VINCI CONSTRUCTION | GRANDS PROJETS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

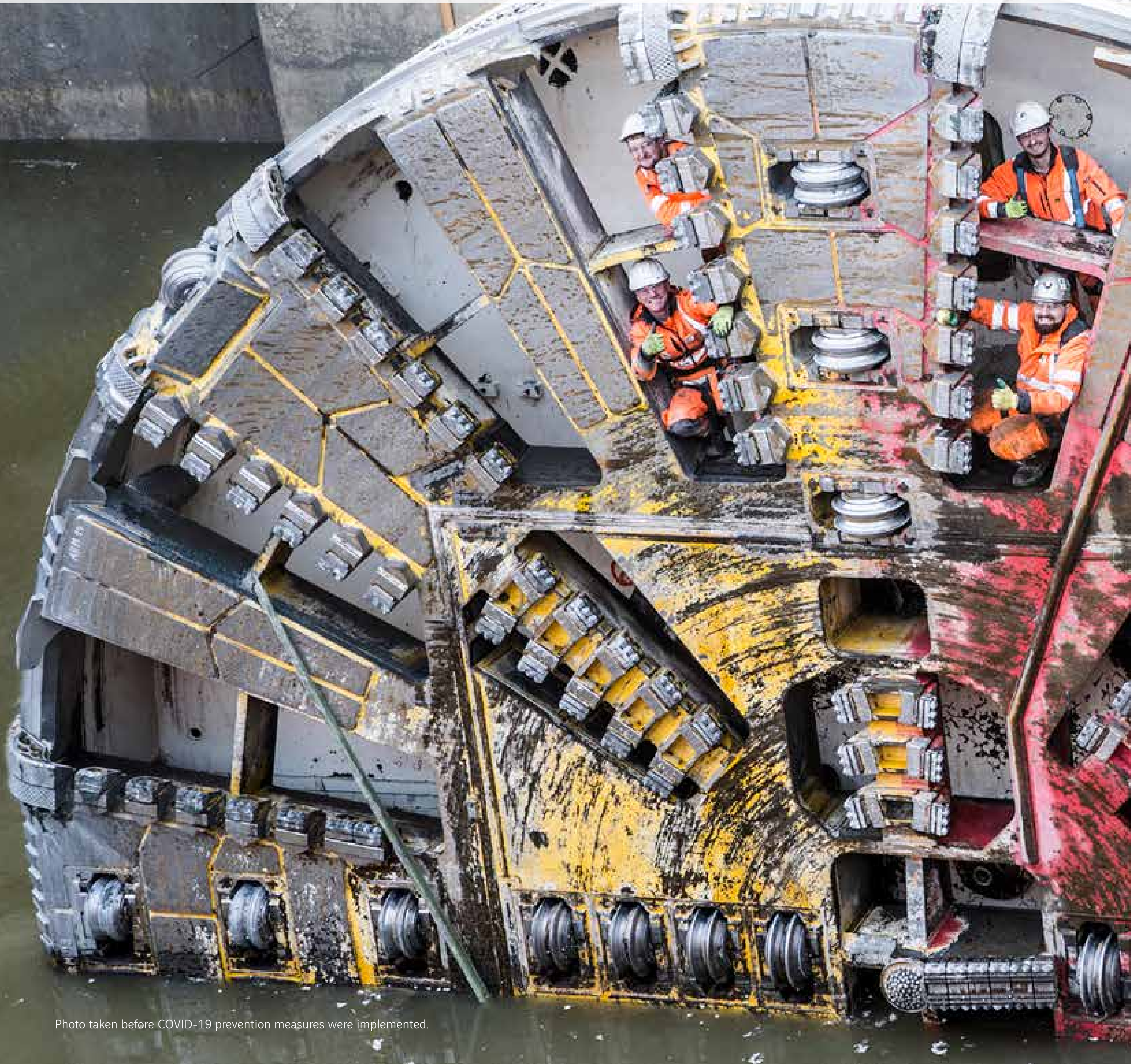


Photo taken before COVID-19 prevention measures were implemented.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **2019**

CONTENT

2019 KEY FIGURES

(including joint ventures)

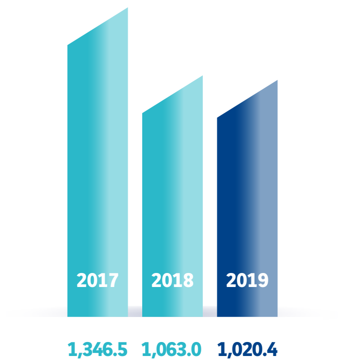
€1,020.4 M
OF REVENUE

€41.1 M
OF OPERATING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

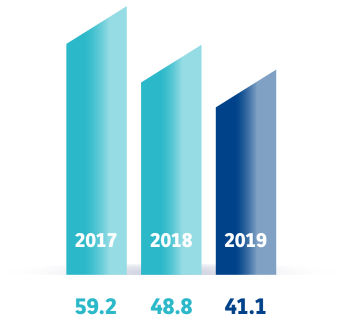
€33.6 M
OF NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

KEY FIGURES *(IN € MILLIONS)*

REVENUE



OPERATING INCOME
FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

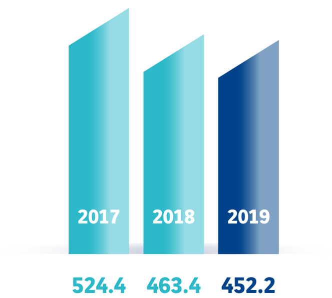


NET INCOME
AFTER TAX

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS
BEFORE TAX AND FINANCING COSTS

EQUITY
INCLUDING NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

CASH



2019 KEY FIGURES

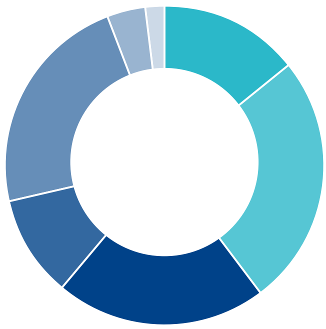
(including joint ventures)

85	OPERATIONS IN 33	4,329
PROJECTS	COUNTRIES	EMPLOYEES WORLDWIDE

REVENUE: €**1,020.4** M

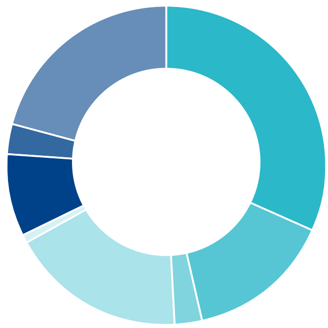
BY GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

France	**146.8**
Europe	**260.2**
The Americas	**216.7**
Africa	**106.4**
Middle East	**230.9**
Asia	**40.9**
Pacific	**18.5**



BY BUSINESS LINE

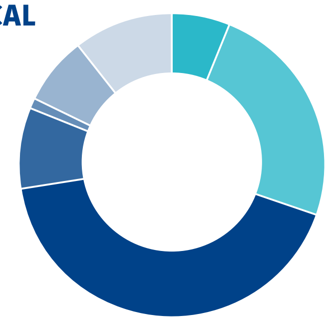
Tunnels	**325.7**
Roads	**150.4**
Bridges	**26.0**
Rail	**182.1**
Other	**8.9**
Transport infrastructure	***693.1***
Hydraulic	**85.1**
Energy	**31.7**
Building	**210.5**



ORDER BOOK: €**3,152.7** M

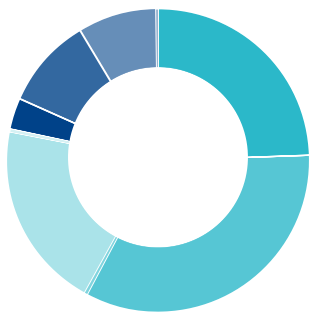
BY GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

France	**193.7**
Europe	**766.8**
The Americas	**1,329.3**
Africa	**269.5**
Middle East	**34.7**
Asia	**232.8**
Pacific	**325.9**



BY BUSINESS LINE

Tunnels	**775.2**
Roads	**1,049.5**
Bridges	**10.6**
Rail	**627.7**
Other	**12.7**
Transport infrastructure	***2,475.7***
Hydraulic	**105.9**
Energy	**304.2**
Building	**266.6**
Major facilities	**0.3**



2019 KEY FIGURES

€780.3 M
OF REVENUE

€21.1 M
OF OPERATING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

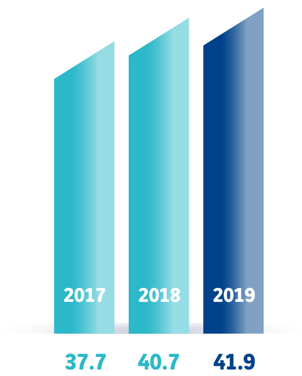
€41.9 M
OF NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

KEY FIGURES *(IN € MILLIONS)*

REVENUE

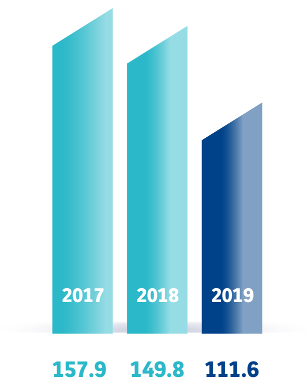
OPERATING INCOME
FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

NET INCOME
AFTER TAX

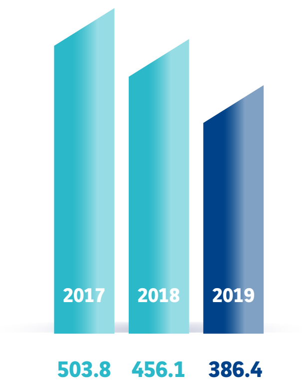


CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS
BEFORE TAX AND FINANCING COSTS

EQUITY
INCLUDING NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS



CASH



2019 KEY FIGURES

77 PROJECTS

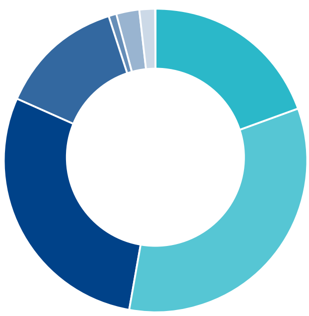
OPERATIONS IN **30** COUNTRIES

3,656 EMPLOYEES WORLDWIDE

REVENUE: €**780.3** M

BY GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

France	146.8
Europe	249.6
The Americas	216.7
Africa	101.6
Middle East	6.2
Asia	40.9
Pacific	18.5



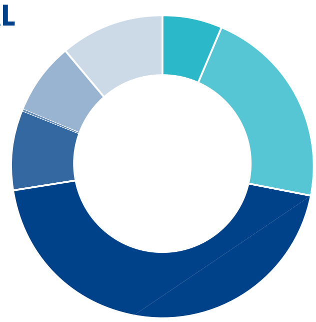
BY BUSINESS LINE

Tunnels	303.8
Roads	102.1
Bridges	26.0
Rail	89.6
Other	8.9
Transport infrastructure	***530.4***
Hydraulic	85.1
Energy	31.7
Building	133.1

ORDER BOOK: €**2,985.5** M

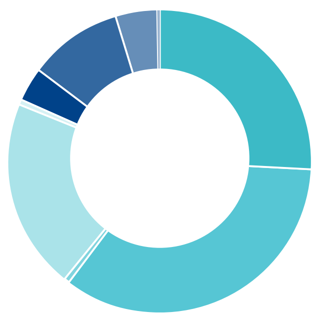
BY GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

France	193.7
Europe	643.9
The Americas	1,329.3
Africa	259.5
Middle East	0.4
Asia	232.8
Pacific	325.9



BY BUSINESS LINE

Tunnels	775.2
Roads	1,032.4
Bridges	10.6
Rail	610.5
Other	12.7
Transport infrastructure	***2,441.4***
Hydraulic	105.9
Energy	304.2
Building	133.7
Major facilities	0.3



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

at 31 December 2019

ASSETS

in € thousands	NOTES	2019			2018
		Gross	**Depreciation, amortisation and provisions**	**Net**	**Net**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Intangible assets	1	**2,709**	**1,297**	**1,413**	774
Goodwill		**263**	**263**	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	2	**146,552**	**72,428**	**74,124**	41,278
Investments in equity-accounted companies	3	**500**	**-**	**500**	-
Other non-current financial assets	4	**2,920**	**1,394**	**1,526**	1,515
Non-current deferred tax assets	16	**27,878**	**-**	**27,878**	26,938
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**180,822**	**75,382**	**105,440**	**70,505**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories and work in progress	6	**11,353**	**-**	**11,353**	6,568
Trade receivables and related accounts	6	**248,885**	**1,176**	**247,709**	206,109
Other operating receivables	6	**402,987**	**11,709**	**391,278**	340,624
Other current assets	6	**34,338**	**42**	**34,296**	66,463
Current tax assets	6	**1,563**	**-**	**1,563**	1,779
Current deferred tax assets	16	**765**	**-**	**765**	-
Cash management financial assets	5-9	**181,426**	**-**	**181,426**	302,431
Cash and cash equivalents	5-9	**237,819**	**-**	**237,819**	170,133
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,119,136**	**12,927**	**1,106,209**	**1,094,106**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,299,958**	**88,309**	**1,211,649**	**1,164,611**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

at 31 December 2019

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

in € thousands	NOTES	2019	2018
EQUITY			
Share capital		**100,000**	100,000
Share premium		**-**	-
Consolidated reserves		**(30,307)**	9,081
Net income		**41,877**	40,747
Interim dividend		**-**	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**111,570**	**149,828**
Non-controlling interests		**-**	-
TOTAL EQUITY		**111,570**	**149,828**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Retirement and other employee benefit obligations	7	**31,346**	26,563
Non-current provisions	8	**27,470**	72,591
Other loans and borrowings	9	**2,925**	-
Other non-current liabilities		**32,251**	12,019
Non-current lease liabilities		**7,161**	-
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	16	**868**	879
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**102,022**	**112,052**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current provisions	6-8	**144,785**	183,291
Trade payables	6	**324,327**	276,486
Current lease liabilities	6	**8,093**	-
Current borrowings	9	**29,921**	16,433
Other current payables	6-10	**490,932**	426,521
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**998,057**	**902,731**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,211,649**	**1,164,611**

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019

in € thousands	NOTES	2019	2018
Revenue	**11-12**	**780,281**	**748,734**
Revenue from ancillary activities		**3**	242
Revenue and other operating income	**13**	**780,284**	**748,977**
Purchases consumed		**(83,180)**	(105,722)
Subcontracting and other external expenses		**(419,369)**	(403,620)
Employment costs	20	**(220,120)**	(239,506)
Taxes and levies		**(15,076)**	(17,288)
Other operating income and expense		**15,749**	14,263
Net depreciation, amortisation and provision expenses		**(37,228)**	52,315
OPERATING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	**13**	**21,060**	**49,418**
(% of revenue)		***2.70%***	*6.60%*
Share-based payments	14	**(6,705)**	(5,493)
Profit/(loss) of equity accounted companies		**28,086**	5,874
Other recurring operating items		**(601)**	(180)
RECURRING OPERATING INCOME		**41,840**	**49,618**
(% of revenue)		***5.36%***	*6.63%*
Impact from changes in scope and gain/(loss) on disposals of shares		**(43)**	(26)
OPERATING INCOME		**41,797**	**49,592**
(% of revenue)		***5.36%***	*6.62%*
Cost of gross financial debt		**(2,033)**	(1,011)
Financial income from cash investments		**1,209**	2,667
COST OF NET FINANCIAL DEBT		**(824)**	**1,656**
Other financial income and expense	15	**(779)**	(469)
Income tax expense	16	**1,683**	(10,032)
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**41,877**	**40,747**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**	-
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT		**41,877**	**40,747**
(% of revenue)		***5.37%***	*5.44%*
Number of shares		**6,666,667**	6,666,667
EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN €)		**6.28**	**6.11**

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

in € thousands	2019	2018
Net income for the period (including non-controlling interests)	**41,877**	**40,747**
Currency translation differences	**(6,025)**	(10,544)
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	**150**	700
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to net income	**(5,875)**	**(9,844)**
Actuarial gains and losses on retirement benefit obligations	**(4,343)**	(467)
Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified subsequently to net income	**(4,343)**	**(467)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	**(10,218)**	**(10,311)**
of which: Controlled companies	**(9,394)**	(9,784)
Equity-accounted companies	**(823)**	(527)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**31,659**	**30,436**
of which: Attributable to owners of the parent	**31,685**	30,469
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**(26)**	(33)

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

at 31 December 2019

in € thousands		2019	2018
Consolidated net income for the period (including non-controlling interests)		**41,877**	**40,747**
Depreciation and amortisation		**24,619**	13,113
Net increase/(decrease) in provisions		**1,198**	1,086
Share-based payments (IFRS 2)		**(823)**	1,059
Gains or losses on disposal		**(4,150)**	(3,546)
Change in fair value of foreign exchange derivative financial instruments and others		**282**	(1,328)
Dividends received from unconsolidated companies and share of profit or loss of equity-accounted companies		**(28,086)**	(5,874)
Cost of net financial debt recognised		**824**	(1,656)
Current and deferred tax expense recognised		**(1,683)**	10,032
Cash flow (used in)/from operations before tax and financing costs		**34,058**	**53,633**
Change in operating working capital (including liabilities relating to employee benefits)		**1,186**	(34,968)
Change in current provisions		**11,387**	(48,495)
Income taxes paid		**(3,816)**	(2,321)
Net financial interest paid (including finance lease interest)		**(824)**	1,656
Dividends received from non-consolidated companies and equity-accounted companies		**-**	-
Cash flow (used in)/from operating activities	**(I)**	**41,991**	**(30,494)**
Purchases of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		**(36,601)**	(22,392)
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		**6,041**	5,885
Purchases of non-current financial assets		**-**	1,505
Proceeds from sales of non-current financial assets		**-**	-
Net effect of changes in scope of consolidation		**-**	-
Dividends received from non-consolidated companies		**-**	-
Change in non-current financial assets and liabilities		**(29)**	7,661
Repayment of lease liabilities and associated financial expense		**(8,769)**	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	**(II)**	**(39,358)**	**(7,341)**
Dividends paid by the parent company		**(68,333)**	-
Change in loans and other financial liabilities		**2,935**	-
Change in cash management assets and liabilities		**114,078**	(5,326)
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	**(III)**	**48,680**	**(5,326)**
CHANGE IN NET CASH	**(I+II+III)**	**51,313**	**(43,161)**
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**164,729**	208,144
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		**1,192**	(254)
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		**217,235**	**164,729**

Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**217,235**	164,729
Cash management financial assets	**181,426**	302,431
Other current and non-current financial debt (excluding overdrafts)	**(12,261)**	(11,029)
NET FINANCIAL SURPLUS AT END OF PERIOD	**386,400**	**456,131**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

at 31 December 2019

EQUITY *in € thousands*	SHARE CAPITAL	PREMIUMS AND RESERVES	CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES	NET INCOME	NET INCOME RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	TOTAL ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT	NON-CONTROL-LING INTERESTS	TOTAL
31 December 2017	**100,000**	**4,271**	**23,696**	**37,677**	**(7,768)**	**157,876**	**-**	**157,876**
Impact of changes in accounting policies (*)	**-**	**(34,906)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,210)**	**(36,116)**	**-**	**(36,116)**
1 January 2018	**100,000**	**(30,635)**	**23,696**	**37,677**	**(8,978)**	**121,760**	**-**	**121,760**
Allocation of net income of previous period	-	37,677	-	(37,677)	-	**-**	-	-
Currency translation differences and miscellaneous	-	81	(10,511)	-	700	**(9,730)**	-	(9,730)
Dividend payments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Net income recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	(467)	**(467)**	-	(467)
Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Share-based payments (IFRS 2)	-	(2,482)	-	-	-	**(2,482)**	-	(2,482)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	40,747	-	**40,747**	-	40,747
Changes in consolidation scope and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
31 December 2018	**100,000**	**4,641**	**13,185**	**40,747**	**(8,745)**	**149,828**	**-**	**149,828**
Allocation of net income of previous period	-	40,747	-	(40,747)	-	**-**	-	-
Currency translation differences and miscellaneous	-	-	(5,999)	-	150	**(5,849)**	-	(5,849)
Dividend payments	-	(68,333)	-	-	-	**(68,333)**	-	(68,333)
Net income recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	(4,343)	**(4,343)**	-	(4,343)
Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Share-based payments (IFRS 2)	-	(1,610)	-	-	-	**(1,610)**	-	(1,610)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	41,877	-	**41,877**	-	41,877
Changes in consolidation scope and miscellaneouss	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
31 December 2019	**100,000**	**(24,554)**	**7,186**	**41,877**	**(12,938)**	**111,570**	**-**	**111,570**

At 31 December 2019, the share capital consisted of 6,666,667 shares with par value of €15 each.

(*) Changes in accounting policies related to the first-time adoption from 1 January 2018 of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" and IFRS 9 "Financial instruments", described in Note I.4 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

CONTENT

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2019

I ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND MEASUREMENT METHODS

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

In application of Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union at 31 December 2019.

The accounting policies used at 31 December 2019 are the same as those used in preparing the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2018, except for the standards and/or amendments of standards described below, adopted by the European Union and mandatorily applicable from 1 January 2019 (see Note I.1.1. "New standards and interpretations applicable from 1 January 2019").

However, for its operational reporting, which is the basis for Group management, VINCI Construction Grands Projets includes joint ventures using the proportional mode; in its opinion this presentation provides a more accurate view of the Group's performance and risks in terms of revenue, operating income, working capital requirement and debt. Business segment reporting reflects operational reporting and is presented in Note I.5, with joint ventures consolidated in proportional mode.

1. 1 New Standards and Interpretations applicable from 1 January 2019

The impacts of applying IFRS 16 "Leases" from 1 January 2019 are described in Note I.4.

Other standards and interpretations mandatorily applicable from 1 January 2019 have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2019. These are mainly:

- IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments";
IFRIC 23, which clarifies the rules on recognising and measuring uncertainties related to corporate income tax, has no material impact on the measurement of the Group's current and deferred tax at 1 January 2019. The balance sheet at 31 December 2018 has not been adjusted.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation";
- Amendments to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures";
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement";
- Annual improvements 2015-2017.

On 16 January 2020, the European Union adopted the "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform" amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The Group decided to apply them early from 1 January 2019.

1. 2 Standards and Interpretations adopted by the IASB but not yet applicable at 31 December 2019

The Group has not applied early the following standards and interpretations that could concern the Group and of which application is not mandatory at 1 January 2019:

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material";
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business".

A study of the impacts and practical consequences of applying these standards, amendments and interpretations is under way. However, they do not contain any provisions that are contrary to the Group's current accounting practices.

2. CONSOLIDATION METHODS

2. 1 Consolidation scope

In accordance with IFRS 10, companies in which VINCI Construction Grands Projets holds, whether directly or indirectly, the majority of voting rights in shareholders' general meetings, in the Boards of Directors or in the equivalent management bodies, giving it the power to direct their operational and financial policies, are generally deemed to be controlled and are fully consolidated. To determine control, VINCI Construction Grands Projets carries out an in-depth analysis of the established governance arrangements and of the rights held by other shareholders, to see whether they are purely protective. Where necessary, an analysis is performed in relation to instruments held by the Group or third parties (potential voting rights, dilutive instruments, convertible instruments etc.) that, if exercised, could alter the type of influence exerted by each party.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

For some infrastructure project companies operating under concessions or public-private partnership contracts and in which VINCI Construction Grands Projets is not the only capital investor, in addition to the analysis of the governance arrangements with each partner, VINCI Construction Grands Projets may look at the characteristics of subcontracting contracts, to check that they do not confer additional powers that could lead to a situation of control.

An analysis is performed if a specific event takes place that may affect the level of control exerted by VINCI Construction Grands Projets, such as a change in an entity's ownership structure or governance, or the exercise of a dilutive financial instrument.

In accordance with IFRS 11, joint arrangements now fall into two categories (joint ventures and joint operations) depending on the nature of the rights and obligations held by each party. Classification is generally determined by the legal form of the project vehicle.

- A joint venture is an arrangement where the parties exerting joint control over the entity (joint venturers) have rights to the entity's net assets. Joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method.
- A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which the parties (joint operators) have direct rights over the assets and direct obligations with respect to the entity's liabilities. Each joint operator must account for the portion of assets, liabilities, income and expenses that corresponds to its interest in the joint operation.

Most of VINCI Construction Grands Projets' joint arrangements are joint operations. Our joint arrangements generally take the form of partnerships or consortiums.

Associates are entities over which the Group exerts significant influence. They are accounted for under the equity method in accordance with IAS 28. Significant influence is presumed where the Group's stake is more than or equal to 20%. However, it may arise where the ownership interest is lower, particularly where the Group is represented on the Board of Directors or any equivalent governance body, and therefore takes part in determining the entity's operational and financial policies and strategy.

The Group’s consolidation scope does not include any subsidiaries in which non-controlling interests are material, or any individually material joint ventures or associates. That assessment is based on the impact of those interests on the Group’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows. VINCI Construction Grands Projets does not own any interest in structured entities as defined by IFRS 12.

CHANGES IN THE CONSOLIDATION SCOPE:

31.12.2019

(number of companies)	TOTAL	France	Foreign
Full consolidation	**15**	**4**	**11**
Equity method	**4**	**-**	**4**
TOTAL	**19**	**4**	**15**

31.12.2018

(number of companies)	TOTAL	France	Foreign
Full consolidation	**15**	4	11
Equity method	**4**	-	4
TOTAL	**19**	**4**	**15**

2. 2 Intragroup transactions

Reciprocal operations and transactions relating to assets, liabilities, income and expenses between companies that are fully consolidated are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Where a fully consolidated Group entity carries out a transaction with an equity-accounted joint venture or associate, income and losses resulting from the transaction are only recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements to the extent of the interest owned by third parties in the joint venture or associate.

2. 3 Translation of the financial statements of foreign companies and establishments

In most cases, the functional currency of foreign companies and establishments is their local currency.

The financial statements of foreign companies of which the functional currency is different from that used in preparing the Group’s consolidated financial statements are translated at the closing rate for balance sheet items and at the average rate for the period for income statement items. Any resulting translation differences are recognised under translation differences in consolidated reserves. Goodwill relating to foreign entities is considered as comprising part of the assets and liabilities acquired and is therefore translated at the exchange rate in force at the balance sheet date.

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2. 4 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into euros at the exchange rate at the transaction date. At the balance sheet date, trade receivables and trade payables expressed in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate. Resulting exchange gains and losses are recognised under "Foreign exchange gains and losses" and are shown under "Other financial income and expense" in the income statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on loans denominated in foreign currency or on foreign currency derivative instruments qualifying as hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries, are recorded under currency translation differences in equity.

2. 5 Business combinations

Business combinations completed from 1 January 2010 onwards have been recognised in accordance with IFRS 3 Revised. As a result, this Standard is applied prospectively.

Under IFRS 3 Revised, the cost of a business combination is the fair value, at the date of exchange, of the assets given, liabilities assumed, and/or equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. Contingent price adjustments are included in the cost of the business combination and are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date. From the acquisition date, any subsequent changes to this fair value resulting from events taking place after control was acquired are recognised in profit or loss.

Expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition, such as professional fees for due diligence and other related fees, are expensed as they are incurred. They are presented in the "Impact of changes in scope and gain/(loss) on disposals of shares" item on the income statement.

Non-controlling interests in the acquiree, where they give their holders present ownership interests in the entity (voting rights, a share of earnings etc.) and entitle them to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, are measured either at their share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets, or at their fair value. This option is applied on a case-by-case basis for each acquisition.

On the date control is acquired, the cost of acquisition is allocated by recognising the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the acquiree at their fair value at that date, except for tax assets and liabilities and employee benefits, which are measured according to their reference Standard (IAS 12 and IAS 19 respectively) and asset groups classified as held for sale, which are recognised under IFRS 5 at their fair value less costs to sell. The positive difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired constitutes goodwill. Where applicable, goodwill can include a portion of the fair value of non-controlling interests if the full goodwill method has been selected.

The Group has 12 months from the date of acquisition to finalise the accounting for business combinations.

In the case of a business combination achieved in stages, previously acquired shareholdings in the acquiree are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition of control. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2. 6 Transactions between shareholders, acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests after acquisition of control

In accordance with IFRS 10, acquisitions or disposals of noncontrolling interests, with no impact on control, are considered as transactions with the Group's shareholders. The difference between the consideration paid to increase the percentage shareholding in an already-controlled entity and the supplementary share of equity thus acquired is recorded under equity attributable to owners of the parent. Similarly, a decrease in the Group's percentage interest in an entity that continues to be controlled is booked in the accounts as a transaction between shareholders, with no impact on profit or loss. Professional fees and other incremental costs relating to acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests that have no impact on control, and any associated tax effects, are recorded under equity. Cash flows related to transactions between shareholders are presented under cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities in the consolidated cash flow statement.

3. MEASUREMENT RULES AND METHODS APPLIED BY THE GROUP

3. 1 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements under IFRSs requires estimates to be used and assumptions to be made that affect the amounts shown in those financial statements.

These estimates assume the operation is a going concern and are made on the basis of information available at the time. Estimates may be revised if the circumstances on which they were based alter or if new information becomes available. Actual results may be different from these estimates.

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

3. 1.1 Measurement of construction contract profit or loss using the percentage-of-completion method

The Group uses the percentage-of-completion method to recognise revenue and profit or loss on construction contracts, applying general revenue recognition rules on the basis of the percentage of completion.

The percentage of completion is calculated on the basis of chargeable costs, involving a physical measurement of work converted into the chargeable costs necessary to carry it out.

The stage of completion and the revenue to be recognised are determined on the basis of a large number of estimates made by monitoring the work performed and using the benefit of experience to take account of unforeseen circumstances. In consequence, adjustments may be made to initial estimates throughout the contract and may materially affect future results.

3. 1.2 Measurement of share-based payments under IFRS 2

The Group recognises a share-based payment relating to offers made to employees to subscribe VINCI shares and to take part in VINCI performance share plans and the VINCI Group savings plan. This expense is measured on the basis of actuarial calculations using estimated behavioural assumptions based on observation of past behaviour.

The main actuarial assumptions (volatility, return on shares, etc.) adopted by the Group are described for each plan in Note II.14 “Share-based payments”.

3. 1.3 Measurement of retirement benefit obligations

The Group is involved in defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Its obligations in connection with these defined benefit plans are measured actuarially, based on assumptions such as the discount rate, future increases in wages and salaries, employee turnover, mortality rates and the rate of increase of health expenses.

Those obligations may therefore change if assumptions change, most of which are updated annually. Details of the assumptions used and how they are determined are given in Note II.7 "Provisions for employee benefits".

The Group considers that the actuarial assumptions used are appropriate and justified in the current conditions.

3. 1.4 Measurement of provisions

The factors that may cause a material change in the amount of provisions are:

- the estimates made on a statistical basis from expenses incurred in previous years, for after-sales-service provisions;
- the estimates of forecast profit or loss on construction contracts, which serve as a basis for the determination of losses on completion (see Note 3.4 "Construction contracts");
- the discount rates used.

3. 1.5 Fair value measurement

The Group mainly uses fair value in measuring, on a consistent basis, the derivative instruments, available-for-sale financial assets, cash management financial assets and identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations on its balance sheet.

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a normal transaction. It is recognised on the basis of the asset or liability’s main market (or the most advantageous market if there is no main market), i.e. the one that offers the highest volume and activity levels.

To determine these fair values, the Group uses the following measurement methods:

- market-based approaches, based on observable market prices or transactions;
- revenue-based approaches, which convert future cash flows into a single present value;
- cost-based approaches, which take into account the asset's physical, technological and economic obsolescence.

The following three-level hierarchy of fair values is used:

- level 1: price quoted on an active market. Marketable securities and some available-for-sale financial assets and listed bond issues are measured in this way.
- level 2: internal model using internal measurement techniques with observable factors. These techniques are based on usual mathematical computation methods, which incorporate observable market data (forward prices, yield curves, etc.). The calculation of the fair value of most derivative financial instruments (swaps, caps, floors, etc.) traded on markets is made on the basis of internal models commonly used by market participants to price such financial instruments.

  Every quarter, the internally calculated values of derivative instruments are checked for consistency with those sent by the counterparties.
- level 3: internal model using non-observable factors. This model applies to customer relationships and contracts acquired through business combinations, as well as to holdings of unlisted shares, which, in the absence of an active market, are measured at their cost of acquisition plus transaction costs.

3. 2 Revenue

Consolidated revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15, as described below. They include the following, after elimination of intragroup transactions:

- fully consolidated companies;
- jointly controlled operations and assets on the basis of the Group's share. This relates to the Group's construction work carried out through partnerships.

The method for recognising revenue under construction contracts is explained in Note 3.4 "Construction contracts" below.

3. 3 Revenue from ancillary activities

Revenue from ancillary activities mainly comprises rental income, sales of equipment, materials and merchandise, study work and fees.

3. 4 Construction contracts

The Group recognises construction contract income and expense in accordance with IFRS 15 using the progress-towards-completion method, which is generally based on progress towards physical completion.

If the estimate of the final outcome of a contract indicates a loss, a provision is made for the loss on completion regardless of the percentage of completion, based on the best estimates of income, including, if need be, any rights to additional revenue or claims if these are probable and can be reliably estimated. Provisions for losses on completion are shown under liabilities.

Part payments received under construction contracts before the corresponding work has been carried out are recognised under liabilities under advances and payments on account received.

3. 5 Share-based payments

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

Benefits granted under stock option plans, performance share plans and the Group savings plans are implemented as decided by VINCI SA's Board of Directors after approval by the Shareholders' General Meeting, and are not, in general, systematically renewed. As their measurement is not directly linked to the business lines' operations, VINCI has considered it appropriate not to include the corresponding expense in the operating income from ordinary activities, which is an indicator of business lines' performance, but to report it on a separate line, labelled "Share-based payments (IFRS 2)", in operating income.

3. 5.1 Share subscription option plans

Options to subscribe VINCI shares have been granted to Group employees and senior executives. For some of these plans, definitive vesting of share subscription option plans is conditional on performance conditions (stock market performance or financial criteria) being met. The fair value of options is determined, at the grant date, using the Monte Carlo valuation model, taking into account the impact of the market performance condition if applicable. The Monte Carlo model allows a larger number of scenarios to be modelled, by including in particular the valuation of assumptions about beneficiaries' behaviour on the basis of historical observations.

3. 5.2 Performance share plans

Performance shares subject to vesting conditions have been granted to Group employees and senior executives. As regards plans where the final vesting of shares may depend on meeting financial criteria, the number of performance shares measured at fair value in the calculation of the IFRS 2 expense is adjusted at each balance sheet date for the impact of the change in the likelihood of the financial criteria being met.

3. 5.3 Group savings plans

In France, VINCI issues new shares reserved for its employees three times a year with a subscription price that includes a discount against the average stock market price of the VINCI share during the last 20 business days preceding the authorisation by the Board of Directors. This discount is considered as a benefit granted to employees; its fair value is determined using the Monte Carlo valuation model at the date on which the subscription price is announced to employees. As certain restrictions apply to the sale or transfer of shares acquired by VINCI Construction Grands Projets employees under these plans, the fair value of the benefit to the employee takes account of the fact that the shares acquired cannot be freely disposed of for five years other than in certain specific circumstances.

The Group recognises the benefits granted in this way to its employees as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in consolidated equity.

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3. 6 Cost of net financial debt

The cost of net financial debt comprises:

- the cost of gross financial debt, which includes the interest expense calculated at the effective interest rate, and gains and losses on interest rate derivatives allocated to gross financial debt whether designated as hedges for accounting purposes or not; and
- the line item "financial income from cash management investments", which comprises the return on investments of cash and cash equivalents. Investments of cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

3. 7 Other financial income and expense

Other financial income and expense comprises mainly foreign exchange gains and losses, and the effects of discounting to present value.

3. 8 Income tax

Income tax is computed in accordance with the tax legislation in force in the countries where the income is taxable.

In accordance with IAS 12, deferred tax is recognised on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. It is calculated using the latest tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the accounts closing date and applied according to the schedule for the reversal of temporary differences. The effects of a change in the tax rate from one period to another are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred tax relating to share-based payments (IFRS 2) is taken to income to the extent that the deductible amount does not exceed the fair value of plans established according to IFRS 2.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised directly under equity is also recognised under equity.

Net deferred tax is determined on the basis of the tax position of each entity or group of entities included in the tax group under consideration and is shown under assets or liabilities for its net amount per taxable entity.

Deferred tax is reviewed at each balance sheet date to take account in particular of the impact of changes in tax law and the prospects for recovery. Deferred tax assets are only recognised if their recovery is probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3. 9 Earnings per share

Earnings per share represent the net income for the period after non-controlling interests, divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The Group has issued no equity instruments that could have a dilutive effect.

3. 10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly comprise computer software. Purchased intangible assets are measured at cost less amortisation and cumulative impairment losses, and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

3. 11 Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the cost of a business combination over the Group’s interest in the net fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date(s) of acquisition, recognised on first consolidation.

Goodwill in fully consolidated subsidiaries is recognised under goodwill in consolidated assets. Goodwill relating to equity-accounted companies is included in the line item "Investments in equity-accounted companies".

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired. Whenever goodwill is impaired, the difference between its carrying amount and its recoverable amount is recognised in operating income in the period and is not reversible.

Negative goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the year of acquisition.

Following adoption of IFRS 3 Revised, an option is available to measure non-controlling interests on the acquisition date either at fair value (the full goodwill method) or for the portion of the net assets acquired that they represent (the partial goodwill method). The choice can be made for each business combination.

3. 12 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are recorded at their acquisition or production cost less cumulative depreciation and any recognised impairment losses. They are not revalued.

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's period of use. Accelerated depreciation may however be used when it appears more appropriate to the conditions under which the asset is used. For certain complex assets comprising several components, in particular buildings and constructions, each component of the asset is recognised separately and depreciated over its own period of use.

The main periods of use of the various categories of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Constructions:	
■ structure	**between 20 and 50 years**
■ general technical installations	**between 5 and 20 years**
Site equipment and technical installations	**between 3 and 12 years**
Vehicles	**between 3 and 5 years**
Fixtures and fittings	**between 8 and 10 years**
Office furniture and equipment	**between 3 and 10 years**

Depreciation commences as from the date when the asset is ready to enter into service.

3. 13 Finance leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are recognised as non-current assets whenever the effect of the lease is to transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these assets, with recognition of a corresponding financial liability. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their period of use.

3. 14 Impairment of non-financial non-current assets

Under certain circumstances, impairment tests must be performed on intangible and tangible non-current assets. For assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill, a test is performed at least annually and whenever there is an indication of a loss of value. For other non-current assets, a test is performed only when there is an indication of a loss of value.

3. 15 Investments in equity-accounted companies

These shareholdings are in joint ventures and companies over which the Group has significant influence, and are accounted for under the equity method.

They are initially recognised at the cost of acquisition, including any goodwill arising. Their carrying amount is then increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the entity's profits or losses after the date of acquisition. Whenever losses are greater than the value of the Group's net investment in the equity-accounted entity, these losses are not recognised unless the Group has entered into a commitment to recapitalise the entity or provide it with funding. The share of the negative net equity of equity-accounted companies arising from decreases in the fair value of financial hedging instruments is presented under provisions for financial risks.

If there is an indication that an investment may be impaired, its recoverable value is tested as described in Note I.3.14 "Impairment of non-financial non-current assets". Impairment losses shown by these impairment tests are recognised as a deduction from the carrying amount of the corresponding investments.

In order to present business lines' operational performance in the best way possible, the income or loss of equity-accounted companies is reported on a specific line, between the "operating income from ordinary activities" and "recurring operating income" lines.

3. 16 Other non-current financial assets

Other non-current financial assets comprise available-for-sale securities and the part at more than one year of loans and receivables measured at amortised cost and the fair value of non-current derivatives (assets).

3. 16.1 Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities comprise the Group's shareholdings in unconsolidated companies.

At the balance sheet date, available-for-sale securities are measured at their fair value. The fair value of shares in listed companies is determined on the basis of the stock market price at that balance sheet date.

For unlisted securities, if their fair value cannot be determined reliably, the securities continue to be measured at their original cost, i.e. their cost of acquisition plus transaction costs.

Changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity and are only transferred to profit or loss when the securities in question are sold.

Where an impairment test leads to recognition of an unrealised loss relative to the historical acquisition cost and where this is considered to be a material and/or non-temporary loss of value, that loss is recognised in profit or loss and may not be reversed.

- For securities quoted on an active market, a long-lasting or material decline in fair value below their cost is an objective indication of their impairment. The factors considered by the Group in assessing the long-lasting or material nature of a decline in fair value are generally the following:
  - the impairment is long-lasting whenever the closing stock market price has been lower than the cost of the security for more than 18 months;
  - the impairment is material whenever, at the balance-sheet date, there has been a 30% fall in the current market price compared with the cost of the financial asset.

- For unlisted securities, the factors considered are the decrease in value of the share of equity held and the absence of prospects for generating profits.

3. 16.2 Loans and receivables at amortised cost

"Loans and receivables at amortised cost" mainly comprise receivables connected with shareholdings, current account advances to equity-accounted companies or unconsolidated entities, guarantee deposits, collateralised loans and receivables and other loans and financial receivables.

When first recognised, these loans and receivables are recognised at their fair value less the directly attributable transaction costs. At each balance-sheet date, these assets are measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

If there is an objective indication of impairment of these loans and receivables, an impairment loss is recognised. The impairment loss corresponding to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount (i.e. the present value of the expected cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate) is recognised in profit or loss. This loss may be reversed if the recoverable value increases subsequently and if this positive change can objectively be linked to an event arising after recognition of the impairment loss.

3. 17 Inventories and work in progress

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

3. 18 Trade receivables and other current operating assets

"Trade receivables" and "other current operating assets" are current financial assets and are initially measured at their fair value, which is generally their nominal value, unless the effect of discounting is material. At each balance sheet date, receivables and other current operating assets are measured at their amortised cost less any impairment losses taking account of any likelihood of non-recovery.

An estimate of the likelihood of non-recovery is made at each balance sheet date and an impairment loss is recognised if necessary. The likelihood of non-recovery is assessed in the light of payment delays and guarantees obtained.

3. 19 Cash management financial assets

"Cash management financial assets" comprise investments in cash, money market securities and bonds, and units in UCITS, made with a short-term management objective, that do not satisfy the IAS 7 criteria for recognition as cash (see Note I.3.20 "Cash and cash equivalents").

As the Group adopts fair value as being the best reflection of the performance of these assets, they are measured and recognised at their fair value, and changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss.

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

Their fair value is determined using commonly used valuation models or, for non-listed cash management assets, at the present value of future cash flows. In assessing the fair value of listed instruments, the Group uses the market price at the balance sheet date or the net asset value of UCITS.

3. 20 Cash and cash equivalents

This item comprises current accounts at banks and cash equivalents corresponding to short-term, liquid investments subject to negligible risks of fluctuations of value. Cash equivalents comprise in particular monetary UCITS and certificates of deposit with maturities not exceeding three months at the origin. Bank overdrafts are not included in cash and are reported under current financial liabilities.

The Group measures cash equivalents at fair value through profit or loss.

Their fair value is determined using commonly used valuation models or, for non-listed cash management assets, at the present value of future cash flows. In assessing the fair value of listed instruments, the Group uses the market price at the balance sheet date or the net asset value of UCITS.

3. 21 Non-current provisions

Non-current provisions comprise provisions for retirement benefit obligations and other non-current provisions.

3. 21.1 Provisions for retirement benefit obligations

Provisions are taken in the balance sheet for obligations connected with defined benefit retirement plans, for both current and former employees (people with deferred rights or who have retired). These provisions are determined using the projected unit credit method on the basis of actuarial assessments made at each annual balance sheet date. The actuarial assumptions used to determine the obligations vary depending on the economic conditions of the country where the plan is operated. Each plan's obligations are recognised separately.

Under IAS 19, for defined benefit plans financed under external management arrangements (i.e. pension funds or insurance policies), the surplus or shortfall of the fair value of the assets compared with the present value of the obligations is recognised as an asset or liability in the balance sheet.

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

The impacts of remeasuring net liabilities (or assets as the case may be) with respect to defined-benefit plans are recorded under other comprehensive income. They comprise:

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

Commitments relating to lump-sum payments on retirement for manual construction workers, which are met by contributions to an outside multiemployer insurance scheme (CNPO), are considered as being under defined contribution plans and are recognised as an expense as and when contributions are payable.

The part of provisions for retirement benefit obligations that matures within less than one year is shown under other current non-operating liabilities.

3. 21.2 Oher non-current provisions

These comprise provisions for other employee benefits, measured in accordance with IAS 19, and those provisions that are not directly linked to the operating cycle, measured in accordance with IAS 37. These are recognised whenever, at the balance sheet date, the Group has a legal or constructive present obligation towards non-Group companies arising from a past event, whenever it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation and whenever a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These provisions are measured at their present value, corresponding to the best estimate of the outflow of resources required to settle the obligation.

The part at less than one year of other employee benefits is stated under "Other current liabilities". The part at less than one year of provisions not directly linked to the operating cycle is stated under "Current provisions".

3. 22 Current provisions

Current provisions are provisions directly linked to each business line's own operating cycle, whatever the expected time of settlement of the obligation. They are recognised in accordance with IAS 37 (see above). They also include the part at less than one year of provisions not directly linked to the operating cycle.

Provisions for after-sales service cover Group entities' commitments under statutory warranties relating to completed projects, in particular ten-year warranties on building projects in France. They are estimated statistically on the basis of expenses incurred in previous years or individually on the basis of specifically identified events.

Provisions for losses on completion of contracts and construction project liabilities are set aside mainly when end-of-contract projections, based on the most likely estimated outcome, indicate a loss, and when work needs to be carried out in respect of completed projects under completion warranties.

Provisions for disputes connected with operations mainly relate to disputes with customers, subcontractors, joint contractors or suppliers. Restructuring provisions include the cost of plans and measures for which there is a commitment whenever these have been announced before the period end.

Provisions for other current liabilities mainly comprise provisions for late delivery penalties, for individual dismissals and for other risks related to operations.

3. 23 Financial debt (current and non-current)

Financial debt comprises bonds, other borrowings and the fair value of derivative financial instruments (liabilities). Financial debt is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is determined after taking account of redemption premiums and issuance expenses. Under this method, the interest expense is measured actuarially and reported under the cost of gross financial debt. The part at less than one year of borrowings is included in current borrowings.

3. 24 Fair value of derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to market risks (interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity). In accordance with IAS 39, all derivatives must be shown in

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the balance sheet at their fair value. If a derivative is not designated as a hedge, the change in its fair value must be recognised through profit or loss. If a derivative is designated as a hedge, recognising it as a hedging instrument allows changes in the value of the derivative to be cancelled out in the income statement.

Derivative instruments may be designated as hedging instruments in three situations:

- **a fair value hedge** enables the exposure to the risk of a change in the fair value of an asset, a liability or unrecognised firm commitments attributable to changes in financial variables (interest rates, exchange rates, share prices, commodity prices, etc.) to be hedged;
- **a cash-flow hedge** allows exposure to fluctuations in future cash flows associated with a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, to be hedged;
- **a hedge of a net investment denominated in a foreign currency** hedges the exchange rate risk relating to the net investment in a consolidated foreign subsidiary.

Most of the interest rate and foreign currency derivatives used by VINCI Construction Grands Projets are considered as trading instruments, directly allocated to the contract in question.

3. 25 Off-balance sheet commitments

The Group's off-balance sheet commitments are reported at each full-year and half-year close.

Off-balance sheet commitments are presented with respect to the business to which they relate, in the appropriate notes.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4. 1 IFRS 16 "Leases"

On 1 January 2019, the Group applied IFRS 16 retrospectively to leases in existence on the transition date according to the "simplified retrospective" approach. The 2018 figures, presented for comparison purposes, have not been adjusted in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 16.

IFRS 16 "Leases" results in major changes in the way that lessees recognise leases. It replaces the IAS 17 accounting standard along with the IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27 interpretations. IFRS 16 requires lessees to use a single method for recognising leases, affecting the balance sheet in a similar way to finance leases as recognised until 31 December 2018 in accordance with IAS 17.

The Group applies the IFRS 16 provisions described below for all its leases relating to underlying assets whose value, in brand-new condition, is over €5,000 and/or where the lease term is more than 12 months taking into account renewal options included in the lease.

Impact of the first-time adoption of IFRS 16 on the financial statements at 1 January 2019

The leases to which the Group is a party mainly concern properties, vehicles and certain equipment required for the construction and maintenance businesses. Before IFRS 16 came into force, the Group designated each lease as either a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease was classified as a finance lease if it transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset; otherwise, the lease was classified as an operating lease. Finance leases resulted in the recognition of a non-current asset and a balancing liability, and lease payments were allocated to repayment of the liability and interest. The asset was depreciated over the lease term or its useful life where it was probable that a purchase option included in the lease would be exercised. For operating leases, no non-current assets were recognised on the balance sheet and lease expenses were recognised on the income statement, spread over the lease term in equal proportions. Lease payments paid in advance or still payable were recognised on the balance sheet under the working capital requirement.

Leases designated as operating leases at 31 December 2018

Since IFRS 16 came into force, the Group has recognised a lease liability reflecting the sum of lease payments still to be made, discounted at the marginal interest rate of the liability, with a balancing entry consisting of the right to use the underlying asset. According to the simplified approach, the amount of right-of-use assets is equal to the amount of the lease liability recognised (in some cases adjusted for lease payments paid in advance or still payable).

Leases with short terms or relating to low-value assets are still recognised in the income statement with no impact on the Group's balance sheet.

Lease terms include the minimum lease terms and any renewal periods provided for in the lease. In France, a nine-year period has most commonly been adopted for property leases. Outside France, lease terms have been assessed on the basis of local law and the expected use of the premises. The Group is continuing discussions with IFRIC about assessing lease terms and, depending on the final outcome, the Group could reassess its lease terms and review the impact of implementing IFRS 16 based on the provisions that may be decided by the international accounting standard-setter.

Variable lease payments or services related to the lease are not taken into account in determining the amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liabilities, and are recognised as expenses when incurred.

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To determine the marginal interest rate used to calculate the lease liability, the Group takes into account the weighted average duration of payments, country risk and specific risk for each Group entity.
The impacts of the first-time adoption of IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 on the Group's opening balance sheet are set out below:

Consolidated balance sheet at 1 January 2019

ASSETS

in € millions	01.01.2019 reported	IFRS 16 impact	01.01.2019 adjusted
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	**0.8**	-	0.8
Goodwill	**-**	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	**41.3**	11.8	53.1
Investments in equity-accounted companies	**-**	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	**1.5**	-	1.5
Non-current deferred tax assets	**26.9**	-	26.9
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**70.5**	**11.8**	**82.3**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories and work in progress	**6.6**	-	6.6
Trade receivables and related accounts	**206.1**	-	206.1
Other operating receivables	**340.6**	-	340.6
Other current assets	**66.5**	(0.1)	66.3
Current tax assets	**1.8**	-	1.8
Cash management financial assets	**302.4**	-	302.4
Cash and cash equivalents	**170.1**	-	170.1
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**1,094.1**	**(0.1)**	**1,094.0**
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,164.6**	**11.7**	**1,176.3**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

in € millions	01.01.2019 reported	IFRS 16 impact	01.01.2019 adjusted
EQUITY			
Share capital	**100.0**	-	100.0
Share premium	**-**	-	-
Consolidated reserves	**9.1**	-	9.1
Net income	**40.7**	-	40.7
Interim dividend	**-**	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	**149.8**	**-**	**149.8**
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY	**149.8**	**-**	**149.8**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Retirement and other employee benefit obligations	**26.6**	-	26.6
Non-current provisions	**72.6**	-	72.6
Other non-current liabilities	**12.0**	-	12.0
Non-current lease liabilities	**-**	6.3	6.3
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	**0.9**	-	0.9
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**112.1**	**6.3**	**118.3**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current provisions	**183.3**	-	183.3
Trade payables	**276.5**	-	276.5
Current lease liabilities	**-**	5.4	5.4
Current tax liabilities	**1.2**	-	1.2
Current borrowings	**16.4**	-	16.4
Other current payables	**425.3**	-	425.3
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	**902.7**	**5.4**	**908.1**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1,164.6**	**11.7**	**1,176.3**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. BUSINESS SEGMENT REPORTING

IFRS 11 "Joint arrangements", which is required to be applied as of 1 January 2014, states that projects that are carried out in partnership through a joint venture must be accounted for under the equity method, whereas they were previously consolidated in proportional mode. For VINCI Construction Grands Projets, joint ventures mainly involve construction and civil engineering contracts performed through joint arrangements. For its operational reporting, which is the basis for Group management, VINCI Construction Grands Projets includes joint ventures using the proportional mode, and in its opinion this presentation provides a more accurate view of the Group's performance and risks in terms of revenue, operating income, working capital requirement and debt. Business segment reporting reflects operational reporting.

The financial statements presented below show the impact of the restatement for joint ventures reported using proportional mode on the IFRS financial statements in order to produce the economic financial statements used for operational reporting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. 1 Consolidated balance sheet

ASSETS

in € thousands	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Intangible assets	**1,413**	96	**1,509**	774	928
Goodwill	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	**74,124**	(6,383)	**67,740**	41,278	60,074
Investments in equity-accounted companies	**500**	(500)	**-**	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	**1,526**	372	**1,898**	1,515	1,873
Non-current deferred tax assets	**27,878**	(6,600)	**21,278**	26,938	20,338
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**105,440**	**(13,015)**	**92,426**	**70,505**	**83,213**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories and work in progress	**11,353**	1,097	**12,450**	6,568	8,057
Trade receivables and related accounts	**247,709**	269,214	**516,923**	206,109	541,672
Other operating receivables	**391,278**	28,497	**419,775**	340,624	392,134
Other current assets	**34,296**	1,250	**35,546**	66,463	67,275
Current tax assets	**1,563**	-	**1,563**	1,779	1,779
Current deferred tax assets	**765**	-	**765**	-	-
Cash management financial assets	**181,246**	1,226	**182,652**	302,431	303,120
Cash and cash equivalents	**237,819**	69,984	**307,804**	170,133	199,269
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**1,106,209**	**371,269**	**1,477,478**	**1,094,106**	**1,513,305**
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,211,649**	**358,255**	**1,569,904**	**1,164,611**	**1,596,518**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

in € thousands	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
EQUITY					
Share capital	**100,000**	-	**100,000**	100,000	100,000
Share premium	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
Consolidated reserves	**(30,307)**	23,713	**(6,594)**	9,081	40,281
Net income	**41,877**	(8,239)	**33,638**	40,747	35,147
Interim dividend	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	**111,570**	**15,474**	**127,044**	**149,828**	**175,428**
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY	**111,570**	**15,474**	**127,044**	**149,828**	**175,428**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Retirement and other employee benefit obligations	**31,346**	-	**31,346**	26,563	26,563
Non-current provisions	**27,470**	(27,470)	**18,300**	72,591	18,359
Other loans and borrowings	**2,925**	-	**2,925**	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	**32,251**	-	**13,951**	12,019	12,019
Non-current lease liabilities	**7,161**	(5,106)	**2,055**	-	-
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	**868**	-	**868**	879	879
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**102,022**	**(32,576)**	**69,446**	**112,052**	**57,820**
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Current provisions	**144,875**	69,378	**214,163**	183,291	261,936
Trade payables	**324,327**	242,381	**566,707**	276,486	546,777
Current lease liabilities	**8,093**	(6,598)	**1,495**	-	-
Current tax liabilities	**-**	37	**37**	1,230	1,520
Current borrowings	**29,921**	5,393	**35,314**	16,433	38,988
Other current payables	**490,932**	64,766	**555,698**	425,291	514,049
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	**998,057**	**375,357**	**1,373,414**	**902,731**	**1,363,270**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1,211,649**	**358,255**	**1,569,904**	**1,164,611**	**1,596,518**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. 2 Consolidated income statement

in € thousands	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
Revenue	**780,281**	**240,131**	**1,020,412**	**748,734**	**1,063,022**
Revenue from ancillary activities	**3**	117	**120**	242	308
Revenue and other operating income	**780,284**	**240,248**	**1,020,532**	**748,977**	**1,063,330**
Purchases consumed	**(83,180)**	(21,577)	**(104,757)**	(105,722)	(145,412)
Subcontracting and other external expenses	**(419,369)**	(223,829)	**(643,197)**	(403,620)	(596,628)
Employment costs	**(220,120)**	(39,979)	**(260,099)**	(239,506)	(292,777)
Taxes and levies	**(15,076)**	(1,068)	**(16,144)**	(17,288)	(17,642)
Other operating income and expense	**15,749**	(1,941)	**13,808**	14,263	9,838
Net depreciation, amortisation and provision expenses	**(37,228)**	68,143	**30,915**	52,315	28,109
OPERATING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	**21,060**	**19,997**	**41,057**	**49,418**	**48,816**
Share-based payment expense	**(6,705)**	-	**(6,705)**	(5,493)	(5,493)
Profit/(loss) of equity-accounted companies	**28,086**	(28,086)	**-**	5,874	(31)
Other recurring operating items	**(601)**	-	**(601)**	(180)	(147)
RECURRING OPERATING INCOME	**41,840**	**(8,088)**	**33,751**	**49,618**	**43,145**
Impact from changes in scope and gain/(loss) on disposals of shares	**(43)**	-	**(43)**	(26)	(26)
OPERATING INCOME	**41,797**	**(8,088)**	**33,708**	**49,592**	**43,119**
Cost of gross financial debt	**(2,033)**	(870)	**(2,903)**	(1,011)	(3,208)
Financial income from cash investments	**1,209**	481	**1,690**	2,667	3,355
COST OF NET FINANCIAL DEBT	**(824)**	**(389)**	**(1,213)**	**1,656**	**147**
Other financial income and expense	**(779)**	185	**(594)**	(469)	(470)
Income tax expense	**1,683**	53	**1,736**	(10,032)	(7,650)
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**41,877**	**(8,239)**	**33,638**	**40,747**	**35,147**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT	**41,877**	**(8,239)**	**33,638**	**40,747**	**35,147**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. 3 Revenue

in € millions	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
SEGMENTATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET (BY DESTINATION)					
France	**146.8**	-	**146.8**	152.7	144.7
Europe	**249.6**	*10.6*	**260.2**	224.4	224.4
The Americas	**216.7**	-	**216.7**	226.8	226.8
Africa	**101.6**	4.8	**106.4**	72.9	78.5
Asia	**40.9**	-	**40.9**	68.0	68.0
Middle East	**6.2**	224.7	**230.9**	3.9	320.5
Pacific	**18.5**	-	**18.5**	-	0.1
REVENUE	**780.3**	**240.1**	**1,020.4**	**748.7**	**1,063.0**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. 4 Cash flow statement *(Part 1/2)*

in € thousands	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
Consolidated net income for the period (including non-controlling interests)	**41,877**	**(8,239)**	**33,628**	**40,747**	**35,147**
Depreciation and amortisation	**24,619**	(8)	**24,611**	13,113	21,050
Net increase (decrease) in provisions	**1,198**	7,228	**8,426**	1,086	(4,142)
Share-based payments (IFRS 2)	**(823)**	-	**(823)**	1,059	1,059
Gains or losses on disposal	**(4,150)**	345	**(3,805)**	(3,546)	1,895
Change in fair value of foreign exchange derivative financial instruments and others	**282**	(2,019)	**(1,737)**	(1,328)	(1,328)
Dividends received from unconsolidated companies and share of profit or loss of equity-accounted companies	**(28,086)**	28,086	**-**	(5,874)	31
Cost of net financial debt recognised	**824**	389	**1,213**	(1,656)	(147)
Current and deferred tax expense recognised	**(1,683)**	(53)	**(1,736)**	10,032	7,650
Cash flow (used in)/from operating before tax and financing costs	**34,058**	**25,728**	**59,786**	**53,633**	**61,215**
Change in operating working capital (including liabilities relating to employee benefits)	**1,186**	83,301	**84,487**	(34,968)	(53,850)
Change in current provisions	**11,387**	(56,108)	**(44,721)**	(48,495)	(53,485)
Income tax paid	**(3,816)**	(297)	**(4,113)**	(2,321)	(2,272)
Net financial interest paid (including finance lease interest)	**(824)**	(389)	**(1,213)**	1,656	147
Cash flow (used in)/from operating activities (I)	**41,991**	**52,236**	**94,227**	**(30,494)**	**(48,246)**
Purchases of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	**(36,601)**	(944)	**(37,544)**	(22,392)	(22,755)
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	**6,041**	381	**6,422**	5,885	12,127
Purchases of non-current financial assets	**-**	-	**-**	1,505	(158)
Proceeds from sales of non-current financial assets	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
Change in non-current financial assets and liabilities	**(29)**	(8)	**(37)**	7,661	7,661
Repayment of lease liabilities and associated financial expense	**(8,769)**	6,887	**(1,882)**	-	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities (II)	**(39,358)**	**6,317**	**(33,042)**	**(7,341)**	**(3,126)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. 4 Cash flow statement *(Part 2/2)*

in € thousands	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
Dividends paid by the parent company	**(68,333)**	-	**(68,333)**	-	-
Change in loans and other financial liabilities	**2,935**	-	**2,935**	-	-
Change in cash management assets and liabilities	**114,078**	(526)	**113,552**	(5,326)	(4,519)
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities (III)	**48,680**	**(526)**	**48,154**	**(5,326)**	**(4,518)**
CHANGE IN NET CASH (I+II+III)	**51,313**	**58,026**	**109,340**	**(43,161)**	**(55,890)**
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**164,729**	6,580	**171,310**	208,144	227,321
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	**1,192**	(16)	**1,177**	(254)	(122)
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIODE	**217,235**	**64,591**	**281,826**	**164,729**	**171,309**
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**217,235**	**64,591**	**281,826**	**164,729**	**171,309**
Cash management financial assets	**181,426**	1,226	**182,652**	302,431	303,120
Other current and non-current financial debt (excluding overdrafts)	**(12,261)**	-	**(12,261)**	(11,029)	(11,029)
NET FINANCIAL SURPLUS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**386,400**	**65,817**	**452,217**	**456,131**	**463,400**

5. 5 Net financial surplus

in € thousands	31.12.2019	Adjustment for joint ventures	Business segment reporting	31.12.2018 reported	31.12.2018 Business segment reporting
Other loans and borrowings	**(2,925)**	-	**(2,925)**	-	-
Non-current financial debt	**(2,925)**	**-**	**(2,925)**	**-**	**-**
Cash management current account liabilities	**(9,336)**	-	**(9,336)**	(8,780)	(8,780)
Other current financial liabilities	**-**	-	**-**	(2,249)	(2,249)
Bank overdrafts	**(20,585)**	(5,393)	**(25,978)**	(5,404)	(27,959)
Current borrowings	**(29,921)**	**(5,393)**	**(35,314)**	**(16,433)**	**(38,988)**
GROSS DEBT	**(32,845)**	**(5,393)**	**(38,329)**	**(16,433)**	**(38,988)**
Cash management financial assets	**181,426**	1,226	**182,652**	302,431	303,120
Cash and cash equivalents	**237,819**	69,984	**307,804**	170,133	199,269
Total financial assets	**419,245**	**71,211**	**490,456**	**472,564**	**502,388**
NET FINANCIAL SURPLUS	**386,400**	**65,817**	**452,217**	**456,131**	**463,400**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2019

II NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

1. NET INTANGIBLE ASSETS

in € thousands	2018	INCREASE	DECREASE	CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES AND OTHER CHANGES	2019
Gross	1,691	12	(108)	1,115	**2,709**
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(917)	(503)	106	17	**(1,297)**
TOTAL NET	**774**	**(492)**	**(2)**	**1,132**	**1,413**

2. NET PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2. 1 Change in the period

in € thousands	2018	INCREASE	DECREASE	CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES AND OTHER CHANGES	2019
Gross	106,252	36,589	(20,077)	23,788	**146,552**
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(64,974)	(26,375)	18,988	(67)	**(72,428)**
TOTAL NET	**41,278**	**10,214**	**(1,089)**	**23,721**	**74,124**

2. 2 Breakdown by type of asset

in € thousands	GROSS	DEPRECIATION	NET
Land	27	(17)	**10**
Constructions	15,411	(4,626)	**10,785**
Plant and equipment	83,783	(52,327)	**31,456**
Vehicles	14,351	(7,364)	**6,987**
Office furniture, computer equipment, fixtures and fittings	11,017	(8,094)	**2,923**
Non-current assets in progress	21,963	-	**21,963**
TOTAL NET	**146,552**	**(72,428)**	**74,124**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

2. 3 Investments in the period

in € thousands	2019
Lands	-
Constructions	-
Plant and equipment	20,617
Vehicles	5,014
Office furniture, computer equipment, fixtures and fittings	980
Non-current assets in progress	9,978
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**36,589**

3. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED COMPANIES

3. 1 Change in the period

in € thousands	2018	2019
Value of shares at start of the period	**1,231**	**-**
Share capital decrease of equity-accounted companies	(1,505)	-
Group share of profit or loss for the period	5,874	28,086
Dividends paid	-	-
Changes in consolidation scope, foreign currency translation differences and other	(5,600)	(27,586)
NET	**-**	**500**

3. 2 Financial information on equity-accounted companies

The "Investments in equity-accounted companies" item breaks down as follows:

in € thousands	% OWNED	2018	2019
VINCI Construction Terna	51.00%	-	500

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The main financial data on equity-accounted companies are as follows (Group share):

in € thousands	2018	2019
INCOME STATEMENT		
Revenue	322,288	**250,331**
Operating income	7,380	**28,473**
Net income	5,874	**28,086**
BALANCE SHEET		
Equity	(45,324)	**(26,972)**
Current assets	426,045	**375,878**
Non-current assets	19,307	**5,724**
Current liabilities	490,676	**408,574**
Non-current liabilities	-	**-**
Net financial debt	6,017	**65,817**

4. OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

in € thousands	GROSS	PROVISIONS	NET
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	2,602	(1,352)	**1,250**
Other available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	**–**
Equity value of deconsolidated companies	173	-	**173**
Other non-current financial assets	145	(42)	**103**
TOTAL NET	**2,920**	**(1,394)**	**1,526**

At 31 December 2019 the main non-consolidated companies were:

in € thousands	% OWNED	NET
GTM Europe	100.00%	**762**
SITEC	99.68%	**275**
Société Centrale de Matériel	99.99%	**152**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

5. CASH MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Cash management financial assets break down as follows:

in € thousands	2018	2019
CASH MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	**302,431**	**181,426**
UCITS	101,784	**2,402**
Cash	68,349	**235,417**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**170,133**	**237,819**

Cash management financial assets include €168.1 million invested with parent companies, attracting interest at rates close to market rates.

6. WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (SURPLUS)

in € thousands		2018	2019
Inventories and work in progress (net)		6,568	**11,353**
Trade receivables and related accounts		206,109	**247,709**
Other operating receivables		340,624	**391,278**
Other current assets		66,463	**34,296**
Current tax assets		1,779	**1,563**
Inventories and operating receivables	**(I)**	**621,542**	**686,199**
Trade payables		276,486	**324,327**
Current lease liabilities		–	**8,093**
Other current payables		426,521	**490,932**
Trade and other operating payables	**(II)**	**703,007**	**776,462**
WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	**(I - II)**	**(81,465)**	**(90,263)**
Current provisions		(183,291)	**(144,785)**
WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (after current provisions)		**(264,756)**	**(281,937)**

7. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

7. 1 Retirement benefit obligations

The Group's retirement benefit obligations covered by provisions relate mainly to France. Provisions are calculated using the following assumptions:

	2018	2019
Discount rate	1.70%	**0.60%**
Inflation rate	1.60%	**1.60%**
Rate of salary increases	2.60%	**2.60%**
Average remaining working life of employees	10 - 15 years	**10 - 15 years**

Retirement benefit commitments relate to contractual lump sums on retirement. They are calculated using the prospective actuarial method and are fully provided for in the balance sheet.

in € thousands

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS COVERED BY PROVISIONS	**31,397**
Of which part at less than one year	*2,292*

7. 2 Change in provisions for retirement benefit obligations during the period

in € thousands	2019
Start of period	**27,244**
Total charge recognised with respect to retirement benefit obligations	**(190)**
Actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income	**4,343**
End of period	**31,397**

7. 3 Expenses recognised in respect of defined contribution plans

The Group contributes to basic state pension plans, for which the expense recognised is the amount of the contributions collected by the state bodies. Basic state pension plans are considered as being defined contribution plans. Depending on the country, the proportion of these contributions paid that relates to pensions may not be clearly identifiable.

The amount of pension contributions taken as an expense in the period in respect of defined contribution plans (excluding basic state plans) totalled €9.1 million at 31 December 2019 (€8.0 million at 31 December 2018). This includes the contributions paid to the external multi-employer fund (CNPO) in respect of obligations in regard to lump sums paid on retirement to building workers.

7. 4 Other employee benefits

in € thousands

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS COVERED BY PROVISIONS	**2,389**
Of which part at less than one year	*148*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

8. PROVISIONS POUR RISQUES ET CHARGES

in € thousands	2018	PROVISION EXPENSE	REVERSALS	REVERSALS OF UNUSED PROVISIONS	CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES AND OTHER CHANGES	2019
Warranties given to customers	20,192	4,591	(2,655)	(2,200)	221	**20,149**
Site restoration	30,927	15,872	(16,044)	(4,172)	149	**26,732**
Losses on completion	53,057	44,103	(37,613)	-	-	**59,547**
Disputes	20,285	2,805	(713)	(4,828)	205	**17,754**
Restructuring costs	2,473	1,261	(515)	-	-	**3,219**
Other current liabilities	2,083	11,626	(130)	-	3	**13,582**
Reclassification of the part at less than one year of non-current provisions	54,273	-	-	-	(50,470)	**3,803**
Current provisions	**183,291**	**80,258**	**(57,671)**	**(11,200)**	**(49,893)**	**144,785**
Financial risks	59,718	541	(934)	-	(28,052)	**31,273**
Other non-current liabilities	67,146	8,053	(1,587)	(9,202)	(64,410)	**-**
Reclassification of the part at less than one year of non-current provisions	(54,273)	-	-	-	50,470	**(3,803)**
Non-current provisions	**72,591**	**8,594**	**(2,521)**	**(9,202)**	**(41,992)**	**27,470**
TOTAL	**255,882**	**88,852**	**(60,192)**	**(20,402)**	**(91,885)**	**172,255**

The types of provisions are defined in Notes I 3.21 and I 3.22 "Measurement rules and methods applied by the Group" to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

9. FINANCIAL SURPLUS (DEBT)

At the balance sheet date, the Group had a net cash surplus of €386.4 million, breaking down as follows:

in € thousands	2018	2019
Other loans and borrowings	-	**(2,925)**
Non-current financial debt	**-**	**(2,925)**
Cash management current account liabilities	(8,780)	**(9,336)**
Other current financial liabilities	(2,249)	**-**
Bank overdrafts	(5,404)	**(20,585)**
Current borrowings	**(16,433)**	**(29,921)**
GROSS DEBT	**(16,433)**	**(32,845)**
Cash management financial assets	302,431	**181,426**
Cash and cash equivalents	170,133	**237,819**
NET FINANCIAL SURPLUS	**456,131**	**386,400**

Debts guaranteed by collateral: none.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

10. OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

Other current liabilities represent a source of working capital amounting to €490.9 million, breaking down as follows:

in € thousands	2018	2019
Trade receivables - Advances received on work	151,923	**138,701**
Deferred income	89,577	**85,335**
Operating current accounts	27,983	**3,920**
Tax, employment and social benefit liabilities	48,356	**91,774**
Other current liabilities	108,682	**171,202**
TOTAL	**426,521**	**490,932**

11. REVENUE INCLUDING JOINT VENTURES

The effect of Standard IFRS 11 "Joint arrangements", under which joint ventures must be equity-accounted, is that the true volume of business handled by VINCI Construction Grands Projets is not reflected.

in € millions	2019	2018
Consolidated revenue	**780.3**	**748.7**
Revenue of joint ventures	**240.1**	314.3
Revenue including joint ventures	**1,020.4**	**1,063.0**

12. REVENUE

Consolidated revenue excludes miscellaneous products and services, and services to non-consolidated companies, which are reclassified under other operating revenue. It breaks down as follows:

in € millions	2019	2018
Revenue for the period	**780.3**	**748.7**
of which:		
- impact of changes in consolidation scope	**-**	-
- impact of foreign exchange fluctuations	**-**	11.2
REVENUE AT CONSTANT CONSOLIDATION SCOPE AND EXCHANGE RATES	**780.3**	**759.9**

On a comparable consolidation scope and exchange rate basis, revenue was up 2.7% year-on-year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

REVENUE BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET (by destination)

In € millions	2019	2018
France	**146.8**	152.7
Europe	**249.6**	224.4
The Americas	**216.7**	226.8
Africa	**101.6**	72.9
Asia	**40.9**	68.0
Middle East	**6.2**	3.9
Pacific	**18.5**	-
TOTAL	**780.3**	**748.7**

13. OPERATING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

in € thousands	2019	2018
Revenue	**780,281**	**748,734**
Revenue from ancillary activities	**3**	242
Revenue and other operating income	**780,284**	**748,977**
Purchases consumed	**(83,180)**	(105,722)
Subcontracting and other external expenses	**(419,369)**	(403,620)
Employment costs	**(220,120)**	(239,506)
Taxes and levies	**(15,076)**	(17,288)
Other operating income and expense	**15,749**	14,263
Depreciation and amortisation	**(24,619)**	(13,113)
Net provision expenses:		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	**(1,543)**	(772)
Impairment of assets	**(28)**	17,480
Retirement and other benefit obligations	**349**	34
Current and non-current provisions	**(11,387)**	48,685
OPERATING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	**21,060**	**49,418**

14. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The expense relating to employee benefits has been assessed at €6.7 million before tax. It comprises Group savings plans, stock option plans and performance share plans.

14. 1 Group savings plans

VINCI's Board of Directors defines the conditions for subscribing to Group savings plans in accordance with the authorisations granted to it by the Shareholders' General Meeting.

In France, VINCI issues new shares reserved for employees three times a year at a subscription price that includes a 5% discount against the average stock market price over 20 trading days. Subscribers also benefit from an employer contribution with an annual maximum of €3,500 per person since 1 January 2018, as opposed to a maximum of €2,500 previously. The benefits granted to employees of the Group under savings plans are recognised in profit or loss and are valued in accordance with IFRS 2 on the basis of the following assumptions:

- length of subscription period: 4 months;
- length of period during which funds are frozen: 5 years from the end of the subscription period.

VINCI made a unilateral employer gross contribution of €400 to the Group savings plan accounts of all employees in France with at least three months' service at 15 December 2019. That contribution was in addition to the maximum €3,500 contribution for employees.

14. 2 Share subscription and purchase options

No expense relating to share subscription option plans was recognised in 2019 or 2018.

14. 3 Performance shares

On 5 February 2019, VINCI's Board of Directors decided to grant definitively to beneficiaries meeting the criterion of continuing presence within the Group 97.27% of the performance shares in the 2016 plan.

On 17 April 2019, VINCI's Board of Directors decided to set up a new long-term performance share plan involving conditionally allotting performance shares to certain employees. The shares granted will only vest definitively after a period of three years. Vesting is subject to beneficiaries being employed by the Group until the end of the vesting period, and to performance conditions in respect of the performance shares.

The fair value of the performance shares has been estimated by an external actuary. The main assumptions used for these assessments are:

	2019 PLAN	2018 PLAN	2017 PLAN
Price of VINCI share on date plan was announced *(in €)*	**89.68**	81.23	73.99
Fair value of performance share at grant date *(in €)*	**74.84**	64.12	61.10
Fair value of share at grant date	**83.45%**	78.94%	82.71%
Original maturity – vesting period	**3 years**	3 years	3 years
Risk-free interest rate	**(0.42%)**	(0.32%)	(0.29%)

In accordance with IFRS 2, the number of performance shares measured at fair value in the calculation of the IFRS 2 expense is adjusted at each balance sheet date for the impact of the change since the grant date of the shares in the likelihood of the financial criteria being met.

15. OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE

in € thousands	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains and losses	-	-
Lease-related financial expense	(313)	-
Effect of discounting to present value	(466)	(469)
OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE, NET	**(779)**	**(469)**

16. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

16. 1 Breakdown of net tax expense

in € thousands	2019	2018
Current tax	(47)	(9,189)
Deferred tax	1,730	(843)
TOTAL	**1,683**	**(10,032)**

16. 2 Effective tax rate

in € thousands	2019
Taxable income	**12,108**
Theoretical tax rate	32.02%
THEORETICAL TAX EXPENSE	**(3,877)**
Tax rate differences (foreign countries)	(10,345)
Creation (use) of carryforward tax losses not having given rise to deferred tax	9,504
Fixed-sum and other additional taxes	3,985
Permanent differences and miscellaneous	2,416
TAX EXPENSE EFFECTIVELY RECOGNISED	**1,683**
Effective tax rate	-13.90%

16. 3 Analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences and were as follows at the year end:

in € thousands	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	NET
	27,878	868	27,010

16. 4 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets unrecognised because their recovery is uncertain amounted to €77.0 million at 31 December 2019.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are:

- remuneration and similar benefits paid to members of the governing and management bodies;
- transactions with companies in which VINCI Construction Grands Projets exercises significant influence or joint control.

These transactions are conducted on the basis of market prices.

17. 1 Remuneration of members of the Management Committee

The share of remuneration paid to members of the Management Committee borne by VINCI Construction Grands Projets amounted to €2,838 thousand in 2019.

17. 2 Other

The information on equity-accounted companies is given in Note II.3.2 "Financial information on equity-accounted companies". .

18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

18. 1 Financial information on contracts

Changes in the balances of contract assets and liabilities in 2019 are set out below, by type of change.

During the period, changes in the balances of contract assets and liabilities broke down as follows:

in € thousands	2019
CONTRACT ASSETS	
Beginning of period	**201,263**
Changes relating to operating activities	(8,113)
Scope effects	-
Other changes (*)	900
End of period	**194,050**
CONTRACT LIABILITIES	
Beginning of period	**241,500**
Changes relating to operating activities	(18,879)
Scope effects	-
Other changes (*)	1,415
End of period	**224,036**

(*) Mainly currency translation differences.

In 2019, the changes in contract assets and liabilities are mainly related to work progress.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

18. 2 Order book

in € millions	2019	NUMBER OF MONTHS OF AVERAGE BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Order book	**2,986**	**46**

19. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

Off-balance sheet commitments break down as follows:

in € thousands	COMMITMENTS GIVEN	COMMITMENTS RECEIVED
Performance guarantees and performance bonds	**425,540**	**64,041**
Retention payments	**166,928**	**9,249**
Deferred payments to subcontractors and suppliers	**6,266**	**349**
Seller's guarantees	**-**	**-**
Bid bonds	**13,935**	**44**
Tax and customs bonds	**865**	**-**
Other commitments	**236,008**	**33,198**
TOTAL	**849,542**	**106,881**

20. EMPLOYMENT COSTS AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2019	2018
Engineers and managers	**989**	1,096
Non-Managers	**2,874**	3,778
TOTAL	**3,863**	**4,874**

Employment costs for all companies in the Group amounted to €220.1 million.

21. OTHER INFORMATION

DISPUTES AND ARBITRATION

To the company's knowledge, there is no exceptional factor or litigation likely to affect substantially the business, financial performance, net assets or financial situation of the Group or the company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2019

22. MAIN CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

1/ Parent	**COUNTRY**	**% INTEREST**
VINCI Construction Grands Projets	France	100
2/ Fully consolidated subsidiaries in the construction and civil engineering sector		
Consorcio VCGP SAS	Dominican Republic	100
Constructora VCGP Chile SA	Chile	100
Hydroplus	France	100
Janin Atlas Inc.	Canada	100
OEA Grands Projets	Libya	65
Puente Atlántico	Panama	100
S.C Grupo 3	Chile	100
VCGP - Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100
Water Management International	France	100
3/ Equity-accounted subsidiaries in the construction and civil engineering sector		
EV LNG Wheatstone	Australia	25
CTM	Chile	60
QDVC	Qatar	49
VINCI Terna Construction JV	Serbia	51
4/ Percentage stakes in partnerships and economic interest groupings formed to carry out major projects		
Abdelmoumen pumped-storage hydroelectric plant	Morocco	20
Assiut dam	Egypt	33
Auckland City Rail Link	New Zealand	40
Bogotá-Girardot motorway	Colombia	25
Cairo metro, line 3, phase 3	Egypt	27
Cairo metro, line 3, phase 4A	Egypt	27
Chernobyl confinement shelter	Ukraine	50
Copenhagen metro, line 4	Denmark	50
Crossrail	England	27
EOLE CNIT train station, La Défense	France	14
Grand Paris Express, line 14 South	France	23
Grand Paris Express, line 15 South	France	22
Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel (HRBT) expansion	USA	28
Ho Chi Minh City drinking water transmission tunnel	Vietnam	50
ITER project - Tokamak reactor building	France	15
Kitimat LNG tank	Canada	40
Lee Tunnel	England	30
Mandarin Oriental, London	England	50
New Coastal Road - Reunion Island	France	20
Ottawa LRT	Canada	13
Rijnlandroute Tunnel	Netherlands	25
Santiago Airport	Chile	50
South-Europe Atlantic (SEA) high-speed rail line	France	10
Thames Tideway Tunnel	England	40
Yamal LNG tanks	Russia	50

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

To the sole shareholder of VINCI Construction Grands Projets

Opinion

In accordance with our appointment by you as Statutory Auditors, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of VINCI Construction Grands Projets for the year ended 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements for the year give a true and fair view of the financial position, the assets and liabilities, and the results of the group formed by the persons and entities included in the consolidation, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis of our opinion

Audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the information that we collected provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are stated in the "Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors as regards auditing the consolidated financial statements" section of this report.

Independence

We conducted our audit in accordance with the independence rules applicable to us between 1 January 2019 and the date on which we issued our report, and in particular we did not provide any services forbidden by the code of conduct of the statutory auditors' profession in France.

Observation

Without prejudice to the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to note I.4 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the changes in accounting policies relating to the adoption on 1 January 2019 of IFRS 16 "Leases".

Justification of our assessments

As required by Articles L. 823-9 and R. 823-7 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the following assessments that were, in our professional judgment, the most important in relation to our audit of the year's consolidated financial statements.

Those assessments were made in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and in the formation of our opinion stated above. We express no opinion on items of the consolidated financial statements taken in isolation.

The VINCI Construction Grands Projets group uses estimates made on the basis of information available at the time of preparing its consolidated financial statements. Those estimates relate in particular to:

- Construction contracts: your group uses the percentage-of-completion method for recognising revenue and profit or loss on projects, as set out in Note I.3.1.1 to the financial statements. We satisfied ourselves that this method is correctly applied by examining project-specific management data and by performing audit work in relation to material contracts.
- Provisions related to operations: your group sets aside provisions to cover risks related to its business activities (including losses on completion) as set out in Note I.3.22 to the financial statements. We assessed those provisions by reviewing identified risks, examining estimates and performing related calculations.

Specific verification

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France and as required by statutory and regulatory texts, the information concerning the Group presented in the Chairman's management report.

We have no comments to make as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and persons involved in corporate governance in relation to the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for preparing consolidated financial statements that present a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as endorsed by the European Union, and for setting up the internal controls it deems necessary for preparing consolidated financial statements that do not contain any material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, for presenting in those statements any necessary information relating to its status as a going concern, and for applying the accounting concept of going concern, except where there is a plan to liquidate the company or discontinue its operations.

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Chairman.

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2019

Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors as regards auditing the consolidated financial statements

Our responsibility is to prepare a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance means a high level of assurance, although there is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will systematically detect all material misstatements. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error, and are regarded as material when they can reasonably be expected, individually or together, to influence the economic decisions that users of the financial statements take on the basis of those statements.

As stated by article L. 823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code, our audit assignment does not involve guaranteeing the viability of your company or the quality of its management.

When conducting an audit in accordance with professional standards in France, statutory auditors use their professional judgment throughout the audit. In addition:

- they identify and assess the risks that the consolidated financial statements contain material misstatements, whether through fraud or error, define and implement audit procedures to address those risks, and collect information that they regard as sufficient and appropriate as the basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, because fraud may involve collusion, falsification, voluntary omissions, false statements or the circumvention of internal controls;
- auditors familiarise themselves with the internal controls relevant to the audit, in order to define audit procedures appropriate to the situation in hand, and not in order to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control;
- they assess the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, along with information about those estimates provided in the consolidated financial statements;
- they assess whether management has applied appropriately the going concern convention and, based on information collected, whether or not there is a material uncertainty arising from events or circumstances likely to call into question the company's ability to continue as a going concern. That assessment is based on information collected until the date of the auditors' report, although it should be borne in mind that subsequent circumstances or events may call into question the company's status as a going concern. If the auditors conclude that there is a material uncertainty, they draw the attention of those reading their report to information provided in the consolidated financial statements in relation to that uncertainty or, if that information is not provided or is not relevant, they certify the financial statements with reservations or refuse to certify them;
- they assess the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assess whether the consolidated financial statements reflect the underlying operations and events so that they give a true and fair view;
- regarding financial information relating to persons or entities included in the scope of consolidation, they collect the information that they regard as sufficient and appropriate to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The auditors are responsible for managing, supervising and conducting the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on those financial statements.

Paris La Défense,14 February 2020

The Statutory Auditors

KPMG Audit,
A Department of KPMG S.A.
Karine DUPRÉ

DELOITTE & ASSOCIÉS,
Marc de VILLARTAY

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit,
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Build on trust

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