and raw materials.

For sales of products, revenue is recognised at a point of time, when the control of the goods sold has been transferred.

The timing of the transfer of control occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customers' location, unless otherwise specified in the terms of the contract. The terms defined on the contracts with customers are according to Incoterms.

Revenue recognised at a point in time is invoiced either simultaneously with its recognition or within a short time period from its recognition. A receivable is recognised when the control is transferred to the customer, as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Energy projects

The Group produces and sells customized products to customers for energy projects.

In the cables sector, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries also produce and sell "turnkey" cable systems, i.e. supply and install complete cable systems.

Under the terms of the contracts and due to the high degree of customization, these products have no alternative use, since they are produced according to customers' specifications, while there is an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date if the contract is terminated by the customer or another party for reasons other than Cenergy Holdings' failure to perform as promised. Revenue from such projects is therefore recognised over time.

For distinct performance obligations identified, the most appropriate method to measure progress is used. The methods used are the following:

- For performance obligations related to production of customized products, depending on the type of contract concerned, the methods to measure progress is estimated based on:
  - Production time elapsed, i.e. the ratio between the actual time spent on the production and the total number of scheduled production time. This method is used for submarine cables produced in long continuous lengths, when time elapsed is the most relevant method to measure the progress of the performance obligation.
  - The quantity of manufactured and tested cable drums or steel pipes compared with the total quantity to be produced according to the contract. This method is used for customized land cables and steel pipes, since the production of such products is performed in batches and as a result the performance obligations related are satisfied as certain batches of agreed quantities have been produced.

- For installation phases of cables sector's turnkey projects, the method to measure progress is based on appraisal of results achieved or milestones reached, based to clearly defined technical milestones, such as transport or meters of cables installed. When milestones are being used as a method to measure progress, these milestones faithfully depict the performance.

Management considers that these methods are appropriate measures of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under IFRS 15.

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, unbilled receivables (contract assets), and customer advances (contract liabilities). These contract assets and contract liabilities are presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position in the lines "Contract assets" and "Contract liabilities" respectively. For products and services for which revenue is recognised over time, amounts are billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either upon achievement of contractual milestones, or at the final delivery and acceptance of the manufactured items.

Generally, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition for customized products and services performed over time resulting in contract assets. However, when advances from customers are received before revenue is recognized, a contract liability is recognized.

There is not considered to be a significant financing component in energy projects contracts with customers, as the period between the recognition of revenue and the milestone payment is less than one year.

Rendering of services
Cenergy Holdings recognises revenue from rendering of services in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed based on surveys of work performed.

Services provided by Cenergy Holdings are mainly related with the products sold by its subsidiaries and mainly include:

- Metal processing technical support service;
- Design and engineering of customized applications;
- Supervision services;
- Installation services;
- Repairs and replacements.

All of the above, when related to Energy projects, are reported in the Cables' and Steel pipes' revenue streams, respectively.

If payment for services is not due from the customer until the services are complete, a contract asset is recognised over the period in which the services are performed representing the right to consideration for the services performed to date. These contract assets are presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position in the line “Contract assets”.

Contract costs

Cenergy Holdings recognize the incremental costs of obtaining contracts with customers and the costs incurred in fulfilling contracts with customers that are directly associated with the contract as an asset, if those costs are expected to be recoverable, and record them in the line “Contract costs” in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Incremental costs of obtaining contracts are costs incurred to obtain a contract with a customer that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained.

Fulfilment costs are only capitalised if they generate or enhance resources that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future.

Assets arising from contract costs are amortized using either the straight-line method over a period based on the estimated contract duration or based on the portion of revenue recognised during the execution of the related contract.

Incremental costs of obtaining contracts are recognised as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets would be one year or less.

5.4 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if Cenergy Holdings and its companies have a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount, as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(b) Defined contribution plans

Defined-contribution plans are plans for the period after the employee has ceased to work during which Cenergy Holdings pays a defined amount to a third legal entity without any other obligation. The accrued cost of defined-contribution programs is recorded as an expense in the period that the related service is provided.

(c) Defined benefit plans

Cenergy Holdings’ net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The discount rate is based on high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method, while benefits are attributed over the last 16 years before retirement of each employee.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in OCI. Cenergy Holdings determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Cenergy Holdings recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(d) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when Cenergy Holdings can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when Cenergy Holdings recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

5.5 Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and Cenergy Holdings will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (line "Other income") on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

5.6 Finance income and finance costs

Cenergy Holdings' finance income and finance costs mainly include:

- interest income;
- interest expense;
- dividend income;
- foreign currency gains and losses from loans and deposits.

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability.

5.7 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

A. Current tax

Current tax comprised the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that Cenergy Holdings is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurements of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which Cenergy Holdings expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

5.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined by applying the method of weighted average cost and includes the production and conversion cost and all direct expenses required to bring inventories at their current condition. The net realisable value is estimated based on the inventory's current sales price, in the ordinary course of business activities, less any possible selling expenses, whenever such a case occurs.

The write-down of inventories to net realisable value and any reversals are recognized in "Cost of sales" in the period in which the write-downs occur.

5.9 Property, plant and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are presented at their acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The acquisition cost includes all expenses that are directly associated with the asset's acquisition or self-construction. The cost of self-constructed fixed assets includes the cost of direct labour, materials and any other cost that is required for the fixed asset to be ready for use as well as any borrowing costs.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to Cenergy Holdings. Repair and maintenance costs are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss when these are incurred.

On the sale of property, plant and equipment, any difference that may arise between the price that is received and the carrying value thereof is recorded through profit or loss in the category "Other income (expenses)".

Borrowing costs related to the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised during the period required for the construction to be completed.

B. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

Administrative buildings	**20-50 years**
Plants	**33-50 years**
Heavy machinery	**12-40 years**
Light machinery	**8-18 years**
Furniture	**4-10 years**
Other equipment	**4-12 years**
Transport means	**4-10 years**

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

C. Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is reclassified accordingly.

The item is reclassified at its net book value at the date of reclassification which becomes its deemed cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

D. Reclassification to assets held for sale
Non-current assets and disposal group of assets are reclassified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use.

5.10 Intangible assets
A. Recognition and measurement
Research and Development: Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and Cenergy Holdings intends to and have sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Software programs: Software licenses are recorded at their acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation. These assets are amortised on the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, which ranges between 3 to 10 years. Expenses that are associated with the software's maintenance are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Other intangible assets: Other intangible assets, including customer relationships, "know-how", patents and trademarks, which are acquired by Cenergy Holdings and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. These assets are amortised on the straight line method over their estimated useful lives. Other intangible assets having indefinite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

B. Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

C. Amortisation and useful lives
Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Trademarks and licenses 10 – 15 years
- Software programs 3 – 10 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised and are subject to an annual impairment test.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

5.11 Investment property
Investment property, which includes land, is owned by Cenergy Holdings either for the collection of rents or for capital appreciation and is not used for owner-purposes. Investment property is presented at cost less depreciation. When the carrying amounts of investment property exceed their recoverable value, the difference (impairment) is directly recorded in profit and loss as expense.

The reversal of previously recognised impairment losses is also recognised in profit and loss as income. The land is not depreciated. The buildings are depreciated by applying the straight line method.

5.12. Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions.

5.13 Impairment
A. Non-derivative financial assets
Cenergy Holdings recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- contract assets.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of trade receivables and contract assets.

Cenergy Holdings considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by Cenergy Holdings companies to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Cenergy Holdings companies are exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Impairment losses related to trade and other receivables, including contract assets, are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when Cenergy Holdings has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries make an assessment on an individual basis with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. Cenergy Holdings expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

B. Non-financial assets
At each reporting date, Cenergy Holdings and its companies review the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss under "Other expenses". They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries, also, include in their review of the recoverable amounts assumptions related to the consequences of climate change.

5.14 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

Accounting for lease contracts as a lessee

Cenergy Holdings companies lease various offices, warehouses, machinery and cars. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Cenergy Holdings recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequently they are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable ;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate ;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees ;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

These payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate of the component entered into the lease agreement. Generally, Cenergy Holdings uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

This is the rate that the lessee, i.e. each subsidiary of Cenergy Holdings, would have to pay on the commencement date of the lease for a loan of a similar term, and with similar security, to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in similar economic environment.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured if there is a modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease; when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Cenergy Holdings elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components.

Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets are presented separately in the statement of financial position.
Cenergy Holdings has elected to present interest paid related to lease liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, within the line "Interest charges & related expenses paid" in operating activities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment, small items of office furniture and other equipment.

Cenergy Holdings companies lease administration offices and warehouses by the ultimate parent company Viohalco S.A. and other related companies. All contracts for administration offices and warehouses do not include any early termination penalty clauses and they are cancellable at any time. For this reason, all intercompany contracts for administration offices and warehouses are considered as short term and Cenergy Holdings recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rental income
Rental income is recognised as other income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

5.15 Financial instruments

A. Recognition and initial measurement
Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when Cenergy Holdings becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

B. Classification and subsequent measurement
Financial assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, unless Cenergy Holdings changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, Cenergy Holdings may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets (except derivatives held for hedging purposes) not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, Cenergy Holdings may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment: Cenergy Holdings makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest: For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, Cenergy Holdings considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, Cenergy Holdings considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost.

All financial liabilities (except derivatives held for hedging purposes) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

C. Derecognition
Financial assets
Cenergy Holdings derecognises a financial asset when

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction:
  - in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - in which Cenergy Holdings neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Cenergy Holdings enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities
Cenergy Holdings derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. Cenergy Holdings also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

D. Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, Cenergy Holdings currently has a legally enforceable right to setoff the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

E. Derivatives and hedge accounting
Cenergy Holdings adopted the provisions of IFRS 9 regarding the hedge accounting on 1 January 2023. Cenergy Holdings holds derivative financial instruments designated as fair value or cash flow hedges. Derivatives are used to cover risks arising from changes in prices of metals, fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, changes in interest rates on borrowings and changes in prices of electricity.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value; any directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss, unless the instrument qualifies for cash flow hedge accounting.

Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)
Cenergy Holdings first assesses Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and the related Green certificates of origin (GoOs) contracts, following the requirements of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28, to conclude whether there is a control, joint control or a significant influence over the underlying renewable facilities and if not, then the requirements of IFRS 16 for lease recognition are considered. When the outcome of the above assessment is that the Group neither controls, joint controls or exercises significant influence nor leases the underlying facilities, then such agreements are accounted for as derivative financial instruments to the extent that the criteria for exemption from IFRS 9 scope as own-use contracts are not met.

Accordingly, where the agreements to deliver non-financial items (e.g. electricity, GoOs) are in accordance with the expected purchase requirements of the Group, the own-use criterion of IFRS 9 is met and these are accounted for as executory contracts. Thereafter, the executory agreements are further assessed whether they contain embedded derivatives which meet IFRS 9 requirements to be accounted for separately from their host contract.

Fair value hedge

Derivatives are designated as fair value hedges when the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized financial asset or liability is hedged.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, along with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is recognized in the "Hedging reserve". Any ineffective proportion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The amounts recognized in the "Hedging reserve" are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss when the hedged items affect profit or loss.

When a hedge item matures or is sold or when the hedge no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively, amounts recorded in "Hedging reserve" the profits and losses accrued to "Equity" remain as a reserve and are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged asset affects profit or loss. In the case of a hedge on a forecast future transaction which is no longer expected to occur, amounts recorded in "Hedging reserve" are reclassified to profit and loss.

Cenergy Holdings' companies examine the effectiveness of the cash flow hedges at inception (prospectively) by comparing the critical terms of the hedging instrument with the critical terms of the hedged item, and then at every reporting date (retrospectively), the effectiveness of the cash flow hedges is examined by applying the dollar offset method on a cumulative basis.

5.16 Share capital

Shareholder's equity is composed of ordinary shares. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted in equity (see Note 5.7).

5.17 Provisions

Provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate. The discount rate used for the determination of present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Provisions are recognised when:

- There is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events.
- Payment is probable to settle the obligation.
- The amount of the payment in question can be reliably estimated.

Provisions for pending court rulings are recognised when it is more likely than not, that a present obligation from this litigation exists, and payment is probable.

Assurance warranty provisions are recognised when the product is sold and according to historical experience (probability that sold products will need to be replaced). The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when Cenergy Holdings has a constructive obligation, which is when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and an appropriate timeline, and the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features or when the company has already started to implement the plan.

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating a contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before the provision is established, Cenergy Holdings recognises any impairment loss on the associated assets with the contract.

5.18 Earnings per share

Cenergy Holdings presents basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ loss (-) attributable to holders of the Company's ordinary shares by the average weighted number of outstanding ordinary shares during each period.

Diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to holders of ordinary shares and the average weighted number of outstanding ordinary shares by the effect of all diluted eventual ordinary shares consisting of convertible notes and shares with options granted to the staff.

5.19. Operating profit

Operating profit is the result generated from the continuing principal revenue-producing activities of Cenergy Holdings, as well as other income and expenses related to operating activities. Operating profit excludes net finance costs, share of profit of equity-accounted investees and income taxes.

5.20. Fair value measurement

“Fair value” is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which Cenergy Holdings has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of Cenergy Holdings’ accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, Cenergy Holdings measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as “active” if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then Cenergy Holdings uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then Cenergy Holdings measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If Cenergy Holdings determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

5.21. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

A number of new or amended standards became applicable for the current financial year and subsequent years. The Group has applied all of the new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that were mandatory for the first time in the fiscal year beginning 1 January 2023 and none of the new or amended standards and interpretations has had material impact on recognition and measurement in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In particular, Cenergy Holdings is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules that has been enacted or substantively enacted in certain jurisdictions in which Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries have presence. Under Pillar Two legislation, Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries may be liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their Global Anti-Base Erosion (‘GloBE’) effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. The legislation will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2024, thus as for 2023 Cenergy Holdings has no related current tax exposure. In addition, Cenergy Holdings applied the temporary exception of IAS 12 requirements to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes for the 31 December 2023 financial statements. A preliminary assessment that considers all countries where Cenergy Holdings and its subsidiaries have presence, has been performed. Such assessment examines whether a local additional tax liability or a tax liability at the level of the respective holding entity is expected to arise. Based on that assessment, it could be derived that no additional tax liability will arise in most of the subsidiaries’ jurisdictions, apart from Bulgaria where the Pillar Two effective tax rate may be lower than 15%, with an immaterial impact.

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2023 and have been endorsed by the European Union.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies

The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. The IAS 1 amendment requires companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Further, the amendment to IAS 1 clarifies that immaterial accounting policy information need not be disclosed. To support this amendment, the Board also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2, 'Making Materiality Judgements', to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendment to IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The main change in the amendments is an exemption from the initial recognition exemption of IAS 12.15(b) and IAS 12.24. Accordingly, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception from accounting for deferred taxes arising from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) international tax reform. The amendments also introduce targeted disclosure requirements. The temporary exception applies immediately and retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, whereas the targeted disclosure requirements are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

The following new standards and amendments have been issued and endorsed by the European Union but are not mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2023. The following amendments are not expected to have a material impact on Cenergy Holdings Consolidated Financial Statements in the current or future reporting periods.

IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (Amendments) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)

- *2020 Amendment 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'*

  The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

- *2022 Amendments 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'*

  The new amendments clarify that if the right to defer settlement is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions (covenants), this amendment will only apply to conditions that exist when compliance is measured on or before the reporting date. Additionally, the amendments aim to improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period. The 2022 amendments changed the effective date of the 2020 amendments. As a result, the 2020 and 2022 amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and should be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8. As a result of aligning the effective dates, the 2022 amendments override the 2020 amendments when they both become effective in 2024.

IFRS 16 (Amendment) 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)

The amendment clarifies how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted. An entity applies the requirements retrospectively back to sale and leaseback transactions that were entered into after the date when the entity initially applied IFRS 16.

IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments' (Amendments) - Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)

The amendments require companies to disclose information about their Supplier Finance Arrangements such as terms and conditions, carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of such arrangements, ranges of payment due dates and liquidity risk information. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' (Amendments) - Lack of exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)

These amendments require companies to apply a consistent approach in assessing whether a currency can be exchanged into another currency and, when it cannot, in determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

5.22 Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" replaces IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and involves three phases: "Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets", "Impairment" and "Hedge Accounting". Cenergy Holdings applied the first two phases beginning on January 1, 2018, of which application was mandatory, while the Group applied IAS 39 related to hedge accounting until December 31, 2022, as the standard provides this choice regarding the third phase "Hedge accounting".

On 1 January 2023, Cenergy Holdings applied the hedging part of IFRS 9, without any material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Group applied the standard prospectively without restatement of the comparative information for prior years.

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

A. Basis for the division into segments

Cenergy Holdings is divided into 2 reportable segments:

- Cables;
- Steel Pipes.

For management purposes, Cenergy Holdings is split into two major strategic reportable segments which operate in different industries. These segments offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies.

Such structural organization is determined by the nature of risks and returns associated with each business segment. It is based on the management structure, as well as the internal reporting system. It represents the basis on which Cenergy Holdings reports its segmental information.

The segment analysis presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements reflects operations analysed by business. This is the way the chief operating decision maker of Cenergy Holdings regularly reviews the operating results of the Group in order to allocate resources to segments and in assessing their performance.

A brief description of the segments is as follows:

- *Cables:* Hellenic Cables, its subsidiaries, and Icme Ecab S.A. manufacture power and telecommunication cables for onshore applications, submarine cables, copper and aluminium wires and compounds.
- *Steel pipes:* Corinth Pipeworks engages in the production of steel pipes for the transportation of natural gas, oil, water networks, hydrogen and CCS (carbon capture and storage) technologies, as well as steel hollow sections which are used in construction projects.
- *Other activities:* The segment includes the activities of the Holding company.

B. Information about reportable segments and reconciliations to IFRS measures

The information disclosed in the tables below is derived directly from the internal financial reporting system used by the Board (i.e. chief operating decision maker) to monitor and evaluate the performance of the operating segments separately.

The following tables illustrate the information about the reportable segments' profit or loss, assets and liabilities on 31 December 2023 and 2022, and for the years then ended.

2023		Reportable segments			
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	Cables	Steel Pipes	Other activities	Total
Segment revenue		**1,639,741**	**720,511**	**-**	**2,360,252**
Inter-segment revenue		(592,871)	(139,657)	-	**(732,528)**
External revenue	**7**	**1,046,871**	**580,853**	**-**	**1,627,724**
Gross profit		**155,689**	**70,752**	**-**	**226,441**
Operating profit / (loss)		**118,244**	**52,793**	**(2,534)**	**168,503**
Finance income		648	333	89	**1,070**
Finance costs		(46,661)	(28,386)	(5)	**(75,052)**
Share of profit / (loss) of equity accounted investees, net of tax		-	(1,036)	1,872	**836**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		72,230	23,705	(579)	**95,357**
Income tax expense		(16,739)	(5,660)	-	**(22,399)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**55,492**	**18,046**	**(579)**	**72,958**
Depreciation and amortization		(20,242)	(9,636)	(11)	**(29,889)**
Segment assets		1,168,568	638,643	31,947	**1,839,158**
Non-current assets excl. deferred tax and financial instruments		476,238	207,862	24,365	**708,465**
Equity-accounted investees		-	9,859	24,343	**34,202**
Segment liabilities		957,174	478,454	(1,548)	**1,434,080**
Capital expenditure	17/19	121,061	17,303	4	**138,368**

2022		Reportable segments			
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	Cables	Steel Pipes	Other activities	Total
Segment revenue		**1,520,681**	**679,673**	**-**	**2,200,353**
Inter-segment revenue		(556,292)	(218,053)	-	**(774,345)**
External revenue	**7**	**964,388**	**461,620**	**-**	**1,426,008**
Gross profit		**116,875**	**28,438**	**-**	**145,314**
Operating profit / (loss)		**87,649**	**14,643**	**(1,932)**	**100,360**
Finance income		261	123	47	**431**
Finance costs		(25,082)	(11,753)	(58)	**(36,893)**
Share of profit of equity accounted investees, net of tax		-	4,156	1,903	**6,059**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**62,827**	**7,168**	**(39)**	**69,957**
Income tax expense		(13,199)	3,663	-	**(9,536)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**49,628**	**10,831**	**(39)**	**60,420**
Depreciation and amortization		(18,061)	(9,136)	(14)	**(27,211)**
Segment assets		1,033,712	633,766	31,267	**1,698,745**
Non-current assets excl. deferred tax and financial instruments		374,845	206,062	23,532	**604,439**
Equity-accounted investees		-	17,468	23,490	**40,959**
Segment liabilities		867,224	489,442	448	**1,357,114**
Capital expenditure	17/19	71,245	7,762	1	**79,009**

C. Geographic information

Cenergy Holdings' segments are managed on a worldwide basis, but operate manufacturing facilities and sales offices primarily in Greece, Romania, Bulgaria and the USA.

The segmental information below is based on the segment revenue from external customers by country of domicile of customers and segment assets were based on the geographic location of the assets.

Amounts in EUR thousand — **For the year ended 31 December**

Revenue	2023	2022
Belgium	18,426	22,690
Greece	511,105	435,578
Germany	145,442	150,559
Romania	51,537	50,558
United Kingdom	164,438	139,906
Other European Union countries	242,769	202,781
Other European countries	59,757	37,592
Asia	150,204	109,847
Americas	196,863	262,810
Africa	8,508	7,998
Oceania	78,675	5,690
Total	**1,627,724**	**1,426,008**

The geographic information below analyses the consolidated non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographic information, segment assets were based on the geographic location of the assets.

Amounts in EUR thousand — **On 31 December**

Property, Plant & Equipment	2023	2022
Belgium	-	-
Greece	576,875	492,228
Other	50,584	33,928
Total	**627,459**	**526,156**

Amounts in EUR thousand — **On 31 December**

Right of use assets	2023	2022
Belgium	-	15
Greece	7,185	2,347
Other	1,414	1,402
Total	**8,599**	**3,764**

Amounts in EUR thousand — **On 31 December**

Intangible assets	2023	2022
Belgium	-	-
Greece	33,838	30,367
Other	2,352	1,590
Total	**36,191**	**31,957**

Amounts in EUR thousand — **On 31 December**

Investment property	2023	2022
Belgium	-	-
Greece	155	155
Other	-	-
Total	155	155

Amounts in EUR thousand — **For the year ended 31 December**

Additions in Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible assets & Right of use assets	2023	2022
Belgium	-	-
Greece	120,048	68,785
Other	25,739	11,820
Total	**145,788**	**80,605**

7. REVENUE

A. Significant accounting policy

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Cenergy Holdings recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. For the detailed accounting policy, see Note 5.3.

B. Nature of goods and services

Steel pipes projects

Corinth Pipeworks produces and sells customized products to customers mainly for onshore and offshore pipelines for oil, gas and hydrogen transportation, as well as CCS (carbon capture and storage) applications and casing pipes. Under the terms of the contracts and due to the high degree of customization, these products have no alternative use, since they are produced according to customers' specifications, while there is an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date if the contract is terminated by the customer or another party for reasons other than Cenergy Holdings' failure to perform as promised. Revenue from such projects is therefore recognised over time.

Hollow structural sections

These steel products are primarily used in the construction sector and they are used as structural components in metal constructions. For sales of such products, revenue is recognised at a point of time, when the control of the goods sold has been transferred.

Cables projects

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries in the cables segment produces and sells "turnkey" cable systems, i.e. supplies and installs complete cable systems. In addition, customized products are produced for grid connections, offshore/onshore wind farms and other energy projects. Under the terms of the contracts and due to the high degree of customization, these products have no alternative use, since they are produced according to customers' specifications, while there is an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date if the contract is terminated by the customer or another party for reasons other than Cenergy Holdings' failure to perform as promised. Revenue from such projects is recognised over time. The typical length of a contract for turnkey projects exceeds 12 months. For turnkey projects, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the contracts and if a customer can benefit from it.

Power & telecom cables

The key products in this category are power cables and overhead conductors for electric power distribution networks for electric power operators, utilities, industrial applications, renewable energy applications, railway transportation networks and buildings. The category also includes telecommunication, data transmission cables, optical fibre cables and signalling cables. For sales of such products, revenue is recognised at a point of time, when the control of the goods sold has been transferred.

C. Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products and service lines and timing of revenue recognition.

The table includes a reconciliation with the Group's reportable segments (see Note 6):

Primary geographical markets

Segment	Steel Pipes		Cables		Total	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Greece	89,365	38,620	421,740	396,958	511,105	435,578
Other European Union countries	124,175	128,097	333,999	298,491	458,174	426,587
Other European countries	101,188	28,644	123,007	148,854	224,195	177,498
The Americas	152,644	253,255	44,218	9,555	196,863	262,810
Rest of the world	113,481	13,004	123,906	110,531	237,387	123,535
	580,853	**461,620**	**1,046,871**	**964,388**	**1,627,724**	**1,426,008**

Major products and service lines

Segment	Steel Pipes		Cables		Total	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Steel pipes projects	532,214	375,870	-	-	532,214	375,870
Hollow structural sections	27,665	57,136	-	-	27,665	57,136
Cables projects	-	-	364,673	289,182	364,673	289,182
Power & telecom cables	-	-	591,949	567,519	591,949	567,519
Other (wires, raw materials, merchandize etc.)	20,974	28,614	90,248	107,687	111,222	136,301
	580,853	**461,620**	**1,046,871**	**964,388**	**1,627,724**	**1,426,008**

Timing of revenue recognition:

Segment	Steel Pipes		Cables		Total	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Products transferred at a point in time	48,639	85,750	682,197	675,206	730,837	760,956
Products transferred over time	532,214	375,870	364,673	289,182	896,887	665,052
	580,853	**461,620**	**1,046,871**	**964,388**	**1,627,724**	**1,426,008**

Revenue for 2023 amounted to EUR 1,628 million increased by 14% compared to 2022. All cables plants operated at close to full production capacity throughout the year pushing the segment's revenue 9% higher (+26% in cables projects and +4% in cable products), while steel pipes segment recorded a 26% revenue increase.

Revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date amounts to EUR 856.1 million. An amount of EUR 662.0 million is expected to be recognised during 2024, while the remaing EUR 194.1 million is expected to be recognised during the periods from 2025 and onwards based on the time schedules included in the open contracts on 31 December 2023, which have original expected durations of more than one year and revenue recognition started during 2023 or prior periods.

D. Contract balances

The following table provides information about contracts assets and contracts liabilities from contracts with customers:

Amounts in EUR thousand	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Contract assets	227,203	195,481
Contract liabilities	265,233	118,669
Out of which: Long term Contract liabilities	*12,606*	*9,889*

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows:

	Contract assets		Contract liabilities	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022	2023	2022
Opening balance	**195,481**	**98,217**	**118,669**	**35,898**
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	(107,975)	(24,223)
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the period	-	-	256,845	106,994
Transfers from contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period to receivables	(191,711)	(69,171)	-	-
Increases as a result of changes in the measure of progress	224,881	166,774	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	(1,402)	(454)	(2,306)	-
Impairment loss	(68)	(12)	-	-
Impairment loss reversal	23	127	-	-
Closing balance	**227,203**	**195,481**	**265,233**	**118,669**

Contract assets increased by EUR 31.7 million compared to 31 December 2022. Such increase is attributed to both steel pipes segment (EUR 20.7 million) due to the growth in project-related activities and cables segment (EUR 11.0 million increase) due to the timing of invoicing of specific ongoing projects.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for construction of customized products or energy projects for which revenue is recognized over time. Contract liabilities which are expected to be settled within more than one year are classified as non-current liabilities (EUR 12,606 thousand on 31 December 2023). Contract liabilities increased by EUR 146.6 million compared to 31 December 2022 mainly due to the increasing backlog and downpayments received close to year's end for the execution of energy projects in both segments. The increase noted is attributed to both steel pipes segment (EUR 85.2 million) and cables segment (EUR 61.4 million increase)

E. Contract costs

Management expects that fees, commissions & other costs associated with obtaining contracts for energy projects are recoverable. Cenergy Holdings recorded costs incurred to obtain a contract of EUR 381 thousand as Contract costs on 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: EUR 236 thousand).

In addition, costs to fulfill a contract are capitalised, if they are directly associated with the contract and are recoverable. Such contract costs may include materials used for tests necessary for the production, labor costs, insurance fees and other costs necessary to fulfil performance obligations under a contract once it is obtained, but before transferring the control of goods or rendering services to the customer. Costs incurred to fulfil a contract on 31 December 2023 and 2022 was zero.

Therefore, on 31 December 2023 Cenergy Holdings has recorded as contract costs an amount of EUR 381 thousand, out of which an amount of EUR 331 thousand is classified as non-current assets.

Contract costs of obtaining or fulfilling a contract are expensed to cost of sales when the related revenue is recognised. In 2023, there was no impairment loss in relation to contract costs.

F. Significant judgements in revenue recognition

In recognizing revenue the Group makes judgements regarding the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, the identification of distinct performance obligations, as well as the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations. The most significant of these estimates are described below:

- Contracts including multiple performance obligations are mainly identified in cables segment for turnkey projects and for customized products in both segments, as described in Note 7.B and Note 5.3. In such cases the total transaction price is allocated to these performance obligations on the basis of the relative standalone selling prices of the promised goods or services. If these goods and services are not sold separately, a cost plus margin approach is used to estimate the standalone selling price.
- Revenue deriving from the production of customized products for energy projects is recognized overtime. In such projects, contracts signed by Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries may prescribe the promises of both:
  - producing customized products based on customers' specifications; and
  - transporting them to the customer's site.

In such cases, transportation is considered as a separate performance obligation, since both criteria prescribed in IFRS 15.27 are met, since the customer benefits from the offered transportation service and the promise to transport the goods to the customer is separately identifiable from the production of these customized products.

Revenue for orders of standardized products (i.e. hollow structural sections, wires and non-customized power & telecom cables) is recognized at a specific point in time and transportation is not considered a separate performance obligation, since the second criterion of IFRS 15.27 is not met.

Some contracts with customers involve a variable transaction cost as they include a volume or trade discount based on the total sales to the customer within a time period. In such case revenue is recognised based on the anticipated sales to the customer throughout the year, as these sales are realized and new orders are received and up to an extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not be needed.

8. INCOME AND EXPENSES

A. Other income

		For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Government grants / subsidies		341	133
Rental income		994	667
Income from fees, commissions & costs recharged		1,841	3,575
Indemnities and income from claims		133	24
Indemnity from insurance company for damage compensation related to contract with customer		-	280
Gain from disposal of property, plant & equipment		374	341
Amortization of grants	28	498	1,174
Other		1,658	586
Other Income		**5,839**	**6,780**

B. Other expenses

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
		For the year ended 31 December	
Loss from write-offs of Property, plant & equipment	17	(3,635)	(53)
Loss from disposal of property, plant & equipment		(317)	(1)
Expenses recharged		(1,142)	(2,830)
Impairment on associate	21.C	(2,766)	-
Damage compensation to customer		-	(515)
Other penalties		(202)	(180)
Incremental coronavirus costs		-	(412)
Loss from disposal of associate		-	(156)
Impairment on property, plant & equipment	17	-	(1,222)
Other		(1,278)	(1,375)
Other expenses		**(9,339)**	**(6,475)**

In 2013, Corinth Pipeworks manufactured and supplied pipes for a pipeline in France. During 2015, the French client filed a quality claim against Corinth Pipeworks, its insurers and the subcontractors in charge for the welding of the pipeline. The commercial court of Paris rendered its decision on 7 July 2022 and ruled that Corinth Pipeworks should be held liable for the latent defects affecting the pipes it delivered to its French customer but that the latter was also responsible for its own loss. Consequently, given that 2013 sales were fully insured, Corinth Pipeworks recorded a liability of EUR 515 thousand during 2022 (included as distinct item in the line 'Damage compensation to customer') that corresponds to its maximum exposure for that specific claim, while an income of EUR 280 thousand (included in the line 'Other income') was recorded as an equal indemnity from an insurance company for the certain case was received.

C. Expenses by nature

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
		For the year ended 31 December	
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense		(1,026,150)	(967,647)
Employee benefits	12	(111,183)	(90,334)
Energy		(25,048)	(26,222)
Depreciation and amortisation	17, 18, 19	(30,388)	(28,385)
Amortization of contract costs		(74)	(153)
Taxes - duties		(2,519)	(2,011)
Insurance premiums		(22,375)	(18,046)
Rental fees		(3,981)	(3,995)
Transportation		(67,131)	(49,427)
Promotion & advertising		(1,186)	(1,241)
Third party fees and benefits		(139,077)	(104,903)
Gain / (Loss) from derivatives		(1,900)	2,084
Maintenance expenses		(12,207)	(12,452)
Travel expenses		(7,228)	(6,178)
Commissions		(4,441)	(4,187)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		4,823	(8,096)
Other expenses		(5,119)	(4,194)
Total cost of sales, selling & distribution expenses and administrative expenses		**(1,455,183)**	**(1,325,386)**

The increase in "Third party fees and benefits" is attributed mainly to project-related services offered during 2023 compared to prior year by subcontractors. The increase is attributed to both segments as the spending for coating services in steel pipes segment and the installation services in the context of turnkey contracts executed by subsidiaries in the cables segment was increased compared to 2022.

The fluctuation in transportation costs relate to the geographical mix of sales and volume of deliveries in steel pipes segment that took place in 2023 compared to 2022. As mentioned in note 7.F, when certain criteria are met, transportation is considered as a separate performance obligation and the relevant costs are recognized when such performance obligations are fulfilled.

Cenergy Holdings significantly invests in research and development in order to continuously bring value-added products and services to the market and improve production processes, as well as to promote materials recycling and the proper use of natural resources. The aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense for 2023 amounts to EUR 5.0 million (2022: EUR 5.5 million).

9. NET FINANCE COSTS

For the year ended 31 December

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Finance income		
Interest income	965	21
Dividends	38	47
Foreign exchange gains	67	363
Total	**1,070**	**431**
Finance costs		
Interest expense and related costs	(73,467)	(38,332)
(Loss) / Gain from interest rate swaps valuation	(822)	3,368
Foreign exchange losses	(763)	(1,928)
Total	**(75,052)**	**(36,893)**
Net finance costs	**(73,982)**	**(36,462)**

Net finance cost increased by 103% compared to 2022, reaching EUR 74.0 million in 2023 (2022: EUR 36.5 million). The increase is attributed to higher cost of debt, as interest rate increases intensified with monetary policies tightening all around the globe in 2023. Despite the fact that credit spreads charged by financial institutions decreased during 2023 for all subsidiaries, the EURIBOR reference rates steeply rose during 2023, leading the average interest rate charged on Group's debt at the end of 2023, 1.77% higher compared to the corresponding figure at prior year's end. To a lesser extent, the ongoing capital expenditure program in the cables segment and the increased needs for working capital in the middle of the year, kept average debt levels high and further added to the higher finance cost.

In consideration of interest rate pressures mounting due to the monetary policies followed around the globe, both segments have taken measures in the derivatives markets to hedge part of their finance costs. The results and the valuation of these interest rate swaps are recorded within the line 'Finance costs'.

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Considering that there are neither share options, nor convertible bonds, basic and diluted earnings per share are identical and have been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average numbers of ordinary shares outstanding.

A. Profit attributable to the owners of the Company

For the year ended 31 December

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	72,955	60,417

B. Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding

The number of ordinary shares in issue for 2023 and 2022 was 190,162,681 shares. No shares were issued during 2023.

C. Earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

For the year ended 31 December

In EUR per share	2023	2022
Basic and diluted	0.38364	0.31771

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	On 31 December 2023	2022
Net defined benefit liability		3,555	2,891
Liability for social security contributions	27	3,876	3,491
Total employee benefit liabilities		**7,431**	**6,382**
Non-current		3,555	2,891
Current		3,876	3,491

For details on the related employee benefit expenses, see Note 12.

A. Post-employment plans
The following post-employment plans exist:

Defined contribution plan
All the employees of the Company's subsidiaries are insured for their main pension by the respective social insurance organizations as required by the local legislation. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company's subsidiaries have no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due, and as such are included in employee benefit expenses.

Defined benefit plan
The employees of the Company's subsidiaries in Greece and Bulgaria, are entitled to receive a lump sum when they retire. This lump sum is determined in accordance with the years of service and the salary at the retirement date. This obligation meets the definition of defined benefit plans and charges the accumulated benefits through profit or loss in each period with a corresponding increase of the retirement liability. Benefits paid to pensioners during each period are charged against this liability. These plans are unfunded.

B. Movement in net defined benefit liability
The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for net defined benefit liability and its components.

Amounts in EUR thousand	For the year ended 31 December 2023	2022
Balance on 1 January	**2,891**	**2,922**
Amounts included in profit or loss		
Current service cost	378	435
Past service cost	11	59
Settlement/curtailment/termination loss	371	443
Interest cost	96	6
	857	**942**
Included in OCI		
Remeasurement loss/(gain)		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:		
- Demographic assumptions	5	-
- Financial assumptions	106	(550)
- Experience adjustments	235	126
	346	**(423)**
Other movements		
Benefits paid	(539)	(550)
Balance on 31 December	**3,555**	**2,891**

During the financial year 2023, Cenergy Holdings' companies provided EUR 539 thousand in benefit payments to employees who left the Group during the year. An additional cost that arose due to these payments (Settlement/Curtailment/Termination loss of EUR 371 thousand) was recognized. More specifically, in the cases of dismissal, voluntary withdrawals with benefit payment and retirement, the additional cost is the difference between the benefit paid and the amount recorded in the defined benefit liability for the respective employees.

C. Defined benefit obligation

a) Actuarial assumptions

The following were the weighted average principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.05%	3.66%
Inflation	1.97%	2.80%
Future salary growth	2.95%	3.05%
Plan duration (expressed in years)	5.09	5.41

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

b) Expected maturity analysis

The analysis of Group's expected undiscounted benefits cash flows in the future years out of the defined benefit plan liability is as follows:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Up to 1 year	598	509
Between 1 and 2 years	355	174
Between 2 and 5 years	742	752
Over 5 years	2,564	2,130
Total	**4,258**	**3,566**

c) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption, which was reasonably possible, at the end of the reporting period and shows how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by the following changes:

Amounts in EUR thousand	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(93)	98
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	98	(94)

If zero withdrawal rates were used when determining the defined benefit liability on 31 December 2023, the liability would have been increased by EUR 142 thousand.

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in one assumption while all other assumptions remain constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur as changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the employee benefit liability recognized on the statement of financial position. The methods and the formula of the assumptions used for the defined analysis have not changed compared to the previous year.

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

For the year ended 31 December

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Employee remuneration & expenses	89,547	71,326
Social security expenses	15,661	12,578
Defined benefit plan	857	942
Other	9,081	7,527
Total	**115,145**	**92,373**

Employee benefits were allocated as follows:

For the year ended 31 December

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	87,424	70,803
Distribution expenses	10,218	9,584
Administrative expenses	13,541	9,947
Capitalised in assets under construction	3,961	2,039
Total	**115,145**	**92,373**

The number of employees, as well as their profile and gender, employed by the Group is presented in the following tables:

	2023	2022
Number of employees	3,247	2,691

	18 - 30	30-50	51+	Total
Male	413	1,715	685	2,813
Female	76	281	77	434
Total	**489**	**1,996**	**762**	**3,247**

	Office employees & professionals	Workers	Management	Total
Number of employees	736	2,324	187	3,247

13. INCOME TAX

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Current tax expense	**(17,447)**	**(12,820)**
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,255)	(1,548)
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses, tax credit or temporary differences of a prior period	1,303	4,832
Deferred tax expense	**(4,951)**	**3,284**
Income Tax	**(22,399)**	**(9,536)**

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Profit before tax	**95,357**	**69,957**
Tax calculated at parent company's statutory income tax rate (2023 & 2022: 25.0%)	(23,839)	(17,489)
Effect of different tax rates in jurisdictions that the Group operates	2,971	2,830
Tax calculated at weighted average income tax rate (2023: 21.9% & 2022: 21.0%)	**(20,868)**	**(14,659)**
Adjustments for:		
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(662)	(1,329)
Tax-exempt income	261	1,496
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses, tax credit or temporary differences of a prior period	1,303	4,923
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	(1,562)	(424)
Incremental R&D tax incentives	1,319	1,476
Withholding tax on international dividends	(1)	-
Prior year income tax	(2,190)	(1,020)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(22,399)**	**(9,536)**
Effective tax rate	**(23.5%)**	**(13.6%)**

The corporate income tax rate in Belgium according to the applicable tax legislation is 25%.
The taxable profit of each subsidiary is taxed at the applicable income tax rate in the country where each subsidiary is domiciled.

According to the applicable Greek tax law 4799/2021, the corporate income tax rate for legal entities in Greece, where most of Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries are located, is set at 22%. The corporate income tax rate of legal entities in Romania is set at 16% and in the USA the federal corporate income tax rate is set at 21%.

Based on applicable Greek tax legislation, research and development (R&D) expenditure, including the tax depreciation costs of equipment and instruments used in R&D activities, may be deducted from gross income of a company with increased deduction rates. Specifically, R&D expenditure in Greece may be deducted from gross income when incurred at a rate of 200%. The subsidiaries of Cenergy Holdings in Greece make use of the above tax provisions and the estimate regarding the related tax benefit is presented in the line "Incremental R&D tax incentives" of the table above.

C. Movement in deferred tax balances

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

2023 Amounts in EUR thousand	Net balance on 1 January	Recog-nised in profit or loss	Recog-nised in OCI	Foreign exchange differenc-es	Net balance on 31 December	Balance on 31 December Deferred tax assets	Balance on 31 December Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant & equipment	(37,648)	(3,012)	-	(3)	**(40,662)**	442	(41,105)
Right of use assets	(5)	9	-	-	**3**	18	(15)
Intangible assets	(2,048)	(108)	-	-	**(2,155)**	-	(2,155)
Investment property	71	-	-	-	**71**	71	-
Inventories	100	26	-	-	**127**	127	-
Contracts with customers	(18,549)	(3,056)	-	-	**(21,605)**	-	(21,605)
Derivatives	(1,282)	71	(1,150)	-	**(2,360)**	-	(2,360)
Loans and borrowings	(770)	460	-	-	**(310)**	449	(759)
Employee benefits	660	70	75	-	**805**	805	-
Provisions	2,594	258	-	(117)	**2,735**	2,735	-
Other items	(100)	27	-	(4)	**(77)**	698	(775)
Carry forward tax loss	11,570	(3,670)	-	-	**7,900**	7,900	-
Thin-cap interest	12,930	3,974	-	-	**16,904**	16,904	-
Tax assets / (liabilities) before set-off	**(32,475)**	**(4,951)**	**(1,075)**	**(123)**	**(38,624)**	**30,149**	**(68,774)**
Set-off tax						(25,442)	25,442
Net tax assets / (liabilities)	**(32,475)**	**(4,951)**	**(1,075)**	**(123)**	**(38,624)**	**4,707**	**(43,332)**

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the prior year is as follows:

2022 Amounts in EUR thousand	Net balance on 1 January	Recog-nised in profit or loss	Recog-nised in OCI	Foreign exchange differenc-es	Net bal-ance on 31 December	Balance on 31 December Deferred tax assets	Balance on 31 December Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant & equipment	(34,227)	(3,422)	-	-	**(37,648)**	4	(37,652)
Right of use assets	4	(10)	-	-	**(5)**	9	(15)
Intangible assets	(1,922)	(126)	-	-	**(2,048)**	103	(2,150)
Investment property	71	-	-	-	**71**	71	-
Inventories	79	21	-	-	**100**	100	-
Contracts with customers	(13,064)	(5,485)	-	-	**(18,549)**	-	(18,549)
Derivatives	462	(1,060)	(684)	-	**(1,282)**	29	(1,310)
Loans and borrowings	(1,311)	541	-	-	**(770)**	172	(941)
Employee benefits	668	87	(94)	-	**660**	660	-
Provisions	3,056	(644)	-	183	**2,594**	2,594	-
Other items	(637)	555	-	(18)	**(100)**	592	(692)
Carry forward tax loss	405	11,163	-	3	**11,570**	11,570	-
Thin-cap interest	11,266	1,664	-	-	**12,930**	12,930	-
Tax assets / (liabilities) before set-off	**(35,148)**	**3,284**	**(778)**	**168**	**(32,475)**	**28,834**	**(61,309)**
Set-off tax						(25,991)	25,991
Net tax assets / (liabilities)	**(35,148)**	**3,284**	**(778)**	**168**	**(32,475)**	**2,843**	**(35,318)**

On 31 December 2023, the accumulated tax losses carried forward available for future use amounted to EUR 51.7 million (31 December 2022: EUR 61.3 million). Cenergy Holdings' companies have recognised a deferred tax asset on tax losses of EUR 35.9 million (31 December 2022: EUR 52.6 million) because management considered it probable that future taxable profits would be available against which such tax losses can be used during the next five years. Deferred tax asset on tax losses of EUR 2.7 million (31 December 2022: EUR 7.9 million) relates to steel pipes segment, while the respective amount for cables segment is EUR 5.2 million (31 December 2022: EUR 3.7 million).

Based on management's estimates regarding the future taxable profits and the utilization period of tax losses according to applicable tax legislation, deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward for an amount of EUR 15.8 million with expiration date during the period 2024 to 2028. Such tax losses for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised mainly concern the parent holdings company.

According to the provisions of articles 49 and 72 of the Greek Law 4172/2013 concerning thin capitalization, net interest expense is deductible from current year's tax profits, if it is equal or less than 30% of EBITDA and any excess can be settled with future tax profits without time limitations. Similar thin capitalization rules apply to the tax deductibility of interest in Romania. Specifically, net interest cost higher than the deductible limit of EUR 200 thousand is deductible only up to 10% of EBITDA. The excess net interest costs are non-deductible in the relevant tax period and may be carried forward to an unlimited number of tax years. During 2023, deferred tax asset recognised due to thin capitalization rules increased by EUR 4.0 million, mainly due to the increased interest expenses recorded during 2023.

14. INVENTORIES

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Finished goods and merchandise	84,307	94,727
Semi-finished goods	63,158	73,835
Raw and auxiliary materials	274,578	317,832
Consumables	3,494	4,239
Packaging materials	4,984	5,732
Spare parts	13,839	11,179
Total	**444,360**	**507,545**

On 31 December 2023, inventories decreased by EUR 63.2 million or -12% compared to 31 December 2022. This decrease is mainly attributed to the phasing of production of energy projects in both segments.

During 2023, the amount of inventories recognised as expense during the period and included in "Cost of sales" was EUR 1,026.2 million (2022: EUR 967.7 million).

Inventories have been reduced by EUR 438 thousand in 2023 because of the write-down to net realizable value (2022: EUR 438 thousand).

There are no inventories pledged as security for borrowings received by Cenergy Holdings' companies.

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	On 31 December 2023	2022
Current assets			
Trade receivables		193,547	142,098
Less: Impairment losses	30.C.1	(26,519)	(27,128)
		167,028	114,970
Other down payments		537	3,178
Cheques and notes receivables		952	194
Receivables from related entities	36	28,567	24,290
VAT & other tax receivables		7,345	11,610
Other receivables		24,434	18,910
Other debtors		15,133	20,034
Less: Impairment losses	30.C.1	(417)	(417)
		76,550	77,798
Total		**243,579**	**192,769**
Non-current assets			
Non-current receivables from related parties		121	395
Other non-current receivables		1,408	832
Total		**1,529**	**1,227**

A. Transfer of trade receivables
The carrying amount of receivables includes amounts that are subject to factoring arrangements. The subsidiaries Cenergy Holdings enter into factoring agreements with recourse to sell trade receivables for cash proceeds. These trade receivables are not being derecognised from the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, because substantially all the risk - primarily credit risk - and rewards are retained within the Group. The amount received on transfer by the factor is recognised as a secured bank loan.

The following information shows the carrying amount of trade receivables at the year-end that have been transferred but have not been derecognised and the associated liabilities.

Amounts in EUR thousand	On 31 December 2023	2022
Carrying amount of trade receivables transferred	17,364	16,265
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	15,628	14,638

The fair value of the trade receivables transferred approximate the carrying amount.
On 31 December 2023 and 2022, Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries had not used the total amount of credit line available by the factoring companies.

B. Credit and market risks and impairment losses on trade receivables
During 2010, the subsidiary Corinth Pipeworks SA initiated in Greece and Dubai legal actions against a former customer in the Middle East regarding the recovery of an overdue receivable of USD 24.8 million (EUR 22.5 million on 31 December 2023), plus legal interest.
Following a series of court proceedings, the Dubai Court of Cassation issued its final judgement, during 2017, and ruled to reject any counterclaim of the former customer and to confirm the amount due to Corinth Pipeworks. In order to recover this long overdue balance, Corinth Pipeworks has initiated the enforcement procedures against the assets of the former customer that are located within any of the countries, where the Court of Cassation judgement issued against the former customer is enforceable (i.e., UAE and various other countries in the Middle East). There were no other substantial developments during 2023.

Corinth Pipeworks had recorded in the past an impairment loss for the whole outstanding amount, i.e., USD 24.8 million. However, the subsidiary will continue any and all actions required to collect the full amount of that receivable.

Information about Cenergy Holdings' exposure to credit and market risks and impairment losses for trade and other receivables is included in Note 29.C.1.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Cash in hand and cash in bank	121	32
Short-term bank deposits	183,280	167,127
Total	**183,400**	**167,160**

Short term deposits have duration of less than 90 days and are available for use.

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Amounts in EUR thousand	Land, plants & other buildings	Machinery	Furniture and other equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
Balance on 1 January 2022	192,335	581,034	28,184	30,831	**832,383**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	1	4	6	(96)	**(84)**
Additions	17,146	6,322	1,478	50,985	**75,932**
Disposals	-	(9)	(23)	-	**(32)**
Write-offs	(5)	(1,484)	(188)	-	**(1,677)**
Other reclassifications	2,404	12,556	520	(17,215)	**(1,735)**
Balance on 31 December 2022	**211,881**	**598,424**	**29,977**	**64,506**	**904,788**
Balance on 1 January 2023	211,881	598,424	29,977	64,506	**904,788**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(128)	(291)	(28)	(486)	**(933)**
Additions	4,198	7,006	942	121,450	**133,597**
Disposals	-	(591)	(98)	(220)	**(909)**
Write-offs	-	(143)	(320)	(3,492)	**(3,955)**
Other reclassifications	14,421	28,614	1,727	(48,463)	**(3,700)**
Balance on 31 December 2023	**230,373**	**633,019**	**32,201**	**133,294**	**1,028,887**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance on 1 January 2022	(71,213)	(265,602)	(19,111)	-	**(355,925)**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(1)	(22)	(4)	-	**(27)**
Depreciation	(3,489)	(17,528)	(2,024)	-	**(23,041)**
Disposals	-	9	17	-	**26**
Write-offs	5	1,431	187	-	**1,623**
Other reclassifications	8	(70)	(5)	-	**(66)**
Impairment loss	-	(1,222)	-	-	**(1,222)**
Balance on 31 December 2022	**(74,690)**	**(283,003)**	**(20,940)**	**-**	**(378,632)**
Balance on 1 January 2023	(74,690)	(283,003)	(20,940)	-	**(378,632)**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	80	190	20	-	**289**
Depreciation	(3,621)	(18,180)	(2,007)	-	**(23,808)**
Disposals	-	467	98	-	**565**
Write-offs	-	-	320	-	**320**
Other reclassifications	4	(167)	-	-	**(163)**
Balance on 31 December 2023	**(78,227)**	**(300,693)**	**(22,509)**	**-**	**(401,429)**
Carrying amounts					
On 1 January 2022	121,122	315,432	9,073	30,831	**476,458**
On 31 December 2022	**137,192**	**315,421**	**9,038**	**64,506**	**526,156**
On 31 December 2023	**152,146**	**332,327**	**9,692**	**133,294**	**627,459**

The net amount in other reclassifications concerns intangible assets under construction reclassified during the year to intangible assets and reclassifications from Right of Use assets.

B. Security
Property, plant & equipment with a carrying amount of EUR 49 million are mortgaged as security for borrowings received by Cenergy Holdings (see Note 26).

C. Property, plant and equipment under construction
The most important items in property, plant and equipment under construction on 31 December 2023 concern mainly:

- ongoing investments in the Corinth plant of the cables segment,
- ongoing investments in the onshore cables plants of Hellenic Cables in Thiva and Eleonas in Viotia, Greece,
- a capital expenditure of EUR 9.6 million to support the construction of a cables factory in the USA and
- capacity improvement investments in the Thisvi plant of the steel pipes segment.

Most such capital expenditure projects, excluding the construction of a cables factory in the USA, are expected to be completed during the period 2024-2025.

The amount of EUR 48.5 million reclassified from assets under construction in 2023 relates mainly to the completion of part of the ongoing expansion in the Corinth plant of the cables segment. Specifically, investments of EUR 46.2 million were concluded in cables production units, out of which an amount of EUR 36.8 million concerned Fulgor, while the remaining amount of EUR 2.2 million concerned selective improvements that were completed by Corinth Pipeworks.

Borrowing costs of EUR 2,712 thousand (2022: 344 thousand) related to the acquisition of new machinery were capitalised, calculated using a capitalisation rate of 6.02% for subsidiaries in cables segment and 6.76% for subsidiaries in steel pipes segment.

D. Impairment loss & Write-offs
Based on the impairment assessment performed by management at the end of 2023 regarding the capital expenditure realized in the USA for the construction of a cables factory, an amount of EUR 3,492 thousand was deemed as non-recoverable. Therefore, such amount was written-off from the carrying amount of 'Assets under construction'. The impairment assessment was based on management's current plans for this investment: it was assessed that a number of charges incurred in the first phase of the investment were not relevant anymore as per current development plans and, consequently, no longer meet the criteria for capitalization. This amount was recognised in the statement of profit or loss as 'Other expenses'.

In 2022, the impairment loss of EUR 1,222 thousand represented the write-down of certain machinery in cables segment to the recoverable amount as a result of technological obsolescence and retirement from the operations of the segment. This was recognised in the statement of profit or loss as 'Other expenses'. The recoverable amount of such machinery was set equal to scrap value.

18. LEASES

A. Amounts recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

		On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Right-of-use assets			
Buildings		408	358
Machinery		339	578
Transportation means		7,810	2,731
Other equipment		42	97
Total		**8,599**	**3,764**
Lease liabilities			
Current lease liabilities	26	2,352	1,224
Non-current lease liabilities	26	6,244	2,233
Total		**8,596**	**3,457**

B. Reconciliation of carrying amount of Right-of-use assets

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January	3,764	3,469
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(65)	29
Additions	7,420	1,597
Terminations	(344)	(194)
Modifications	17	29
Depreciation	(1,978)	(1,221)
Other reclassifications	(216)	54
Balance on 31 December	**8,599**	**3,764**

The additions in right-of-use assets during 2023, mainly concern the lease of heavy-duty forklifts used in cables segment's plants.

C. Amounts recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	115	76
Machinery	21	51
Transportation means	1,786	1,029
Other equipment	55	64
Total	**1,978**	**1,221**
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	448	226
Variable rental fees	280	274
Low value rental fees	287	275
Short term rental fees	3,015	2,865

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Amounts in EUR thousand	Development costs	Trademarks and licenses	Software	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance on 1 January 2022	374	33,245	20,087	303	**54,010**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	2	-	**2**
Additions	-	1,479	1,597	-	**3,077**
Other reclassifications	-	386	1,361	-	**1,747**
Balance on 31 December 2022	**374**	**35,111**	**23,048**	**303**	**58,836**
Balance on 1 January 2023	374	35,111	23,048	303	**58,836**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	(44)	-	**(44)**
Additions	-	1,703	3,062	5	**4,771**
Other reclassifications	-	2,170	1,908	-	**4,079**
Balance on 31 December 2023	**374**	**38,984**	**27,975**	**308**	**67,641**

Amounts in EUR thousand	Development costs	Trademarks and licenses	Software	Other	Total
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses					
Balance on 1 January 2022	(374)	(9,578)	(12,566)	(237)	**(22,755)**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	**-**
Amortisation	-	(2,217)	(1,894)	(13)	**(4,123)**
Balance on 31 December 2022	**(374)**	**(11,795)**	**(14,461)**	**(250)**	**(26,879)**
Balance on 1 January 2023	(374)	(11,795)	(14,461)	(250)	**(26,879)**
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	30	-	**30**
Amortisation	-	(2,180)	(2,408)	(14)	**(4,602)**
Balance on 31 December 2023	(374)	(13,974)	(16,838)	(264)	**(31,451)**
Carrying amounts					
On 1 January 2022	-	23,667	7,521	66	**31,254**
On 31 December 2022	**-**	**23,316**	**8,588**	**53**	**31,957**
On 31 December 2023	**-**	**25,010**	**11,136**	**44**	**36,191**

B. Amortisation

The amortization of trademarks & licenses with finite useful lives, software programs and other intangible assets is allocated to the cost of inventory and is included in "cost of sales" as inventory is sold, as trademarks & licenses and software programs are mainly used directly to produce products, and they are considered as production overheads. The amortization of intangible assets not used for production is allocated to administrative expenses.

C. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

All intangible assets have finite useful life, except for the following assets, included in trademarks and licenses:

a. Trade name "Fulgor" (carrying amount of EUR 1.4 million on 31 December 2023)

It relates to the sector of medium voltage submarine cables and underground high voltage cables that Fulgor was operating prior to its acquisition by Hellenic Cables in 2011 and which has revealed significant economic benefits. Based on the analysis of relevant factors (e.g., knowledge, no longstanding engagement with a wide range of clientele, future development of the sector), the useful life of the brand was considered indefinite.

b. License of port use in Soussaki, Corinth (carrying amount of EUR 8.3 million on 31 December 2023)

Fulgor holds a license for permanent and exclusive use of a port located in the premises of the factory in Soussaki, Corinth. The port is necessary for the production and transportation of submarine cables of medium and high voltage. Since the acquisition of the subsidiary, significant investments for the upgrade and expansion of production capacity of medium and high-voltage submarine cables took place. The useful life of the asset is considered indefinite since the right of use of these port facilities is for an indefinite period.

D. Impairment test

As these intangible assets do not generate independent cash inflows, it was considered appropriate to carry out the impairment test on the basis of the Cash Generating Unit

(CGU) of Fulgor submarine cables production plant, which incorporates these assets. To evaluate the value in use, cash flow projections based on estimates by management covering a five-year period (2024 – 2028) were used. These estimates take into consideration the contracts already signed, as well as contracts estimated to be awarded in Greece and abroad.

The submarine cables CGU operates as a project-based business. Therefore, assumptions related to revenue and profitability growth are based on the contracts already signed, as well as those estimated to be undertaken in the forthcoming period. The main assumptions regarding the operations of submarine cables CGU and the projects to be executed within the five-year period are:

- High-capacity utilization of Corinth plant owned by Fulgor, as the one observed during the last 3 years, based on contracts already awarded and those expected given the tendering activity. Given the existing backlog and the growth of renewables business and interconnection projects around the world, which are the most significant drivers in the attractive outlook for the offshore power generation market, the continuously high level of activity is expected to be retained throughout the period 2024-2028.
- Capital expenditure of approx. EUR 208 million in the following 5 years, to cover estimated production and capacity needs. Capital expenditure reflects investments for maintenance as well as organic growth. For the terminal period, investments are set equal to depreciation.
- The compound annual growth rate of revenue from offshore business for the five-year period is set to ca.25% attributable to the assignment of new projects mainly in Greece, North Europe and the USA.
- The EBITDA margin per offshore project is assumed in the range of 15%-25% of revenue. Estimated profitability per project varies due to different types of cables required, technical specifications, geographic region and the project’s timeframe.
- The compound annual growth rate of fixed operating expenses is assumed equal to ca.5.6% for the five-year period.

Cash flows after the first five years were calculated using an estimated long term growth rate of 1.39%, which mainly reflects management's estimates for the world economy as well as long-term growth prospects of the offshore cable sector. The pre-tax rate used to discount these cash flows was 11.34% (2022: 12.02%), based on the following assumptions:

- The risk-free rate was based on AAA European bond yields.
- The country risk calculations were based on the expected future sales mix and the fact that the business unit is based in Greece.
- The market risk premium was assumed equal to 4.84% (2022: 6.21%).

Commodity prices for copper and aluminium are intrinsically part of the impairment test assumptions; the metal price hedging activities undertaken, though, and the customized nature of the products sold by Fulgor, suggest that the value of the business unit is not significantly affected by fluctuations in commodity prices. Hence, a neutral result from metal price fluctuations is assumed in the context of the impairment test.

The results of this test indicated that the recoverable amount on 31 December 2023 exceeds the carrying amount of the CGU (equal to EUR 367 million) by EUR 710 million.

A sensitivity analysis was carried out on the key assumptions of the model (discount rates and growth in perpetuity), to examine the adequacy of the above headroom. Sensitivity analysis results indicated that the recoverable amount is comfortably exceeds the carrying value of the CGU. Assumptions may change as follows so as the recoverable amount equals the carrying amount:

	Assumptions used	Change in rates (percentage points change)
Discount rate	11.34 %	+ 14.9 ppc
Growth in perpetuity	1.39 %	- 98.6 ppc

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January	155	764
Disposal	-	(609)
Balance on 31 December	**155**	**155**
Gross carrying amount	571	571
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(416)	(416)
Carrying amount on 31 December	**155**	**155**

Investment property on 31 December 2023 consists of three land properties in Greece. None of these is currently leased. These properties are not currently used by Cenergy Holdings and are held either for capital appreciation or to be leased in the foreseeable future.

B. Measurement of fair value – Impairment loss and subsequent reversal

Based on management's assessment, during the current period, there were no indications for impairment or reversal of impairment for any property. The fair value of investment property amounts to EUR 195 thousand on 31 December 2023, while the accumulated impairment loss amounts to EUR 416 thousand. The inputs used for fair value measurement of investment property have been categorised Level 2, based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

C. Restrictions - Contractual obligations

There are neither restrictions nor contractual obligations.

21. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January	**40,959**	**36,431**
Share in profit after taxes	836	6,059
Share in other comprehensive income	(26)	(133)
Disposals	-	(2,358)
Impairment	(2,766)	-
Dividends received	(246)	(282)
Share capital reduction	(759)	-
Foreign exchange differences	(3,797)	1,241
Balance on 31 December	**34,202**	**40,959**

B. Financial information per associate

The following tables present financial information per associate. The disclosed financial information reflects amounts in the financial statements of the relevant associates.

2023 Company	Principal place of business	Revenue	Profit from continuing operations	Total comprehensive income	Ownership interest
Amounts in EUR thousand					
STEELMET S.A.	Greece	57,289	1,140	1,157	29.56%
DIA.VIPE.THIV. S.A.	Greece	4,780	221	179	26.19%
AO TMK-CPW	Russia	66,636	(2,232)	(2,232)	49.00%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE S.A.	Belgium	1,249,526	7,487	7,389	20.50%
Company	**Segment**	**Current assets**	**Non-current assets**	**Current liabilities**	**Non-current liabilities**
Amounts in EUR thousand					
STEELMET S.A.	Other activities	13,639	7,088	13,877	3,106
DIA.VIPE.THIV. S.A.	Steel Pipes	3,282	12,159	1,305	8,208
AO TMK-CPW	Steel Pipes	28,337	4,248	9,883	104
INTERNATIONAL TRADE S.A.	Other activities	151,263	8,127	103,543	4,738

2022 Company	Principal place of business	Revenue	Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations	Total comprehensive income	Ownership interest
Amounts in EUR thousand					
STEELMET S.A.	Greece	52,518	1,861	1,779	29.56%
DIA.VIPE.THIV. S.A.	Greece	2,781	95	94	26.19%
AO TMK-CPW	Russia	95,246	7,287	7,287	49.00%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE S.A.	Belgium	1,724,169	6,600	6,071	20.50%
Company	**Segment**	**Current assets**	**Non-current assets**	**Current liabilities**	**Non-current liabilities**
Amounts in EUR thousand					
STEELMET S.A.	Other activities	13,191	5,388	13,373	2,619
DIA.VIPE.THIV. S.A.	Steel Pipes	2,966	11,846	891	8,172
AO TMK-CPW	Steel Pipes	69,910	5,252	42,498	87
INTERNATIONAL TRADE S.A.	Other activities	149,577	8,247	103,172	6,032

The following table analyses the interest in AO TMK-CPW and other significant associates:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Net assets of AO TMK-CPW on 1 January (100%)	**32,577**	**22,891**
Total comprehensive income of AO TMK-CPW (100%)	(2,232)	7,287
Foreign exchange differences (100%)	(7,748)	2,399
Dividends (100%)	-	-
Net assets of AO TMK-CPW on 31 December (100%)	**22,597**	**32,577**
Group's share of net assets of AO TMK-CPW on 31 December (49%)	11,072	15,963
Impairment	(2,766)	-
Carrying amount of interest in AO TMK-CPW on 31 December (49%)	**8,307**	**15,963**
Carrying amount of interest in International Trade	23,236	22,726
Carrying amount of interest in other individually immaterial associates	2,659	2,270
Total	**34,202**	**40,959**

Since AO TMK-CPW is based on Russia, there are restrictions on the ability of the associate to transfer funds to the Company and its subsidiaries in the form of cash dividends, due to the counter sanctions set by the Russian Federation.

Russian legislation put in place since May 2022 restrict the payments of amounts in excess of ca. €150,000 to EU residents as a response to the EU imposed sanctions against Russia. Although these restrictions are stated to be temporary, to avoid any potential loss of income, Humbel Ltd (the owner of 49% of the shares in the AO TMK-CPW) has asked AO TMK-CPW to postpone the payment of any dividends, until further notice. Therefore, during 2023, there were no transactions between AO TMK-CPW and the Group.

There are no other restrictions on the ability of associates to transfer funds to the Company or its subsidiaries in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the Company.

There is no unrecognised share of losses of an associate, both for the reporting period and cumulatively.

C. Impairment on associate

Since February 2022, there has been a significant worsening in the macroeconomic environment in Russia, due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Sanctions and other regulatory constraints imposed from international institutions had an adverse impact on the country's economy, and they were therefore considered as indications of impairment of the investment in AO TMK – CPW. Further to the above, the deterioration of the associate's performance during 2023 was also taken into consideration (a 30% decrease in revenue, loss making for 2023 and a significant decrease in net assets). Therefore, an impairment assessment was carried out in order to evaluate the recoverable amount of the investment in that associate. Based on the outcome of this assessment, an impairment loss of EUR 2,766 thousand was recorded.

22. OTHER INVESTMENTS

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January	6,308	5,812
Change in fair value	575	496
Balance on 31 December	**6,883**	**6,308**

Other investments are equity investments at FVOCI and concern unlisted shares (equity instruments) of Greek entities.

23. DERIVATIVES

The following table sets out the carrying amount of derivatives:

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Non-Current assets		
Interest rate swap contracts	956	3,368
Forward foreign exchange contracts	11	3,624
Future contracts	81	-
Electricity swaps	92	-
Total	**1,140**	**6,992**
Current assets		
Interest rate swap contracts	1,620	
Forward foreign exchange contracts	7,557	9,157
Future contracts	1,175	463
Total	**10,351**	**9,620**
Current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	665	9,833
Future contracts	-	956
Total	**665**	**10,790**

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

Weighing up the possible effects of monetary policy tightening in the EU and the USA observed since 2022 and to offset the potential impact on finance costs due to increasing interest rates, Cenergy Holdings companies use interest rate swaps.

Variable rate loans and borrowings expose Cenergy Holdings companies to a rate volatility risk (cash flow risk). In order to hedge it, interest rate swaps are used to effectively transform the variable interest rate of the loan into a fixed one, thus reducing such volatility risk. Interest rate swap contracts involve exchanging, on specified dates cash amounts equal to the difference between a contracted fixed interest rate calculated on a principal and a variable rate calculated on the same principal. By carefully choosing the variable rate and the principal of the swap, one actually transforms a floating rate loan into a fixed rate one.

During 2022, both segments entered swap agreements on a total notional value of EUR 80million to counterbalance potential higher future interest costs on their loans. All those swaps have an initial term of 7 years. These actions are in line with the related policy of Cenergy Holdings' companies aiming to ensure that a portion of their loans and borrowings are at fixed rates.

The fair value of an interest rate swap at the reporting date is determined by discounting its future cash flows using term structure of interest rates at the reporting date and the credit risk inherent in the swap contract, if any. The interest rate swap contracts are entered into for periods consistent with the exposure of the underlying debt instruments but are not designated as cash flow hedges since the timing and amount terms involved in the swap contracts do not exactly match those of the underlying debt instruments; therefore, a hedging relationship as described in IFRS is not established. Consequently, the valuation of such interest rate swap contracts is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the line 'Finance costs'.

Power Purchase Agreements

The fair value of the derivative financial instrument derived from the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), relating to electricity swaps entered into during 2023 (for more details refer to note 30), amounts to EUR 92 thousand. Such derivatives are classified as 'level 3' Financial instruments and meets the criteria for an eligible hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge. Therefore, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of this derivative, is recognized in the "Hedging reserve" through the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

Hedge accounting

Cenergy Holdings' companies hold derivative financial instruments for cash flow and fair value hedges.
The abovementioned derivative financial instruments cover risks from:

- Changes in the prices of metals listed in LME.
- Fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.
- Changes in the prices of energy.

The maturity and the nominal value of derivatives held by Cenergy Holdings' companies, in principle, match the maturity and nominal value of the underlying assets / liabilities (hedged items).

Derivatives held by Cenergy Holdings' companies concern mainly:

- Future contracts to hedge the risk from the change of the price of metals listed in LME (London Metal Exchange) and used in production of Cenergy Holdings' companies in the cables segment (i.e., mainly copper and aluminium). Such hedges are designated as cash flow hedges.
- Foreign exchange forwards to hedge the risk from the change in exchange rate of US Dollar and British Pound (i.e., currencies to which Cenergy Holdings' companies are mainly exposed). Such hedges are either designated as fair value or cash flow hedges depending on the item hedged. Foreign exchange forwards, when used for hedging foreign exchange risk on outstanding receivables and payables denominated in foreign currency are designated as fair value hedges. Foreign exchange forwards, when used for hedging foreign exchange risk on the forecasted sales of goods or purchase of materials, are designated as cash flow hedges.
- Electricity swaps, as described above (see section Power Purchase Agreements).

Derivatives are recognised when Cenergy Holdings' companies enter into the transaction in order to hedge the fair value of receivables, liabilities or commitments (fair value hedges) or highly probable transactions (cash flow hedges).

Fair value hedges

Derivatives are designated as fair value hedges when the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized financial asset or liability is hedged. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, along with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of change in fair value of derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI), under "Hedging Reserve". The gain or loss on the non-effective proportion is recorded to the profit or loss.

The amounts recorded in "Hedging Reserve" are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss of the period when the event hedged occurs, i.e. at the date when the forecasted transaction which constitutes the object of the hedge took place or the hedged item affects profit and loss (for example, in case of a forward sale of aluminium, the reserve is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss after the net cash settlement of future contract and at the date the aluminium sold).

When a hedge item is sold or when the hedging proportion no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively, the amounts recorded in "Hedging reserve" remain as a reserve and are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss when the hedged asset affects profits or losses. In the case of a hedge on a forecast future transaction, which is no longer expected to be realized, the amounts recorded in "Hedging reserve" are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The change in fair value recognized in equity under cash flow hedging on 31 December 2023 will be recycled to the consolidated statement of profit or loss during 2024 and the long term portion during the period 2025, in accordance with the maturity date of the derivatives used, when the hedged events are expected to occur (the forecasted transactions will take place or the hedged items will affect profit or loss).

Cenergy Holdings' companies examine the effectiveness of the cash flow hedge at inception (prospectively) by comparing the critical terms of the hedging instrument with the critical terms of the hedged item, and then at every reporting date (retrospectively) the effectiveness of the cash flow hedge by applying the dollar offset method on a cumulative basis is examined. The table below provides the results of the effectiveness test:

	On 31 December 2023			On 31 December 2022		
	Effective portion of derivatives	Ineffective portion of derivatives	Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting	Effective portion of derivatives	Ineffective portion of derivatives	Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting
Foreign exchange forwards	4,689	676	-	1,602	463	-
Future contracts	857	65	334	(493)	-	-
Electricity swaps	92	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5,638**	**741**	**334**	**1,109**	**463**	**-**

Cenergy Holdings' companies' results from the hedging activities recorded in the statement of profit or loss are presented for metal future contracts and foreign exchange contracts in "Cost of sales".

The amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are the following:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Gain / (loss) on interest rate swaps	(822)	3,368
Gain / (loss) on future contracts	(2,120)	1,934
Gain on foreign exchange forward contracts	(220)	7,579
Total	**(2,722)**	**12,881**

24. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

A. Share capital and share premium

The outstanding share capital and number of shares of the Company are as follows:

- Total outstanding share capital: EUR 117,892,172.38; and
- Total number of shares: 190,162,681.

The shares of the Company have no nominal value. Holders of shares are entitled to one vote per share at the shareholders meetings of the Company.

Share premium of the Company amounts to EUR 58,600 thousand.

B. Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Statutory reserve

Pursuant to the Belgian tax legislation, the companies are obliged, from their fiscal year profits, to form 5% as a legal reserve until it reaches 10% of their paid share capital. The distribution of the legal reserve is prohibited.

Pursuant to Greek company law, the companies are obliged to allocate each year at least 5% of its annual net profits to its statutory reserve, until this reserve equals at least 1/3 of the company's share capital. The distribution of the statutory reserve is prohibited but it can be used to offset losses.

b) Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve includes the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

c)FVOCI reserve

This category relates to reserves formed by the application of the provisions of IFRS 9 regarding the treatment of other investments classified as FVOCI.

d)Special reserves

This category relates to reserves formed by the application of the provisions of certain developmental laws, which were granting tax benefits to companies that invested their retained earnings rather than distribute them to the shareholders. More specifically, the aforementioned reserves either have exhausted their income tax liability or have been permanently exempted from income tax, after the lapse of a specified period beginning from the completion of the investments they concern.

e) Tax exempt reserves
This category relates to reserves formed by the application of the provisions of certain tax laws and are exempt from income tax, provided that they are not distributed to the shareholders. In case these reserves are distributed, they will be taxed using the tax rate applying at such time.

f) Translation reserve
The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

C. Reconciliation of reserves

Amounts in EUR thousand	Statutory reserve	Hedging reserve	FVOCI reserve	Special reserves	Tax exempt reserves	Translation reserve	Total
Balance on 1 January 2022	**8,836**	**(1,519)**	**796**	**9,263**	**37,016**	**(21,333)**	**33,059**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	2,380	496	-	-	597	**3,473**
Transfer of reserves	1,968	-	-	-	(660)	-	**1,308**
Balance on 31 December 2022	10,803	860	1,291	9,263	36,356	(20,735)	**37,839**
Balance on 1 January 2023	**10,803**	**860**	**1,291**	**9,263**	**36,356**	**(20,735)**	**37,839**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	4,140	575	-	-	(4,420)	**296**
Transfer of reserves	4,606	-	-	-	-	-	**4,606**
Balance on 31 December 2023	**15,410**	**5,001**	**1,867**	**9,263**	**36,356**	**(25,155)**	**42,741**

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Cenergy Holdings' policy consists in maintaining a strong capital structure to keep the confidence of investors, creditors and the market and enable the future development of its activities. The Board of Directors closely monitors the return on capital and the level of dividends distributed to holders of ordinary shares.

The Board of Directors tries to maintain an equilibrium between higher returns that would be feasible through higher borrowing levels and the advantages and security offered by a strong and robust capital structure. In this context, the Board of Directors monitors the Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) index defined as EBIT (result of the period (earnings after tax) before income taxes & net finance costs) divided by average Capital Employed, i.e., equity and debt minus cash and cash equivalents.

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Profit for the period	72,958	60,420
Income tax	22,399	9,536
Net finance costs	73,982	36,462
EBIT	**169,339**	**106,418**
Equity	405,078	341,631
Long term debt (incl. Lease liabilities)	214,658	129,393
Short term debt (incl. Lease liabilities)	346,314	475,972
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	(183,400)	(167,160)
Capital employed	**782,650**	**779,837**
Average capital employed*	873,972	712,672
ROCE	**19.4%**	**14.9%**

**Average last five quarters of capital employed*

The dividend related to 2022 was paid in 2023, in accordance with the decision taken at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of May 30, 2023. The shareholders approved a gross dividend of EUR 0.05 per share, resulting in a total dividend of EUR 9,508 thousand.

26. DEBT

A. Overview

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	4,685	3,530
Unsecured bank loans	81,528	-
Secured bond issues	29,059	32,427
Unsecured bond issues	93,141	91,204
Loans and borrowings - Long term	**208,414**	**127,161**
Lease liabilities - Long term	**6,244**	**2,233**
Total long term debt	**214,658**	**129,393**
Current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	8,820	8,454
Factoring with recourse	15,628	14,638
Unsecured bank loans	240,856	367,567
Current portion of secured bond issues	4,333	4,358
Current portion of unsecured bond issues	65,570	71,809
Current portion of secured bank loans	1,785	2,651
Current portion of unsecured bank loans	6,970	5,273
Loans and borrowings - Short term	**343,962**	**474,749**
Lease liabilities - Short term	**2,352**	**1,224**
Total Short term debt	**346,314**	**475,972**
Total Debt	**560,972**	**605,366**

Information about Cenergy Holdings' exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk is included in Note 30.

The maturities of non-current loans are as follows:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Between 1 and 2 years	64,038	30,673
Between 2 and 5 years	108,268	89,593
Over 5 years	42,351	9,128
Total	**214,658**	**129,393**

The effective weighted average interest rates of the main categories of loans and borrowings at the reporting date are as follows:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying amount	Interest rate	Carrying amount	Interest rate
Bank lending (non-current) - EUR	86,214	5.5%	3,530	2.9%
Bank lending (current) - EUR	260,875	6.7%	393,297	4.6%
Bank lending (current) - RON	4,405	8.4%	5,285	9.7%
Bond issues - EUR	192,104	6.5%	199,798	4.7%

During 2023, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries obtained new bank loans amounting to EUR 121.3 million and paid back loans of EUR 174.8 million maturing within the year. New loans are mainly: (a) three new long-term loans, described below; (b) project financing facilities, and (c) drawdowns from existing revolving credit lines and new ones that have similar terms and conditions. Loans and borrowings had an average effective interest rate of 6.5% (2022: 4.7%), on the reporting date.

During 2023, the Group obtained the following long-term loans:

- a 8-year loan facility received by Fulgor from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) of EUR 88 million, made up from EUR 25.2 million as a Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) loan channelled through the Greek Ministry of Finance, and the remaining EUR 62.8 million from the EBRD. This loan facility finances a wider investment program of EUR 110 million that includes the Corinth plant's expansion along with the associated working capital outlays once the new production capacity is available, as well as research & development (R&D) initiatives to be undertaken in the following years. The remaining EUR 22 million will be covered by own funds.
- a new 7-year bond loan of EUR 19.1 million received by Fulgor from a major Greek bank;
- a new 5-year bond loan of EUR 5 million received by Corinth Pipeworks from a Greek bank.

All the above long term bond loans are fully drawn.

In addition, two 'green' bond loans of total amount EUR 40 million received by Hellenic Cables & Fulgor in 2021 in compliance with ESG financial principles with an initial 2-year term from the date of signing were extended and a new agreement is expected to be signed during the first months of 2024, upon the conclusion of the relevant negotiations with the issuing bank. Both bond loans support working capital needs for the design, production, installation and operation of submarine and land cable systems in projects related to energy transmission from renewable energy sources and the electrical interconnection of islands. On 31 December 2023, the outstanding amount of EUR 40 million is presented as short-term loan.

Short-term facilities are predominately revolving credit facilities, funding working capital needs, and project financing facilities for specific ongoing and new projects.

On 31 December 2023, Cenergy Holdings' consolidated current liabilities exceeded consolidated current assets by EUR 27.8 million (31 December 2022: EUR 85.8 million). Nevertheless, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries have never in the past experienced any issues in financing their activities, renewing their working capital lines or refinancing long-term loans and borrowings. Management expects that any mandatory repayment of banking facilities will be met with operating cash flows or from currently unutilized and committed credit lines. Regarding the funding of project-based activities, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries have secured the necessary funds through project finance facilities.

Mortgages in favor of banks have been recorded on property, plant and equipment of subsidiaries. The carrying amount of assets mortgaged is EUR 49 million.

In the bank loan agreements of Cenergy Holdings' companies there are clauses of change of control that provide lenders with an early redemption right.

There was no breach of covenants incident in 2023 on the loans of Cenergy Holdings' companies.

B. Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	2023			2022		
Amounts in EUR thousand	Loans & borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total	Loans & borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance on 1 January	**601,909**	**3,457**	**605,366**	**390,640**	**3,296**	**393,935**
Changes from financing cash flows:						
Proceeds from new borrowings	121,284	-	**121,284**	245,631	-	**245,631**
Repayment of borrowings	(174,831)	-	**(174,831)**	(38,533)	-	**(38,533)**
Principal elements of lease payments	-	(1,975)	**(1,975)**	-	(1,299)	**(1,299)**
Total changes from financing cash flows	**(53,547)**	**(1,975)**	**(55,522)**	**207,098**	**(1,299)**	**205,799**
Other changes:						
New leases	-	7,420	**7,420**	-	1,597	**1,597**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(62)	(2)	**(64)**	145	25	**170**
Capitalised borrowing costs	2,712	-	**2,712**	344	-	**344**
Interest expense	41,257	448	**41,705**	19,203	226	**19,429**
Interest paid	(39,894)	(448)	**(40,342)**	(15,520)	(226)	**(15,746)**
Terminations	-	(321)	**(321)**	-	(192)	**(192)**
Modifications	-	17	**17**	-	31	**31**
	4,014	**7,114**	**11,128**	**4,172**	**1,460**	**5,632**
Balance on 31 December	**552,376**	**8,596**	**560,972**	**601,909**	**3,457**	**605,366**

27. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Suppliers		229,024	282,855
Notes payable		217,287	216,958
Social security contributions	11	3,876	3,491
Amounts due to related parties	36	9,862	11,578
Sundry creditors		3,903	4,059
Accrued expenses		37,806	25,731
Other taxes		18,167	4,611
Total		**519,926**	**549,283**

The caption 'notes payables' in the table above concerns structured payable arrangements related to purchases of primary raw materials, such as copper, steel etc. whose payment periods can be longer than usual for such supplies.

28. GRANTS

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January		**15,648**	**15,804**
New grants received during the year		-	871
New grants for which receipt is pending		-	119
Amortisation of grants	8.A	(498)	(1,174)
Transfer of grants to other liabilities		(1,027)	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates		-	27
Balance on 31 December		**14,123**	**15,648**

Government grants have been received mainly for investments in property, plant and equipment.
All conditions attached to the grants received by Cenergy Holdings were met on 31 December 2023.

29. PROVISIONS

Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January		**14,897**	**13,410**
Charge for the year	8.B	1,105	665
Effect of movement in exchange rates		(541)	821
Balance on 31 December		**15,460**	**14,897**

During 2022, the US Department of Commerce (DoC) published its final results in the administrative proceedings conducted by the DoC for the period from 19 April 2019 through 30 April 2020 ("POR") in connection with an antidumping ("AD") order on large diameter welded pipe (LDWP) from Greece. As a result, the DoC determined for the POR an antidumping duty rate of 41.04% based on total adverse facts available (AFA) for mandatory respondent Corinth Pipeworks S.A., Cenergy Holdings' steel pipes segment. Corinth Pipeworks filed an appeal before the U.S. Court of International Trade against the decision of the DoC while continuing to actively work with the DoC in order to reverse the final determination. The one-off charge related to the above-mentioned case amounts to EUR 12.8 million (USD 14 million plus interest) for the year 2021. The charges for 2022 and 2023 relate to interest charged on the outstanding amount for the year and is included in the line 'Finance costs'.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including the levels in the fair value hierarchy.

31/12/2023

Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity investments at FVOCI	6,883	-	-	6,883	**6,883**
Derivative financial assets	11,491	1,256	10,144	92	**11,491**
	18,375	**1,256**	**10,144**	**6,975**	**18,375**
Derivative financial liabilities	(665)	-	(665)	-	**(665)**
	17,710	**1,256**	**9,479**	**6,975**	**17,710**

31/12/2022

Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity investments at FVOCI	6,308	-	-	6,308	**6,308**
Derivative financial assets	16,612	463	16,149	-	**16,612**
	22,920	**463**	**16,149**	**6,308**	**22,920**
Derivative financial liabilities	(10,790)	(956)	(9,833)	-	**(10,790)**
	12,130	**(493)**	**6,315**	**6,308**	**12,130**

The various levels are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for assets and liabilities.

The fair value of the following financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their carrying amount:

- Trade and other receivables;
- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Trade and other payables;
- Loans and borrowings.

Specifically, the carrying amount of loans and borrowings is considered as a good approximation of their fair value as:

- 89.4% of consolidated loans and borrowings concern floating-rate debt, which are a very good approximation of current market rates;
- As for fixed-rate instruments (EUR 59.7 million on 31 Dec 2023), the fair value test based on current market rates indicates that their fair value determined to EUR 59.0 million.

The following table shows the reconciliation between opening and closing balances for Level 3 financial assets, which are classified as Equity investments at:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance on 1 January	6,308	5,812
Change in fair value	575	496
Balance on 31 December	6,883	6,308

B. Measurement of fair values

a) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets (stock markets) (e.g. derivatives such as futures, shares, bonds, mutual funds) are set according to the published prices (Level 1 inputs) that are valid on the reporting date. The fair value of financial assets is determined by their offer price, while the fair value of financial liabilities is determined by their bid price.

The fair values of financial assets that are not traded in active markets are determined through valuation techniques and standards that are based on market data on the reporting date.

The fair values of financial liabilities, for the purpose of being recorded in Financial Statements, are estimated based on the present value of the future cash flows that arise from specific contracts using the current interest rate that is available for Cenergy Holdings and its companies for the use of similar financial credit means.

Inputs that do not meet the respective criteria and cannot be classified in Level 1 but are observable, either directly or indirectly, fall under Level 2. Over-the-counter derivative financial instruments based on prices obtained from brokers are classified in this level.

The financial assets, such as unlisted shares or option schemes that are not traded in an active market whose measurement is based either on the Cenergy Holdings' companies' forecasts for the issuer's future profitability or on other widely acceptable method are classified under Level 3.

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used:

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Forwards exchange contracts	Market comparison technique: The fair values are based on broker quotes. Similar contracts are traded in an active market and the quotes reflect the actual transactions in similar instruments	Broker quotes	Not applicable
Interest rate swap contracts	Discounting of the future cash flows using the interest rate curves at the reporting date and the credit risk inherent in the contract.	Credit risk data	Not applicable
Future contracts	Market value: Price as traded in active market.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Electricity swaps	Probability weighted fair value based on the discounting of the expected future cash flows deriving from the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).	Forecasted energy yield assumption (i.e. P50) Capacity for electricity generation of specific RES included in the relevant contracts Probabilities attached to each scenario relevant to the fair value exercise Counterparty credit risk used to determine the discount rate	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) based on the development of future electricity prices & the difference between such prices and the fixed price prescribed in the relevant contract
Equity securities not traded in active markets	Adjusted Net Asset Method: According to this method the Group adjusts the book values of an investment's assets and liabilities, if and when necessary, to arrive at their fair market value at the time of valuation	Investment in Noval Property: Noval Property is a real estate company following fair value model to value its assets. Therefore, net assets is considered a reliable metric for the estimation of fair value of the investment	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) based on the fair value of underlying properties held

b) Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

There were no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 or from Level 1 to Level 2 in 2023 and no transfers in either direction in 2022.

C. Financial risk management

Cenergy Holdings and its companies are exposed to credit, liquidity and market risk due to the use of its financial instruments. This Note sets forth information on their exposure to each one of the above risks, their objectives, the policies and procedures applied to risk measurement and management and Cenergy Holdings' Capital Management (Note 25).

Risk management policies are applied to identify and analyse the risks facing Cenergy Holdings and its companies, set risk-taking limits and apply relevant control systems. The risk management policies and relevant systems are examined from time to time so as to take into account any changes in the market and the companies' activities.

The implementation of risk management policies and procedures is monitored by the Internal Audit function, which performs recurring and non-recurring audits while the results of such audits are notified to the Board of Directors.

C.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of the financial loss to Cenergy Holdings if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the companies' receivables from customers and contract assets & deposits with banks. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

		On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Trade & Other receivables - Current	15	243,579	192,769
Trade & Other receivables - Non-current	15	1,529	1,227
Contract assets	7.D	227,203	195,481
Less:			
Other down payments	15	(537)	(3,178)
Tax assets	15	(7,345)	(11,610)
Other receivables	15	(24,434)	(18,910)
Subtotal		**439,995**	**355,778**
Equity investments at FVOCI	22	6,883	6,308
Cash and cash equivalents	16	183,400	167,160
Derivatives	23	11,491	16,612
Subtotal		**201,775**	**190,079**
Grand total		**641,770**	**545,857**

a) Trade and other receivables & contract assets

Cenergy Holdings' exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, the companies' management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate. On the reporting dates, no client exceeds 10% of consolidated sales and, consequently, commercial risk is spread over a large number of clients. However, due to the fact that the business of certain subsidiaries (i.e., Corinth Pipeworks, Hellenic Cables and Fulgor) is project oriented, there may be cases where this threshold is exceeded for a short period of time. For 2023, there were no cases for which the abovementioned threshold was surpassed.

Cenergy Holdings has established a credit policy where each new customer is examined on an individual basis in terms of creditworthiness before the standard payment and delivery terms are proposed to such customer. Cenergy Holdings' review includes external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank references. Credit limits are set for each individual customer, which are reviewed in accordance with current circumstances and the terms of sales and collections are readjusted, if necessary. As a rule, the credit limits of customers are set on the basis of the insurance limits received for them from insurance companies and, subsequently, receivables are insured according to such limits.

When monitoring the credit risk of customers, the latter are grouped according to their credit characteristics, the maturity characteristics of their receivables and any past problems of recoverability they have shown. Trade and other receivables mainly include wholesale customers of Cenergy Holdings' companies. For any customer characterized as being "high risk", any subsequent sale is required to be paid in advance. Depending on the background of the customer and its status, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries may demand collateral or other security (e.g., letters of guarantee) in order to secure its receivables, if possible.

Cenergy Holdings records an impairment that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

On 31 December, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Greece	144,198	178,892
Other EU Member States	78,544	79,014
Other European countries	65,247	13,521
Asia	29,058	13,366
America (North & South)	120,277	69,363
Africa	2,154	1,621
Oceania	518	-
Total	**439,995**	**355,778**

On 31 December, the aging of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Neither past due nor impaired	404,559	343,965
Overdue		
- Up to 6 months	34,608	10,800
- Over 6 months	829	1,013
Total	**439,995**	**355,778**

Subsidiaries' management believes that the amounts that are past due up to 6 months and over 6 months are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available.

On 31 December 2023 and 2022, the remaining receivables past due but not impaired mainly related to leading industrial groups, major public and private utilities and major resellers.

Cenergy Holdings' companies insure the majority of their receivables for default. On 31 December 2023, 86.7% of the balances owed by counterparties were insured.
The movement in impairment of trade and other receivables and contract assets is as follows:

	2023			**2022**		
Amounts in EUR thousand	Trade & other receivables	Contract assets	Total	Trade & other receivables	Contract assets	Total
Balance on 1 January	**27,545**	**203**	**27,748**	**26,031**	**318**	**26,349**
Impairment loss recognized	496	68	565	450	12	463
Impairment loss reversed	(3)	(23)	(27)	(38)	(127)	(165)
Reversal of / (Impairment loss) on receivables and contract assets	**493**	**45**	**538**	**412**	**(115)**	**297**
Write-offs	(324)	-	(324)	(153)	-	(153)
Foreign exchange differences	(778)	-	(778)	1,255	-	1,255
Balance on 31 December	**26,936**	**248**	**27,184**	**27,545**	**203**	**27,748**

The allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets are calculated at individual level when there is an indication of impairment. For receivables and contract assets without any indication of impairment the expected credit losses are based on the historical credit loss experience combined with forward-looking information in macroeconomic factors affecting the credit risk, such as country risk and customers' industry related risks. The rising inflation and interest rates were also taken into consideration when calculating expected credit losses for the current year, without any significant impact on the impairment loss recognized.

The following collateral exists for securing non-insured receivables & contract assets:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Payables which can be offset by receivables	3,313	8,267
Other	2,873	-
Total	**6,186**	**8,267**

b) Cash and cash equivalents
Cenergy Holdings and its companies held cash and cash equivalents of EUR 183,400 thousand on 31 December 2023. The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated from AA- to BB- based on ratings of Fitch.

C.2. Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that Cenergy Holdings and its companies will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that they will have sufficient liquidity to meet their liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to their reputation.

In order to avoid liquidity risks, Cenergy Holdings and its companies estimate expected cash flows for the following year when preparing their annual budget and monitor the monthly rolling cash flow forecast for the following quarter, to ensure sufficient cash on hand to meet their operating needs, including coverage of their financial obligations. This policy does not take into account the relevant effect from extreme unforeseeable conditions.

Steelmet S.A., an affiliate company, monitors cash needs of Cenergy Holdings companies and centrally agrees financing terms with credit institutions in Greece and abroad.

Exposure to liquidity risk
Financial liabilities and derivatives based on contractual maturity are broken down as follows:

31/12/2023

		Contractual cash flows				
Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying Amount	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bank loans and factoring with recourse	**360,272**	287,600	18,898	50,335	36,715	**393,549**
Bond issues	**192,104**	75,793	53,919	72,335	9,771	**211,819**
Lease liabilities	**8,596**	2,710	2,481	4,120	-	**9,311**
Derivatives	**665**	665	-	-	-	**665**
Trade and other payables	**497,883**	497,883	-	-	-	**497,883**
	1,059,519	**864,651**	**75,299**	**126,790**	**46,486**	**1,113,226**

31/12/2022

		Contractual cash flows				
Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying Amount	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bank loans and factoring with recourse	**402,112**	402,691	531	956	26	**404,204**
Bond issues	**199,798**	80,891	32,778	93,610	9,487	**216,766**
Lease liabilities	**3,457**	1,625	796	1,126	-	**3,547**
Derivatives	**10,790**	10,790	-	-	-	**10,790**
Trade and other payables	**541,181**	541,181	-	-	-	**541,181**
	1,157,337	**1,037,178**	**34,104**	**95,693**	**9,512**	**1,176,487**

Cenergy Holdings' companies have loans containing non-financial covenants. A breach of such covenants may require companies to repay loans earlier than indicated in the above table. Under the existing loan agreements, covenants are monitored and reported regularly to management to ensure compliance. Currently, there are no financial covenants (i.e., related to certain financial ratio levels) in existing loan agreements.

C.3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect Cenergy Holdings and its companies' income or the value of their financial instruments. Cenergy Holdings' companies use derivatives to manage market risk. Generally, they seek to apply hedge accounting to manage volatility in profit or loss.

a) Currency risk:

Cenergy Holdings and its companies are exposed to currency risk in relation to the sales and purchases carried out and the loans issued in a currency other than the functional currency of Cenergy Holdings and its companies, which is mainly EUR. The most important currencies in which these transactions are executed are EUR, USD and GBP.

Over time, Cenergy Holdings' companies hedge the greatest part of their estimated exposure to foreign currencies in relation to the anticipated sales and purchases, as well as to the receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. Their main instruments used to deal with FX risk are forward contracts, agreed with external counterparties and expiring within less than a year from the reporting date. When deemed necessary, these contracts are renewed upon expiry. FX risk may also be covered "naturally" by taking out loans in the respective currencies if loan interest is denominated in the same currency as that of cash flows coming from operating activities.

Investments of Cenergy Holdings and its companies in their subsidiaries are not hedged, as the exchange positions are considered to be long-term and are mainly made in EUR.

Cenergy Holdings and its companies' exposure to currency risk is summarized as follows.

31/12/2023

Amounts in EUR thousand	USD	GBP	RON	OTHER	TOTAL
Trade and other receivables	110,439	12,846	18,363	2,596	**144,244**
Contract assets	42,503	-	-	-	**42,503**
Cash & cash equivalents	28,462	73	179	110	**28,825**
Loans and Borrowings	(11,586)	(2,308)	(4,405)	(671)	**(18,969)**
Trade and other payables	(74,919)	(1,402)	(23,914)	(564)	**(100,799)**
Contract liabilities	(132,803)	-	(43)	-	**(132,847)**
	(37,904)	**9,209**	**(9,820)**	**1,471**	**(37,044)**
Derivatives for risk hedging (Nominal Value)	208,122	5,873	-	-	**213,996**
Total risk	**170,218**	**15,083**	**(9,820)**	**1,471**	**176,952**

31/12/2022

Amounts in EUR thousand	USD	GBP	RON	OTHER	TOTAL
Trade and other receivables	27,997	10,423	18,591	-	**57,012**
Contract assets	35,177	-	-	-	**35,177**
Cash & cash equivalents	9,653	13	364	1	**10,031**
Loans and Borrowings	(1,119)	(3,892)	(5,285)	-	**(10,296)**
Trade and other payables	(98,277)	(1,048)	(19,664)	-	**(118,989)**
Contract liabilities	(41,082)	-	(66)	-	**(41,148)**
	(67,650)	**5,497**	**(6,060)**	**1**	**(68,213)**
Derivatives for risk hedging (Nominal Value)	(121,779)	(18,914)	-	-	**(140,692)**
Total risk	**(189,429)**	**(13,417)**	**(6,060)**	**1**	**(208,905)**

The following exchange rates have been applied during the year.

	Average exchange rate		Year end spot rate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
USD	1.0813	1.0530	1.1050	1.0666
GBP	0.8698	0.8528	0.8691	0.8869
RON	4.9464	4.9313	4.9746	4.9474

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the EUR, USD, GBP or RON against other currencies on 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
Amounts in EUR thousand	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
2023				
USD (10% movement in relation to EUR)	(38,881)	47,521	(15,474)	18,913
GBP (10% movement in relation to EUR)	(1,371)	1,676	(1,371)	1,676
RON (10% movement in relation to EUR)	893	(1,091)	893	(1,091)
2022				
USD (10% movement in relation to EUR)	6,250	(7,639)	17,221	(21,048)
GBP (10% movement in relation to EUR)	1,220	(1,491)	1,220	(1,491)
RON (10% movement in relation to EUR)	551	(673)	551	(673)

b) I*nterest rate risk:*

Exposure to interest rate risk

Cenergy Holdings' companies have approx. 23% of their debt obligations on a fixed rate basis. This is achieved by either receiving fixed interest loans or by hedging their floating rate loans with interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate profile of Cenergy Holdings' companies' loans and borrowings is as follows.

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	59,732	37,601
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	501,239	567,765
Interest rate swaps (nominal value)	(68,571)	(80,000)
Net exposure to variable-rate instruments	**432,668**	**487,765**

Fixed-rate instruments

The Group does not account any fixed-rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect either profit or loss or equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 0.25% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant.

Amounts in EUR thousand	Profit or loss & Equity, net of tax 0.25% increase	0.25% decrease
2023		
Financial liabilities	(1,467)	1,467
2022		
Financial liabilities	(721)	721

As described in note 23, Cenergy Holdings companies use interest rate swaps to offset potentially higher future finance costs in variable rate loans. Such derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments, so their valuation is included in the analysis above.

c) Derivatives assets and liabilities designated as cash flow hedges

The following table indicates the periods in which the cash flows associated with cash flow hedges are expected to occur:

2023

Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying Amount	Expected cash flows 1-6 months	6-12 months	> 1 year	Total
Foreign exchange forwards					
Assets	7,352	5,866	1,475	11	**7,352**
Liabilities	(611)	(552)	(59)	-	**(611)**
Future contracts					
Assets	921	396	445	81	**921**
Electricity swaps					
Assets	92	-	-	92	**92**
	7,754	**5,710**	**1,860**	**184**	**7,754**

2022

Amounts in EUR thousand	Carrying Amount	Expected cash flows 1-6 months	6-12 months	> 1 year	Total
Foreign exchange forwards					
Assets	12,024	2,595	5,805	3,624	**12,024**
Liabilities	(9,807)	(5,338)	(4,470)	-	**(9,807)**
Future contracts					
Assets	463	(787)	1,250	-	**463**
Liabilities	(956)	(944)	(13)	-	**(956)**
	1,723	**(4,474)**	**2,573**	**3,624**	**1,723**

The table below provides information about the items designated as cash flow hedging instruments during the year and on 31 December 2023.

Amounts in EUR thousands	On 31 December 2023 Nominal Amount	Carrying amount Assets	Liabilities	On 31 December 2022 Nominal Amount	Carrying amount Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange forwards	233,006	7,352	(611)	**113,141**	12,024	(9,807)
Future contracts	70,720	921	-	**81,339**	463	(956)
Electricity swaps	-	92	-	**-**	-	-
Total	**303,726**	**8,365**	**(611)**	**194,480**	**12,487**	**(10,764)**

Reconciliation of the amounts included in the hedging reserve:

Amounts in EUR thousands	Balance on 1 January 2023	Amount reclassified from hedging reserve to profit or loss	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss	Effect of movement in exchange rates	Balance on 31 December 2023
Foreign exchange forwards	2,216	(841)	4,689	676	-	6,741
Future contracts	(493)	493	857	65	-	921
Electricity swaps	-	-	92	-	-	92
	1,723	**(348)**	**5,638**	**741**	**-**	**7,754**

d) Commodity price risk
The commodity markets have experienced and are expected to continue to experience price fluctuations. Cenergy Holdings subsidiaries have exposure to steel, aluminium, copper and lead. They therefore use, when possible, futures contracts to minimize exposure to commodity price volatility. Subsidiaries in the cables segment use back-to-back matching of purchases and sales, or derivative instruments (future contracts) in order to minimize the effect of the metal price fluctuations on their results.

On 31 December 2023 and 2022, the net derivative balance per commodity was:

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Aluminium - Long / (short) position	241	(395)
Copper - Long / (short) position	1,047	(59)
Lead - Long / (short) position	(366)	(39)
Total	**921**	**(493)**

These hedges are designated as cash flow hedge accounting.

e) Energy price risk
The Group is exposed to risks arising from fluctuating energy prices. Within 2023, the Group signed a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), backed by various assets from Renewable Energy Sources (‘RES assets’), in order to reduce its exposure to volatility in the energy prices.
The PPA provides for two distinct arrangements comprising a physical delivery of electricity during the first two years (Period A), with a financial settlement of the difference between the fixed agreement price and the market electricity price, and for a virtual delivery of renewable electricity subsequently and to the end of the agreement (Period B), as produced by specified RES assets (i.e. photovoltaic facilities) yet to be constructed, with a financial settlement of the difference between the fixed agreement price for this subsequent period and the market electricity price.
Additionally, as part of the PPA mentioned above, the Group also concluded an agreement for the purchase of Green certificates of origin (GoOs) with the same counterparty. The Group assessed that the PPA and the related GoOs agreement are effectively a single agreement as both have been concluded with the same counterparty, in contemplation of one another and without an apparent economic need or substantive business purpose for structuring the transaction separately.
Period A of the PPA has been assessed, in accordance with IFRS 9, as an own-use agreement, and has been accounted for as an executory agreement, as it includes a pricing mechanism that is considered closely related to the risks of the host agreement.
Period B of the PPA has been assessed to comprise a derivative financial instrument as it represents a non-option embedded electricity swap derivative into the GoOs host agreement and has been accounted for separately as it is not considered closely related to the host agreement.
At initial recognition, the fair value of this non-option embedded derivative is zero, reflecting the recalibration incorporated in the fair value of the PPA embedded derivative on “day one” in accordance with IFRS 9 B4.3. Such fair value is determined based on valuation techniques taking into account mainly unobservable inputs and accordingly has been classified as ‘level 3’ in the fair value hierarchy.

C.4. Risk of macroeconomic and financial environment
Cenergy Holdings’ subsidiaries follow closely and on a continuous basis the developments in the international and domestic environment and timely adapt their business strategy and risk management policies to minimize the impact of the macroeconomic conditions on their operations.

C.5. Risks related to climate change

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries recognize the importance of transparency regarding climate-related risks and opportunities to maintain trust of stakeholders and allow investors to better understand the potential impact transition and physical risks and opportunities emanating from climate change. To that end, Cenergy Holdings has pledged to assess the potential severity of the risks and the possible benefits of the opportunities with the aim to take all necessary measures to mitigate negative impacts and maximize the positive ones, and to adopt the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to transparently communicate all climate-related risks and opportunities. For this purpose, Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries performed an assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities that covered all industrial and real estate assets. The detailed results of this assessment are reported at segmental level in the Non-Financial Disclosure, accompanying the Annual Report.

Moving to a low-carbon economy requires certain measures to be considered and implemented. Through the analysis, for each business segment, the most material climate related transition and physical risks and opportunities over the short, medium and long-term, have been identified. The transition risks assessed relate to policy, legal, technology and market changes to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. Policy actions around climate change continue to evolve, technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon and energy efficient economic system can have a significant impact on organizations, while significant changes in market such as decrease in demand for specific goods or services or decreased revenues related to changes in customer behaviour are some examples of the implications that can impact the operating model and the financial planning of Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries. On the other hand, extreme weather events and longer-term shifts in climate patterns such as limited water availability and extreme heat or sea level rise may have multiple impacts and possible financial implications for Cenergy Holdings Group.

The abovementioned risks and opportunities have been identified and classified on a scale of low, medium, and high, based on the actual and potential impacts on the Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries business model, assets and operations, as well as financial impacts on the business performance.The financial impacts have being considered to the accounting estimates to the extent that they can be currently evaluated. Moreover, challenges associated with climate related commitments have been considered, and Cenergy Holdings companies have not identified any additional issues that may have a material effect on their financial statements.

31. LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's subsidiaries and the interest held at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Direct & indirect interest 2023	Direct & indirect interest 2022
CORINTH PIPEWORKS S.A.	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%
CPW AMERICA CO	USA	100.00%	100.00%
HUMBEL LTD	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
WARSAW TUBULAR TRADING SP. ZOO.	POLAND	100.00%	100.00%
FULGOR S.A.	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%
ICME ECAB S.A.	ROMANIA	99.98%	99.98%
LESCO OOD	BULGARIA	100.00%	100.00%
LESCO ROMANIA S.A.	ROMANIA	65.00%	65.00%
DE LAIRE LTD	CYPRUS	100.00%	100.00%
HELLENIC CABLES S.A. HELLENIC CABLE INDUSTRY S.A.	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%
HELLENIC CABLES TRADING CO	USA	100.00%	100.00%
HELLENIC CABLES AMERICAS CO	USA	100.00%	100.00%
SPARROWS POINT PROPERTIES HOLDINGS LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
WAGNERS POINT PROPERTIES LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
CPW SOLAR S.A.	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%
CPW WIND S.A.	GREECE	100.00%	100.00%

For all the above entities, Cenergy Holdings S.A. does exercise control directly and/or indirectly.
During 2023, the subsidiary Sparrows Point Properties LLC was renamed to Wagners Point Properties LLC.

32. JOINT OPERATIONS

During 2023, the following joint operations were formed:

- Hellenic Cables has a 57.99% interest in a joint arrangement called Jan De Nul Luxembourg - Hellenic Cables Consortium – Thor Export Cables I/S, which was set up as a partnership together with Jan De Nul. The scope of this joint operation scheme is to design, manufacture, supply, transport, install and test the 275kV HVAC export cable system for the Thor Offshore Wind Farm. The principal place of business of the joint operation is in Denmark.
- Hellenic Cables has a 37.42% interest in a joint arrangement called Jan De Nul Luxembourg - Hellenic Cables Consortium – Thor Array Cables I/S, which was set up as a partnership together with Jan De Nul. The scope of this joint operation scheme is to design, manufacture, supply, transport, install and test the 66kV inter-array cable system for the Thor Offshore Wind Farm. The principal place of business of the joint operation is in Denmark.

The joint operations described below were formed during prior years:

- Hellenic Cables has a 62.48% interest in a joint arrangement called VO Cablel VOF, which was set up as a partnership together with Van Oord. The scope of this joint operation scheme is to supply and install sea and land cables for the Hollandse Kust (South) Alpha project and Hollandse Kust (South) Beta project. The principal place of business of the joint operation is in the Netherlands.
- Hellenic Cables has a 50.77% interest in a joint arrangement called DEME Offshore NL - Hellenic Cables V.O.F., which was set up as a partnership together with Tideway. The scope of this joint operation scheme is to execute a turnkey contract for the supply and installation of submarine cables for the connection of the Seamade offshore wind project to the Belgian grid. The principal place of business of the joint operation is in Belgium.
- Fulgor has a 10.00% interest in a joint arrangement called Fulgor – JDN Consortium, which was set up as a partnership together with Jan De Nul. The scope of this joint operation scheme is to execute a turnkey contract for the installation of submarine cables for the interconnection Crete-Peloponnese in Greece. The principal place of business of this joint operation is in Greece.
- Fulgor has a 70.27% interest in a joint arrangement called Fulgor – Asso.subsea Ltd Consortium, which was set up as a partnership together with Asso. subsea Ltd. The scope of this joint operation scheme is to execute a turnkey contract for the design, manufacturing, supply and installation of the 150 kV submarine cable system connecting the under construction 330 MW Kafireas II Wind Farm to Greece's mainland grid. The principal place of business of this joint operation is in Greece.

The agreements in relation to the VO Cablel VOF, DEME Offshore NL - Hellenic Cables V.O.F., Fulgor – JDN Consortium, Fulgor – Asso.subsea Ltd Consortium, Jan De Nul Luxembourg - Hellenic Cables Consortium – Thor Export Cables I/S and Jan De Nul Luxembourg - Hellenic Cables Consortium – Thor Array Cables I/S require unanimous consent from all parties for all relevant activities. The two partners have direct rights to the assets of the partnership and are jointly and severally liable for the liabilities incurred by the partnership. These entities are therefore classified as joint operations and the Group recognises its direct right to the jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as described in note 5.1(g).

33. COMMITMENTS

A. Purchase commitments

Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries have entered into contracts according to their investment plans, which are expected to be concluded during the next year.

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	62,538	24,060

B. Guarantees

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Guarantees for securing liabilities to suppliers	12,377	12,932
Guarantees for securing the good performance of contracts with customers	604,442	502,038
Guarantees for securing grants	4,356	4,356

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Litigations & administrative reviews

Regarding Corinth Pipeworks' exports of large diameter welded pipe (LDWP) to the US for the periods April 2021 April 2022 and April 2022 - April 2023, no provision has been recorded in respect to antidumping duties due to the following facts:

- For the period April 2021 - April 2022, the results of the administrative review published in Federal Register on December 22, 2023, imposed 0% dumping margin.
- For the period April 2022 - April 2023 there were no sales to the US subject to antidumping duties; thus, no additional charge is expected for that period.

B. Contingent tax liabilities

The tax filings of the subsidiaries are routinely subjected to audit by the tax authorities in most of the jurisdictions in which Cenergy Holdings conduct business. These audits may result in assessments of additional taxes. Cenergy Holdings provide for additional tax in relation to the outcome of such tax assessments at the amount expected to be settled (or recovered).

Cenergy Holdings believe that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of underlying factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience.

35. RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions

The following transactions have been made with Viohalco and its subsidiaries, equity-accounted investees and other related parties:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Sales of goods		
Equity-accounted investees	148,070	181,785
Other related parties	59,304	77,944
	207,374	**259,729**
Sales of services		
Equity-accounted investees	268	275
Other related parties	1,753	2,073
	2,021	**2,348**
Sales of property, plant & equipment		
Other related parties	-	2
	-	**2**
Purchases of goods		
Equity-accounted investees	24	89
Other related parties	18,505	23,156
	18,529	**23,244**
Purchases of services		
Viohalco	159	158
Equity-accounted investees	10,687	8,417
Other related parties	17,249	18,962
	28,095	**27,538**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Equity-accounted investees	638	3
Other related parties	10,766	4,525
	11,404	**4,528**

Other related parties comprise subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Viohalco Group.

Closing balances that arise from sales/purchases of goods, services, fixed assets, etc. are as follows:

	On 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Non-current receivables from related parties		
Other related parties	121	395
	121	**395**
Current receivables from related parties		
Equity-accounted investees	14,626	9,463
Other related parties	13,942	14,826
	28,567	**24,290**
Current liabilities to related parties		
Viohalco	85	156
Equity-accounted investees	785	2,304
Other related parties	8,992	9,118
	9,862	**11,578**

The outstanding balances from related parties are not secured and the settlement of those current balances is expected to be performed in cash during the next year, since the balances concern only short-term receivables & payables, except for the balances classified as non-current receivables from related parties, which concerns to long-term guarantees given to related parties providing energy services to Group's subsidiaries.

B. Key management personnel compensation

The table below provides an overview of the transactions with Board members and executive management.

	For the year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Compensation to BoD members and executives	1,273	1,285

The compensation to the BoD members is fixed, while the compensation to the Executive Management comprises of fixed and variable part. The variable part for 2023 amounts to EUR 242 thousand. No post-employment benefits or share based benefits were paid.

36. AUDITOR'S FEES

The Company's statutory auditor (PwC Reviseurs d'Entreprises SRL / Bedrijfsrevisoren BV) and a number of other member firms of the auditor's network, received fees for the following services:

	For year ended 31 December	
Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
PwC Reviseurs d'Entreprises SRL / Bedrijfsrevisoren BV		
Audit	136	128
	136	**128**
PwC Network		
Audit	322	304
Tax related services	116	93
	439	**397**
Total	**574**	**525**

37. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 6th, 2024, the Board of Directors of Cenergy Holdings decided to propose to the Ordinary General Shareholders' meeting to be held on May 28th, 2024, the distribution of a gross dividend of EUR 0.08 per share.

No other subsequent event for which disclosure is required in the Consolidated Financial Statements has occurred since 31 December 2023.

Statutory Auditor's Report

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING OF CENERGY HOLDINGS SA ON THE CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

We present to you our statutory auditor's report in the context of our statutory audit of the consolidated accounts of Cenergy Holdings SA (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (jointly "the Group"). This report includes our report on the consolidated accounts, as well as the other legal and regulatory requirements. This forms part of an integrated whole and is indivisible.

We have been appointed as statutory auditor by the general meeting d.d. 31 May 2022, following the proposal formulated by the board of directors and following the recommendation by the audit committee. Our mandate will expire on the date of the general meeting which will deliberate on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2024. We have performed the statutory audit of the Group's consolidated accounts for 5 consecutive years.

Report on the consolidated accounts

Unqualified opinion

We have performed the statutory audit of the Group's consolidated accounts, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and which is characterized by a consolidated statement of financial position total of EUR 1,839,158 thousand and a profit, attributable to owners of the company of EUR 72,955 thousand.

In our opinion, the consolidated accounts give a true and fair view of the Group's net equity and consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Belgium.

Basis for unqualified opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Belgium. Furthermore, we have applied the International Standards on Auditing as approved by the IAASB which are applicable to the year-end and which are not yet approved at the national level. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Statutory auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated accounts" section of our report. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated accounts in Belgium, including the requirements related to independence.

We have obtained from the board of directors and Company officials the explanations and information necessary for performing our audit.

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 accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter 1: Availability of financing resources and compliance with covenants

Description of the Key Audit Matter

The subsidiaries of the Group have significant non-current and current financial debts. The terms and conditions of the related financing agreements often include debt covenants that are to be complied with at each balance sheet date. Any breach in such debt covenants could result in its lenders exercising the right to claim early repayment of certain non-current and/or current financial debts. For these reasons, we considered the availability of financing resources and failure to comply with covenants as most significant to our audit.

Reference is made to Note 5: Significant accounting policies: Financial instruments and Note 26: Debt.

How our Audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Our testing included, amongst others, obtaining an understanding of the financing agreements and the Group's procedures and controls in place both to ensure its compliance with the debt covenants and to understand the used and unused financing resources. We tested the calculation, performed by Management, of the debt covenants related to the financing agreements and assessed compliance with the terms and conditions stipulated therein. Furthermore, we evaluated both the presentation of the financial debts on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the adequacy of the relevant disclosures in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We found the tested debt covenants to be complied with and the Group's disclosures of financial debts appropriate.

Key audit matter 2: contract assets

Description of the Key Audit Matter
We focused on revenue recognition of construction contracts and its relating contract assets because the Group substantially generates its revenue from projects which qualifies as construction contracts under IFRS. The recognition of revenue and the estimation of the outcome of fixed price construction contracts is complex and requires significant management judgement, in particular with respect to estimation of the cost incurred and the cost to complete the contracts. For these reasons, we identified the contract assets from these construction contracts as most significant during our audit.

Reference is made to Note 5: Significant accounting policies: Revenue and Note 7: Revenue. At December 31, 2023 contract assets amounted to EUR 227 million.

How our Audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Our testing on contract assets included procedures to obtain an understanding of the related process and controls as well as substantive test procedures related to the recording of the contract assets, the related revenues and determination of the stage of completion of the contracts. Our audit procedures included considering the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition accounting policies. We also included an evaluation of the significant judgements made by management based on the examination of the associated project documentation and the discussion on the status of projects under construction with finance and technical staff of the Group for specific individual transactions/projects. In addition, in order to evaluate the reliability of management's estimates, we performed a rundown of subsequent costs incurred for closed projects. We also performed testing over journals posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items that could influence contracts and the relating accrued profit included in this balance.

We found management's judgements in respect of the contract assets to be consistent and in line with our expectations.

Responsibilities of the board of directors for the preparation of the consolidated accounts

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of consolidated accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Belgium, and for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated accounts, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the Group'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 the board of directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Statutory auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated accounts 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 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 consolidated accounts.

In performing our audit, we comply with the legal, regulatory and normative framework applicable to the audit of the consolidated accounts in Belgium. A statutory audit does not provide any assurance as to the Group's future viability nor as to the efficiency or effectiveness of the board of directors' current or future business management at Group level. Our responsibilities in respect of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the board of directors are described below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated accounts, 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 Group's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board of directors;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board 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 statutory auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated accounts 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 statutory auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities 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 communicate with the audit committee 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 also provide the audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated accounts of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Responsibilities of the board of directors

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and the content of the directors' report on the consolidated accounts and the other information included in the annual report on the consolidated accounts.

Statutory auditor's responsibilities

In the context of our engagement and in accordance with the Belgian standard which is complementary to the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Belgium, our responsibility is to verify, in all material respects, the directors' report on the consolidated accounts and the other information included in the annual report on the consolidated accounts and to report on these matters.

Aspects related to the directors' report on the consolidated accounts and to the other information included in the annual report on the consolidated accounts

In our opinion, after having performed specific procedures in relation to the directors' report on the consolidated accounts, this directors' report is consistent with the consolidated accounts for the year under audit and is prepared in accordance with article 3:32 of the Companies' and Associations' Code.

In the context of our audit of the consolidated accounts, we are also responsible for considering, in particular based on the knowledge acquired resulting from the audit, whether the directors' report on the consolidated accounts is materially misstated or contains information which is inadequately disclosed or otherwise misleading. In light of the procedures we have performed, there are no material misstatements we have to report to you.

The non-financial information required by virtue of article 3:32, §2 of the Companies' and Associations' Code is included in the directors' report on the consolidated accounts which is part of the section 'Non-financial information' of the annual report. The Company has prepared the non-financial information, based on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) reporting framework. However, in accordance with article 3:80, §1, 5° of the Companies' and Associations' Code, we do not express an opinion as to whether the non-financial information has been prepared in accordance with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) reporting framework as disclosed in the directors' report on the consolidated accounts.

Statement related to independence

- Our registered audit firm and our network did not provide services which are incompatible with the statutory audit of the consolidated accounts, and our registered audit firm remained independent of the Group in the course of our mandate.

- The fees for additional services which are compatible with the statutory audit of the consolidated accounts referred to in article 3:65 of the Companies' and Associations' Code are correctly disclosed and itemized in the notes to the consolidated accounts.

European Uniform Electronic Format (ESEF)

We have also verified, in accordance with the draft standard on the verification of the compliance of the financial statements with the European Uniform Electronic Format (hereinafter "ESEF"), the compliance of the ESEF format with the regulatory technical standards established by the European Delegate Regulation No. 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (hereinafter: "Delegated Regulation").

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation, in accordance with ESEF requirements, of the consolidated financial statements in the form of an electronic file in ESEF format (hereinafter "digital consolidated financial statements") included in the annual financial report.

Our responsibility is to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to conclude that the format and marking language of the digital consolidated financial statements comply in all material respects with the ESEF requirements under the Delegated Regulation.

Based on our procedures performed, we believe that the format of and marking of information in the digital consolidated financial statements included in the annual financial report of Cenergy Holdings SA per 31 December 2023 complies in all material respects with the ESEF requirements under the Delegated Regulation.

Other statements

This report is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee referred to in article 11 of the Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014.

Diegem, 28 March 2024

The statutory auditor
PwC Reviseurs d'Entreprises SRL / PwC Bedrijfsrevisoren BV
Represented by

Marc Daelman
Réviseur d'Entreprises / Bedrijfsrevisor

*Acting on behalf of Marc Daelman BV

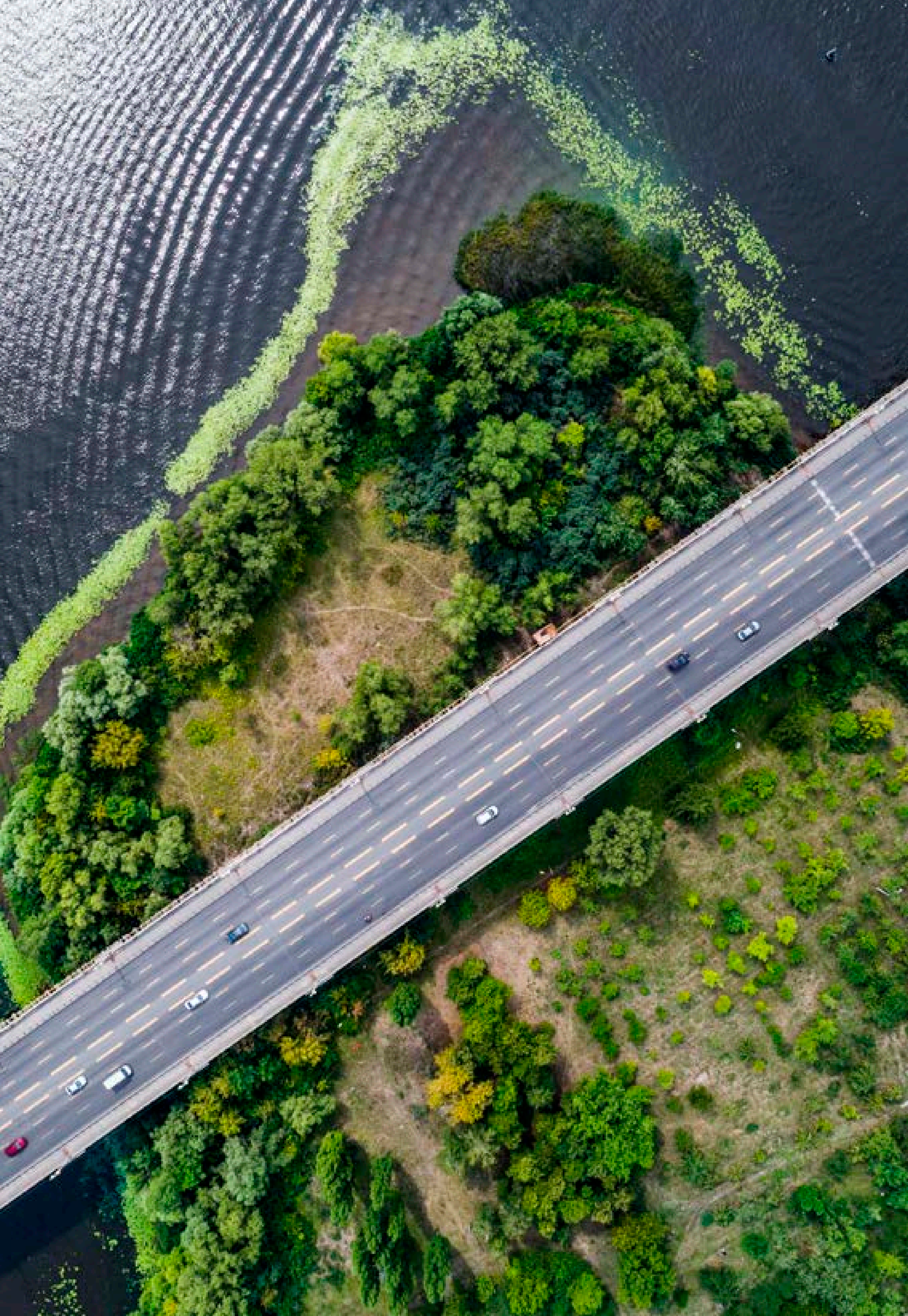
Declaration of responsible persons

Statement on the true and fair view of the consolidated financial statements and the fair overview of the management.

In accordance with the article 12, §2, 3° of the Royal Decree of 14 November 2007, the members of the Executive Management, (i.e. Dimitrios Kyriakopoulos, Alexios Alexiou and Alexandros Benos) declare that, on behalf and for the account of the Company, to the best of their knowledge:

a) the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 which have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the Equity, Financial position and Financial Performance of the Company, and the entities included in the consolidation as a whole,

b) the management report on the consolidated financial statements includes a fair overview of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, and the entities included in the consolidation, together with the description of the main risks and uncertainties with which they are confronted.



Condensed Statutory Financial Statements

In accordance the BCCA (Articles 3:17 and 3:36), the Company's annual accounts are presented hereafter in a condensed version, which does not include all the notes required by law or the Statutory Auditor's report. The full version of the Company's annual accounts that shall be deposited with the National Bank of Belgium, is available on the Company's website and can be obtained free of charge upon request.

The statutory Auditor's report on the annual accounts was unqualified.

Condensed Statutory Balance Sheet

As at 31 December

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Non- current assets	195,827	183,280
Start-up costs	0	0
Tangible Fixed assets	3	0
Financial assets	195,824	183,280
Current assets	10,082	16,041
Current receivables	9,614	14,990
Cash and cash equivalents	363	967
Accruals and deferred income	105	85
Total assets	205,909	199,321
Equity	189,507	188,527
Capital	117,892	117,892
Share premium account	59,591	59,591
Other reserves	9,984	9,174
Accumulated profits (losses)	2,040	1,869
Liabilities	16,402	10,795
Current payables	16,089	10,488
Accrued charges and deferred income	313	307
Total equity and liabilities	205,909	199,321

Condensed Statutory Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December

Amounts in EUR thousand	2023	2022
Sales and services	59	94
Operating charges	-2,599	-2,046
Services and miscellaneous goods	-2,010	-1,518
Remuneration, social security and pensions	-414	-427
Depreciation and amounts written off on start-up costs, intangible and tangible assets	0	-19
Other operating charges	-128	-82
Non recurring operating charges	-48	0
Operating profit (loss)	-2,540	-1,951
Financial income	18,741	23,598
Income from financial assets	18,292	23,329
Other Financial Income	446	269
Non-recurring financial income	3	0
Financial expenses	-6	-59
Debt expenses	0	-53
Other financial expenses	-2	-2
Non-recurring financial expenses	-4	-4
Profit (loss) for the year before income taxes	16,194	21,588
Income tax	0	0
Profit (loss) for the year	16,194	21,588

Alternative Performance Measures

In addition to the results reported in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union, this Annual Report includes information regarding certain alternative performance measures which are not prepared in accordance with IFRS ("Alternative Performance Measures" or "APMs"). The APMs used in this Annual Report are **Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT), Adjusted EBIT, Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA), Adjusted EBITDA and Net debt.** Reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures are presented below.

We believe these APMs are important supplemental measures of our operating and financial performance and are frequently used by financial analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in the steel pipes and cables production, distribution and trade industries. By providing these measures, along with the reconciliations included in this appendix, we believe that investors will have better understanding of our business, our results of operations and our financial position. However, these APMs shall not be considered as an alternative to the IFRS measures.

These APMs are also key performance metrics on which Cenergy Holdings prepares, monitors and assesses its annual budgets and long-range (5 year) plans. However, it must be noted that adjusted items should not be considered as non-operating or non-recurring.

EBIT, Adjusted EBIT, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and investors should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of the operating results as reported under IFRS and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

APM definitions remained unmodified compared to those applied as of 31 December 2022. The definitions of APMs are as follows:

EBIT is defined as result of the period (earnings after tax) before:
- income taxes,
- net finance costs

EBITDA is defined as result of the period (earnings after tax) before:
- income taxes,
- net finance costs
- depreciation and amortisation

a-EBIT and a-EBITDA are defined as EBIT and EBITDA, respectively, adjusted to exclude:
- metal price lag,
- impairment / reversal of impairment of fixed, intangible assets and investment property
- impairment / reversal of impairment of investments
- gains/losses from sales of fixed assets, intangible assets, investment property and investments,
- exceptional litigation fees and fines and,
- other exceptional or unusual items

Net Debt is defined as the total of:
- long term loans & borrowings and lease liabilities,
- short term loans & borrowings and lease liabilities,

Less:
- cash and cash equivalents

Reconciliation tables:

EBIT and EBITDA:

	Cables		Steel Pipes		Other activities		Total	
Amounts in EUR thousand	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (as reported in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss)	72,230	62,827	23,705	7,168	(579)	(39)	95,357	69,957
Adjustments for:								
Net finance costs	46,013	24,821	28,052	11,630	(84)	11	73,982	36,462
EBIT	118,244	87,649	51,758	18,798	(662)	(29)	169,339	106,418
Add back:								
Depreciation & Amortisation	20,242	18,061	9,636	9,136	11	14	29,889	27,211
EBITDA	138,485	105,710	61,394	27,934	(651)	(14)	199,228	133,630

a-EBIT and a-EBITDA:

	Cables		Steel Pipes		Other activities		Total	
Amounts in EUR thousand	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
EBIT	118,244	87,649	51,758	18,798	(662)	(29)	169,339	106,418
Adjustments for:								
Metal price lag (1)	8,213	1,905	-	-	-	-	8,213	1,905
Loss from disposal of associate (2)	-	-	-	156	-	-		156
Impairment on fixed assets	-	1,222	-		-	-		1,222
Net loss for indemnity to customer (3)	-	-	-	235	-	-		235
Loss from fixed assets write off	3,635	-	-	-	-	-	3,635	
(Gains)/ Loss from sales of fixed assets & investment property	(57)	(340)	-	1	-	-	(57)	(339)
Impairment on associate	-	-	2,766	-	-	-	2,766	
Adjusted EBIT	130,034	90,436	54,524	19,191	(662)	(29)	183,896	109,598
Add back:								
Depreciation & Amortisation	20,242	18,061	9,636	9,136	11	14	29,889	27,211
Adjusted EBITDA	150,276	108,497	64,159	28,327	(651)	(14)	213,785	136,809

(1) Metal price lag is the P&L effect resulting from fluctuations in the market prices of the underlying commodity metals (ferrous and non-ferrous) which Cenergy Holdings' subsidiaries use as raw materials in their end-product production processes,

Metal price lag exists due to:

(i) the period of time between the pricing of purchases of metal, holding and processing the metal, and the pricing of the sale of finished inventory to customers,

(ii) the effect of the inventory opening balance (which in turn is affected by metal prices of previous periods) on the amount reported as Cost of Sales, due to the costing method used (e.g., weighted average),

(iii) certain customer contracts containing fixed forward price commitments which result in exposure to changes in metal prices for the period of time between when our sales price fixes and the sale actually occurs,Subsidiaries in cables segment use back to back matching of purchases and sales, or derivative instruments in order to minimise the effect of the Metal Price Lag on their results, However, there will be always some impact (positive or negative) in the P&L, since in Cables segment part of the inventory is treated as fixed asset and not hedged and in the Steel Pipes segment no commodities hedging is possible.

(2) During 2022, the participation in Belleville Tube Company was disposed.

(3) In 2013, Corinth Pipeworks manufactured and supplied pipes for a pipeline in France. During 2015, the French client filed a quality claim against Corinth Pipeworks, its insurers and the subcontractors in charge for the welding of the pipeline. The commercial court of Paris rendered its decision on 7 July 2022 and ruled that Corinth Pipeworks should be held liable for the latent defects affecting the pipes it delivered to its French customer but that the latter was also responsible for its own loss. Consequently, given that 2013 sales were fully insured, Corinth Pipeworks recorded a liability of EUR 515 thousand during 2022 that corresponds to its maximum exposure for that specific claim, while an income of EUR 280 thousand was recorded as a respective amount was received as indemnity from an insurance company for the certain case.

Net debt:

	Cables		Steel pipes		Other activities		Total	
Amounts in EUR thousand	**31 Dec 2023**	**31 Dec 2022**	**31 Dec 2023**	**31 Dec 2022**	**31 Dec 2023**	**31 Dec 2022**	**31 Dec 2023**	**31 Dec 2022**
Loans and borrowings (incl. Lease liabilities) - Long term	180,292	100,317	34,353	29,047	13	30	214,658	129,393
Loans and borrowings (incl. Lease liabilities) - Short term	255,223	350,273	91,084	125,687	7	12	346,314	475,972
Cash and cash equivalents	(131,153)	(115,196)	(51,885)	(50,997)	(363)	(967)	(183,400)	(167,160)
Net debt	304,362	335,394	73,552	103,737	(343)	(925)	377,572	438,206

EU Taxonomy Reporting Principles

Allocation of turnover, Capex and Opex to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation

Cenergy is particularly involved in the objective of climate change mitigation by the objective of climate change mitigation. It was determined that activities 3.1, 3.6, 3.20 & 4.9 should be allocated to Climate Change Mitigation environmental objective, as this objective is more pertinent to Cenergy's activities and the Taxonomy does not allow double counting using other objectives. The environmental objective of climate change mitigation remains for 2023 the most relevant to Cenergy's operations, based on the Environmental Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486) which includes additional operating activities for the objectives of Circular economy, Pollution prevention and control, Water and marine resources, Biodiversity.

<u>Abbreviations used in the reporting tables</u>
CCM: Climate change mitigation
Y: Yes, Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective criteria
N: No, Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective criteria
E: Enabling activity. Enabling activities allow other activities to contribute to taxonomy environmental objectives

Having reviewed the legislation package related to Sustainable Finance, namely:

- Regulation EU 2020/852
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 on climate
- Commission Delegated Regulation 3850/2023 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139
- Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/4987 supplementing Regulation EU 2020/852 on disclosures
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 on the remaining four environmental objectives the relevant judgement on the Taxonomy application on Cenergy activities is presented below.

The obligations relevant to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 are not applicable to the operations of Cenergy Holdings. More specifically, neither segment of Cenergy Holdings is involved in operations related to production of nuclear energy or fossil gaseous fuels. In that sense, none of the operating activities included in the Regulation is applicable to Cenergy Holdings.

ELIGIBILITY
CABLES MANUFACTURING

The cables segment of Cenergy companies, has participated in the Task Force of Europacable Sustainability Team for Sustainable Finance. The Task Force issued an Information Note on Taxonomy in 2023, covering reporting obligations for cables' companies. The reporting related to the taxonomy figures of the cables manufacturing segment in Cenergy is following the guidelines presented in the Information Note.

Eligibility percentages have been evaluated for 2023 operating performance and have shown an increase versus 2022, as within 2023 the Climate Delegated Act has been updated and included additional operating activities. more specifically 3.20 - Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation was introduced which is directly linked to the Cables segment operations.

<u>Activity 3.1 - Manufacture of renewable energy technologies</u>
The description of activity 3.1 in Annex I to the Climate Delegated Act does not contain a clear definition of the term "renewable energy technologies" and is thus open to interpretation. In the absence of a "renewable energy technologies" definition and in the spirit of the EU Taxonomy, this term was defined by referring to the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. Revenue generated from production and installation of cable systems used in Renewable Energy Sources projects (mainly wind and solar), which enable the diffusion of renewable energy in the electricity network was included.

<u>Activity 4.9 - Construction and Installation services of electricity distribution networks</u>
Manufacturing of cables and accessories included in projects for construction and installation of transmission systems.

Additionally, installation services dedicated to land or submarine transmission or distribution networks were considered as eligible.
On the opposite, supply of equipment for electricity trans-

mission and distribution networks when the contract does not include installation or project management services were not considered as eligible.

Activity 3.6 - Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

Cable products with significant carbon emission reduction through the Global Warming Potential indicator was included in this activity. More specifically cables that reduce emissions in telecom and railway sectors are considered to comply with the activity description: Manufacture of technologies aimed at substantial GHG emission reductions in other sectors of the economy, where those technologies are not covered in Sections 3.1 or 3.5 of this Annex (Climate change mitigation). More specifically optic fiber cables which are proven to have significantly lower carbon emissions than copper cables, as well as the product group of railway cables, are included in this category, as eligible revenue.

Activity 3.20 - Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

Manufacturing, installation and servicing of power cables and wires (high, medium and low voltage), as well as accessories for transmission and distribution of electricity, were included in this category. At the same time cables used in buildings were not considered eligible. Where cables fell under operating activity 4.9 and 3.20, these were accounted only at 4.9 activity.

TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The activities that have not been identified as Taxonomy eligible, and which therefore comprise the Taxonomy non-eligible %, are currently not included among the sectors and activities included in the EU Taxonomy; however, as the regulation is evolving and more details on the specificities included in each operating activity description are available, we will be able to add more operational activities in the list of Cenergy sustainable activities.

Taxonomy-eligible Capex and Opex and individually Taxonomy eligible Capex and Opex

With regards to Capex and Opex related to our Taxonomy-eligible economic activities and Capex/Opex related to purchases and measures that we consider as individually Taxonomy-eligible, explanations are provided in the sections “Capex KPI” and “Opex KPI” in the description of our accounting policies.

ALIGNMENT

Based on the Company’s evaluation of the TSC relevant to the eligible activities of the Climate change mitigation annex, it was concluded that:

- 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies
- 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation have a 0% alignment rate for the year of 2023.

In relation to the rest of the eligible activities, the evaluation of the alignment in the cables manufacturing was applied and the results are shown below relevant to the TSC, DNSH criteria and Minimum Social Safeguards compliance.

Compliance with Technical Screening Criteria

- 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

‘The economic activity manufactures renewable energy technologies’.

Cable products act as enablers in the transition to a low carbon economy. As stated in the eligibility section, these products are specifically designed for wind turbine, photovoltaic etc. as well as products sold to renewable energy market segments such as renewable power generation which are explicitly matching the TSC of the 3.1 category.

- 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity

According to the description of activity 4.9 in Annex I to the Climate Delegated Act an economic activity should comply with at least one of the following technical screening criteria:

a. the system is the interconnected European system, i.e. the interconnected control areas of Member States, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and its subordinated systems;

b. more than 67% of newly enabled generation capacity in the system is below the generation threshold value of 100 gCO_2e/kWh measured on a life cycle basis in accordance with electricity generation criteria, over a rolling five-year period;
c. the average system grid emissions factor, calculated as the total annual emissions from power generation connected to the system, divided by the total annual net electricity production in that system, is below the threshold value of 100 gCO_2e/kWh measured on a life cycle basis in accordance with electricity generation criteria, over a rolling five-year period.

Based on the Company's assessment, the cables segment revenue generated from projects relating to the interconnection of islands complies with the above-mentioned technical criteria "a".

DO NO SIGNIFICANT HARM (DNSH)

The DNSH criteria were analyzed in the reporting year for economic activities covered by the cables manufacturing activities included under the categories of:

- 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies
- 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity

Below, a description of the assessments and main analyses used is provided in order to examine whether there was any substantial harm to the other environmental objectives. The assessments confirm that the requirements of the DNSH criteria in the reporting year for the sites producing cables products are met.

1. Climate change adaptation

A climate risk and vulnerability assessment was performed to identify which production sites may be affected by physical climate risks. The physical climate risks we identified were assessed on the basis of the lifetime of the relevant fixed asset.

Cenergy's climate based DNSH assessment is based on Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenario 4.5 and thus assumes the highest concentration of CO_2 according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The relevance of the identified threats was assessed for the local environment and, if appropriate, the measures needed to mitigate the risk were developed.

2. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

The economic activities with respect to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources was evaluated looking at the three following criteria: preserving water quality, avoiding water stress, and an environmental impact assessment (EIA) looking at the impact on water. We based the analysis primarily on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) performed at the relevant sites of the cable segment where an EIA is required. The EIA has been evaluated by the pertinent authorities and environmental terms have been assigned for the measures required to be taken by the operator company. The two installations subject to EIR are the two Fulgor sites which are also subject to the Environmental Emissions Directive which further requires the implementation of Best Available Techniques for mitigation of the impact. The remaining cables segment companies (Hellenic Cables and ICME ECAB)are not subject to EIR due to its low environmental impact.

In accordance with the environmental permits of the two installations, all necessary measures are applied to prevent or limit the discharge of pollutants into the water recipient.

EIA for the two installations follow the specifications of the national legislation which is in full harmony with the directive 2011/92/EU (Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment), including section that deals with the effects of the specific activities on water resources in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive).

The risks that may potentially arise during the operation of the industrial installations have already been identified and the measures to mitigate its effects have already been proposed and imposed, as is evident from the approved environmental permits which are in full compliance. According to the above and based on the imperatives governing the principle of not causing significant harm in relation to the objective of the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, no additional assessment of the impact of the activities on water resources is required, and therefore, the specific economic activities may not cause significant harm.
None of the manufacturing sites analyzed is located in water stressed areas.

3. Transition to a circular economy

The company's activities comply with the below standards for circular economy.
The activity assesses the availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support: (a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured; (b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured; (c) waste management that prioritises recycling over disposal, in the manufacturing process; (d) information on and traceability of substances of concern throughout the lifecycle of the manufactured products.
A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal reuse or recycling at end of life in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including through contractual agreements with waste management partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.

4. Pollution prevention and control
The DNSH criteria for this environmental objective require that the economic activity in question does not lead to substances listed in a variety of EU chemical regulations and directives being manufactured, placed on the market or used. Approval and monitoring processes are implemented with the aim of ensuring compliance with the legislation specified in the DNSH criteria.

More specifically, Best Available Techniques are applied regarding air emissions, effluent discharges, hazardous substances and waste management.
According to the environmental permits (terms) of the economic activities of the company, all necessary measures are applied to prevent pollution into the air, water and ground.
The EIA of the two installations include sections that deal with the effects of the economic activities on air, water and ground quality, dealing with the implementation of the necessary treatment and antipollution Best Available Techniques on the air emissions, stormwater and wastewater discharges. Environmental terms of the economic activities introduce upper permissible limits on the discharge pollutants into the air, water and ground which the activities are totally comply with. The collection, transportation and storage of all the wastes and hazardous substances are performed in accordance with current legislation (National and European) and under the implementation of the Best Available Techniques.

Assessments on the environmental incidents are performed and necessary corrective actions are taken as prevention pollution measures. Finally, an Accidental Pollution Liability is maintained and emergency response plan is applied.

According to the above mentioned, the specific economic activities may not cause significant harm.

5. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
In order to verify adherence to the requirements on biodiversity and ecosystems, the relevant areas were identified. We do not have any biodiversity-sensitive areas located close to a production site.

At the same time we assessed whether nature conservation measures had been defined in the environmental approvals and subsequently implemented.

MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS

The minimum safeguards consist of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Bill of Human Rights. Below, the main analyses used to examine whether the minimum safeguards are adhered to is described below.

A thorough assessment to address compliance with the requirements set out in the relevant report was performed. Based on that, good status in the areas of a) anti-bribery, b) fair competition, c) taxation was identified. Regarding human rights, the assessment has identified areas for improvement which have already been addressed on a risk-based approach and relevant procedures have been developed.

During 2023 Cenergy companies have upgraded their sustainability policies, including human rights clauses and have incorporate them across all segments. Additionally, roles and responsibilities have been assigned within each subsidiary to ensure risks and impacts are adequately addressed. Trainings have been assigned to eligible personnel in specific aspects of human rights, such as Diversity Equity and Inclusion, as well as ethics and code of conduct to raise awareness of responsibilities and obligations.

Human rights risk assessments were conducted within Cenergy companies' operations, considering internationally recognized human rights, while the remediation procedures through a well-structured Integrity Hotline have been established.

At the same time Cenergy companies collaborate closely with business partners to assess shortcomings in these areas, while within 2023, 38 suppliers, with over 600mil. spend were evaluated through the Ecovadis rating platform, which includes auditing of the Environmental, Ethics and Social practices of each company. More details can be found in the responsible sourcing section of this report.

KPIs AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting requirements include the eligibility percentage of the Turnover, CAPEX and OPEX for the companies that are already included in the Sustainable Finance E.U. law. Article 10(1) of the Disclosures Delegated Act explicitly requires that in the first year of implementation, non-financial undertakings should disclose "the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in their total turnover, capital and operating expenditure". The figures relevant to the aligned turnover, CAPEX and OPEX will be presented in the respective section below.

TURNOVER KPI

Definition
The proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities has been calculated as the part of turnover derived from the economic activities presented below (numerator):

- 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies
- 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies
- 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high,

- medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation
- 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity

divided by the turnover of Cenergy's total turnover (denominator) for financial year 2023.

For further details on our turnover accounting policy please refer to page 143 of our Annual Report 2023.
Reconciliation

Turnover of Cenergy can be reconciled to our consolidated financial statements, in "Operating segments" section, on page 143 of our Annual Report 2023.

CAPEX KPI

Definition
The Capex KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible Capex (numerator) divided by Cenergy's total Capex (denominator). The numerator consists of Taxonomy-eligible Capex related to assets or processes that are associated with the economic activities presented below (numerator):

- 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies
- 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies
- 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation
- 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity

We consider that assets and processes are associated with Taxonomy eligible economic activities when they are essential components necessary to execute an economic activity. Consequently, all Capex invested into machinery or equipment for the above-mentioned activities have been included in the numerator of the Capex KPI.

The denominator consists of Cenergy subsidiaries additions to tangible and intangible fixed assets during financial year 2023, before depreciation, amortisation and any re-measurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments. It includes acquisitions of tangible fixed assets (IAS 16), intangible fixed assets (IAS 38) and investment properties (IAS 40). Additions resulting from business combinations are also included. Goodwill is not included in Capex, as it is not defined as an intangible asset in accordance with IAS 38. For further details on our accounting policies regarding Capex please refer to page 143 of our Annual Report 2023.

Reconciliation
Capex of Cenergy can be reconciled to our consolidated financial statements, in "Operating segments" section, on page 143 of our Annual Report 2023.

OPEX KPI

Definition
The Opex KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible Opex (numerator) divided by total Cenergy's total Opex (denominator).

The numerator consists of Taxonomy-eligible Opex related to assets or processes that are associated with the economic activities presented below (numerator):

- 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies
- 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies
- 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation
- 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity

Total Opex (denominator) consists of direct non-capitalized costs that relate to research and development, building renovation measures, short-term lease, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant and equipment. This includes:

- Research and development expenditure recognized as an expense during the reporting period. This includes all noncapitalized expenditure that is directly attributable to research or development activities.
- The volume of non-capitalized leases was determined in accordance with IFRS 16 and includes expenses for short-term leases and low-value leases.
- Maintenance and repair and other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant and equipment were determined based on the maintenance and repair costs allocated to our internal cost centers. The related cost items constitute a portion of total operating expenses in the income statement. This also includes building renovation measures. In general, this includes staff costs, costs for services, and material costs for daily servicing as well as for regular and unplanned maintenance and repair measures. These costs are directly allocated to our PP&E including an appropriate allocation of overhead costs. This does not include expenditures relating to the day-to-day operation of PP&E such as raw materials, cost of employees operating the machine, electricity or fluids that are necessary to operate PP&E. Direct costs for training and other human resources adaptation needs are excluded from the denominator and the numerator. This is because Annex I to Art. 8 Delegated Act lists these costs only for the numerator which does not allow a mathematically meaningful calculation of the Opex KPI.


© Balticconnector

	Financial Year 2023	2023			Substantial contribution criteria					
	Economic activities	Codes	Absolute Turnover	Propor-tion of turn-over	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adapta-tion	Water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution preven-tion and control	Biodiversity and ecosys-tems
	Cenergy Environmentally sustainable activities		€	(%)	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL
TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES										
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)										
3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	27,32	49,388,495	3.03	Y					
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27,32			Y					
4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	27,32	363,950,655	22.36	Y					
	Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		413,339,150	25.39						
Of which Enabling			413,339,150	25.39						
Of which Transitional										
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)										
					Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL
3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	27,32	518,933	0.03	Y					
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27,32	14,764,210	0.94	Y					
3.20	Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	27,32	239,815,553	14.73	Y					
4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	27,32			Y					
	Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		255,098,696	15.67						
	Total (A.1 + A.2)		668,437,846	41.07						
TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES										
	Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		959,285,843	58.93						
	Total (A+B)		1,627,723,689	100.00%						

	DNSH criria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution prevention and control	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned proportion of turnover, year 2022	Enabling activity	Transitional activity
	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	(%)	E	T
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		E	
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11.50	E	
								11.50		
								11.50		
								11.66		
								0.96		
								12.61		
								24.11		

CAPEX and OPEX KPIs

Proportion of 2023 CapEx from Cenergy companies' products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities.

Financial Year 2023		2023			Substantial contribution criteria					
	Economic activities	Codes	Absolute CAPEX	Proportion of CAPEX	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution prevention and control	Biodiversity and ecosystems
	Cenergy Environmentally Sustainable - Aligned activities		€	(%)	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL
TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES										
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)										
3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	27,32	1,007,423	0.7	Y					
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27,32			Y					
4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	27,32	50,747,274	36.7	Y					
	CAPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		51,754,697	37.4	Y					
Of which Enabling			51,754,697	37.4	Y					
Of which Transitional										
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)										
					EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL
3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	27,32	10,585	0	Y					
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27,32	374,028	0.3	Y					
3.20	Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	27,32	11,067,923	8.0	Y					
4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	27,32								
	CAPEX of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		11,452,536	8.3						
	A. CapEx of Taxonomy eligible activities (A1+A2)		63,207,233	45.7						
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES										
	CAPEX of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		75,156,696	54.3						
	Total (A+B)		138,363,929	100.0%						

	DNSH Criteria (Does not Significantly Harm)									
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution prevention and control	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Minimum Safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned proportion of CAPEX, year 2022	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transitional activity
	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	(%)	E	T
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		E	
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16.11	E	
								16.11		
								16.11	E	
								17.9		
								0.3		
								18.3		
								34.4		

Proportion of 2023 OpEx from Cenergy companies' products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities

	Financial Year 2023	2023			Substantial contribution criteria					
	Economic activities	Codes	Absolute OPEX	Proportion of OPEX	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution prevention and control	Biodiversity and ecosystems
	Cenergy Environmentally Sustainable - Aligned activities		€	(%)	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL
	A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)									
3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	27,32	393,751	0.29	Y					
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27,32			Y					
4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	27,32	4,715,137	3.42	Y					
	OPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		5,108,888	3.7						
Of which Enabling			5,108,888	3.7						
Of which Transitional										
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)										
					EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL
3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	27,32	4,137	0	Y					
3.5	Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings				Y					
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27,32	67,647	0.05	Y					
3.20	Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	27,32	2,098,994	1.52	Y					
4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	27,32								
	OPEX of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		2,170,778	1.57						
	OpEx of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		7,279,666	5.28						
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES										
	OPEX of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		130,709,188	94.72						
	Total (A+B)		137,988,854	100.00%						

s.

DNSH Criteria (Does not Significantly Harm)									
Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution prevention and control	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Minimum Safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned proportion of OPEX, year 2022	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transitional activity)
Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	(%)	E	T
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		E	
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.59	E	
							1.59		
							1.59	E	
							1.95		
							0.05		
							2		
							3.59		

Information to our Shareholders

Cenergy Holdings is a Belgian listed subsidiary of Viohalco S.A. (79.78% of voting rights).
On 14 December 2016, Cenergy Holdings S.A. announced the completion of the cross-border merger by absorption of Corinth Pipeworks Holdings S.A. and Hellenic Cables S.A. Holdings Société Anonyme by Cenergy Holdings S.A.
On 21 December 2016, the trading of Cenergy Holdings' shares commenced on Euronext Brussels and on the Athens Stock Exchange (Athex).
There were no significant changes in Group structure during 2023 (see also note 31 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Market data

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the maximum and minimum year-end closing prices and the end of the year closing prices of Cenergy Holdings on Euronext Brussels and Athens Stock Exchange (Athex).

Market	Euronext Brussels and Athens Stock Exchange
Ticker	CENER
ISIN code	BE 0974303357

Share price EURONEXT BRUSSELS in EUR	2023	2022
At the end of the year	7.10	3.02
Maximum	7.40	4.19
Minimum	3.03	2.37
Dividends distributed (EUR per share)	0.05	0.00
Gross annual return in %	136.75%	-2.58%

Share price ATHENS EXCHANGE in EUR	2023	2022
At the end of the year	7.16	3.02
Maximum	7.53	4.06
Minimum	3.07	2.35
Dividends distributed (EUR per share)	0.05	0.00
Gross annual return in %	138.74%	-2.58%

Investor relations contact details
Sofia Zairi
Chief Investor Relations Officer
Email: ir@cenergyholdings.com, szairi@cenergyholdings.com

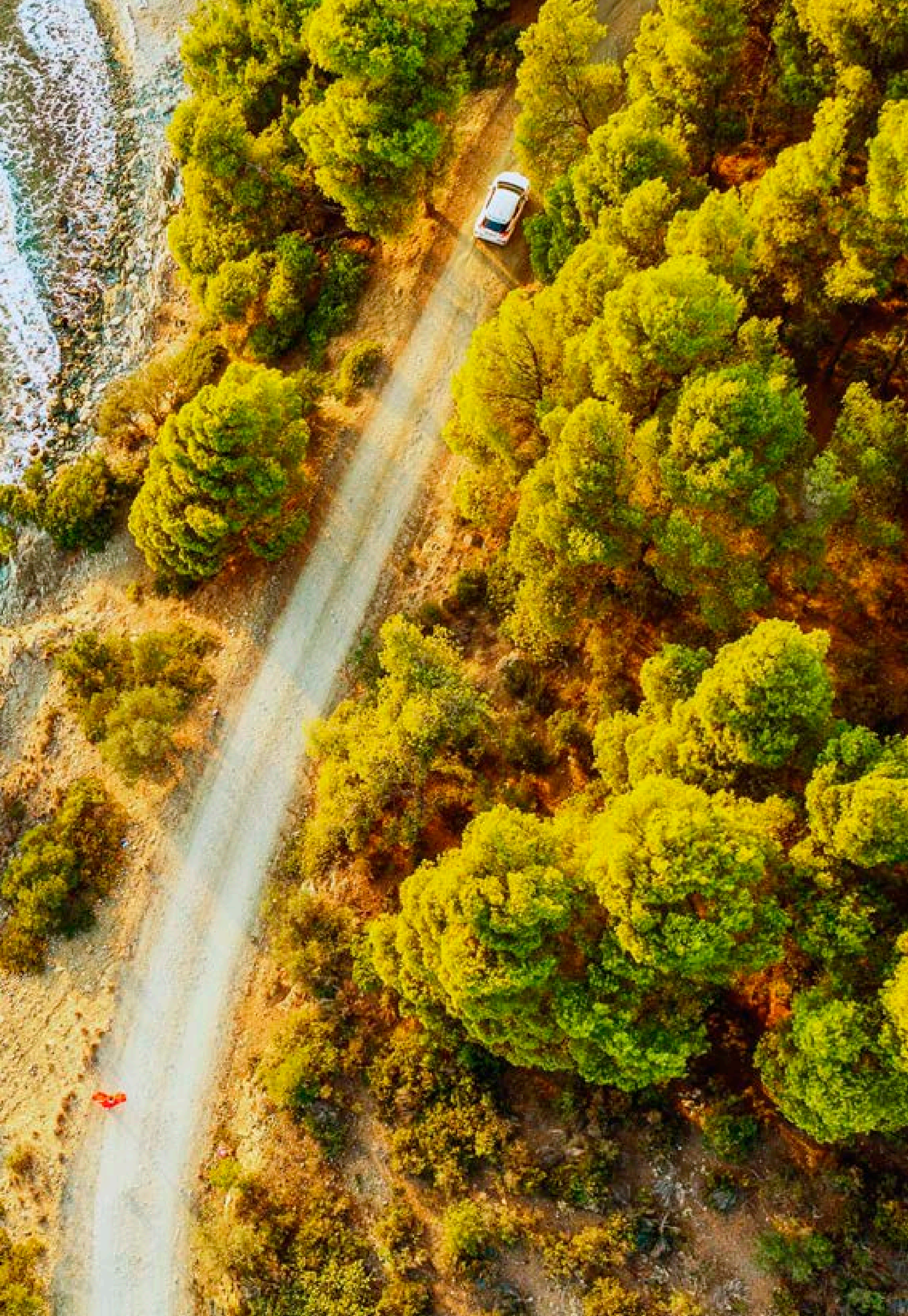
Financial Calendar

Publication / Event	Date
Ordinary General Meeting 2024	28 May 2024
2024Q1 trading update - Press Release	28 May 2024
2024Q1 trading update - Conference Call	29 May 2024
Ex-Dividend date of fiscal year 2023	25 June 2024
Dividend beneficiaries of fiscal year 2023 - Record date	26 June 2024
Dividend payment of fiscal year 2023	27 June 2024
Half Yearly 2024 results	18 September 2024
Half Yearly 2024 results - Conference Call	19 September 2024

Cenergy Holdings S.A.
30, Marnix Avenue
1000 Brussels
Belgium
(+32) 2 224 0960

Cenergy Holdings S.A. – Greek Branch
33, Amarousiou-Halandriou Str.
151 25 Maroussi
Greece
(+30) 210 6787 111, (+30) 210 6787 773

The annual report, full versions of the statutory and consolidated annual accounts, as well as the audit reports regarding said annual accounts are available on the website (www.cenergyholdings.com).



DESIGN AND GRAPHICS

ACTION PUBLIC RELATIONS & PUBLICATIONS
www.actionprgroup.com

The photographs in the Report were taken by
Vyronas Nikolopoulos, FBRH Consultants Ltd.,
and photographer Megaklis Gantzias.

The paper used for the Report is produced from sustainable FSC-certified forests
and plantations and contains 60% pulp from recycled paper.
In case of any discrepancy, the Greek text shall prevail.

Cenergy Holdings S.A.
30 Marnix Avenue,
1000 Brussels,
Belgium

Belgium tel:
(+32) 2 224 0960

Cenergy Holdings S.A. – Greek Branch
33 Amarousiou Chalandriou,
151 25 Maroussi,
Greece

Greece tel:
(+30) 210 6787 111

www.cenergyholdings.com