

Transparency Guidelines (Belgium 2024-2027)

in compliance with the publication requirement under article 19 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 regarding the methodologies, parameters and values used to set the allowed revenue of the transmission system operator for gas (TSO).

Transparency Guidelines	
Member State	Belgium (BE)
Tariff period	Year 2024 to Year 2027
Start of the tariff period	1 st January 2024
End of the tariff period	31 st December 2027

Below are the five points described in Annex I in accordance with the following.

1. Responsible entity

The entity responsible for calculating, setting and approving the different components of the methodology is the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) in Belgium: the **Commission for the Regulation of Electricity and Gas (CREG)**.

2. Methodology

(a) Overall Methodology

The tariff methodology applied by the TSO is defined in **the Decree (Z)1110/12, of 30 June 2022, from the CREG**. This decree was amended by **Decree (Z)1110/13, of 18 July 2024, from the CREG**.

- Decree (Z)1110/12: [French](#) - [Dutch](#)
- Decree (Z)1110/13: [French](#) - [Dutch](#)

Articles considered from Decree (Z)1110/12

- Art 2: Definitions
- Art 4 & 5: General tariff structure
- Art 8: Total revenue to be covered by the tariffs

Approach of the allowed revenue methodology

The methodology integrates aspects of a **revenue-cap model**, whereby the regulator determines the TSO's allowed revenue, with an **incentive regulation** framework designed to foster efficiency, enhance performance, ensure security of supply, support market integration, reduce emissions, and maintain high service quality.

Regulatory Period

The regulatory period consists of **four consecutive operating years**. While tariffs are defined *ex ante* for the entire period, their actual values may vary from one operating year to the next.

General tariff structure

The tariff structure defines a tariff for all services defined by the TSO in its [Transmission Programme](#).

The TSO mainly uses **capacity-based tariffs**, meaning users pay based on the capacity they book.

However, there are exceptions:

- **Volume-based tariffs** apply when costs depend on the actual gas volume transported, like energy for compression. These are uniform across all entry and exit points.
- **Dedicated service/infrastructure tariffs** are used when costs depend on other factors, not capacity.

Adjustments to reference prices can be made through:

- Benchmarking (aligning with market levels),
- Equalization (same price for similar points),
- Rescaling (adjusting all prices by a fixed factor).

Total revenue to be covered by the tariffs

Tariffs are designed to cover the total required revenue for regulated activities. This total revenue includes:

1. **Operational costs** of the TSO, including depreciation and financial charges.
2. **Remuneration** of the operator, which includes:
 - A. A fair return on the capital invested in the network,
 - B. Incentives.

(b) Methodology to set the Regulated Asset Base (RAB)

Articles considered

- Art 30 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460
- Art 15: Regulated Asset

Methodology to set the initial (opening) value of the assets as applied at the start of the relevant regulatory period and when incorporating new assets to the RAB.

The opening value of assets included in the Regulated Asset Base (RAB) is determined based on their historical acquisition cost, adjusted for accumulated regulatory depreciation (the **historical RAB**) and the gross value of the revaluation, which is not depreciated through the tariffs (the **revaluated RAB**). The revaluation of assets was determined in 2001 when the regulation was introduced in Belgium to determine the RAB aiming to reflect the economic value of these assets.

For newly commissioned assets, the value is established at the time of commissioning, based on the actual capital expenditure incurred, and is subject to regulatory approval.

This methodology ensures that the historical RAB reflects the net book value of assets used for regulated activities, in accordance with the principles of cost reflectivity, transparency, and regulatory consistency.

Methodology to evaluate the RAB.

Under the current tariff methodology, no revaluation is applied on assets acquired since 2001. These assets are maintained at their historical cost, and depreciation is calculated over their useful life. Next to the historical value, assets commissioned before 2001 include also a revaluation included in RAB as presented hereabove.

Explanations of the evolution of the value of the assets.

The Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) evolves annually to reflect the economic reality of the asset base and ensure consistency with the investment plan and regulatory decisions. The RAB is adjusted based on the following components:

- ❖ **Additions:** New investments are added at their acquisition value, provided they are part of approved development, investment, or adaptation plans.
- ❖ **Depreciation:** Existing assets are depreciated according to the applicable depreciation rates.
- ❖ **Decommissioning:** Assets decommissioned are deducted at their net book value, including any associated gross value of the revaluation.
- ❖ **Repurposing:** Assets repurposed are deducted at their net book value, including any associated gross value of the revaluation.
- ❖ **Third-party contributions:** Deducted from the RAB when received.
- ❖ **Capital subsidies:** Deducted from the RAB once they are certain.
- ❖ **Working capital adjustments:** Positive or negative changes in working capital are reflected in the RAB.

The resulting closing RAB value becomes the opening value for the following year and serves as a basis for calculating allowed revenues in the tariff methodology.

Treatment of decommissioned assets.

Decommissioned assets are removed from the RAB at their **net book value**. If the asset includes a revaluation value, this is also removed. The revaluation value is reversed without being recognized in the income statement.

This treatment ensures that the RAB reflects only the value of assets actively contributing to regulated services, maintaining cost reflectivity and avoiding undue burden on network users.

Depreciation methodology applied to the RAB, including any changes applied to the values.

The depreciation method is **linear over the economic life of the asset**, as defined for each asset category, unless the Commission specifies otherwise for certain assets. In some cases, the depreciation period may be adjusted to ensure that pipelines and installations are fully depreciated by 2050 at the latest. This may result in applying a higher depreciation rate than the standard one.

If assets are renovated, the renovation costs may be depreciated over half of the original depreciation period of the assets.

(c) The methodology to set the cost of capital.

Articles considered from Decree (Z)1110/12

- Art 16: CAPM
- Art 17: WACC parameters
- Art 18: S-factor
- Art 19: Parameters in tariff proposal and tariff settlement
- Art 20: Derogations to general approach

The cost of capital is determined using the **Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)** approach. The CAPM is reviewed for each tariff period and applied to the RAB to determine the return on capital.

The **nominal pre-tax WACC** is calculated using the general formula presented hereunder that weights the expected return on equity and the cost of debt in accordance with the regulatory gearing ratio (S-factor).

$$WACC = \frac{(RFR + MRP \times \beta)}{1 - T} \times 40\% + \frac{(RFR + DRP)}{1 - T} \times (S - 40\%) + CoD$$

Where:

- RFR: risk-free rate
- MRP: market risk premium
- β : coefficient reflecting the risk profile of the transmission activity
- T: applicable tax rate
- DRP: debt risk premium
- S: financial structure of the TSO
- CoD: cost of debt

Next to this approach, tariffs applicable to infrastructure that enhances security of supply, may include a specific fair margin. This margin is intended to support long-term development and can be granted based on relevant evidence or European comparisons.

Approach to Determining the CAPM Parameters

In the context of the 2024–2027 tariff methodology, the CREG has reassessed the three key components of the Capital Asset Pricing Model: the risk-free rate, the market risk premium and the beta. These parameters are interdependent, and choices made for one influence the determination of the others.

- **Risk-Free Rate**

The risk-free rate is based on the yield of Belgian government bonds (OLOs) with a 10-year maturity. To avoid the impact of market volatility on financing conditions, the rate was first fixed before the start of the regulatory period. For 2024–2027, the rate was set at **1.68%**, based on the arithmetic average of the latest forecasts published by Belgium's Federal Planning Bureau.

This approach was amended in Decree (Z)1110/13 due to increased interest rate volatility following the COVID-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine. The CREG has therefore revised its approach to the risk-free rate. Instead of applying a fixed rate for the entire regulatory period, the RFR is now **adjusted annually** based on the **actual average yield of Belgian 10-year government bonds (OLOs)**, as published by the National Bank of Belgium.

A **minimum RFR of 1.68%** is guaranteed. If the OLO rate exceeds 1.68%, the RFR increases accordingly:

- **Full adjustment** applies up to an OLO rate of **2.87%**.
- **Beyond 2.87%**, the adjustment depends on the investment date:
 - For **new investments** (RABnew) commissioned from 2022 onwards, the RFR continues to rise fully with the OLO.
 - For **older investments** (RABold) commissioned before 2022, only **50% of the increase** beyond 2.87% is reflected in the RFR.

This mechanism ensures a balanced approach between investor returns and tariff stability for network users.

- **Market Risk Premium**

The CREG maintained a market risk premium of **3.5%**, derived from historical data rather than forward-looking estimates, which are considered too variable. This value is based on long-term studies, including those by the London Business School and the University of Antwerp, and reflects the relatively low equity risk premium observed in the Belgian market.

- **Beta**

The beta reflects the systematic risk of the regulated entity relative to the market. Due to limited stock market data and the specific nature of regulated activities, the CREG applies a **fixed beta of 0.83** for the transmission activity. This value aligns with recent decisions by German and Dutch regulators.

Debt Management in the Tariff Methodology

The CREG has adopted the **embedded debt** approach for the treatment of borrowings. Under this system, financial costs are considered non-controllable and are therefore eligible for recovery through network tariffs. As a result, only the remuneration of the equity portion used to finance the RAB must be included in the calculation of the allowed return.

The embedded debt principle requires not only sound financial management but also the ability of network operators to attract debt financing at a reasonable cost. Achieving this depends on maintaining a robust financial structure. From a tariff perspective, the relevant combination is one that aligns the allowed return percentage with a cost-effective debt structure, ensuring that financing remains affordable for network users.

To encourage operators to adopt an optimal financial structure, the methodology includes the use of a so-called **S-factor** in the calculation of the return on equity used to finance the RAB. The S-factor is defined as the ratio between equity and the RAB. This mechanism incentivizes the use of financial leverage while safeguarding the company's solvency. In doing so, it aims to minimize overall financing costs—both for equity and debt.

CREG has observed that a capital structure with a **40/60** equity-to-debt ratio is generally sufficient to maintain a solid credit rating, which is essential for securing debt at favourable terms.

(d) **The methodology to determine the total expenditure (TOTEX) or, if applicable, operational expenditure (OPEX) and capital expenditure (CAPEX).**

Articles considered from Decree (Z)1110/12

- Art 9: Cost cover
- Art 10: Costs definition
- Art 11: General cost efficiency
- Art 22: Manageable costs budget
- Art 28: CAPEX investments

The total expenditure (TOTEX) is composed of:

- **Operational Expenditure (OPEX)**

Operational expenditures (OPEX) include all costs necessary for the operation of the transmission system and costs are split between manageable and non-manageable costs.

OPEX mainly covers manageable operational costs incurred by the operator, such as personnel expenses, professional fees, and costs related to services and goods necessary for the operation, maintenance, and development of gas transmission.

To set the baseline for OPEX in the tariff proposal, the methodology relies on a reference year. For the 2024-2027 period, the chosen reference year was 2021.

The actual operational costs from 2021 serve as the foundation for calculating OPEX for the first year of the regulatory period. To account for economic developments, these costs are indexed to reflect inflation up to 2024, using the consumer price index.

Furthermore, in line with the incentive for efficiency, the resulting amount is reduced by one million euros. This means that the OPEX used as the basis for tariff setting in 2024 corresponds to the indexed 2021 OPEX, minus €1 million. This reduction is designed to anticipate and encourage cost optimization efforts by the operator.

OPEX must meet strict criteria to be included in the tariff proposal. They must be necessary for fulfilling legal and regulatory obligations, justified with detailed explanations in case of significant variation from the reference year, and reflect efficient and responsible management. Any increase above inflation must be substantiated with concrete evidence.

- **Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)**

The process for justifying capital expenditure in the Belgian natural gas sector is designed to ensure transparency and efficiency. Before any investment is included in the regulated asset base and recovered through tariffs, it must be defined in the operator's investment plan. The operator is required to demonstrate the necessity and cost-effectiveness of the investments through an analysis of technical and economic options.

Major projects (>20 MEUR) require a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, evaluating multiple scenarios and quantifying both costs and expected benefits. Justifications and supporting analyses are submitted to the CREG, who reviews them for alignment with regulatory objectives and best practices. The CREG may request additional information or reject costs that are not sufficiently justified.

Regular reporting and oversight throughout the investment lifecycle further ensure that only necessary and efficiently managed investments are approved for tariff recovery, protecting the interests of network users.

(e) The methodology to determine the efficiency of the cost (if applicable).

Articles considered from Decree (Z)1110/12

- Art 22: Manageable costs budget

To incentivize efficiency, the difference between the approved budget and actual costs on manageable operational expenditures is shared.

The reference for annual tariffs is the indexed 2021 manageable costs, reduced by a fixed amount of €1 million, to anticipate expected efficiency.

50% of the difference between the approved budgeted manageable costs and the realized manageable costs can be retained by the TSO while the other 50% remain with the regulatory account hence to be used in future tariff periods.

In case of manageable costs reduction higher than €1 million the ratio of efficiency the TSO can keep is reduced to 25% while the remaining amount (75% for the second tranche) is returned to the market via the regulatory account.

(f) The methodology applied to set the inflation.

The inflation index used for tariff calculation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as published by Bureau Fédéral du Plan¹, the Belgian Federal Planning Bureau. This index reflects the general evolution of prices in the Belgian economy.

(g) The methodology to determine premia and incentives (if applicable).

Articles considered

- Art 23: incentive philosophy
- Art 24: detail of incentives for the period 2024-2027
- Decision [\(B\)656G/49](#), of 22 Decembre 2022, from the CREG on the incentive mechanisms for Fluxys Belgium and Fluxys LNG for the 2024–2027 period

In accordance with Article 23 §1 of the Belgian tariff methodology for the 2024–2027 regulatory period, a performance-based incentive framework is applied to the TSO. These incentives are designed to promote market integration, security of supply, operational efficiency, innovation, energy transition and quality of service.

¹ Site: <https://www.plan.be/>

The methodology defines ten distinct incentives for the TSO, each with specific objectives and capped annual amounts.

The CREG detailed the incentives in its decision (B)656G/49 of 22 December 2022. Incentives are granted based on the achievement of predefined targets, with proportional reductions in case of partial fulfilment. These incentives constitute a variable portion of the fair remuneration.

Here are the incentives for the period 2024-2027:

- Incentives on reductions of methane and CO2 emissions
- Incentive related to conversion from Low-Cal gas to Hi-Cal gas, timely connection of new gas power plants, reinforcing cross-border flows or repurposing of pipelines
- Incentive on energy efficiency
- Incentive on additional capacity sales
- Incentive on the availability of firm capacities
- Incentive on digitalisation and cybersecurity efforts
- Incentive on availability of IT data platforms
- Incentive on user groups consultation to answer market needs
- Incentive related exit IP capacity optimisation
- Incentive to implement and maintain a solidarity platform allowing offers to be processed as part of a call for solidarity

Each year, the operator submits an ex post performance report to the regulator (CREG), who validates the incentive amounts based on the documented results.

(h) Non-controllable costs

Articles considered

- Art 10: Costs definition
- Art 21: Non-manageable costs

Non-manageable (non-controllable) costs are defined as costs that arise from external obligations or circumstances beyond the control of the TSO. These costs are excluded from efficiency incentives and are treated as pass-through items in the tariff calculation.

Such costs include:

- asset-related depreciations and impairments (including non-recurring items and capital grants),
- write-downs on financial asset, receivables, stocks and third-party works,

- provisions related to non-manageable costs,
- subscribed regulated services for operating the gas network (e.g. storage and LNG terminal),
- financial charges based on embedded debt,
- tax adjustments and disparities,
- operational tax and corporate income tax,
- regulatory account transfers and
- commodity purchases (natural gas, electricity, nitrogen, emission rights) required for network operations such as compression and quality conversion

The operator shall identify and document these costs in the tariff proposal and the annual ex post settlement.

Since the TSO has no control over the evolution of non-manageable costs, any deviation between the budgeted and actual non-manageable costs is fully carried forward to the total revenue of future tariff periods. As such, the operator is not exposed to fluctuations in these costs, and no incentive mechanism applies to this portion of the total revenue.

(i) **Services provided within the company holding (if applicable).**

Within the Fluxys group, certain services are provided across affiliated entities. These intra-group services are governed by internal agreements and subject to regulatory oversight to ensure transparency and avoid cross-subsidisation.

- **Balansys:** Fluxys Belgium supports Balansys in its offer of balancing services within the Belgian-Luxembourg balancing zone, providing operational services.
- **Fluxys byte it:** Fluxys byte it provides IT services to Fluxys Belgium.
- **Fluxys LNG** and **Loenhout Storage Facility** provide operational flexibility and incident management services to Fluxys Belgium.
- **Fluxys LNG, Fluxys hydrogen** and **Fluxys c-grid:** Fluxys Belgium provide operational services to these entities.
- **Fluxys SA** provides financial services to Fluxys Belgium.

For the different inter-company services, costs are allocated according to the transfer pricing policy or using regulated tariffs for the services offered by Fluxys LNG and the Loenhout Storage Facility.

All services are documented and reported annually. The regulator ensures that regulated tariffs reflect only the costs of regulated activities.

3. Parameters used in the methodology

- a) **The detailed values of the parameters that are part of the cost of equity and cost of debt or weighted average cost of capital expressed in percentages.**

Parameter values of the WACC from the Tariff proposal 2024-2027	2024	2025	2026	2027
Risk Free-Rate (RFR) ₂	1.68%	1.68%	1.68%	1.68%
Market Risk Premium (MRP)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Beta coefficient (β)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
Debt Risk Premium (DRP)	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Tax rate (T)	25%	25%	25%	25%
S-Factor (S)	55.45%	54.21%	52.91%	50.62%
Cost of Debt	2.00%	2.15%	2.42%	3.00%

- b) **Depreciation periods in years applicable separately to pipelines and compressors.**

Depreciation periods	
Pipelines	50 years
Metering and pressure reduction stations	33 years
Compressor stations	33 years

- c) **Changes to the depreciation period or in the acceleration of the depreciation applied to assets.**

The tariff methodology allows pipelines built after 2000 and installations built after 2023 to be depreciated at an accelerated rate so their value reaches zero by 2050. This approach supports long-term infrastructure planning and aligns with energy transition goals.

- d) **Efficiency targets in percentages.**

As stated in point 20, in order to reflect in advance the expected efficiency gains in the tariffs for the period, the manageable costs used as the basis for setting the tariffs for the period correspond to the 2021 manageable costs indexed minus €1 million.

e) Inflation indices.

Inflation rates used for the tariff period 2024-2027	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Inflation	10.54%	2.99%	1.80%	1.70%	1.60%	1.60%

f) Premia and Incentives.

Incentives for the tariff period 2024-2027:

- Incentive on OPEX efficiency 500,000€;
- Incentive on reductions of methane and CO2 emissions up to 2,000,000€;
- Incentive related to conversion from Low-Cal gas to Hi-Cal gas, timely connection of new gas power plants, reinforcing cross-border flows or repurposing of pipelines up to 600,000€;
- Incentive on energy efficiency up to 500,000€;
- Incentive on additional capacity sales up to 1,000,000€;
- Incentive on the availability of firm capacities up to 500,000€;
- Incentive on digitalisation and cybersecurity efforts up to 800,000€;
- Incentive on availability of IT data platforms up to 500,000€;
- Incentive on user groups consultation to answer market needs up to 500,000€;
- Security of Supply related exit IP capacity optimisation up to 750,000€;
- Incentive to implement and maintain a solidarity platform allowing offers to be processed as part of a call for solidarity up to 750,000€;

4. Values of costs and expenditure

(a) The RAB per asset type, detailed per year until its full depreciation, including.

i. Net investment value added to the RAB, per asset type:

* Not taking into account new investments after 2025

Net RAB value per asset *	Pipelines (€)	Compressor stations (€)	Metering and pressure reduction stations (€)	Other assets (€)	Total (€)
31/12/2024	1,307,534,311	186,928,129	234,901,477	222,734,604	1,952,098,521
31/12/2025	1,276,493,226	170,998,581	228,311,048	177,645,076	1,853,447,931
31/12/2026	1,242,980,430	155,198,629	221,720,375	146,632,223	1,766,531,657
31/12/2027	1,209,823,452	142,660,981	215,371,806	119,773,090	1,687,629,329
31/12/2028	1,177,152,707	131,707,993	209,238,569	98,462,784	1,616,562,053
31/12/2029	1,146,635,884	120,859,015	203,262,784	83,596,119	1,554,353,802
31/12/2030	1,120,184,258	110,084,222	197,396,119	71,169,198	1,498,833,797
31/12/2031	1,096,676,726	99,457,360	191,657,873	60,683,208	1,448,475,167
31/12/2032	1,073,846,407	90,191,437	186,395,583	52,360,178	1,402,793,605
31/12/2033	1,050,421,777	82,738,670	181,327,716	46,096,591	1,360,584,754
31/12/2034	1,027,631,595	75,352,089	176,624,185	42,595,502	1,322,203,371
31/12/2035	1,004,975,904	68,231,021	172,165,659	35,556,208	1,280,928,792
31/12/2036	982,206,953	63,140,318	167,874,274	34,423,052	1,247,644,597
31/12/2037	961,811,952	58,049,616	163,934,721	33,316,258	1,217,112,547
31/12/2038	941,341,625	52,958,913	160,151,680	32,271,751	1,186,723,969
31/12/2039	923,020,498	47,868,210	156,472,160	31,186,622	1,158,547,490
31/12/2040	902,391,960	42,777,508	153,061,101	30,162,314	1,128,392,883
31/12/2041	882,136,382	37,785,152	150,393,461	29,169,163	1,099,484,158
31/12/2042	862,218,489	33,885,224	148,450,672	28,210,050	1,072,764,435
31/12/2043	844,300,485	30,003,219	147,070,222	27,348,258	1,048,722,184
31/12/2044	826,647,055	26,122,083	146,153,629	26,543,121	1,025,465,888
31/12/2045	811,102,995	22,653,377	145,540,654	25,848,816	1,005,145,842
31/12/2046	795,775,835	20,707,905	144,960,919	25,184,496	986,629,155
31/12/2047	780,526,860	18,772,245	144,422,689	24,524,294	968,246,088
31/12/2048	765,296,527	18,480,353	143,907,319	23,949,856	951,634,055
31/12/2049	754,534,131	18,384,225	143,443,866	23,465,351	939,827,573
31/12/2050 **	754,522,882	18,384,225	143,443,866	23,046,402	939,397,375



ii. The depreciation per asset type until the full depreciation of the assets:

Historical value depreciation	Pipelines (€)	Compressor stations (€)	Metering and pressure reduction stations (€)	Other assets (€)	Total (€)
2025	-33,285,907	-16,010,267	-7,030,411	-37,363,151	-93,689,737
2026	-33,512,796	-15,799,952	-6,590,673	-31,012,853	-86,916,274
2027	-33,156,977	-12,537,648	-6,348,570	-26,859,132	-78,902,327
2028	-32,670,745	-10,952,988	-6,133,237	-21,310,306	-71,067,277
2029	-30,516,823	-10,848,978	-5,975,785	-14,866,665	-62,208,251
2030	-26,451,627	-10,774,793	-5,866,665	-12,426,920	-55,520,006
2031	-23,507,532	-10,626,862	-5,738,246	-10,485,991	-50,358,630
2032	-22,830,318	-9,265,923	-5,262,290	-8,323,030	-45,681,561
2033	-23,424,631	-7,452,766	-5,067,867	-6,263,587	-42,208,852
2034	-22,790,181	-7,386,582	-4,703,530	-3,501,089	-38,381,382
2035	-22,655,692	-7,121,068	-4,458,526	-1,563,557	-35,798,843
2036	-22,768,951	-5,090,703	-4,291,385	-1,133,156	-33,284,194
2037	-20,395,000	-5,090,703	-3,939,553	-1,106,794	-30,532,050
2038	-20,470,327	-5,090,703	-3,783,041	-1,044,507	-30,388,578
2029	-18,321,127	-5,090,703	-3,679,520	-1,085,129	-28,176,479
2040	-20,628,538	-5,090,703	-3,411,059	-1,024,308	-30,154,608
2041	-20,255,578	-4,992,356	-2,667,640	-993,150	-28,908,724
2042	-19,917,892	-3,899,928	-1,942,789	-959,113	-26,719,723
2043	-17,918,004	-3,882,006	-1,380,449	-861,792	-24,042,251
2044	-17,653,431	-3,881,136	-916,593	-805,137	-23,256,297
2045	-15,544,060	-3,468,706	-612,975	-694,305	-20,320,046
2046	-15,327,160	-1,945,472	-579,735	-664,320	-18,516,688
2047	-15,248,975	-1,935,659	-538,230	-660,202	-18,383,065
2048	-15,230,334	-291,893	-515,370	-574,438	-16,612,035
2049	-10,762,396	-96,128	-463,453	-484,505	-11,806,482
2050	-11,249	0	0	-418,949	-430,198

iii. Annual remuneration for investment in assets (CAPEX):

Remuneration for investment in assets (CAPEX)	WACC	Pipelines (€)	Compressor stations (€)	Metering and pressure reduction station (€)	Other assets (€)	Total (€)
2024	3.83%	50,078,564	7,159,347	8,996,727	8,519,695	74,754,333
2025	3.88%	49,536,845	6,635,938	8,860,062	6,893,869	71,926,714
2026	3.99%	49,651,487	6,199,488	8,856,733	5,857,299	70,565,008
2027	4.26%	51,583,743	6,082,695	9,182,897	5,106,815	71,956,149

(b) The cost of capital including the cost of equity and the cost of debt.

Cost of Capital	Cost of Debt	Cost of Equity	Cost of Excess Equity
2024	2.00%	6.11%	3.17%
2025	2.15%	6.11%	3.17%
2026	2.42%	6.11%	3.17%
2027	3.00%	6.11%	3.17%

(c) Operational expenditure.

Remuneration for operation and maintenance costs (OPEX)	OPEX transmission (€)	Opex non-transmission (€)
2024	176,421,385	56,807,653
2025	180,238,849	57,999,656
2026	183,866,491	59,133,345
2027	187,457,834	60,259,139

(d) Premia and incentives detailed separately per item.

(k€)	Incentives on efficiency	Other incentives										Sub-total	Total
		Energy Efficiency & Energy transition			Customer focus					SoS			
		CH4 & CO2 Emissions	Energy Efficiency	L/H, stations, transmission, new gas	Additional sales	Firm capacity availability	Digitalization and cybersecurity	ICT platforms	User groups	SoS - solidarity offers platform	SoS - Exit capacity optimization		
2024	500	2.000	500	600	800	500	800	500	500	750	750	7,7	8,2
2025	0	2.000	500	600	800	500	800	500	500	750	750	7,7	7,7
2026	0	2.000	500	600	800	500	800	500	500	750	750	7,7	7,7
2027	0	2.000	500	600	800	500	800	500	500	750	750	7,7	7,7

5. Financial indicators

Financial indicators to be provided for the TSO:

- a) Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)
- b) Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)
- c) Return on assets I (ROA) = EBITDA / RAB
- d) Return on assets II (ROA) = EBIT / RAB
- e) Return on equity (ROE) = Profit / Equity
 - i. Return on capital employed (RoCE)
 - ii. Leverage ratio (Net debt / (Net debt + Equity))
 - iii. Net debt / (Net debt + Equity)
 - iv. Net debt / EBITDA

	(a) EBITDA (millions €)	(b) EBIT (millions €)	(c) ROA I (%)	(d) ROA II (%)	(e) ROE (%)	i. RoCE (%)	ii. Lev. R. (%)	iii. ND R. (%)	iv. DN/(a) (%)
2024	137	74	6.55	3.52	5.2	3.54	38	38	5.44